

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st,

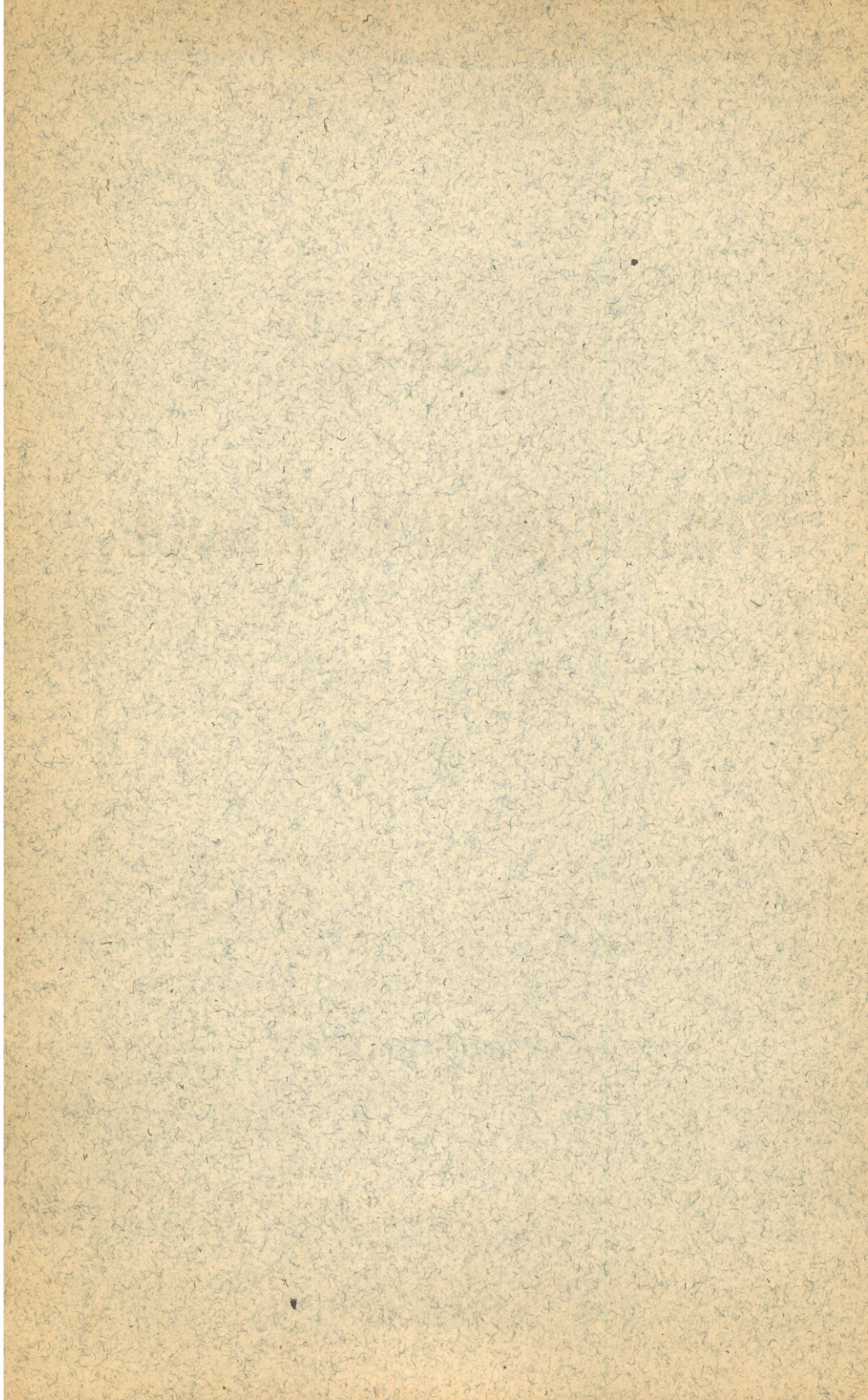
1875.

New Jersey State Library

TRENTON, N. J.:

PUBLIC OPINION—WM. S. SHARP, STEAM POWER BOOK AND JOB PRINTER.

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BOARD OF CONTROL.

His Excellency, Governor JOSEPH D. BEDLE.
Chancellor, THEODORE RUNYON.
Chief Justice, MERCER BEASLEY.

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

	Term Expires.
NATHANIEL S. RUE, Cream Ridge, Monmouth county.....	Jan. 1, 1876.
DAVID RIPLEY, Newark, Essex county.....	Jan. 1, 1876.
ISAAC S. BUCKELEW, Jamesburg, Middlesex county.....	Jan. 1, 1877.
CHARLES H. O'NEILL, Jersey City, Hudson county.....	Jan. 1; 1877.
SAMUEL ALLINSON, Yardville, Mercer county.....	Jan. 1, 1878.
NATHAN T. STRATTON, Mullica Hill, Gloucester county.....	Jan. 1, 1878.

OFFICERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

JAMES H. EASTMAN, Superintendent.....	\$1500
MRS. J. H. EASTMAN, Matron.....	300
J. ALBERT KELTON, Book-keeper, Principal Teacher and Officer No. 1 Family.....	600
MRS. J. A. KELTON, Teacher No. 1 Family.....	240
B. F. BRACKETT, Officer No. 2 Family.....	480
JULIA WANZER, Teacher No. 2 Family.....	180
JOHN BLAIN, Jr., Officer No. 3 Family.....	420
MRS. J. BLAIN, Jr., Assistant Teacher No. 3 Family.....	216
A. E. SHEMELEY, Assistant Officer No. 3. Family.....	420
E. G. BUSS, Assistant on Farm.....	540
MRS. E. G. BUSS, Sewing Room.....	216

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

In 1865 the Legislature of New Jersey enacted a law providing for the establishment of a Reform Farm School for Juvenile Delinquents, to which boys, between the ages of eight and sixteen years were to be sent, with a view to their instruction and amendment of life. A farm of four hundred and ninety acres was purchased, in 1866, near Jamesburg, in Middlesex county. Buildings were erected and the school opened by the reception of the first pupil, July 6th, 1867. There are now nearly two hundred scholars who are instructed in the elementary branches of learning, and accustomed to agricultural and other varieties of labor, with an allowance of time for youthful recreation.

When considered to be fitted for removal, (in not less than a year after admission to the school,) good homes are sought for the boys, either with their friends or by indenture to proper persons, the board of trustees continuing their guardians during their minority.

The modes of procedure in order to obtain admittance are as follows:

1. When a boy between the ages of eight and sixteen years has been arrested upon complaint for any crime (except murder or manslaughter,) the magistrate before whom he shall be taken may, after examination (if, in his judgment, he is a fit subject for the Reform School,) commit him to the jail of the county or city where the charge shall be made, and forthwith certify and send a copy of complaint and commitment to a Justice of the Supreme Court, most convenient of access. Upon receiving the complaint, the said Justice of the Supreme Court will issue a warrant, directing the boy to be brought before him, and also the parent or guardian, or such person who has him in charge, or is known to be nearly related to him; or, if he be alone or friendless, then such person as the said justice shall appoint a guardian *ad litem*. If, upon examination, the justice is satisfied that the boy has committed a crime, or is a disorderly person, and is a fit subject for the Reform School, he may, by the consent of the parent or guardian, commit him thereto.

2. Should a boy under the age of sixteen years, in a court of criminal jurisdiction, by the verdict of a jury, or on his own con-

fession, in open court, be found guilty of any crime, except murder or manslaughter, the court, instead of pronouncing sentence, according to the usual course of law, may order him to be committed to the Reform School; but such order must be made or approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court.

3. Any parent or guardian may make complaint before a Justice of the Supreme Court, that a boy, the son or ward of said parent or guardian, is habitually vagrant or disorderly or incorrigible; and if, upon examination, the justice is satisfied that he is a fit subject for the Reform School, he may issue an order, with the consent of the parent or guardian endorsed thereon, for admission into the School.

4. In case any boy under the age of sixteen years shall have been sentenced to imprisonment in a county jail or in the State Prison, any citizen may make a complaint before a Justice of the Supreme Court, who may institute a summary examination, and if he shall be satisfied that he is a suitable subject for the Reform School, he may commit him thereto.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To Joseph D. Bedle, Esq., Governor of the State of New Jersey:

The close of another fiscal year brings with it to the trustees of the Reform School for Boys the duty of presenting to the governor some account of our stewardship and of the condition of the institution which, under the laws of the state and by the appointment of the board of control, has been placed under our care. To be responsible to the government and people of New Jersey for the proper training, physical, mental and moral, of nearly two hundred juvenile delinquents now in the school, and for the right exercise of legal guardianship held over many others still in their minority, but who have been apprenticed or returned to the care of their relatives, is felt by us to be no light trust. We have at least made an earnest effort to meet these obligations, and though at times saddened by the misconduct of some of whom we had hoped better things, we have again been cheered by evidences that the fostering care of the state has been blessed to others who, in humble stations, are living exemplary and useful lives.

The stated quarterly meetings and five special meetings of the board have been held and most of the semi-monthly visits to the institution were made, though the distant residence of some of the trustees and their other engagements at times render it a difficult duty.

It will be seen from the tabular statement that the number of boys committed to the school during the past twelve months, is smaller than for several preceding years. This is attributable to the full occupancy of our accommodations, of which fact the Justices of the Supreme Court were duly informed, that overcrowding might be prevented. We are obliged to keep nearly one hundred boys in the main building, and we think, with the superintendent, that at least one family house should be built and furnished as speedily as possible. Both school room and dormitory are much needed, even with our present number of inmates, as well as the more complete parental supervision which a smaller family admits. We

trust the legislature will furnish us with means to remedy this great deficiency.

Another want of the institution is a well constructed workshop, where paper boxmaking, laundry work or other indoor labor may be successfully carried on. At present the laundry work for shirt manufacturers is performed in third story dormitory of north wing of main building. This is manifestly improper on several accounts, and is very inconvenient, but the room seemed preferable for the purpose to any other at our command.

Our principal spring of water has, at various times of drought and for long periods, proved entirely insufficient to furnish, by a hydraulic ram, an adequate supply of water for the various uses of our numerous family, and a large amount has frequently to be carried by the boys from a considerable distance. A force pump of some kind, for filling a tank in the attic, might be placed in the proposed workshop and relieve the family of very serious disadvantages and risks.

The deportment of the pupils has been generally good—the gentle though strict discipline of the officers being found sufficient to secure orderly conduct. A refusal to obey their proper commands is almost unknown. The nearly unexceptionable conduct of some boys here has frequently been a surprise, when contrasted with their willful, disobedient course at home. We believe the steady enforcement of rightful authority *from the cradle* would save many parents from untold anguish, and almost depopulate our juvenile criminal institutions. Children thus restrained are better prepared to yield to the requirements of the Divine law and bless the community in which they live.

The educational status of the institution has never been more satisfactory than at present. A considerable part of the inmates are, as may be supposed, grossly ignorant on their admission. They will probably receive but little literary instruction after leaving the institution. An earnest, effective use of the appliances of the school room is, therefore, demanded, that they may receive, whilst under the care of the state, such a portion of knowledge as is needful to fit them for the duties of life and enable them to become useful citizens. We have concluded that a certain measure of advancement in their studies shall be combined with the prescribed grade of conduct as a requisite for discharge from the school. The knowledge of such a rule will, we think, give an additional and healthy stimulus to the pupils.

At a meeting of the board last spring, one of the trustees offered a medal to the pupil who should, by a vote of his fellows in the autumn, be selected as having been for six months the best boy in the institution. Who should obtain the prize became a matter of interest to all. At a late meeting the choice was first made in each family of its best member, when the whole school passed in single

file by *inspectors of election*, and voted privately each for his choice. To the pupil thus selected a very handsome gold medal was, at the request of the donor, presented by Ex-Governor W. A. Newell, with an appropriate address of cheer and counsel. The record of the three boys being reported by the superintendent as satisfactory, they were, by a vote of the board in appreciation of their good conduct, released on that day to the care of their friends. The whole affair proved a very pleasing, and, we trust, a profitable incident in the school life.

Boys are sometimes committed to the school with physical defects, which unfit them for labor, or with mental deficiency, which prevents educational progress. This is perhaps to some extent unavoidable. But a boy with white swelling, with amputated limb, with failing eyesight or incipient consumption, seems hardly fitted for such an institution as this. Common humanity demands that such invalids, if placed under the charge of the state, shall receive all the care which their cases require, even when it interferes with other legitimate duties of the officers, and entails considerable expense. One pupil was suffering, when he came here, from a running sore in his cheek, occasioned by the bursting of a gun. Our physician, being consulted, recommended the excision of the carious portion of the cheek bone. The patient was accordingly taken to the Philadelphia Hospital, where, under the skillful surgery of Prof. W. H. Pancoast, the breechpin of the gun was extracted from the bone, where, unknown to all, it had been deeply imbedded for fifteen months. It was of irregular shape, weighed one and a half ounces, and measured two and a quarter inches in length. For his kind attention to our poor boy, and successful treatment of the case, this eminent physician merits and receives our hearty thanks.

The operations of the farm, during the past year, have been carefully conducted. The cultivated crops were kept clean and well tilled, and we anticipated a season of marked success. The insect ravages, however, were large, greatly diminishing the product of some staples. Other crops were more satisfactory in quantity, but in the general business depression the prices of produce have been so low that, in common with other agriculturists, we have received very slender pecuniary results, some of the crops scarcely paying the expenses of culture and marketing. The deficiency of shop work of various kinds has lessened our income from that department also, but the new fiscal year opens more hopefully.

Our friend and coadjutor, John D. Buckelew, having received from the government a foreign appointment, resigned his position in our board, during the past summer. He was one of the original members, and his services in the establishment and continued maintenance of the Reform School, were invaluable. Added to this the kind courtesies and open hospitality of himself and family to his

fellow trustees, during the preparatory stages of their work, will ever be gratefully remembered.

The superintendent has labored with great assiduity, energy and success, in maintaining the interests of the institution. We think if the self-denying labors of the officers to elevate, intellectually and morally, the unfortunate children committed to their care, were better understood, the good people of New Jersey would feel it a duty to cheer and encourage them in their arduous work for the general welfare, by manifestation of kindly sympathy.

11th month 16, 1875.

SAMUEL ALLINSON,
Secretary.

NATHAN T. STRATTON,
President Board of Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School :

GENTLEMEN :—I would respectfully present to you the Eleventh Annual Report of this institution, for the year ending October 31st, 1875.

Number of boys remaining Oct. 31st, 1874,	-	-	-	-	184
“ “ “ committed, 69; returned, 21,	-	-	-	-	90
“ “ “ during the year,	-	-	-	-	274
“ “ “ disposed of during the year,	-	-	-	-	82
“ “ “ remaining in the institution, Oct. 31st, 1875,	-	-	-	-	192
Greatest number at any time,	-	-	-	-	202
Average number for the year,	-	-	-	-	186 $\frac{1}{2}$

The year has passed away quite pleasantly with us, and in most respects quite prosperously. What have been our labors, and what are their material results, while in part they are discernable to you, are in their completeness known only to God. We earnestly pray that our efforts to restrain, to educate and reform the wayward youth committed to our care, have been blessed of Him. We are gathering more and more encouraging reports from those sent out. The reason is apparent, a greater discriminating care has been exercised in matters of discharge or release, and a more thorough oversight of them is had, for a season at least, after their leaving us. This operates favorably in a two-fold direction, upon the one sent out, and upon those remaining. The former is reminded he is not forgotten, and the latter is stimulated to better efforts as he, from time to time, notes the return of one not doing well, to the institution's care and guardianship. We have visited nearly all those returned to the cities, first because the city is more accessible, and second, because we have thought the boy sent thither beset with greater temptations. Some who have seemed to need the encouraging and stimulating influence of our presence more than others, we have called upon several times. We would that a thorough system of visitation might be adopted, not only that the boy might be seen and conversed with, but that it might be known how he is

being cared for by those who have him in charge. If it be not our duty thus to do, committed as each boy is by law, to the guardian care of the institution until he becomes of age, whose must it be?

Nearly all those who come to us bear sad evidences of neglect and misfortune. How we may adapt means to a desired end in their behalf, presenting such a multifarious type of character as they do, is a study of great moment. To infuse something of a redeeming nature into the erring, depraved one, who has been left to run withersoever he would, or the undercurrent of society have led him, is a difficult, but not a hopeless undertaking. How excellent is such labor if we may but save some! To do this we must have faith and confidence in human nature and abiding trust in God. I may say these are absolute prerequisites—if we have them not we may expect defeat, and that inevitably. The system adopted in this school is what has been called the open family system. It is one in which it is sought to restrain, educate and reform boys, who have fallen into crime, under kind, homelike and parental influences, without the visible restraints of walls, bolts, bars or even night watchmen (after the retiring hour.)

We are, in the true sense of the term, an open school, but are we as near the true type of the family as we had ought to be? The great danger, and our misfortune is, to have too many herded together in one place, and to call them families is to be inconsistent with our plan. We have two such families of fifty boys each, with a gentleman and his wife acting as father and mother, and one male assistant as "elder brother," and a third family of ninety boys, with the same appointments. Experience has shown that fifty is too large a number; that with thirty-five there is some doubt, but with twenty-five the best and most happy results, with faithful and conscientious helpers, may be realized. In the light of progress and reason, we do not well to herd together so many in one place, calling it a family, and then look for the most encouraging results. Love may, and does abound here, but it cannot be brought effectually to bear upon so many hearts congregated together. The sinful find a more perfect asylum in the crowd, and so wrong may be more successfully hid in the midst of such numbers. Talking to and teaching the multitude has its effect and place, but reformation is not accomplished by multitudes. Permanent healing and cure of the depraved, sinful mind is effected only by personal direct influence. The father of so large a family may cherish toward his charge the most kindly parental feeling, and the mother may love them out of a heart full of maternal kindness, but how should we in justice expect them to so study the wants of their several natures, their character and disposition, as to administer the most fitting remedies and bring each heart thoroughly under the power and dominion of love?

There is a longing in every child's heart to be loved and cherished, and if some time in their youth, if not even from the cradle, they are made to know its power and influence and avow it, they are by so much the less fitted for good citizenship, and to become themselves parents by and by. When the character of each member of the family has been so studied, as to bring its peculiarities to light, then can be extended to them the helping hand of sympathy and encouragement, and the power of moral truth, and the authority of law, brought to bear on their stubborn wills and thoughtless minds.

It is indeed true "the nearer the approach to the family in the system adopted, the greater will be the power exerted upon the hearts and lives of those placed under its influence." The progress made in the schools; on the whole, speaks well for the fitness and fidelity of the teachers. Our corps of teachers remains the same as last year. We appreciate efficient labor in the school-room. It is an important instrumentality, and can hardly be over-estimated.

It is interesting to notice what an intense intelligence of purpose, on the part of the teacher, may work in the heart of a depraved boy. Education is elevating and refining, and we have meant to give due attention to its importance. During the summer months we have three hours solid school each day, and under our winter arrangement there will be four, or four and one-half hours. Work in the chair department, early in the year, was withdrawn from us on account of the overstocked condition of the market. We were fortunate enough to enter into arrangements with Downe, Gourlay & Finch, shirt manufacturers, to laundry shirts. This, like chair work, has not the advantage of being a trade at which a boy can earn a livelihood, but as an educator and stimulator it has some superior advantages. "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," is a maxim sure to be faithfully taught here. Each article must be faultlessly and artistically done. We are doing but little of this business now, as the company's factory is undergoing enlargement and repairs. The fall trade promises well they think for our full supply of work. We are reduced to the necessity of taking a sleeping hall, the largest and only available room at our disposal for this purpose, in the upper part of the main building. Our want here will be plainly apparent to you. Early in April, your board desired us to assume direct charge of the farm, officer and employ such help as was thought necessary, as in any other department of the school. This we did and submitted plans for your approval. Those plans have been conscientiously carried out. For the boys it is a most invigorating and healthful department of labor. It has been an unfavorable year for many crops. The potato bug and army worm visited us in overwhelming numbers, injuring and destroying, we think, quite one-half our potato and oat crops. The hay crop was made light on account of the drought. We entered

quite largely into truck, and were quite successful in raising it, but prices ruled low. Our onion crop has been especially fine, but here too we met with very low prices. A great amount of labor has been performed upon the road leading into town; upon the grounds immediately about the buildings, grading, &c., and other improvements upon the place. All this labor has brought no pecuniary profit directly, yet has great value, as it has added to the beauty of the place, and has resulted in substantial benefit to the road, (making it far more agreeable going to and from the institution.) Providence has blessed us the past year with almost complete immunity from disease, only a few have been sick so as to require the attention of the physician. Two deaths have, however, occurred by accident. One, a little colored boy, while sliding with his comrades upon the hillside, received such injuries as resulted in his death in a few hours. The other, little Freddie Shinn, of family one, was drowned while bathing in Jamesburg pond. He was much beloved by all his comrades and teachers. The miniature garden he had planted and watered with such care, was carefully nurtured by his playmates, and the flowers and vegetables he chose to propagate and raise, were allowed to grow unplucked. He was a promising lad, and had, but a few days before his death, gained the prize of a writing desk for greatest proficiency in writing. His remains were taken to Brooklyn, N. Y., his parents' place of residence, for burial. Our boys are given good substantial food and in sufficient quantity, and great care is taken in its preparation. It is spread upon neatly arranged and furnished tables. They are also comfortably and warmly clad. The holidays have been appropriately observed. They have been the bright spots of the year, the memory of which will not soon be effaced. The excursion to Sea Girt was a day of days to our boys and one they will never forget. We feel to place no small estimate upon the goodness of one of your number, in placing at our disposal on that day, free and sumptuous traveling accommodations. It was an eminently philanthropic act to our boys, one that did them much good, and is worthy of grateful mention in this report. Many kind friends of the institution, and a few of the churches have remembered us by various contributions of books and papers. These have been excellent helps to us. May such gifts of charity be oft repeated, and will our donors be assured they will be as oft appreciated by the boys. The following papers have been sent us gratuitously: The "Hightstown Gazette," of Hightstown, the "True American" and "State Gazette," of Trenton, the "Middlesex County Democrat," of Perth Amboy, the "Monmouth Democrat," of Freehold, the "Freehold Inquirer," of Freehold, the "Burlington Free Press," of Burlington, the "Evening Journal," of Jersey City, the "Evening Visitor," of Camden. These from time to time are distributed to our inmates. We might with great propriety call attention to our

library, if it may be called such. Good and wholesome reading matter is a healthy stimulant and would be an important help. Would it not be well that you set aside a certain sum each year for the enlargement and replenishing of it? What seemed to me to be the pressing want of the institution last year, (and it is the same this,) in its having a broad comprehensive plan of development, one looking to the future, we endeavored with deference then, and will now, to set before you in our report. We do so from a keen sense of accountability and knowledge of the wants of many of the philanthropic and observing people of the Commonwealth. When we think of the fortunate and conspicuous position of our state in the midst of this confederation of states, central as she is, and between the two great cities of the continent, and of her wealth and that which is yet inevitably to roll in upon her, does it not behoove the guardians of all her public institutions to lay well their foundations? Duty does not end with to-day, but reaches far out into the future. That this institution cannot well or fully perform its allotted work without such a comprehensive plan of development, is quite certain. And what shall we say of immediate necessities? The law making it obligatory upon the superintendent to report to the Justices of the Supreme Court, quarterly, the number of pupils and the capacity of the school, &c., &c., has been faithfully carried out. This is for the assistance of the justices in making commitments, "so that the school may not be crowded beyond its means of accommodation." The largest number in the school at any one-time, has been *two hundred and two*, two inmates more than the *ultimatum* fixed by your board. Now it cannot be presumed that the number two hundred embraces all the boys of our state, deserving, and eminently needing the care and discipline of such a school. By reference to the statistics accompanying this report you will observe that twenty-nine boys, committed to us the past year, have been under arrest and imprisonment one or more times previous to their coming here. What a sad record is this! If they could only have been spared this degradation, and been brought at the very beginning of their downward career, under such Christianizing influences as exist here, how might the cause of humanity have been better served! That you will this year deem it wise to go forward in this work I sincerely pray.

The intelligent and efficient labors of most of my assistants is noteworthy. They have my thanks for their steadfast co-operation, as they have had my sympathy and support.

We are soon to lose the services of a valuable man, Mr. A. A. Thomas, who has, the past year and over, been in charge of family three, has been re-called to an old field of labor as Assistant Superintendent in the Minnesota State Reform School, at an increased salary. He goes sharing largely our confidence and esteem. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me thank you all for the uniform

courtesy which has another year been so kindly vouchsafed to me. If we have failed, as your exponent, in the management of this most important trust, it has not been because we have not had a mind to work, or to make personal sacrifice. We have struck as hard blows, as many, and as deep as the weakness of our clay would let us at the root of the evils we have sought to remedy. We have sown the seed, but "what shall the harvest be," is known only to the Courts above. Your confidence and esteem we have in all things striven to merit by close adherence to your expressed wishes in management. We shall, in the future, as in the past, work zealously for the good of those committed to our care, promising to use the accumulative experience of many years effort in this cause, as God gives us wisdom, expecting full fruition in the end.

I am, with great respect, yours very truly,

JAMES H. EASTMAN,

Superintendent.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To cash paid First National Bank, Jamesburg, for demand notes.....	\$7,500 00	By balance from old account...	\$177 50
To cash paid First National Bank, Jamesburg, for interest on demand notes.....	309 21	By cash received from First National Bank, Jamesburg, on note.....	3,000 00
To cash paid Trenton Banking Company, for discount on note.....	36 25	By cash received from First National Bank, Jamesburg, on note.....	829 74
To cash paid Trenton Banking Company for note.....	3,000 00	By cash received from Trenton Banking Company, on note...	3,000 00
To cash paid Hillsborough Insurance Company, for assessment.....	40 48	By cash received from State Treasurer, balance appropriation of 1874.....	926 23
To cash paid for salaries and labor.....	4,201 05	By cash received from State Treasurer, appropriation of 1875.....	25,000 00
To cash paid for schools.....	934 18	By cash received from parents and guardians.....	195 00
To cash paid for provisions.....	8,010 96	By cash received from chair shop.....	404 33
To cash paid for clothing.....	4,659 49	By cash received from live stock.....	698 99
To cash paid for furniture.....	248 06	By cash received for farm products sold.....	718 20
To cash paid for stationery and postage.....	136 82	By cash received from miscellaneous sources.....	459 87
To cash paid for repairs.....	542 28	By cash received from the ironing room.....	484 48
To cash paid for household articles.....	930 32	By balance due the treasurer...	2,453 09
To cash paid for fuel and lights.....	1,780 18		
To cash paid for drugs and medical attendance.....	329 83		
To cash paid for freight and telegraphy.....	435 98		
To cash paid for farm labor.....	1,655 71		
To cash paid for farm implements.....	628 32		
To cash paid for live stock.....	489 94		
To cash paid for grain and feed.....	516 30		
To cash paid for fertilizers.....	125 70		
To cash paid for plants and seed.....	600 13		
To cash paid for chair shop.....	318 64		
To cash paid for incidentals....	568 48		
To cash paid for blacksmithing.....	114 20		
To cash paid for ironing room.....	231 42		
	\$38,343 93		\$38,343 93

NEW BUILDINGS.

To cash paid on account contract for family house, No. 2, \$2,250 00	By cash received from State Treasurer, balance of appropriation, 1874.....	\$3,689 43
To cash paid on account contract for bakery and laundry, 1,439 43		
<u>\$3,689 43</u>		<u>\$3,689 43</u>

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

To cash paid for improvements and repairs to buildings.....	\$2,945 40	By cash received from State Treasurer, amount of appropriation, 1874.....	\$884 34
Balance to new account.....	1,438 94	By cash received from State Treasurer, amount of appropriation, 1875.....	\$5,000 00
		Balance not drawn.....	1,500 00
			<u>3,500 00</u>
	<u>\$4,384 34</u>		<u>\$4,384 34</u>

The committee appointed to examine the treasurer's account have examined the above statement and found it correct.

I. S. BUCKELEW, }
DAVID RIPLEY, } *Committee.*

GENERAL INVENTORY.

Furniture.....	\$4,376 97
Books and stationery.....	761 62
Provisions and stores.....	1,298 79
Clothing, material, and tools.....	5,020 41
Chair shop.....	59 75
Farm products.....	2,676 75
Live stock.....	3,824 26
Farm implements.....	2,080 95
Total.....	<u>\$20,099 50</u>

Appraisalment made October 30th, 1875, by

RICHARD L. RIDGWAY,
WILLIAM H. COURTER.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

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TIME OF COMMITMENT OF BOYS AND COUNTIES FROM WHENCE RECEIVED.

	Morris.	Hudson.	Salem.	Monmouth.	Union.	Camden.	Middlesex.	Mercer.	Essex.	Atlantic.	Passaic.	Bergen.	Hunterdon.	Cumberland.	Total.
November, 1874.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
December, ".....	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
January, 1875.....	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
February, ".....	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
March, ".....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April, ".....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
May, ".....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
June, ".....	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
July, ".....	2	2	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	10
August, ".....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September, ".....	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
October, ".....	...	9	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	15
Total.....	3	22	1	4	6	3	3	10	8	1	5	1	1	1	69

Number remaining October 31st, 1874.....	184
Number committed during the year, 69—Returned, 21.....	90
Whole number during the year.....	274
Number disposed of during the year.....	82
Number remaining in institution, October 31st, 1875.....	192

FOR WHAT OFFENCES COMMITTED.

Unmanageable and incorrigible.....	2	Disorderly conduct.....	5
Vagrant and incorrigible.....	4	Entering and larceny.....	3
Larceny.....	14	Malicious mischief.....	2
Larceny and receiving.....	1	Grand larceny.....	5
Petit larceny.....	22	Entering with intent.....	1
Assault and battery.....	2	Breaking and entering.....	1
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1	Breaking, entering and larceny.....	6
Total.....		69	

AGE WHEN COMMITTED TO INSTITUTION.

Seven.....	1	Twelve.....	15
Eight.....	1	Thirteen.....	11
Nine.....	4	Fourteen.....	13
Ten.....	3	Fifteen.....	17
Eleven.....	3	Sixteen.....	1
Total.....		69	

Average age, 12 years, 10 months, 23 days.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

BIRTHPLACE OF THOSE RECEIVED.

Connecticut.....	1	England.....	1
New York.....	16	Scotland.....	1
New Jersey.....	35	Wales.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	4	Germany.....	3
Delaware.....	1	Unknown.....	5
Michigan.....	1		
		Total.....	69

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.

New York.....	6	Scotland.....	3
New Jersey.....	28	France.....	1
Delaware.....	2	Germany.....	29
Michigan.....	1	Switzerland.....	2
America.....	7	Italy.....	2
England.....	6	Cuba.....	2
Ireland.....	37	Unknown.....	12
		Total.....	138

MORAL AND DOMESTIC CONDITION.

Have lost fathers.....	14	Have intemperate mothers.....	3
“ “ mothers.....	13	“ “ used tobacco.....	40
“ “ both parents.....	10	“ “ intoxicating drinks.....	16
“ intemperate fathers.....	24	“ “ been arrested before.....	26

NUMBER SENT OUT AND DISPOSAL MADE OF THEM.

To parents.....	26	Hired.....	2
“ farmers.....	26	Died.....	2
“ mother.....	7	Escaped.....	13
“ father.....	1		
“ uncle.....	5	Total.....	82
Longest time in the institution, 3 years, 23 days.			
Average “ “ “ “ 1 year, 7 months, 15 days.			

NUMBER OF BOYS COMMITTED EACH YEAR SINCE THE SCHOOL OPENED.

	WHITE.	COLORED.	TOTAL
Year ending November 30th, 1867.....	24	2	26
“ “ “ “ 1868.....	36	3	39
“ “ “ “ 1869.....	34	1	35
“ “ October 31st, 1870.....	47	1	48
“ “ “ “ 1871.....	50	3	53
“ “ “ “ 1872.....	93	5	98
“ “ “ “ 1873.....	107	8	115
“ “ “ “ 1874.....	112	8	120
“ “ “ “ 1875.....	66	3	69
	569	34	603
Number gone out.....	394	17	411
“ remaining October 31st, 1875.....	175	17	192

SCHOOLS.

	Whole No.	National Primer.	National First Reader.	National Second Reader.	National Third Reader.	National Fourth Reader.	National Pronouncing Speller.	National Elementary Speller.	Greenleaf's Practical Arithmetic.	Greenleaf's Elementary Arithmetic.	Davies' Primary Arithmetic.	Felter's Primary Arithmetic.	Guyot's Primary Geography.	Monteith's Manual of Geography.	Monteith's Comprehensive Geog.	Swinton's Language Primer.	History of the United States.	Writing.
J. Albert Kelton.....	41	...	...	...	20	21	5	37	8	27	6	...	...	...	12	12	...	41
Mrs. John Blain, Jr.....	49	14	21	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Mrs. J. Albert Kelton.....	50	1	3	14	16	16	10	32	4	24	15	...	9	...	6	12	...	50
Miss J. Wanzer.....	52	4	4	9	12	11	23	21	4	19	...	29	19	...	4	12	12	52

WORK DONE IN SEWING ROOM FROM NOVEMBER 1st, 1874, TO NOVEMBER 1st, 1875.

Number of shirts made.....	581	Number of pillow ticks made.....	30
“ “ “ repaired.....	2790	“ “ aprons made.....	56
“ “ pairs pants made.....	710	“ “ “ repaired.....	48
“ “ “ “ repaired.....	3155	“ “ suspenders made.....	384
“ “ coats made.....	631	“ “ “ repaired.....	50
“ “ “ repaired.....	497	“ “ mittens made.....	25
“ “ pairs stockings repaired..	3668	“ “ holders made.....	40
“ “ sheets made.....	160	“ “ bed ticks made.....	162
“ “ “ repaired.....	50	“ “ “ repaired.....	81
“ “ pillow slips made.....	155	“ “ hats bound.....	116
“ “ spreads made.....	15	“ “ carpets made.....	5
“ “ stand covers made.....	30	“ “ “ repaired.....	3
“ “ towels made.....	253	“ “ table cloths made.....	46

STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

PRODUCE OF FARM.

1965 bunches asparagus.	75½ bushels string beans.
8555½ lbs. meat.	432½ " turnips.
165 " wool.	158½ " peas.
60 tons hay.	3561 pounds winter squash.
369½ bushels white potatoes.	10 bushels pears.
59½ " sweet "	6428 heads cabbage.
380 " oats.	10,000 bundles corn stalks.
283 " rye, thrashed.	54½ bushels cucumbers.
75 " " unthrashed.	93½ " berries.
15 " white wheat.	2 " seed peas.
115 " common wheat.	13 " Lima beans.
30½ " white beans.	6 " currants.
2280 " field corn.	23 " tomatoes.
80 " sweet "	82 " beets.
7 " pop "	21½ " blood beets.
136 " carrots.	690 pounds summer squash.
364½ " onions.	13 bushels Concord grapes.
16½ barrels apples.	46,977 pounds milk.

CURRENT EXPENSES AND COST PER CAPITA FOR THE YEAR.

	TOTAL.	PER CAPITA.
Salaries.....	\$4,201 05	22.571
Schools.....	935 18	5.019
Provisions.....	8,010 96	43.04
Clothing	4,659 49	25.034
Other expenses	9,652 31	51.86
	<u>\$27,457 99</u>	<u>147.524</u>
Farm products (used).....	3,225 53	17.33
Total.....	<u>\$30,683 52</u>	<u>164.854</u>

FARM.

DR.		CR.	
To balance (inv't'y,) 1874.....	\$8,750 43	By cash for farm products sold.	\$1,417 19
" " " labor.....	1,655 71	" farm products (used in in-	
" " " implements....	628 32	stitution).....	3,225 53
" " " live stock.....	489 94	" balance (inventory) farm	
" " " grain and feed.....	516 30	products.....	\$2,676 75
" " " fertilizers.....	125 70	live stock.....	3,324 26
" " " plants and seed.....	600 13	implements.....	2,080 95
" " " blacksmithing.....	114 20		<u>8,581 96</u>
" profit and loss (gain).....	343 95		
	<u>\$13,224 68</u>		<u>\$13,224 68</u>

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