

REPORT
OF THE
CLINTON FARMS
OF THE
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

1916

974.901
R46
1916

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF
CLINTON FARMS

New Jersey State Reformatory for Women

CLINTON, HUNTERDON COUNTY
NEW JERSEY

For the Year Ending October 31st

1916

TRENTON, N. J.
MACCRELLISH & QUIGLEY Co., State Printers

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MRS. THOMAS H. TAYLOR.

Superintendent.

MAY CAUGHEY.

Report of Board of Managers.

To the Hon. Walter E. Edge, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR—At the meeting when the New Jersey Reformatory for Women was formally opened, the new enterprise was spoken of as "A Workshop for Character." Few of those concerned could have realized how varied would be the material worked upon and how the most effective tools would prove to be the most simple ones.

During the three years and a half that our workshop has been operating, we have received young and old, white and colored, girls who had spent many years in other institutions, women who came from confinement in State Prison, others for whom Clinton Farms was the first experience in institution life. We have had foreigners hardly speaking English, high school graduates, business women, school girls, domestic servants, factory hands, married women coming from comfortable homes. With this heterogeneous material, we have tried to use certain general methods while treating no two girls exactly alike in the details of their application. Our first step is in trying to adjust the relations of our girls to each other so that they may prove a help and not a contamination. One division which we use inflexibly and invariably is the racial one. Before we received our first colored inmates, we had provided for them a cottage separate from the white women under the complete direction of colored officers. Our belief that this separation would benefit the colored girls has grown into a conviction. The good behavior of these girls while with us and the excellent record they are making since they have left us, confirms us in this conviction. Our new cottage will enable us to use even better methods of classification for the white women, but even with the limited opportunities of our present buildings, we have learned that age and the nature of the offense committed are not by any

means the safest criteria to establish the probable action or reaction of certain individuals on each other.

We have taken for granted certain truths that Nature expects all to be well and strong, that God expects each one to live up to the best that is in her, and that He will guide and help her to do this; that the State of New Jersey has the right to expect each one of its citizens to obey the law and to contribute not only to her own support, but to the welfare of the community at large.

Believing all this, we have used fresh air, good simple food, hard work out-of-doors, recreation, a variety of occupations for mind and body, Nature study, to train and mould our women into healthy, contented useful human beings. Our chapel with its services, the instructions of our two chaplains, the words of the men and women who have generously come on Sunday afternoons, and the influence of the Sisters, have been the means, under God, to bring many a soul into closer touch with the spiritual. The appeal for protection and care of the babies and even of the young animals on the farm, has brought out in many a girl the maternal instinct which cannot fail to strengthen and purify.

One of our most difficult problems is to impress the necessity for discipline and obedience, for it is a lack of these which has largely brought the girls and women to Clinton Farms. We believe that we have at least made good beginning in regulating these unregulated characters by enforcing a regular routine and strict obedience to the few simple rules. We are planning for our next development the increase in the facilities for training in household economics, dressmaking, millinery, etc., but even with our limited equipment, we are encouraged in the improvement in most of the girls, which enables them to secure and retain good places after they leave us, thus earning and proving their right to retake, or sometimes to win for the first time, their place in the world as producers.

We have had our failures and our successes, many of them equally unexpected, but we feel more than justified in continuing and amplifying the methods which we are gradually work-

ing out. Their success comes in large part through the lavish use of liberty, where we find it is not being abused, and through the loyalty of the girls themselves, loyalty to the officers, loyalty to the institution, loyalty to each other. As long as we can create and stimulate this atmosphere we have no fear for the output of our workshop, even when it comes up against the acid test of readjustment in the outside world.

CAROLINE B. WITTPENN,
President of Board of Managers.

Treasurer's Report.

MADISON, N. J., January 14th, 1917.

*Mrs. H. Otto Wittpenn, President, Board of Managers, N. J.
State Reformatory for Women.*

MY DEAR MRS. WITTPENN—As requested by you and required by the By-Laws of the Board of Managers, I beg to submit my report as Treasurer for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1916, such report being made up from 838 vouchers, 27 certificates for payments made under contracts entered into by the Board and numerous other papers and documents which have come within the scope of my endeavors.

Attached please find list of the various appropriations with total vouchers approved by me against each item and balances remaining unused. Yours faithfully,

ALFRED G. EVANS,
Treasurer.

Appropriations.	Spent.	Balance Unused.
\$6,500 00 Salaries,	\$6,488 30	\$11 70
5,000 00 Farm Maintenance,	4,994 72	5 28
18,000 00 Maintenance,	16,533 07	1,466 93
1,500 00 Medical Treatment, etc.,	1,499 14	86
3,000 00 Repairs, Buildings, Insurance, etc.,	2,984 65	15 35
1,500 00 Roads and Gutters,	23 45	1,476 55
29,911 98 Reception Cottage,	14,444 77	15,467 21
3,000 00 " " Furnish,	1,170 09	1,829 91
1,250 00 Electric Current,	621 73	628 27
500 00 Trees, Vines and Plants,	499 84	16
300 00 Managers' Expenses,	248 55	51 45
7,318 07 Water Supply,	5,897 40	1,420 67
1,162 43 Wiring Poles, etc.,	1,101 59	60 84
2,111 60 Furnishing "Stowe" Cottage,	2,108 31	3 29
561 60 Small Cottage for Help,	561 60
176 50 Grant Davis, Supplemental,	176 50
90 00 M. J. Demarest, Supplemental,	90 00
801 58 Sewage Disposal,	225 00	576 58
120 13 Purchase of Land,	120 13
\$82,803 89	\$59,668 71	\$23,135 18

Of the total appropriations of \$82,803 89
as shown above, the following items are unexpended balances
from previous years:

Reception Cottage,	\$29,911 98
Water supply,	7,318 07
Wiring poles, etc.,	1,162 43
Furnishing "Stowe" Cottage,	2,111 60
Small cottage for help,	561 60
Sewage disposal,	801 58
Purchase of additional land for water supply,	120 13
	41,987 39

Balance, \$40,816 50

Deducting two supplementals allowed for debts contracted by
old management:

Grant Davis,	\$176 50
M. J. Demarest,	90 00
	266 50

Shows the sum of \$40,550 00

Allowed by the State to repair, protect and insure the prop-
erty and carry on the work at Clinton for the year, from which
sum we must deduct the unexpended balance of appropriations
turned back into the State Treasury as follows:

Salaries,	\$11 70
Farm maintenance,	5 28
Maintenance,	1,466 93
Earnings for the year,	463 48
Medical treatment, etc.,	86
Building repairs, fire insurance, etc.,	15 35
Electric current,	628 27
Trees, vines, etc.,	16
Managers' expenses,	51 45
Poles, wiring, etc., for electric lights,	60 84
	2,704 32

Making net cost to State, \$37,845 68

Unfinished contracts are—

Roads and gutters, unexpended,	\$1,476 55
Under contract,	1,450 00
	\$26 55
Reception Cottage, unexpended,	\$15,467 21
Under contract,	15,438 23
	28 98
Furnishing Reception Cottage, unexpended,	\$1,829 91
Under contract,	1,820 15
	9 76

Madison, N. J.

January 14, 1917.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED G. EVANS, *Treasurer.*

Report of the Superintendent.

To the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Reformatory for Women:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—This year I wish to divide the report into two different parts. The first part will contain a brief description of the place as it actually exists; the second part will deal with the results of our work so far and our hopes for the future.

We have opened no new buildings since last year. Our reception cottage and hospital will not be ready for occupancy until Spring, 1917, and, when this is opened, it will not accommodate enough women to more than relieve the present overcrowding at Homestead and Fielder, our two old farmhouses. This is due to the fact that the entire second floor of this new building is taken up by the hospital, an increasingly needed addition to our equipment.

There are several needs which we are bringing to the attention of the Appropriation Committee. The greatest is a request for a new building, modeled on the plan of "Stowe" Cottage. In addition to this we will need to have another building especially designed for the accommodation of all women now in the State Prison, in case the law is amended allowing for this. The authorities of the prison are anxious to transfer to us all the women now there in order to reduce, somewhat, the crowded conditions by using the present women's wing for men. Our building would have to be designed on the general lines of the other cottages but with one wing made sufficiently secure to deal with the most troublesome cases.

We have added only one new officer to our staff—a parole officer. Up to this year, our parole work was done by our psychologist, but we have now a sufficient number of women on parole to make it necessary to have a second parole officer, especially since our psychologist makes all our mental tests, and all the family investigations.

We are also asking the Appropriation Committee this year for an amount in salaries sufficient for two new officers for the reception cottage and a resident physician. It will not be possible for us to open the reception cottage in May, 1917, unless we receive a sufficient amount to cover the salaries for the two new officers for that building, since this amount was cut out from the salary appropriation for this year. With our increase in number, and our obstetrical cases, we feel that a resident woman physician is a necessity.

Another need is a larger appropriation for our farm maintenance. Our farm work has not progressed as well as usual this past year, due to the difficulty of obtaining labor. If enough money could be given us to get the soil in good condition, and to enable us to secure laborers, the crops would make us practically self-supporting as to food supplies.

In common with all institutions of this kind, we give a thorough training in general housework, including laundry, and cooking. We also give all the women six months of school work where school subjects are taken up from an industrial standpoint, and in these classes and our Home Improvement Club we endeavor especially to prepare the women to become better housewives and mothers.

In our experience, during the past four years, we have found that the different farm activities are invaluable for the individual growth and development of the women, as to health, initiative and responsibility. The very lack of hard and fast system in this work, which is dependent on weather conditions, has made it possible to avoid routine and so has made our life here much more natural and less institutional than it could possibly have been otherwise.

In the second part of this report I wish to bring before you, especially, certain phases of our work here. As pointed out in our president's report last year, the fact that we had to start with meagre equipment in old farmhouses, has proved a benefit to the institution. It has made it possible to try out our methods and to discover just what is needed in the way of buildings and equipment before plans are drawn.

We try to have as few rules as possible and to make the women feel the reasonableness of each rule. A multiplicity of rules weakens discipline. The fact that our student officers make and enforce our rules and regulations is another reason for having them as few and clear as possible. Since the first year we opened we have had student government whose officers are five women chosen by all the women. Before these five student officers all minor difficulties among the inmates are brought, and they recommend punishment and treatment for the different cases. We have been able to place these different student officers in charge of certain kinds of work, such as sewing, laundry, and farm work, and have held them responsible for the work turned out in their department, and for the behavior of the women under them. This training gives them confidence in their own powers, and prepares them to assume responsibility when they are released, and no longer under the guidance and protection of the institution.

It is so often true that in institutions the women distrust the officers, and think they are not sincere in their dealings with them. We are very proud of the feeling of confidence and trust at Clinton Farms. Often our women who have been released from parole and who, therefore, are no longer in our charge, turn to us for help and advice. We surely could have no better proof of the value of our form of treatment here.

Respectfully submitted,

MAY CAUGHEY,
Superintendent.

Report of Parole Work.

To the Board of Managers of the N. J. State Reformatory for Women:

On January 20th, 1914, the first woman was paroled from Clinton Farms. Since that time 99 women have been on parole. At present there are 58 who, away from the institution, are under our supervision. Of those who have been on parole, many have returned to their own homes; others have been placed at service. In this short time, less than three years, we cannot give any definite results; we can, however, draw a few general conclusions.

Among those who have returned to their own homes we find our greatest successes and our greatest failures. Old friends, associations and temptations sometimes make up a force able to break down any fortification, which the woman, with the help of the institution, has been able to build up. The home, however, is the normal life for the woman; providing her with satisfying occupations and pleasures. When the dependence of her family or children upon her success is strongly enough realized, this is frequently a force for good, greater than the opposing forces for evil. In a few fortunate cases the woman's arrest and trial occurred away from her home. In these instances, if she returns home, her road is easy, and her success correspondingly sure.

For those who cannot return to their homes we must find places. Because their leisure hours hold for them far greater dangers than their work hours, and because there are few decent rooming houses for young women, we must find positions which provide safe lodging places. This practically limits the positions to those of domestic service in private homes or institutions; and yet such places have their particular dangers and drawbacks. In the average home very little thought and time is given to the personal problems and pleasures of the maid in

the kitchen. This means lack of supervision, at least, and it may mean loneliness, discouragement and discontent. An unfortunate result is not only possible but probable. For this reason we must be very careful in our choice of homes. In this respect, however, we have been very fortunate.

The path of the woman who leaves us is in no case an easy one. She needs every help available, not only from those outside the institution, but from the institution itself. It is this that the parole department hopes to do,—to make the woman feel that behind her are those who care for her success, and who will help her to attain it. One of our practical aids to that end is our Exit Club of which each woman automatically becomes a member when she has only two more months left of her time in the institution. Here the problems and responsibilities of the future are discussed, and the failures and successes of the women on parole are pointed out. The motto chosen by the Club is "The dawn of better things." That this motto has been true for many of the women who have left is the greatest inspiration for those who are soon to take up the responsibilities of life outside an institution.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR H. LITTLE,
Psychologist.

PAROLE VISITS FROM AUGUST 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1916.

Total number of visits,	307
Visits to girls on parole,	157
Visits to families,	37
Visits to take girls home,	9
Visits to take girls to places,	22
Visits to investigate places,	14
Visits to bring back escaped girls,	2
Visits to bring back girls from parole,	8
Visits to parole violations,	26
Visits to court cases,	3
Miscellaneous visits,	29

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSTITUTION POPULATION.

Outside of the Institution:

On parole,	58
Released from parole for good behavior,	20

Released by lapse of maximum time,	11
Transferred to other institutions,	17
Discharged by order of court or Attorney-General,	7
Escaped from parole,	4
Deported,	1
Dead,	1
Escaped from the institution,	1
<i>In the Institution:</i>	
Returned for violation of parole,	2
Returned for other reasons,	2
Recommitted,	1
Unexpired sentence,	58

MEANS OF SUPPORT AT THE TIME OF COMMITTING OFFENSE.

Supported by the earnings of another,	58
Man, not husband,	27
Parents,	24
Family, other than husband or parents,	7
Prostitution,	31
Prostitution alone,	19
Prostitution and day's work,	5
Prostitution and factory,	4
Keeping house and prostitution,	2
Prostitution and shoplifting,	1
Housework,	31
Husband,	23
Factory,	13
Keeping roomers,	9
Day's work,	8
Position as waitress in a hotel,	4
Keeping a "Blind Pig,"	2
Vaudeville,	2
Office work,	2
Position as shop girl,	1
Real estate agency,	1
Tea and coffee agency,	1
Keeping a boarding house,	1
Position as lady's maid,	1
Midwifery,	1
Position as housekeeper,	1
Practical nursing,	1
Stealing,	1
Total,	192

STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

NATIONALITIES.

Americans,	71
American born, both parents foreign born,	25
German-American,	6
Irish-American,	3
Dutch-American,	2
Italian-American,	2
Bohemian-American,	2
French-Irish-American,	2
French-American,	1
Polish-American,	1
German-Polish-American,	1
Hugarian-American,	1
Swedish-American,	1
Swiss-German-American,	1
English-American,	1
Scotch-Danish-American,	1
Colored,	37
Italians,	11
Jewish,	10
Polish,	9
German,	8
Irish,	6
Hungarian,	5
English,	4
French-Polish,	1
Albanian,	1
Austrian,	1
Norwegian,	1
English-Irish,	1
Canadian,	1

CIVIL CONDITION.

Single,	89
White,	67
Colored,	22
Married,	103
White,	88
Colored,	15
Total,	192

EDUCATION.

Illiterate,	34
White,	30
Colored,	4

STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

Read and write,	53
White,	42
Colored,	11
Read and write, with knowledge of arithmetic to fractions,	35
White,	34
Colored,	1
Grammar grade and above,	70
White,	49
Colored,	21
Total,	192

ATTENDANCE.

Received from January 20th, 1913, to December 31st, 1915,	130
Infant born,	1
Released by Attorney General,	2
Received from January 1st, 1916, to December 31st, 1916,	62
Infants born,	4

COUNTIES.

Essex,	67
Hudson,	29
Passaic,	17
Bergen,	13
Camden,	12
Atlantic,	8
Salem,	8
Monmouth,	7
Morris,	5
Burlington,	4
Union,	4
Somerset,	4
Middlesex,	4
Hunterdon,	3
Mercer,	3
Sussex,	2
Cape May,	1
Cumberland,	1
Gloucester,	1

CHARGES.

Against person,	30
Assault and battery,	7
Atrocious assault and battery,	5
Murder, second degree,	4
Murder, first degree,	2
Assault, with intent to kill,	2

Assault,	1	
Abortion,	1	
Concealing birth of child,	1	
Attempt at suicide,	1	
Kidnapping,	1	
Arson,	1	
Attempt at arson,	1	
Concealing deadly weapons,	1	
Abandonment,	1	
Manslaughter,	1	
Against property,	81	
Larceny and receiving,	26	
Grand larceny,	12	
Larceny from the person,	10	
Forgery,	7	
Larceny,	6	
Robbery,	4	
Breaking, entering, larceny and receiving,	4	
False pretenses,	4	
Breaking and entering,	2	
Embezzlement,	1	
Defrauding board,	1	
Forging and uttering,	1	
Receiving,	1	
Uttering,	1	
Driving auto without owner's permission,	1	
Against society,	81	
Adultery,	23	
Disorderly house,	11	
Fornication,	7	
Bigamy,	6	
Open lewdness,	5	
Lewdness,	5	
Perjury,	3	
Malicious mischief,	2	
Heroin in possession,	2	
Conspiracy,	1	
Common scold,	1	
Disorderly conduct,*	1	
Juvenile delinquent,*	1	
Adultery and disorderly house,	1	
Concealing crime,	1	
Illegal sale of liquor,	1	
Cocaine in possession,	1	
Incorrigibility (transferred from State Home for Girls), ..	9	

* Released by order of Attorney-General.

Physician's Annual Report.

Fiscal Year Ending November 1st, 1916.

CLINTON, N. J., Dec. 4th, 1916.

To the Board of Managers of Clinton Farms:

In behalf of the medical side of your institution I wish to submit the following statistical report, giving you an idea of the work done during the past year.

May I express my appreciation for the co-operation given me that necessarily must be an important factor in the accomplishment of this work:

Total number of physical examinations on entrance:

Colored,	18
White,	45
Total,	63

Average gain in weight per capita after 1 year's residence:

Colored,	8¼ lbs.
White,	8¾ lbs.
Total number of cases coming under medical direction during year, ..	130
Total number of cases receiving special medical attention,	262
Total number of gynecological treatments given during year, ..	1,065

Total cases treated,	1,327
Total number of births during fiscal year,	5

GENERAL CASES.

Neuritis,	2
Hysteria,	2
Insanity,	1
Epilepsy,	1

EMERGENCIES.

Burns,	3
Contusion,	1
Sprains,	4
Influenza,	15
Cases having used alcohol in greater or less amount,	44
Cases having used drugs in some form,	11
Cases having used tobacco in some form,	4

Head—		SPECIAL CASES.	
Eyes:			
Acute,		2	
Chronic,		9	
Ears:			
Acute,		1	
Chronic,		6	
Cerumen Impactions,		2	
Nasopharynx:			
Tonsilitis,		1	
Enlarged Tonsils,		40	
Glands:			
Tubercular,		1	
Thorax—			
Cases with abnormal chest findings, on entrance,		49	
Insipient tuberculosis,		6	
Abdomen—			
Digestive disturbances,		6	
Nephroptosis,		7	
Hernia,		3	
Skin—			
Seborrhea Eczema,		1	
Extremities—			
Ankylosis,		2	
Leg Ulcer,		1	
Gynecological Cases—			
Colored,		13	
White,		60	
		73	
Surgical—			
Cases needing surgical attention,		40	
Gynecological cases needing major operation,		29	
Gynecological cases needing minor operation,		11	
Cases receiving surgical attention:			
Minor,		8	
Abscess,		2	
Furunculosis,		2	
Dilatation and Curettment,		1	
Circumcision,		3	
Major,		1	
		(Appendectomy, Perineorrhaphy, Trachelorrhaphy, Suspension).	

MISCELLANEOUS.		
Vaccinations,	60	
Wasserman tests:		
Positive,	3	
Negative,	2	
	5	
Number of cases receiving mercurial treatments,	5	
Number of mercury injections given,	53	
Respectfully submitted,		
A. H. COLEMAN, M.D.		

Report of Dental Work in Detail.

Number of cases receiving dental attention during fiscal year,	82
Amalgams,	115
Porcelains,	58
Cements,	31
Extractions,	163
Treatments,	117
Cleaned,	81
*Upper plates,	2
*Double plates,	1
Plates repaired,	3
*Crowns—	
Porcelain,	1
Gold,	1
*Bridge Work—	
Two-piece bridge,	1

* NOTE—Paid for by individual for whom work was done.

J. R. GIBBS, *Dentist*.

Farm Manager's Report.

The farm of 345 acres has on it at the present time 17 milch cows, 13 head of young stock, a pure bred sire, 5 horses, 1 fille, 16 sheep, 26 swine and 340 chickens. Of the milch cows several are not productively profitable, and will be disposed of soon. To increase the herd as fast as possible, which is one of the best means of improving the fertility of the soil, will necessitate more barn room, together with improvements needed on the other farm buildings. The farm implement equipment is inadequate for the 120 acres now under cultivation.

When the farm is brought to its fullest producing power, the institution will much more nearly reach the self-supporting mark. Two important factors in doing this are the increase of live stock and thorough cultivation of the land, using sufficient commercial fertilizer. These two factors are very closely linked together. The increased number of live stock will produce a greater supply of barnyard fertilizer, which will reduce the large amount expended for commercial fertilizer. At the same time this increase in stock will demand a larger expenditure for feed, until the land can be made to supply sufficient crops to supply the stock. On the other hand, a liberal expenditure for commercial fertilizer at present will sooner bring the soil to produce better and larger crops, which will reduce the large expenditure for feed. Somewhat the same principle applies to the problem of producing sufficient quantity of vegetables for fresh use and for canning. The poultry is another line that needs development in order to produce a supply equal to the demand of the institution. This means funds for equipment and housing room.

At present only one-third of the 345 acres is under cultivation. As a result, the farm is producing only a small part of what would be possible, if it were put in good condition.

Funds expended at this time to put as large a part of the

land as possible under thorough cultivation and a suitable system of crop rotation will be more than replaced by the increased returns as the farm approaches its full producing power. Taken all together the ultimate result will help to make the institution self-supporting.

The Extension Division of the State Agricultural Experiment Station has given valuable assistance, and the institution hopes to co-operate still more closely in working out plans for the improvement of the farm.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH BAKER,
Farm Manager.

Produce Report.

MILK.	BUTTER.	EGGS.*
Nov., 3,419 lbs.	Nov., 64 lbs.	Nov., 280 eggs
Dec., 5,741 "	Dec., 68 "	Dec., 185 "
Jan., 5,801 "	Jan., 65 "	Jan., 468 "
Feb., 6,497 "	Feb., 69 "	Feb., 791 "
Mar., 6,636 "	Mar., 71 "	Mar., 2,228 "
Apr., 5,658 "	Apr., 63 "	Apr., 4,278 "
May, 6,655 "	May, 72 "	May, 4,237 "
June, 5,761 "	June, 63 "	June, 2,729 "
July, 5,298 "	July, 64 "	July, 2,706 "
Aug., 5,689 "	Aug., 68 "	Aug., 1,311 "
Sept., 3,870 "	Sept., 53 "	Sept., 843 "
Oct., 6,228 "	Oct., 50 "	Oct., 553 "
Total, ..67,253 "	Total, ... 770 "	Total, .20,609 "

* 1,188, or 99 dozen, of these eggs were put in water glass.

GRAIN.		VEGETABLES.	
Oats,	175 bu.	Tomatoes,	31 bu.
Wheat,	102 "	Swiss Chard,	11½ lbs.
Buckwheat,	35 "	Brussels Sprouts, ...	87 qts.
Corn (in ears),	587 "	Carrots,	41½ bu.
Six stacks wheat not yet threshed, estimated to yield,	400 "	Lima Beans,	2¼ "
		Corn,	296 "
		String Beans,	3,501 qts.
		Cabbage,	479 heads
		Beets, green,	127½ bu.
		Cauliflowers,	125 heads
		Cucumbers,	400 bu.
		Rhubarb,	214½ doz.
		Onions, green,	12,843
		Onions, dried,	5¼ bu.
		Lettuce,	1,024 plants
		Radishes,	3,052
		Spinach,	30 bu.
		Peas,	750 qts.
MEAT.		PRODUCE IN STORAGE.	
Pork,	1,943½ lbs.	Beans,	225 lbs.
Mutton,	604 "	Beets,	11 bu.
Lamb,	221 "	Carrots,	37 "
Poultry,	487 "	Turnips,	34 "
		Mangels,	120 "
		Potatoes,	278 "
		Onions,	9 "
CANNING REPORT.			
Corn,	153½ qts.		
Beans,	652 "		
Tomatoes,	71 gals.		
Peas,	38 qts.		
Sliced Pickles,	42½ "		
Beets,	37 "		
Tomato Pickles, ...	38 gals.		
Onions,	10 "		
Preserved Straw- berries,	43 qts.		
Jelly,	59 glasses		
HAY.			
Hay (Clover and Timothy),	53 tons		
Straw,	23 "		

