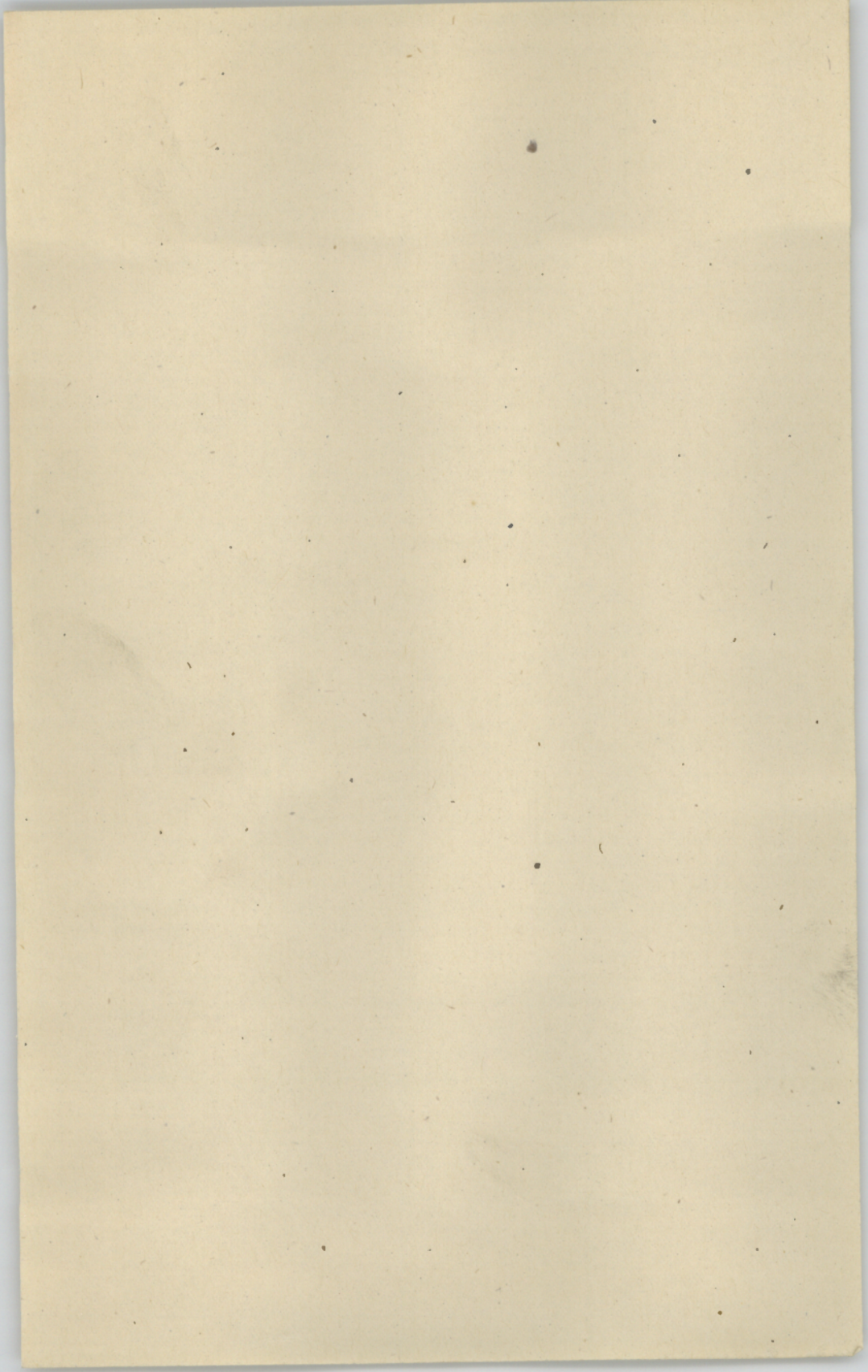
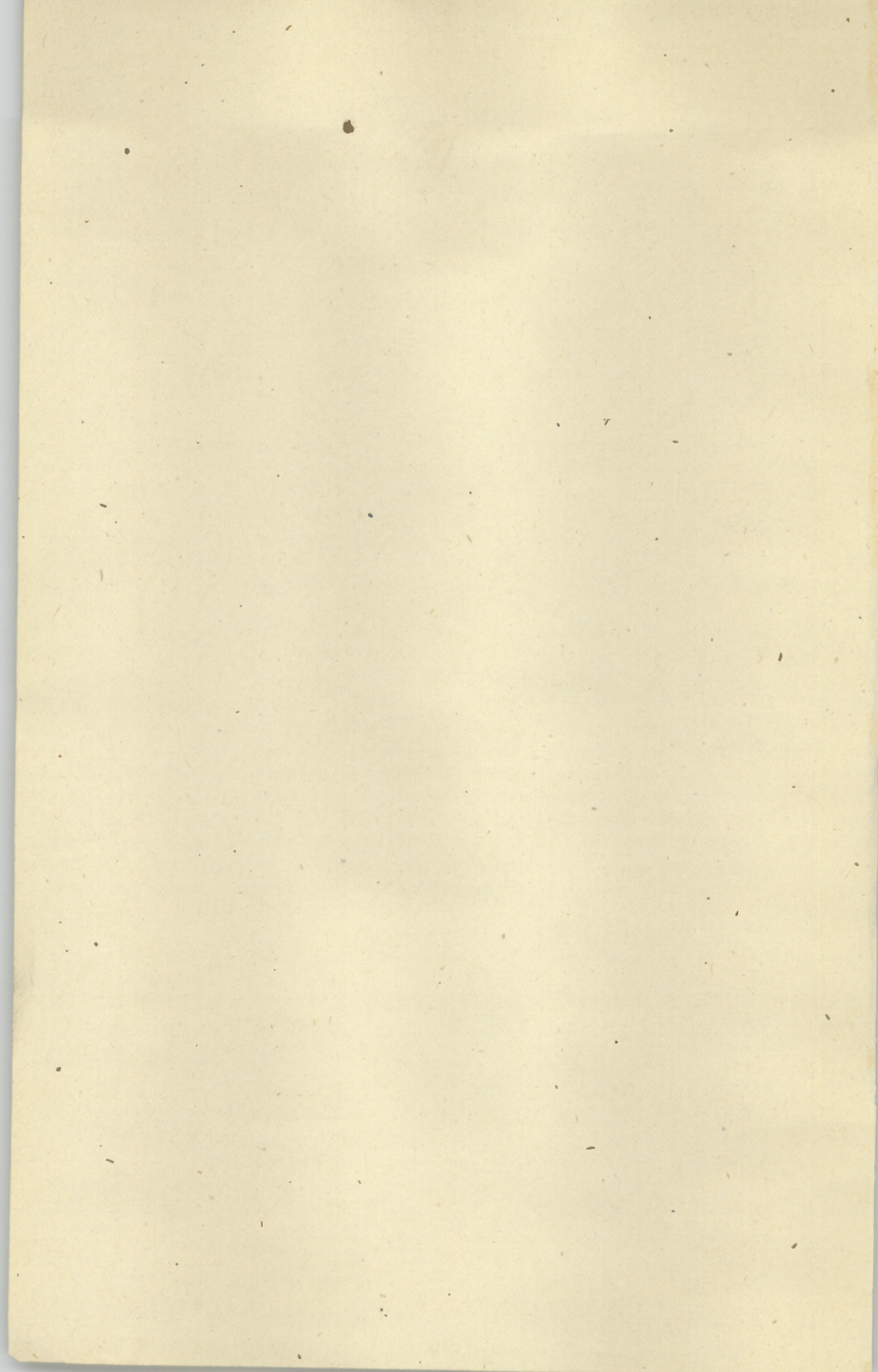
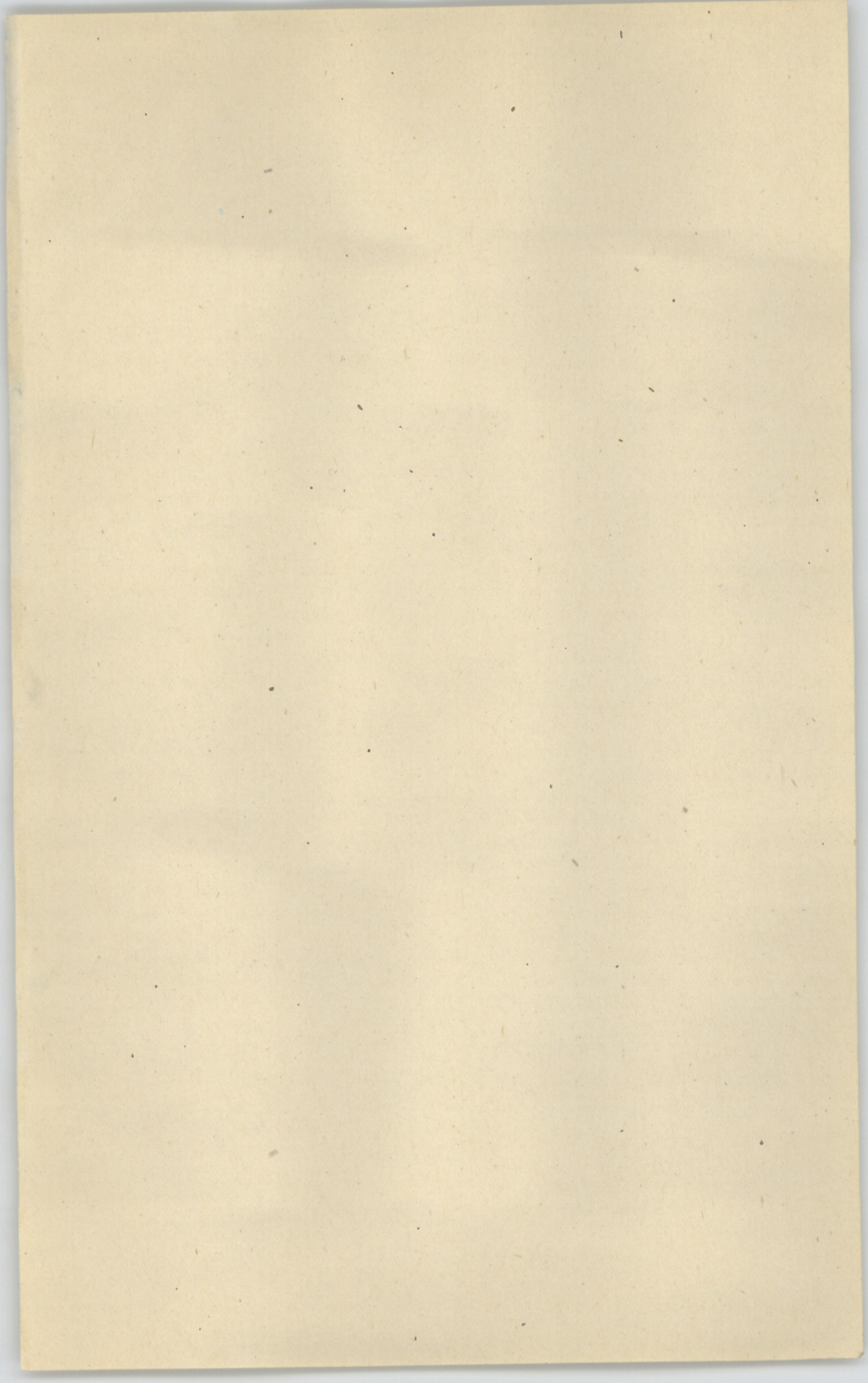


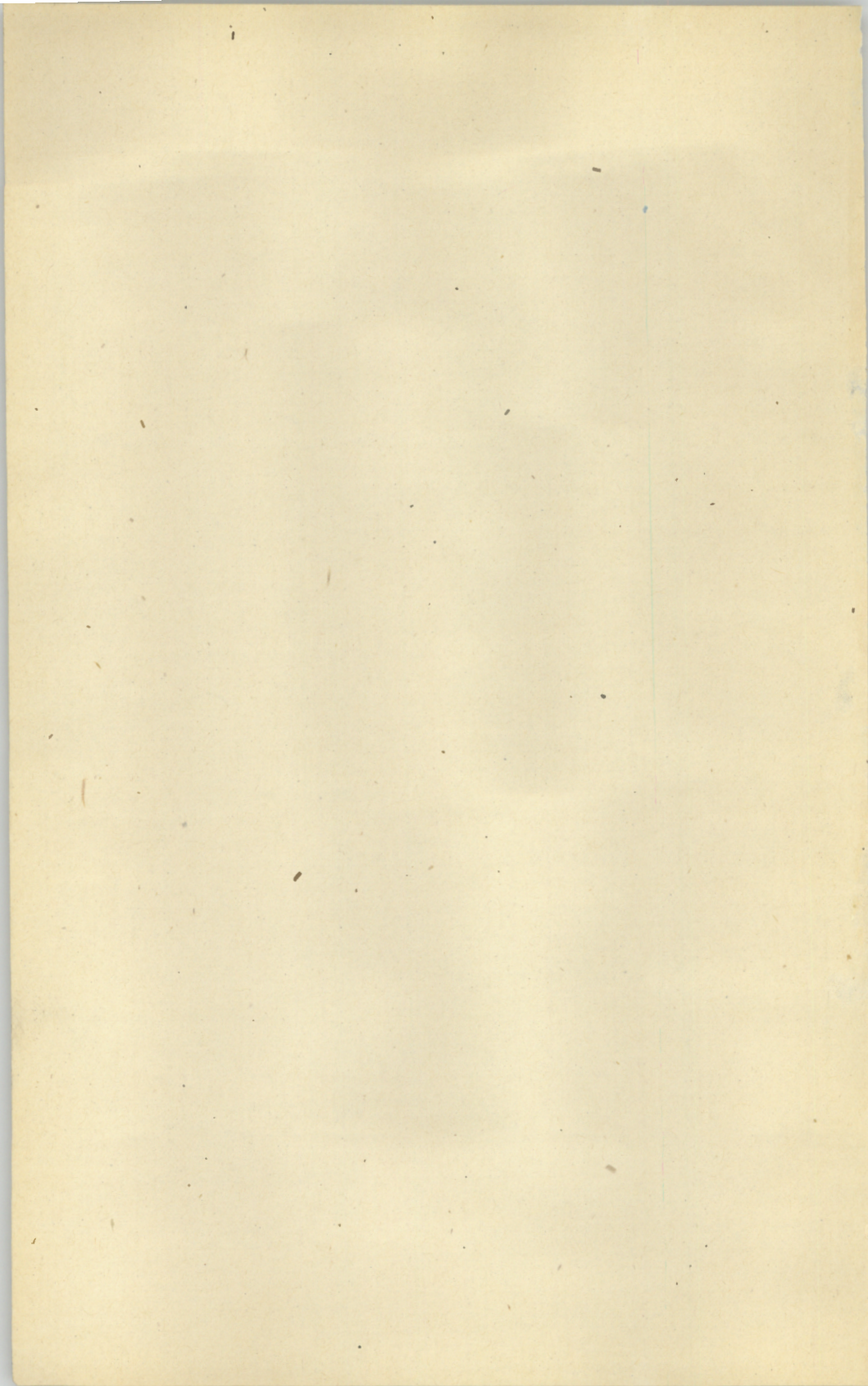
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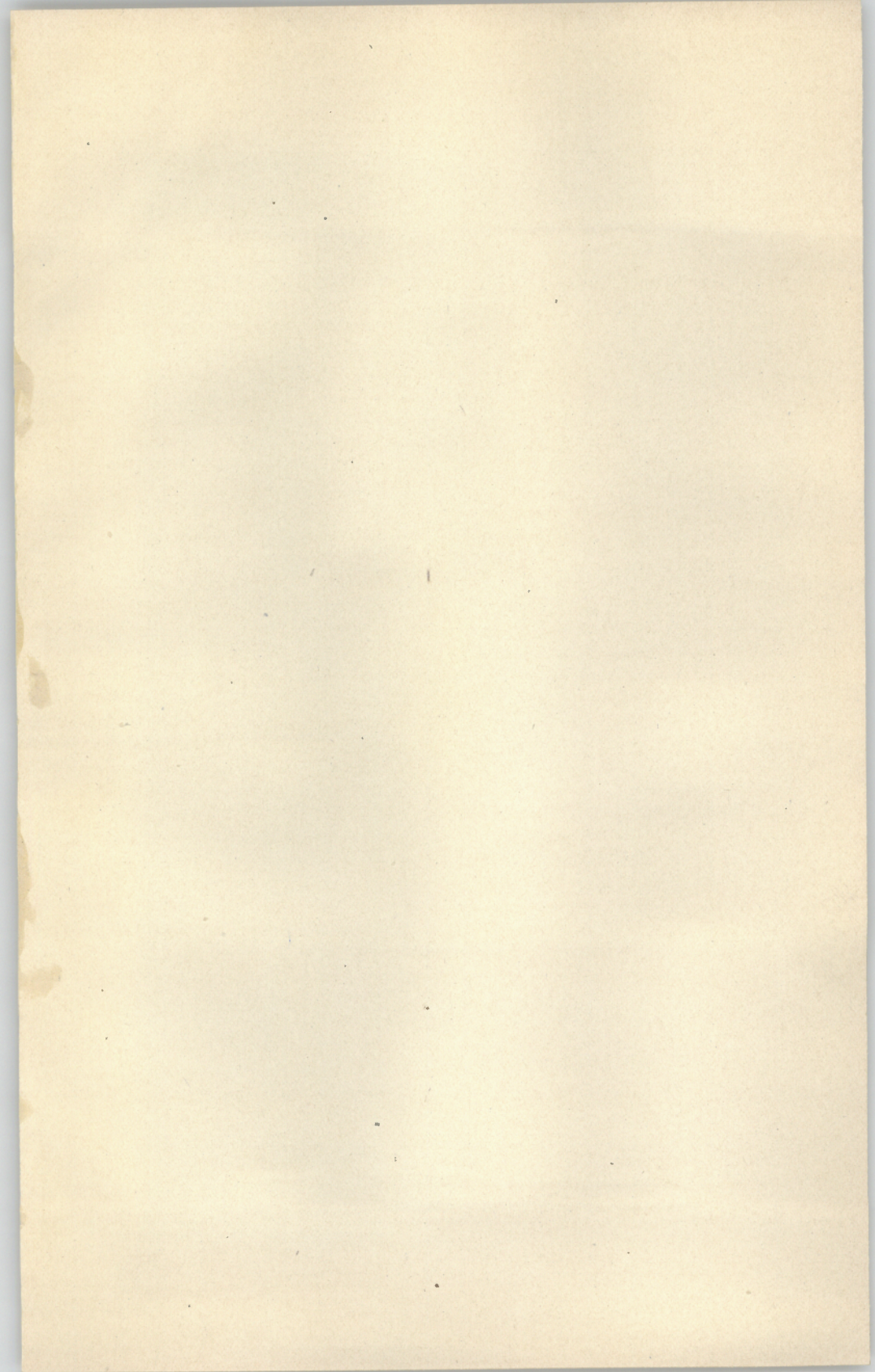
REPORT
OF THE
NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY
AT RAHWAY
1907













New Jersey Reformatory.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

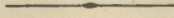
COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

New Jersey Reformatory

FOR THE

Year Ending October 31st, 1907



TRENTON, N. J.
MACCRELLISH & QUIGLEY, STATE PRINTERS.
1908.

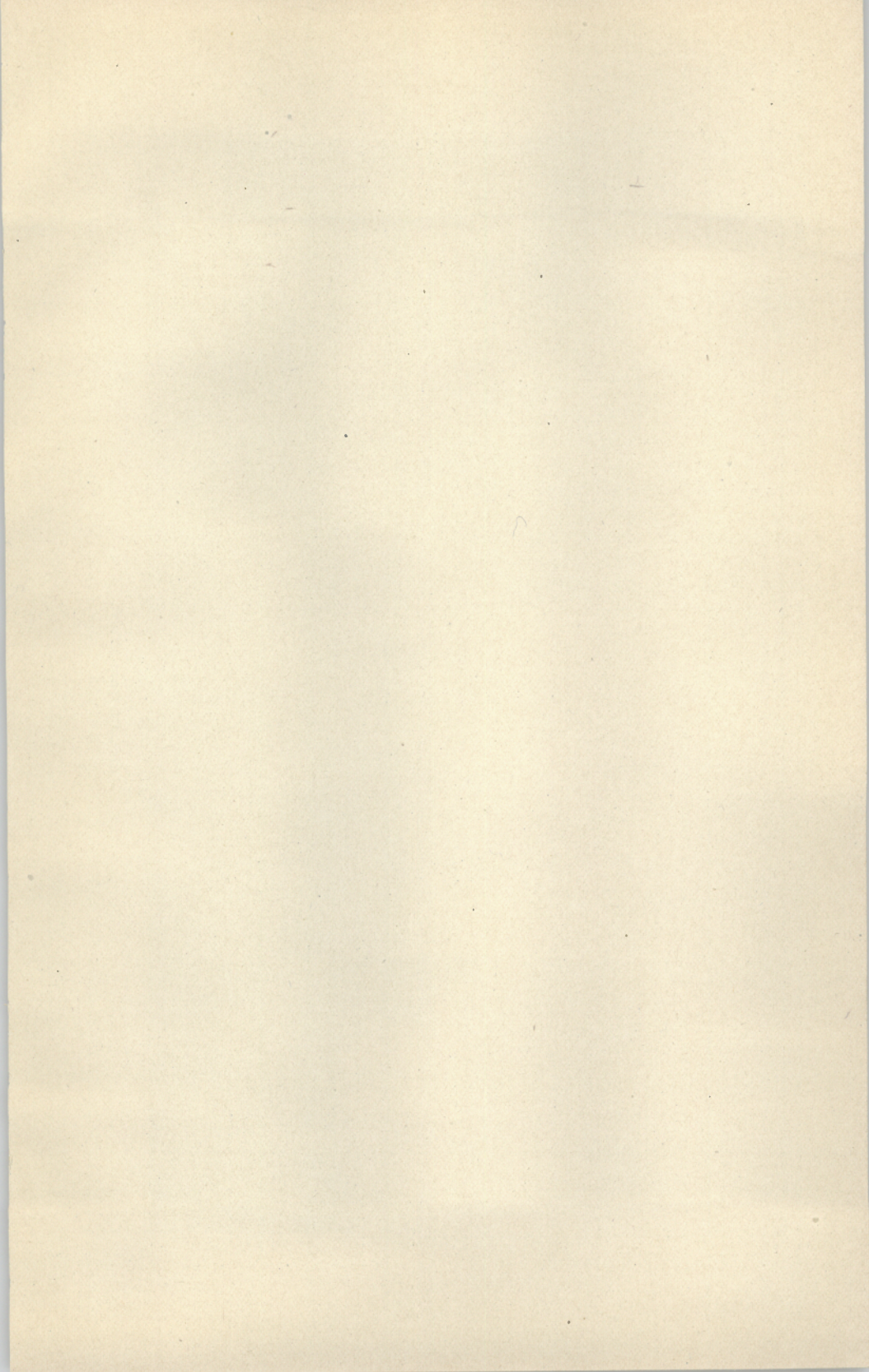
THE NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY

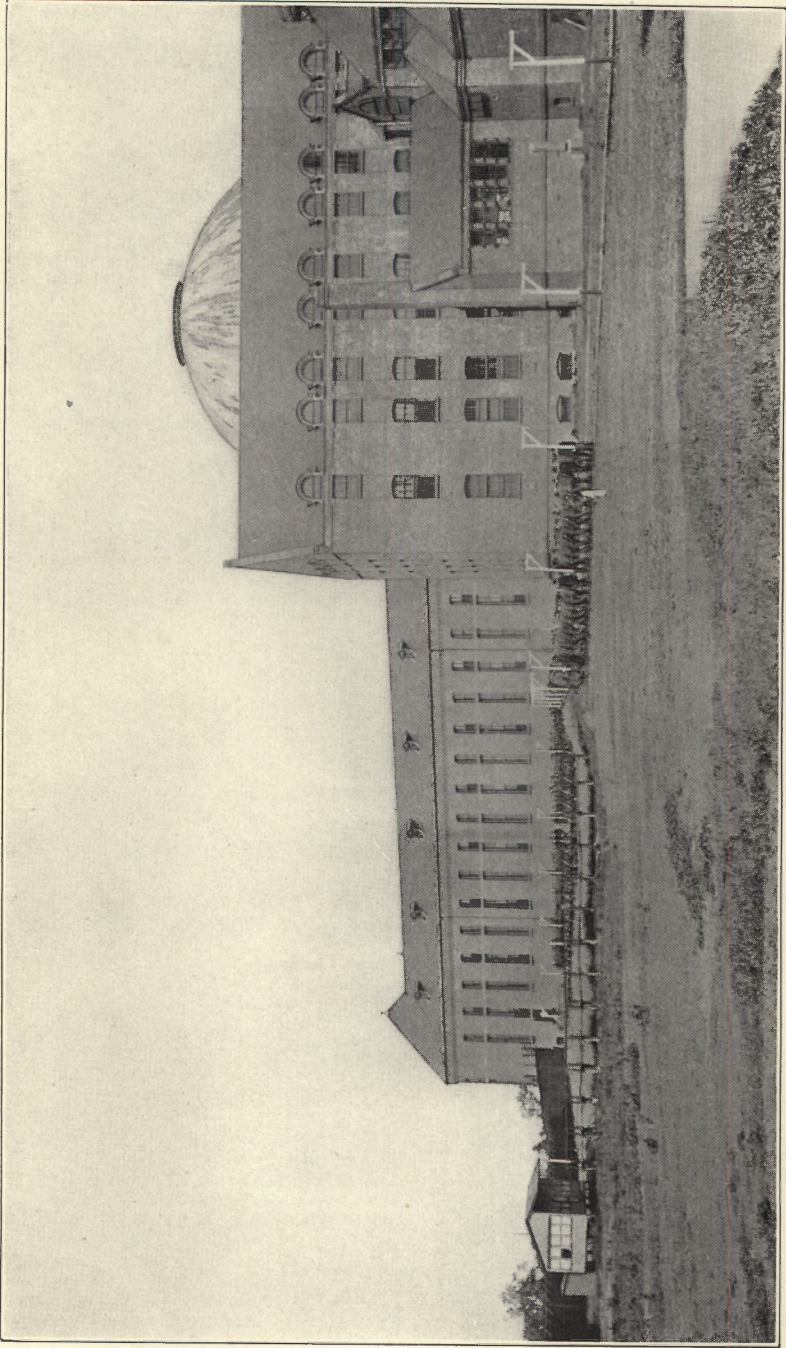
CONSTITUTION

New Jersey Reformatory

State of New Jersey

THE NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
TRENT, N. J.





Recall from Work.

COMMISSIONERS.

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY, *ex-Officio*.

RICHARD H. WILSON, *President*,

GEORGE W. FORTMEYER,

DECATUR M. SAWYER, *Secretary*,

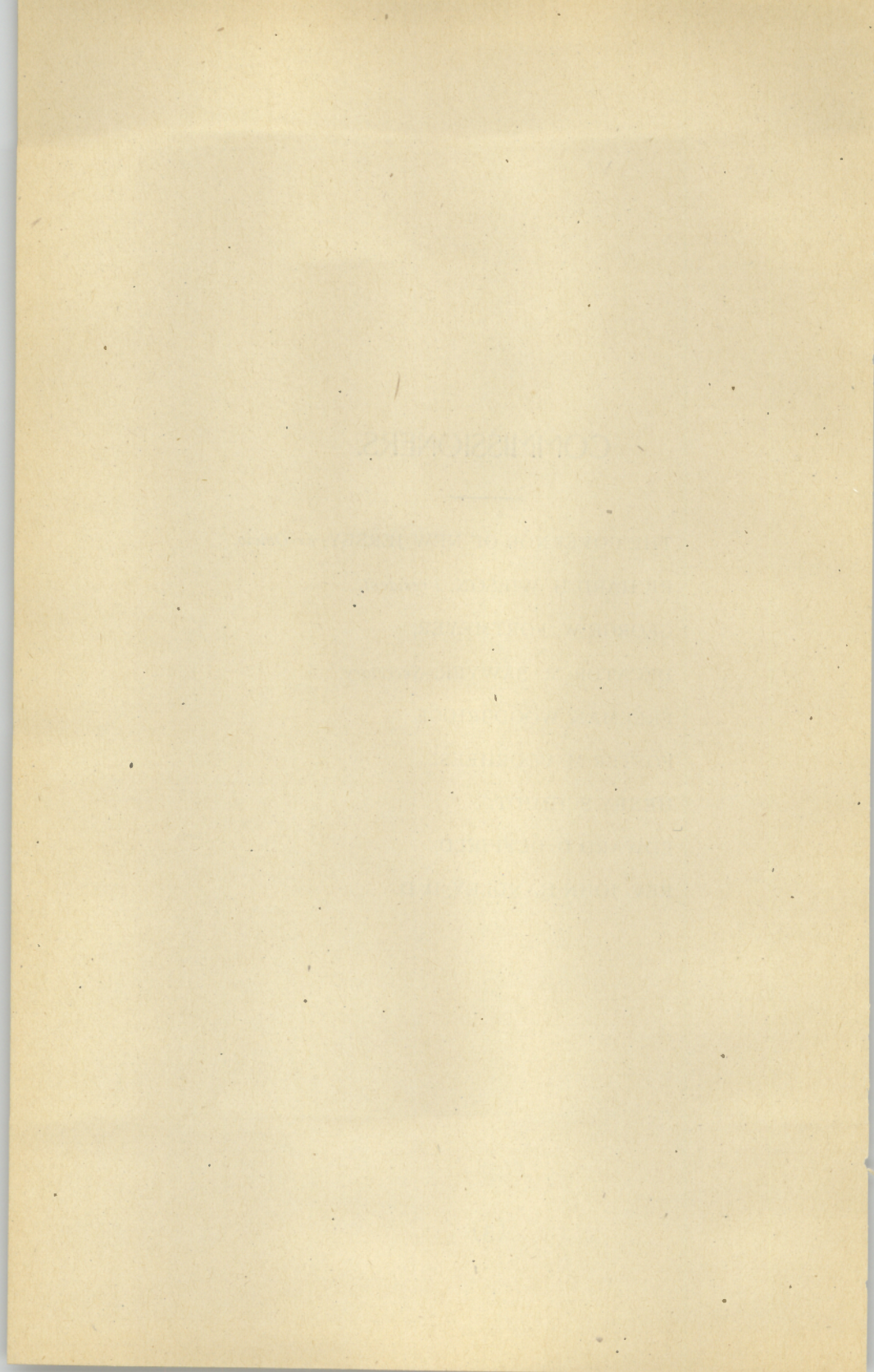
FREEMAN WOODBRIDGE,

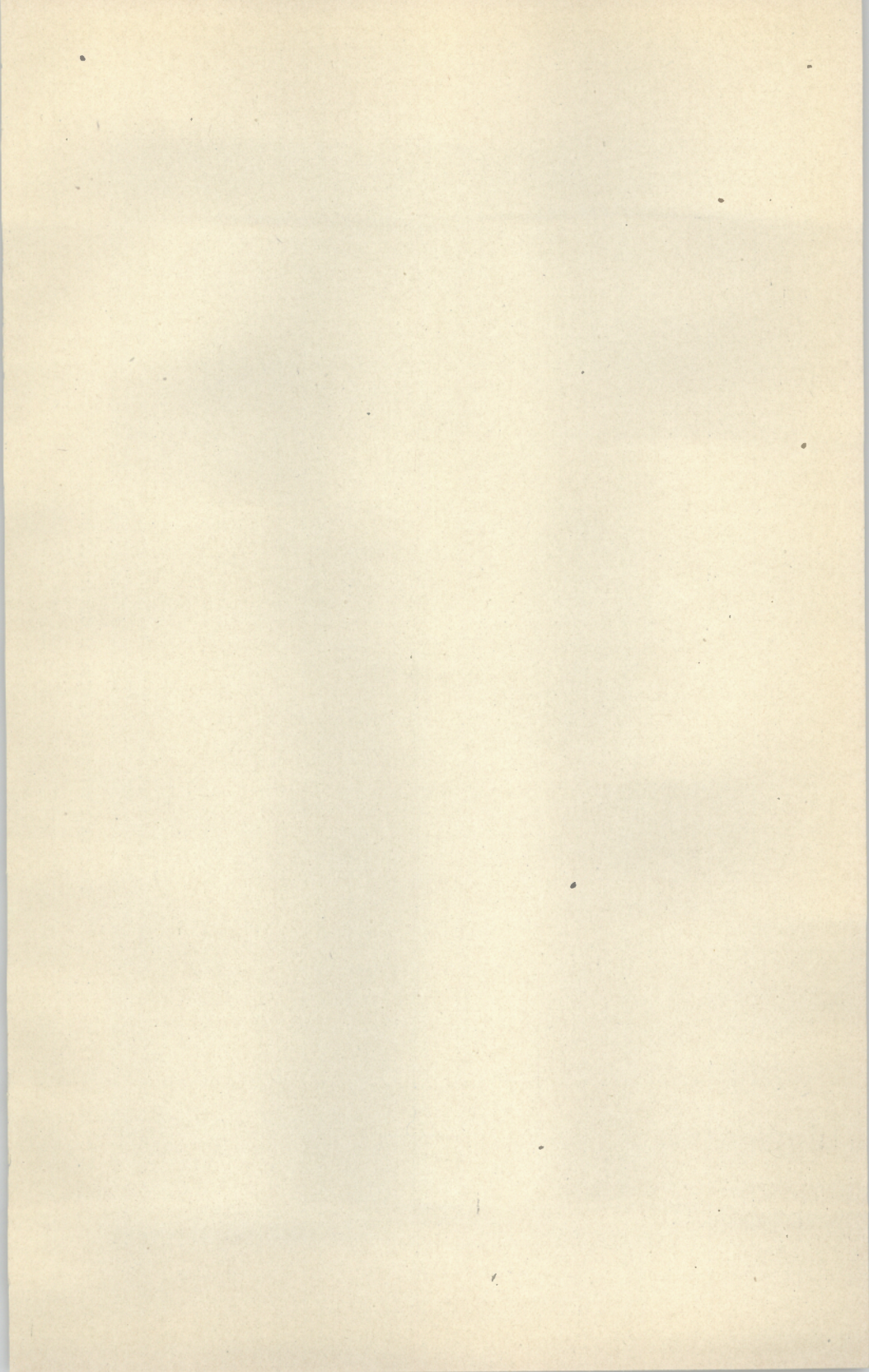
FOSTER M. VOORHEES,

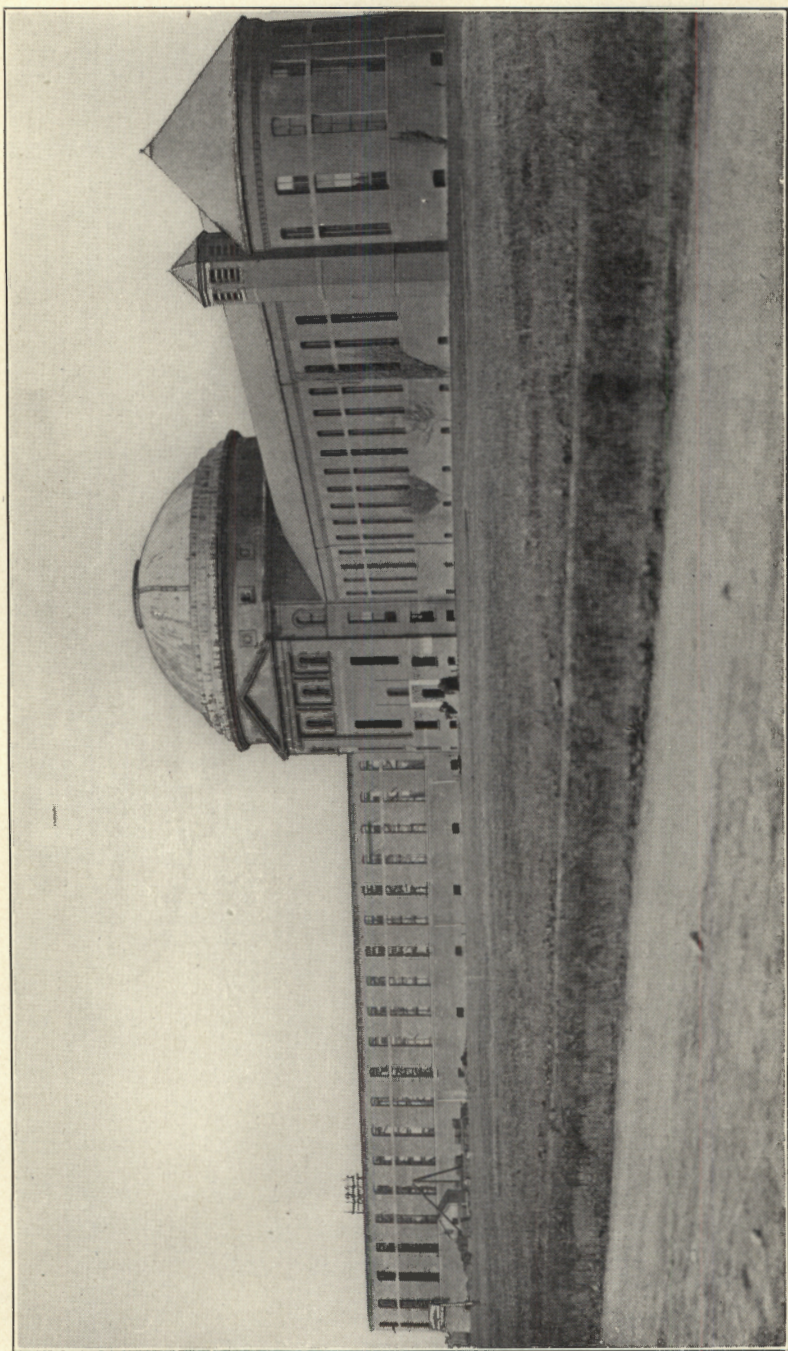
HENRY SCHMIDT,

EDWARD D. DUFFIELD,

REV. JOHN HANDLEY, D. D.







Southeast Wing, in Course of Construction,

OFFICERS.

Superintendent,

JOSEPH WILLIAM MARTIN.

Assistant Superintendents,

CHARLES FREDERICK ABBOTT, JOHN BANKER, RICHARD FRANCIS CROSS.

Chief Clerk,

MANTON DRAKE MARTIN.

Clerk,

LEWIS ELLIS PRICE.

Chief Engineer,

DAVID AVERY CARLEY.

Assistant Engineers,

THOMAS JEFFERSON BIRD, LARS LARSON.

Military Instructor,

RICHARD FRANCIS CROSS.

Moral Instructors,

REV. CHARLES LOWELL COODER, D.D.; RT. REV. MGR. B. T. O'CONNELL;
REV. CHARLES S. GEISENHEIMER, PH.D.

Physician,

HARLAN PAGE HOUGH, M.D.

Principal of School,

ROBERT JOSEPH SHEARER.

Storekeeper,

ALEXANDER HAMPTON SUTTON.

Center Keepers,

WALTER CHARLES BANKS, *Day*; THOMAS FRANKLYN CONNOLLY, *Night*.

Chief Parole Officer,

CHARLES SANFORD MOORE.

Instructors,

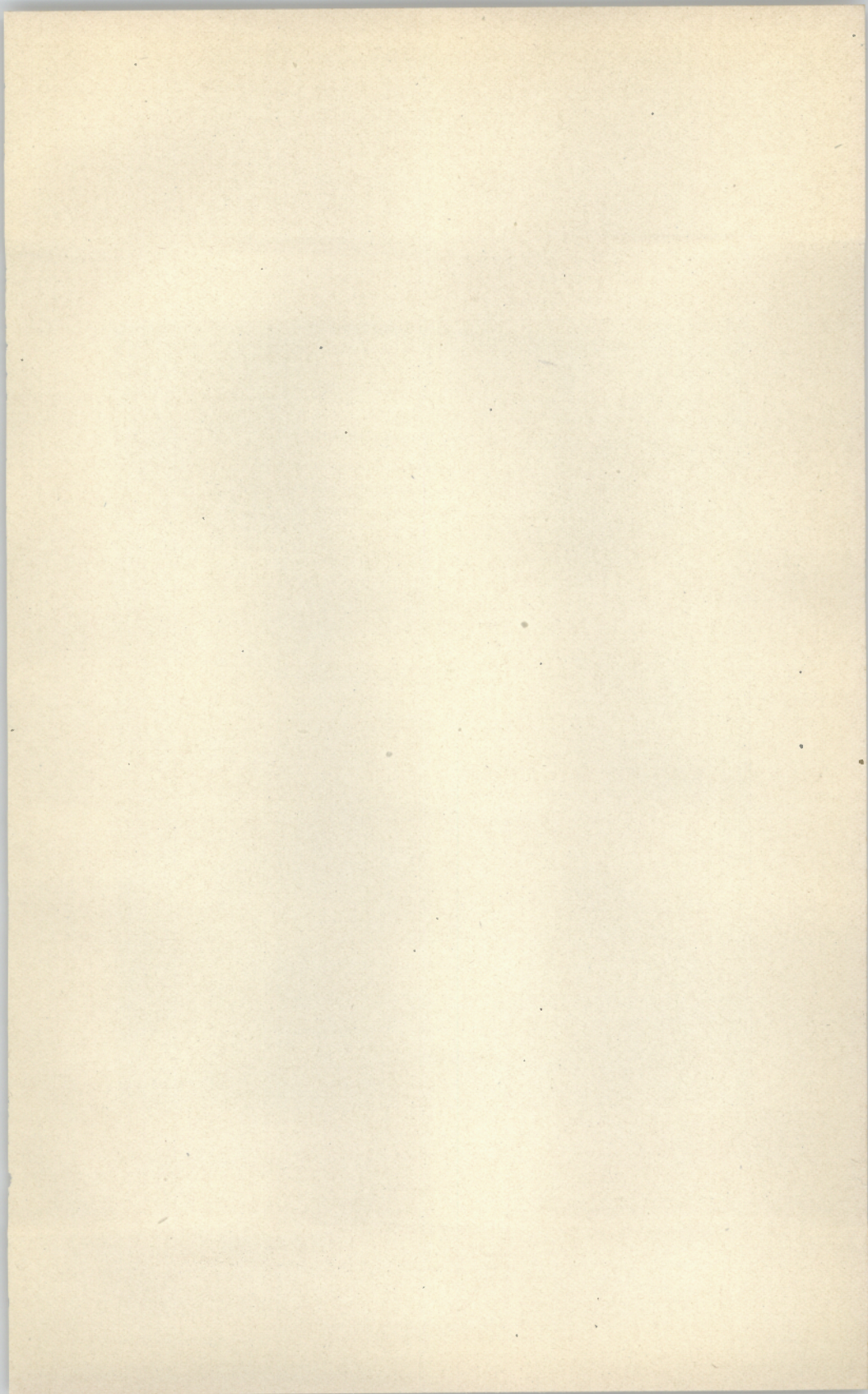
ROBERT FISHER ALDEN,
 ADOLPH HENRY BAUER,
 HORACE ANDREW BELL,
 WALTER BROOKS,
 EDWARD BRITTON CASTOR,
 JOHN EDWARD CONNOLLY,
 PETER LUDWIG CRON,
 WILLIAM THOMAS DAY, JR.,
 CHARLES HENRY HANKINS,
 NEILS HANSON,
 ELIAS SMITH HOOVER,

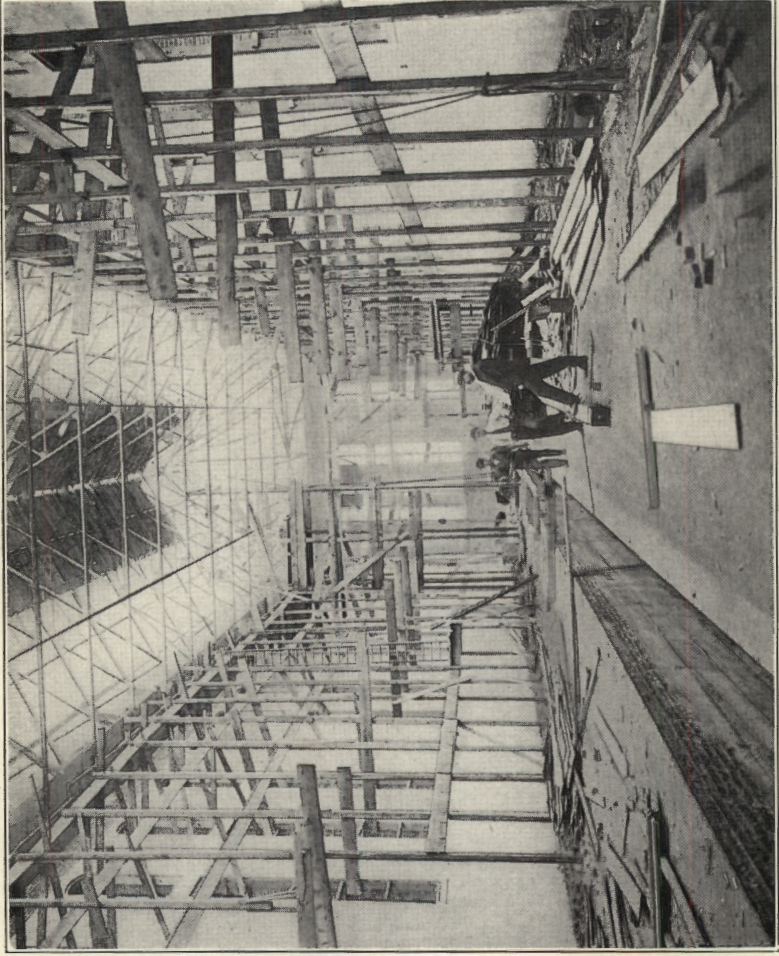
JAMES TRUSTUM JAQUES,
 CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS JEFFRIES,
 FRITZ ADOLPH JOHNSON,
 HENRY STONE MARTIN,
 JAMES DAVID MCCALLUM,
 WILLIAM LAWRENCE MCCORMACK,
 JOHN COYLE O'BRIEN,
 GEORGE EDWARD POOLEY,
 GEORGE ROWLEY,
 JOEL CLARKSON SHARP,
 MORRIS HENRY STORY.

Guards,

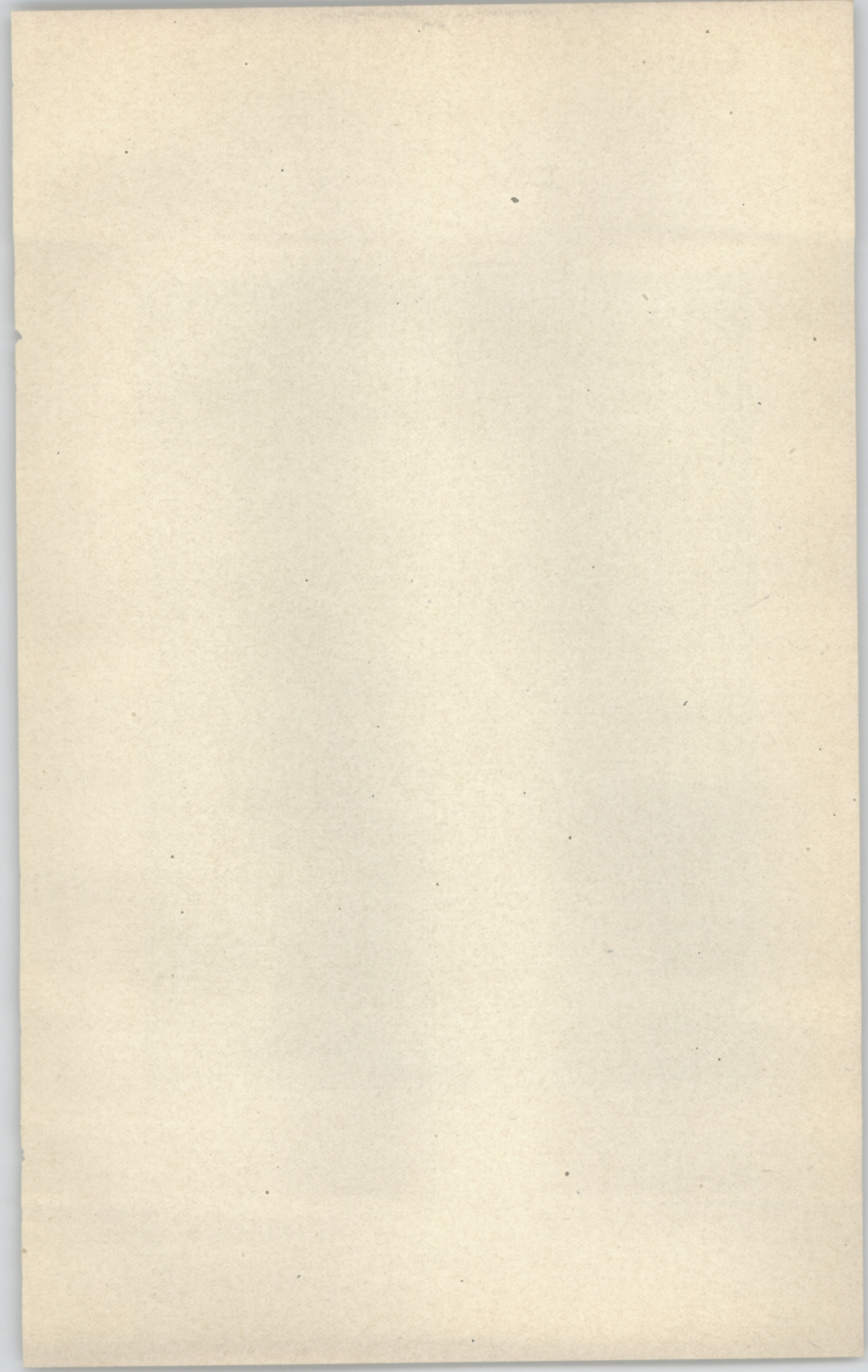
HARRY OFFERMAN ANDREWS,
 WILLIAM LINCOLN AYRES,
 EDWARD BAKER,
 WILLIAM BAKER,
 PATRICK CAIN,
 JOHN THOMAS FERRIS,
 CHARLES STEWART GANT,
 ELIAS WILSON HARRIS,
 THOMAS HUGHES,
 AUGUSTUS GILBERT HUGHSON,

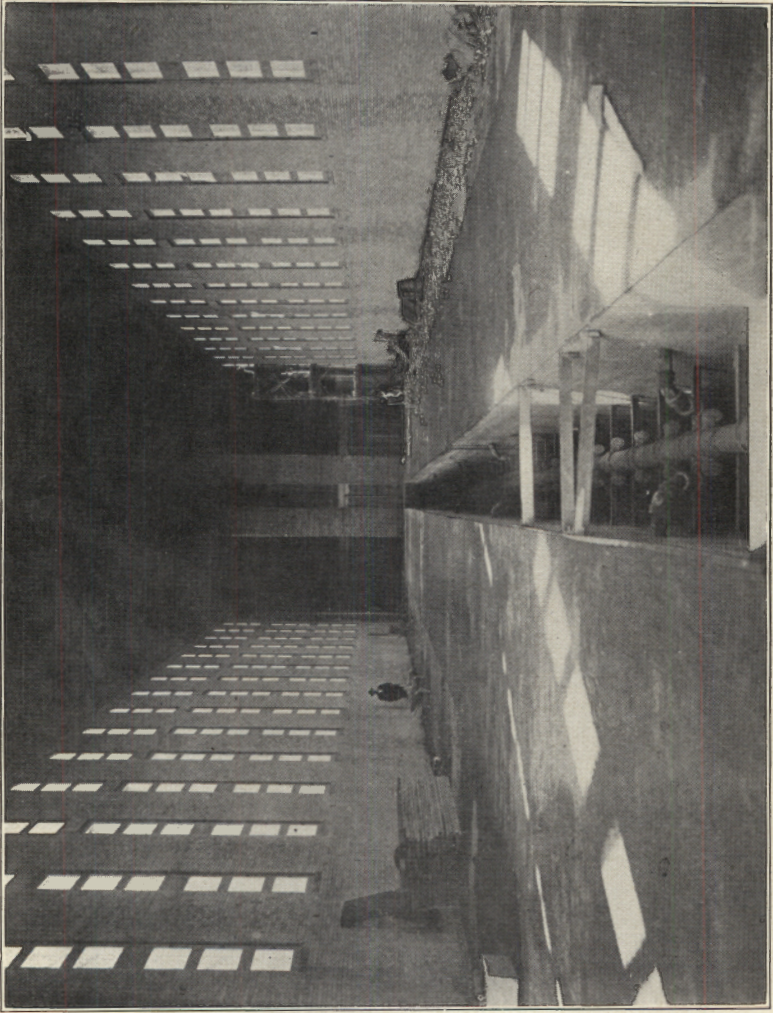
CHARLES JOHNSON,
 JAMES MADISON MATHews,
 CHARLES MAXFIELD,
 TIMOTHY FRANCIS MCCARTY,
 JOSEPH HALSEY MORSE,
 SAMUEL BENJAMIN PARKER,
 CHARLES HENRY PATTERSON,
 JOHN CLEMENT PLATT,
 JOSEPH FRANCIS RUPPRECHT,
 OLIVER JUSTICE WEST.



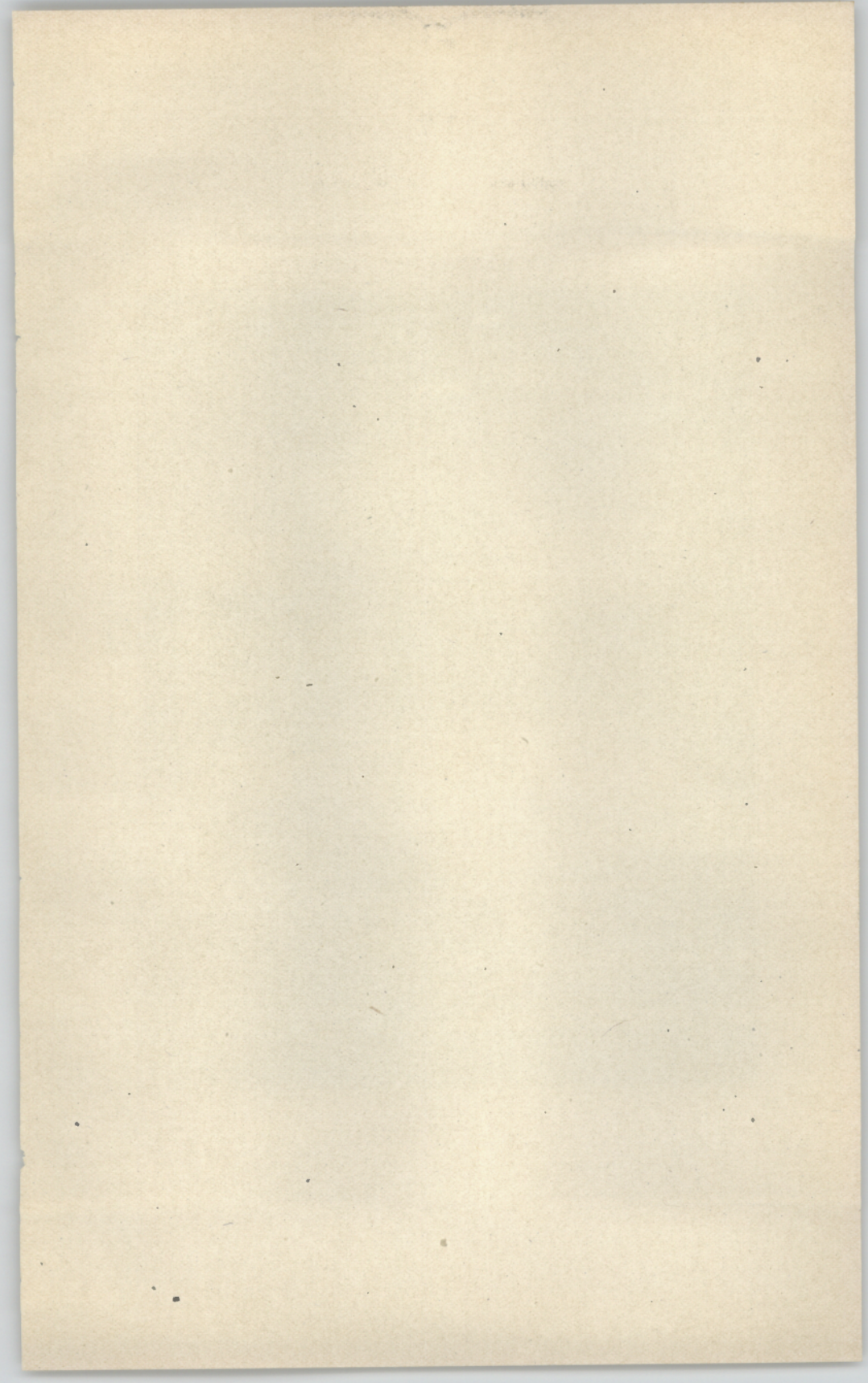


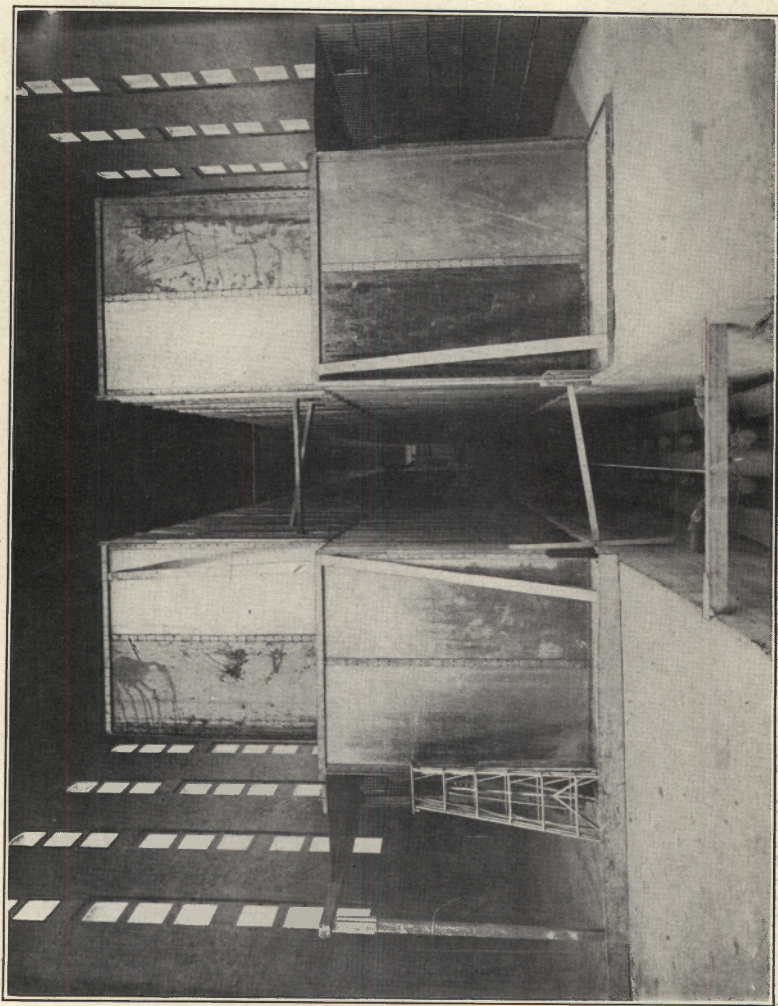
Southeast Wing. Interior Construction.



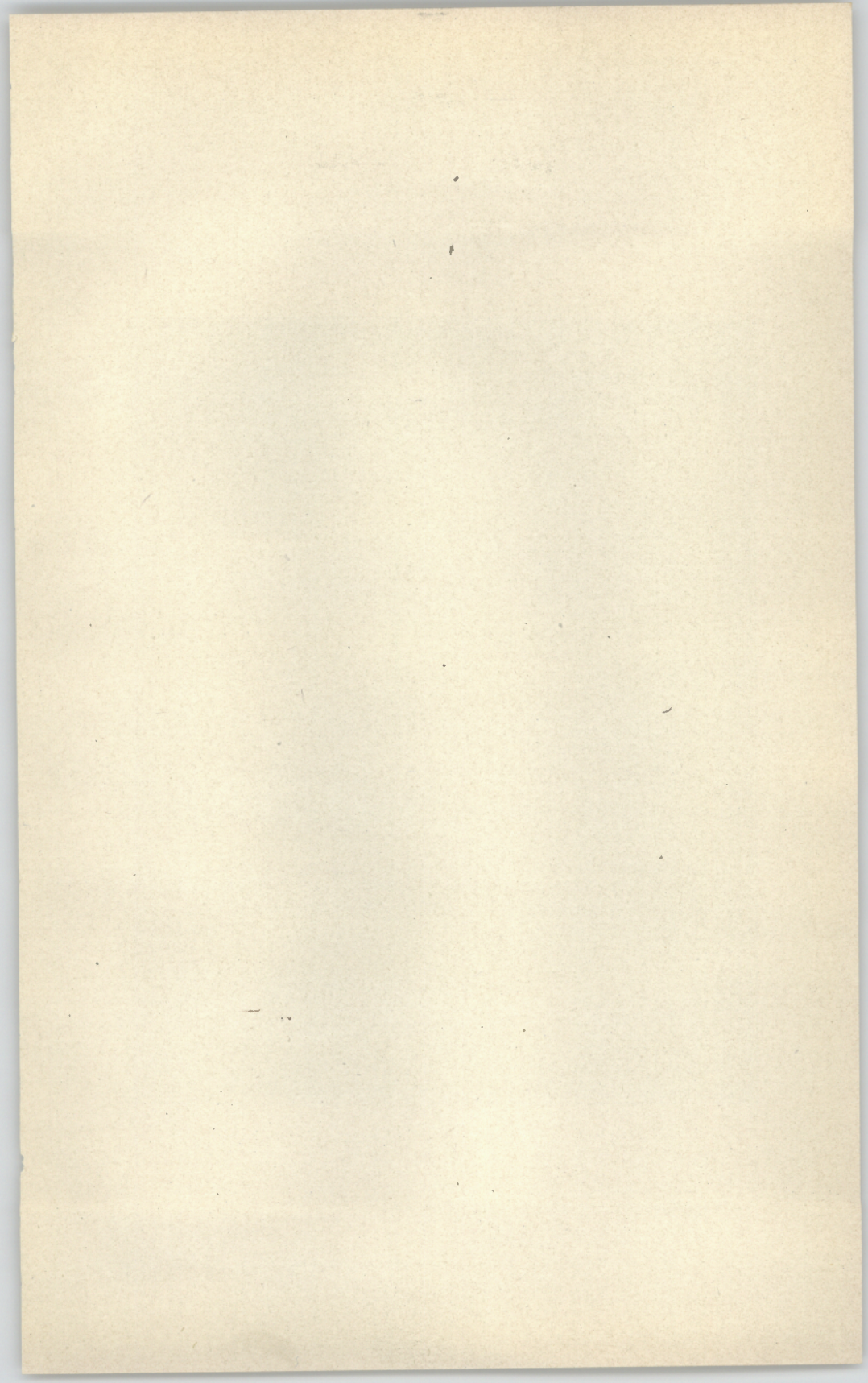


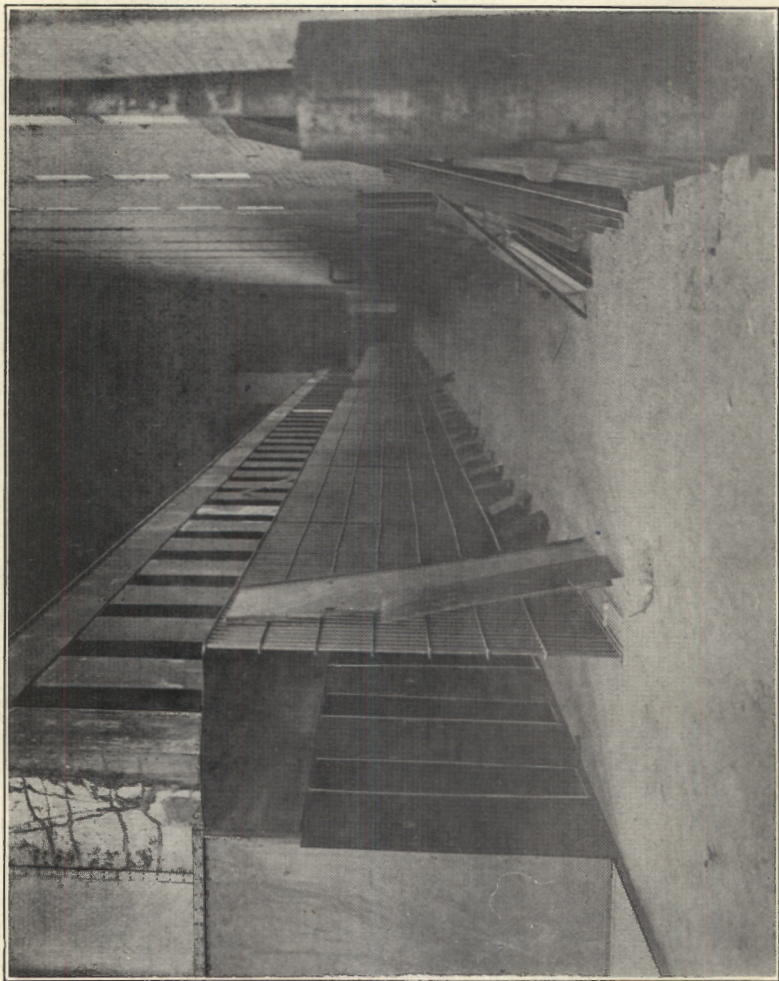
Interior of Southeast Wing.





Steel Cell Construction, Southeast Wing.





Southeast Wing. Steel Cell Construction,

Commissioners' Report.

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1907.

To the Governor of New Jersey:

The law devolves the duty upon us as Commissioners of the New Jersey Reformatory to acquaint you with its condition and management, its receipts of money and how this has been disbursed, and with its wants and requirements for the future.

The details of the management of the Reformatory during the year, and of its condition, together with statements of its income and expenditures appear in the annual report of the Superintendent which is attached, and which, together with those of his departmental officers, we commend to your attention.

A committee of the House of Assembly has in the past year visited the institution for the purposes of investigation.

The proceedings of this committee have been given wide publicity, although it has not—so far as we are informed and believe—made any official report regarding its investigations or findings concerning the Reformatory. In view of this publicity as given by the press, and of which your Excellency cannot have been ignorant or unmindful, we deem it but just to the management of the institution, as well as to your Excellency's administration, to state that these reports criticising the discipline, conduct and management of the Institution are erroneous.

In order that the position that we take in this matter may not be misunderstood, we desire to specifically deny, in contradiction to the reports made public in the press, and enter our most positive denial that there has been any cruel or inhuman treatment inflicted upon the inmates of the Institution. We specifically deny that the inmates have been beaten, whipped, clubbed, or that corporal punishment has been otherwise inflicted. We may

say in this connection that if, as sometimes happens an officer is attacked by a vicious inmate, he is entitled to and does defend himself in order that he may protect himself from serious physical injuries. But in all ordinary cases of punishment the rules of the institution require that the method and amount of punishment shall be determined by the Superintendent. A violation of these rules results in a dismissal of the officer. No inmates have in the history of the institution been strung up by the hands, or thumbs, or otherwise inhumanly handcuffed or manacled. Other forms of punishment are meted out in each particular case arising as deemed necessary, just and advisable, but in no instance are they cruel or inhuman.

The grounds upon which the charges of cruel and inhuman treatment were based found their origin in the testimony of two third grade inmates, which grade constitutes less than eight per cent. of the entire number of inmates in the institution, and men whose position in the third grade means that they are among the most desperate, refractory and vicious inmates that we have.

In concluding this portion of our report, we desire to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that many of the questions of management and discipline in an institution such as this, are those of judgment to be formed by a consideration of all the circumstances as they arise.

We have constantly endeavored, and shall still endeavor, to give these questions our very best consideration and thought.

But the final decision of each matter that comes before us must be based on our judgment. It is our purpose to pursue such methods as have been determined to be the best by those having large experience and matured knowledge in matters of discipline and reformation.

The work of the institution by its results commends itself to the fair minded people of the State, as well as to all who are interested in the betterment of the unfortunate youth. Since the opening of the institution about six years ago, with limited capacity and with an equipment insufficient to fully accomplish its purposes, there have been committed to the Reformatory about thirteen hundred inmates. There have been sent out from its walls about eight hundred young men, more than seventy-eight

per cent. of whom are now engaged in honorable occupations and have become desirable citizens. More than five hundred yet remain within the institution subject to its beneficial influences and discipline and capable of being made equally good citizens.

It is to be remembered that the present buildings provide sleeping rooms for two hundred and fifty inmates and that the present number is five hundred and thirty-seven. It has been necessary, therefore, to find sleeping accommodations for two hundred and eighty-seven inmates, ranging from sixteen to thirty years of age. These have been stowed away in the corridors and on the mezzanine floor under the dome. The mere statement of this necessity will at once demonstrate how utterly subversive of discipline and morals this condition might have been had it not been for the efficiency of the officers charged with the management of the inmates. This condition, happily, will be removed largely by the completion of the new wing to be completed about July 1st, 1908.

If the efficiency of the institution is to be continued, and the improvement of those now or hereafter committed to its care is to be promoted, there should be provided as soon as possible:

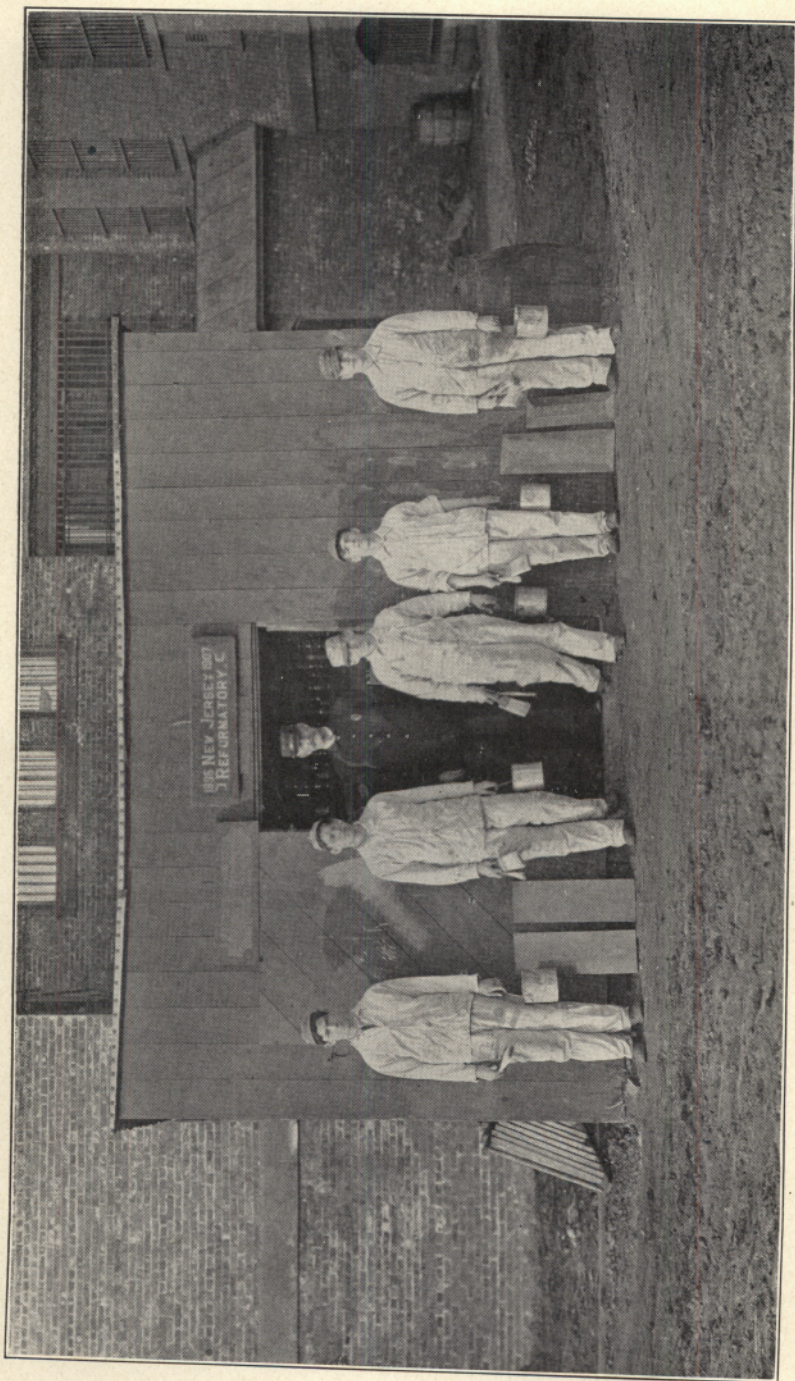
- An auxiliary system of water supply,
- Suitable buildings for trades schools,
- Enlargement of the enclosure by moving stockade, and
- Additional land for cultivation.

The existing system of water supply is insufficient in quantity, and, furnished as it is through a main of but eight inches in capacity, with the Reformatory buildings located at the end, the possibility of being at any time entirely deprived of water is not remote, while the scarcity of supply is always apparent.

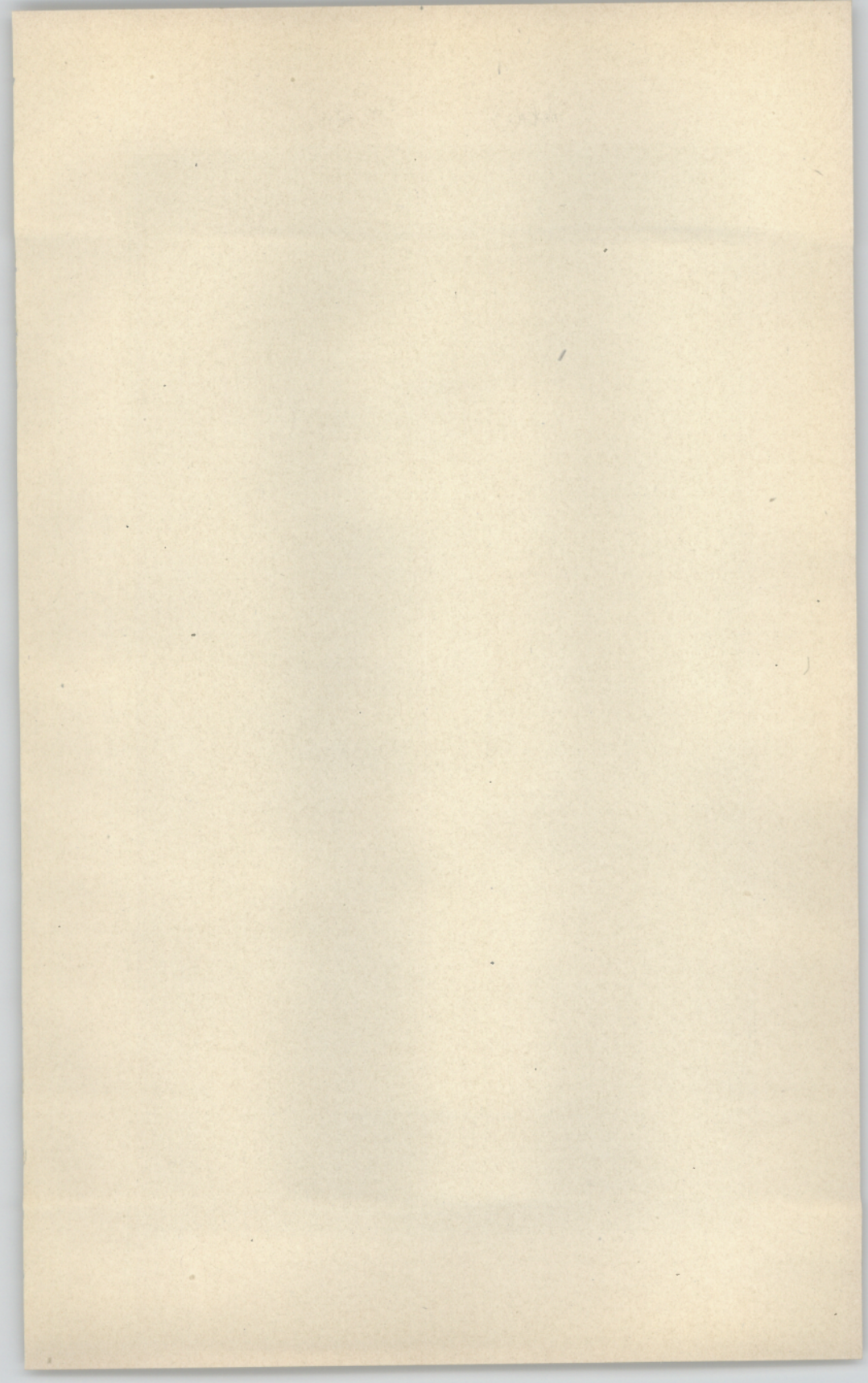
The requirements of seven trades schools of the institution demand their proper housing.

For safety, and to provide more efficient means against escape, the stockade should be moved to lines that will enclose all buildings erected and proposed to be erected.

In the interest of true economy and good health of the present population, the "Woodruff" and "Johnson" tracts (two tracts comprising twenty-six acres)—the former bi-secting and the latter adjoining the Reformatory property—should be acquired by the State, and these acquisitions further increased until the



Trade Schools Building. House Painting Class.





Trade Schools Building. Bricklaying Class.

Report of Superintendent.

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1907.

*The New Jersey Reformatory Commission, Richard H. Wilson,
Esquire, Secretary.*

SIR—I have the honor to direct your attention to the fact that since the Reformatory was, on the 5th day of August, 1901, opened for the work which the Legislature of that year intrusted to you, there have been admitted to it 1,254 inmates, and that 288 of these have been received during the year closing to-day; that during this year the net increase in inmates present was 98, and that this number has now reached 503. There are in the present wing 250 available rooms, and it is proposed to have 376 in the southeast wing now in course of construction, a total of 626 rooms, and 503 of which would now be occupied were they available. The southeast wing cannot be expected completed and furnished before the summer of next year, and it does not require extended calculation to demonstrate that, with the natural increase in present population, the slight margin of dormitory capacity will be then practically exhausted and the existent system of lodging inmates in corridors and on the mezzanine floor of the Guard Room Building required continued until the proposed northwest wing is authorized built and completed. No provision has been made for lighting or heating the southeast wing now in the hands of the contractors, or for equipping it with the necessary furniture, and until these items are provided for, its occupancy must be deferred. With more than one-half of the inmates present without room accommodation and deprived, as they are, of suitable toilet and ablutionary facilities, the conditions are destructive of health and inimical to discipline; they antagonize efforts persistently and faithfully directed to the reformation of criminal youth intrusted to your care, and they

are well nigh intolerable. Combined with, and aggravating these conditions is that of the leaky roof, and droppings of the plaster ceiling in the Guard Room Building—the one steadily impairing property values and the other a constant menace to the lives of officers and inmates—and the insecurity of the roof of the cell block in the present wing. To these deficiencies and to the replacement of the leaders and gutters of the present wing, and its entire renovation, and to bricking in the openings left in the Guard Room Building until proposed wings are erected, the consideration of the Legislature has already been earnestly invoked, and, that responsibility for their continuance may not rest with you, I recommend that the facts as I have stated them—and they are in no wise exaggerated—be submitted to that body at its coming session.

The expenditures during the present fiscal year are itemized as follows:

Commissioners' expenses,	\$255 55
Superintendent's salary,	3,000 00
Employes' salaries (deficit \$6,258.02),	50,000 00
General maintenance, including subsistence,	48,998 85
Trades School's appliances, betterments and repairs,	17,499 80
Payments to paroled and released inmates,	2,210 00
Parole officer's expenses,	1,999 90
Installing new industry,	990 02
Fire insurance premiums for three years,	6,548 42
Fuel and water,	6,999 81
Total,	\$138,502 35
To which add the amount of unexpended balances,	1,997 65
And the paid claim of Clinton Mackenzie, Architect,	3,000 00

And the total sum of,

\$143,500 00

appropriated by the Legislature for the support of the Reformatory during the fiscal year ending on this date is accounted for.

Against the sum named as expended,	\$138,502 35
There have been remitted to the State Treasury,....	\$30,098 56
The farm products realized,	6,218 70
The proceeds of inmate labor amounted to,	60,471 28
	<hr/>
	96,788 54

And the net cost of the institution for the year remains at,..

\$41,713 81

or \$94.37 for each of the inmates in detention during that time, against \$116.03 for the year 1906, and \$132.82 for 1905. This reduction in the annual per capita cost, while gratifying, might be still further reduced, viz: to \$76.01, if the departmental accounts were credited with the value of subsistence and other stores which have been paid for and which appear in the annual inventory. The daily average of detained inmates during the year was 442, and the per capita cost for subsistence alone was .0939 cents per diem, this showing an increase of .0021 cents as compared with this item in 1906, and a decrease of .0151 cents as compared with 1905.

As already scheduled, the labor of inmates not contracted for, and charged at 40 cents to \$1.20 per diem, is computed at \$60,471.28, and the labor of those under contract produced \$28,617.53, a total of \$89,088.81; and showing that the average of earnings of each inmate during the year was \$201.56 against a per capita annual cost of \$94.37.

As has been stated, the farm produce realized \$6,218.70, and the cost of cultivation and harvesting being \$2,021.29, a net profit of \$4,197.41 was realized by this department, despite the fact that its products are charged to subsistence account at the very lowest wholesale market quotations for the year, and very much lower than they can now be purchased at.

Its inventory of values of horses, cattle, hogs, conveyances, and implements aggregates \$12,536.94, an increase of \$3,084.53 over that of a year ago. Of the sixty (60) acres of land under cultivation during the year, thirty-five acres were hired under lease, while lands adjacent to, or adjoining, the property of the Reformatory, which should be acquired by the State and, for economy's sake placed under cultivation, lie in waste.

I urge upon you the necessity of increased acreage of tillable land for farming purposes.

The extension of the stockade to the northerly, westerly and southerly boundary lines of the Reformatory land should no longer be delayed. The bulk of the cost will be for the posts and, in any event, these must be purchased and set in place of the present ones which are fast deteriorating, while the stockade itself, despite repeated bracings, is liable to succumb at any

moment to the elements. If the enclosure is enlarged in the way suggested, much of the low ground now lying outside of it would be filled in, and in time become tillable, while the barn and outbuildings would be brought within its lines and the chances of escape of inmates greatly lessened.

Temporary provision has been made during the year for housing three of the trades schools, but none can, with present facilities, be effected for the bricklaying, blacksmithing, house-painting, and tinsmithing classes, and permanent and suitable buildings for all should be erected without delay. I have already alluded to the moneys saved to the State by the labor of inmates detailed to these schools, and the tendency should be to additional advantages for teaching the different trades and for increasing the number taught.

The water furnished to the Reformatory by the City of Rahway is claimed to have been, and it appears to be, vastly improved in quality since the filtering process now in use was adopted, but the lack of quantity continues, and it does not seem possible to increase the supply with the present service main. During the coming year the demands of the additional equipment proposed placed in the power house, and that compelled by the occupancy of the southeast wing, will vastly increase the demands on suppliers, and experience is convincing that they cannot meet it.

The pressing need of an auxiliary system of water supply is therefore too apparent to invest it with argument, and the prompt construction of the plant should not be delayed.

The capacity of the Inmates' Dining Room must be increased, but this cannot be arranged for except by occupying the adjoining room which is used for religious service on Sundays, and for inmates' entertainments on holidays. There is no available space in any of the Reformatory buildings to which the chapel can be moved, and the emergency must be met by providing a building for assembly and church purposes, and so designed as to be adapted to hospital needs. In submitting to the Legislature your estimate of moneys required for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1908, I trust this very important item may not be overlooked.

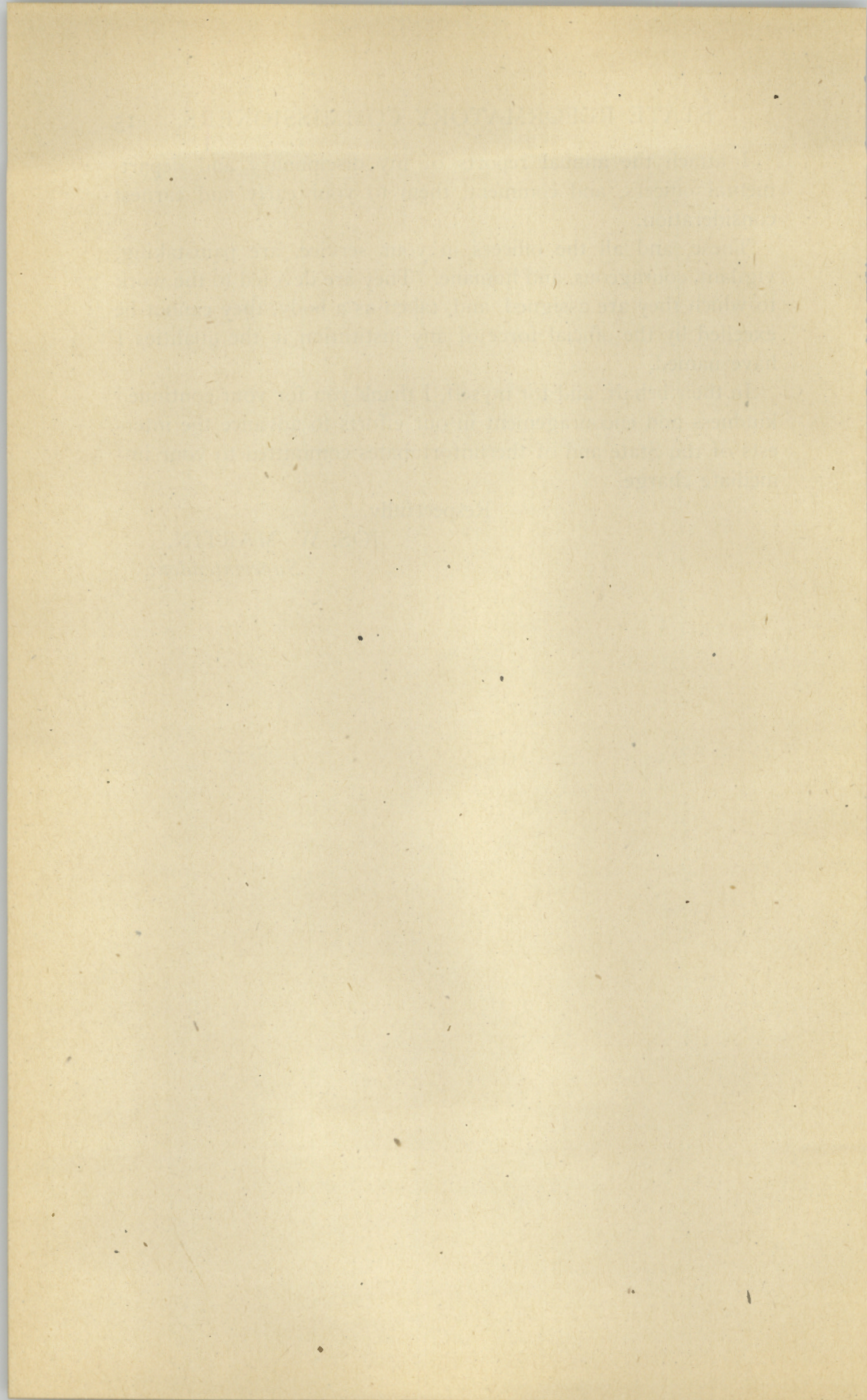
I attach the annual reports of my disciplinary and departmental officers, and commend them to your early and earnest consideration.

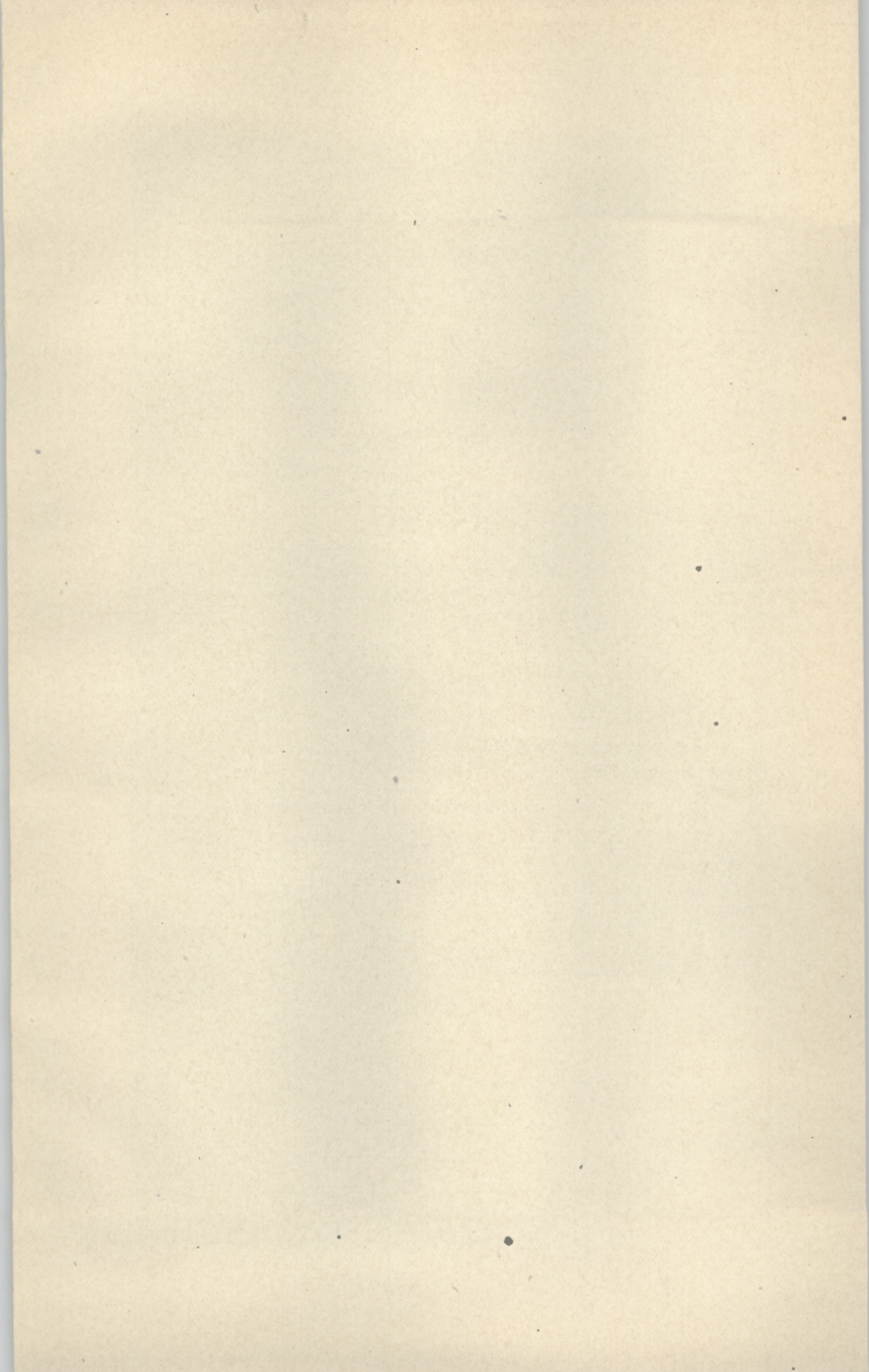
These, and all the officers in your service, are painstaking, vigilant, courageous, and humane. They are devoted to the work to which they are assigned, and, taken as a body, they cannot be excelled by the official force of any institution in the qualities I have named.

In their behalf, and for myself, I thank you for your continued kindness and encouragement in our efforts to advance the interests of the State and of the unfortunates committed to your immediate charge.

Respectfully,

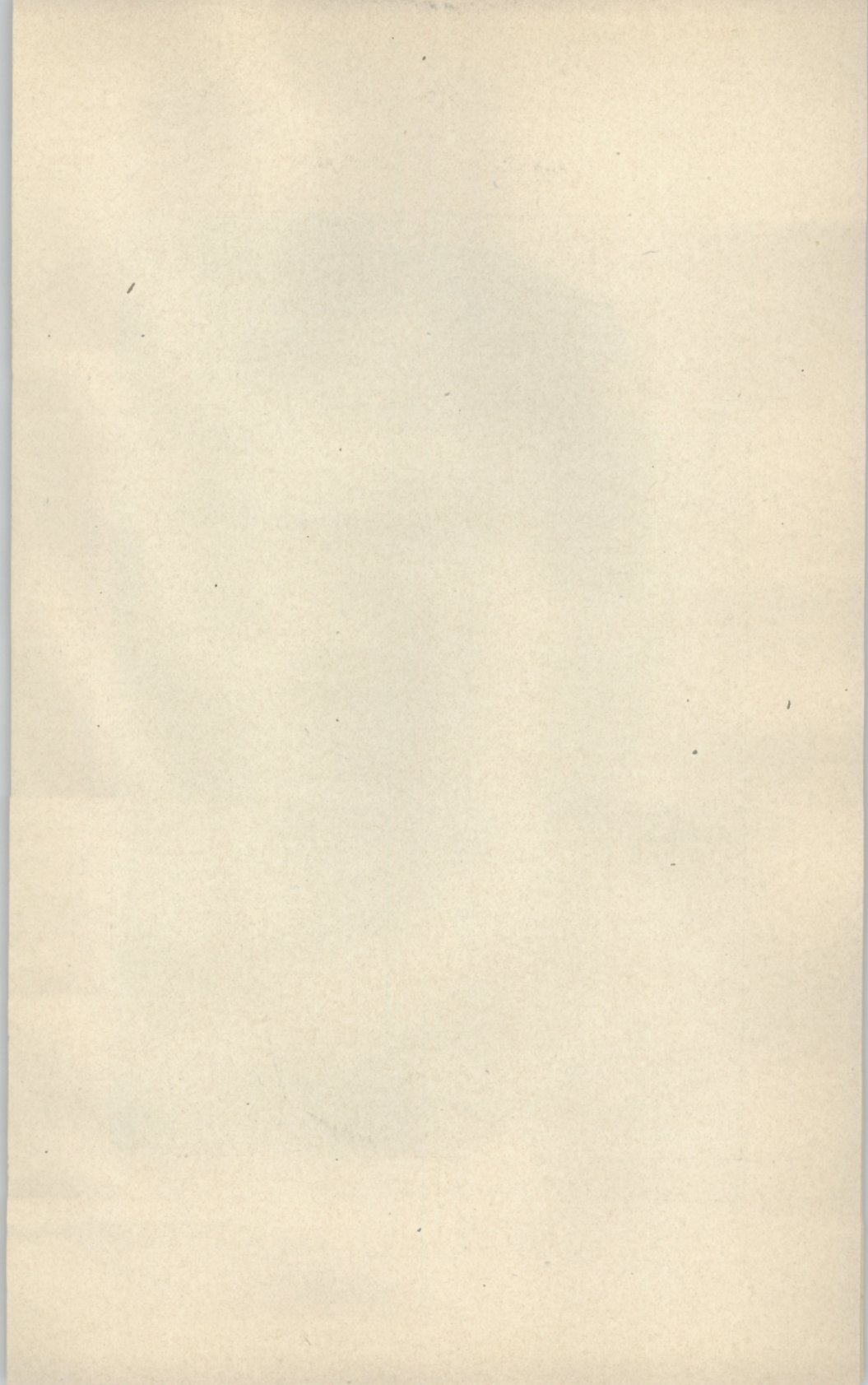
JOS. W. MARTIN,
Superintendent.







Bertillon Department.



MASON DETAIL.

This detail in addition to being taught the trade in its various branches, such as bricklaying, putting down concrete walks, manufacturing artificial stone blocks and sills for new addition to present barn, which is of brick and was built by this detail; in addition to this the following repair work was performed by this detail, cutting in new doors in the shoe shop, repairing piers around boilers in power house, laying concrete floor in new leather shop, plastering walls in cells and in officers' quarters.

FARM DETAIL.

This detail has performed their task in a creditable manner, and have been the means of a great saving to the maintenance account, the yield for the past season, in consideration of the weather conditions, was above the ordinary, keeping the inmates well supplied with fresh vegetables; hay and fodder for the cattle; and enough potatoes, turnips, cabbage, beets, carrots, celery, radishes, and tomatoes gathered and stored in root cellar to last well into the winter. With but 60 acres of land for cultivation, they raised more vegetables than in any previous year.

YARD DETAIL.

There being two yard details, of which one detail has been kept very busy in and about the inclosure, unloading coal, freight, and cleaning about the stockade; the other detail building roads, digging up stumps, and burning up the brush, and the many other improvements completed about the grounds, show that the inmates have been worked to the best advantage.

PAINTING DETAIL.

This detail is taught the painting trade, and has been kept very busy in and about the different departments, painting the

walls and woodwork in work shops and officers' quarters, guard room, offices, school rooms, dining room, window bars, outside walls, and repainting all wagons, buggies, sleighs, trucks, and numerous desks, cabinets, and chairs; also done all glazing in new leather shop.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

The work performed by this detail has been of a varied character, the repair work required in this line for past year has been considerable, as there are two trades taught in this department, with two instructors teaching the inmates to manufacture all shoes worn by them, and all harness, both work and driving, and do all necessary repairing to those now in use; these being two of the most useful trades here taught, which are of value to the inmates in earning a living when paroled. Their work for the past in repairing has reached perfection, all work being done by hand, which enables them to secure a knowledge of the trade that could not be acquired if machines were used.

LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT.

This detail, in charge of an instructor, and with the present machinery, have most satisfactorily carried on their work, washing, ironing, and repairing all clothing of a washable nature that is used in the institution; and with the instructions given by the officer in charge in finishing garments that are not in common use, the inmates are well qualified to follow this trade when paroled.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

This department does all institution printing, and the detail is taught to set type, and do all the printing work in general, such as letter heads, envelopes, programs, Bertillon cards, and all other stationery that is used about the institution.

KITCHEN AND BAKERY DEPARTMENT.

This department, besides being taught all branches of cooking, are taught how to make bread and cake, and several of them are following this trade since they were paroled, as the facilities for this work are of the very best, and I want to commend the way good discipline has been maintained in this department in its present overcrowded condition.

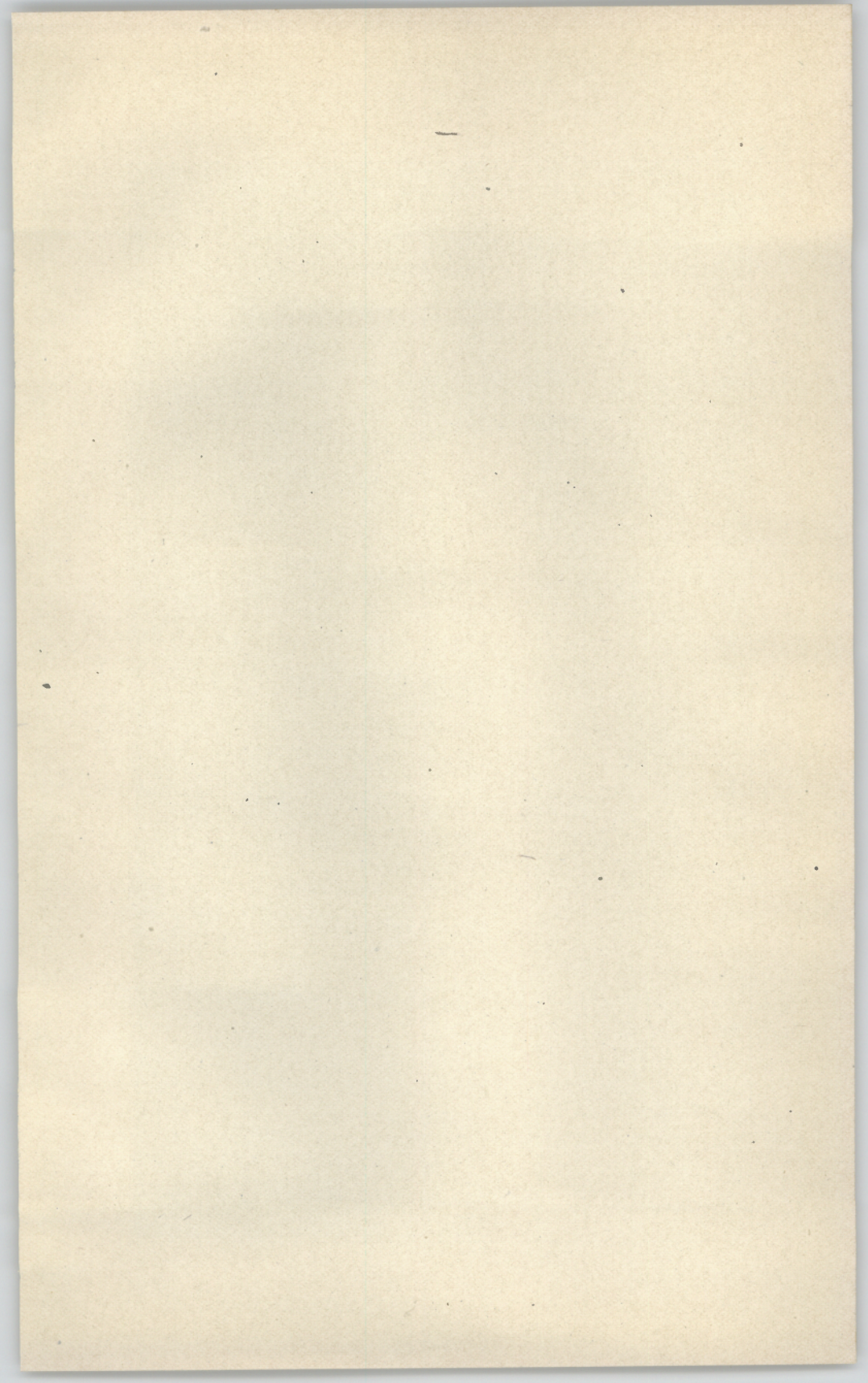
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

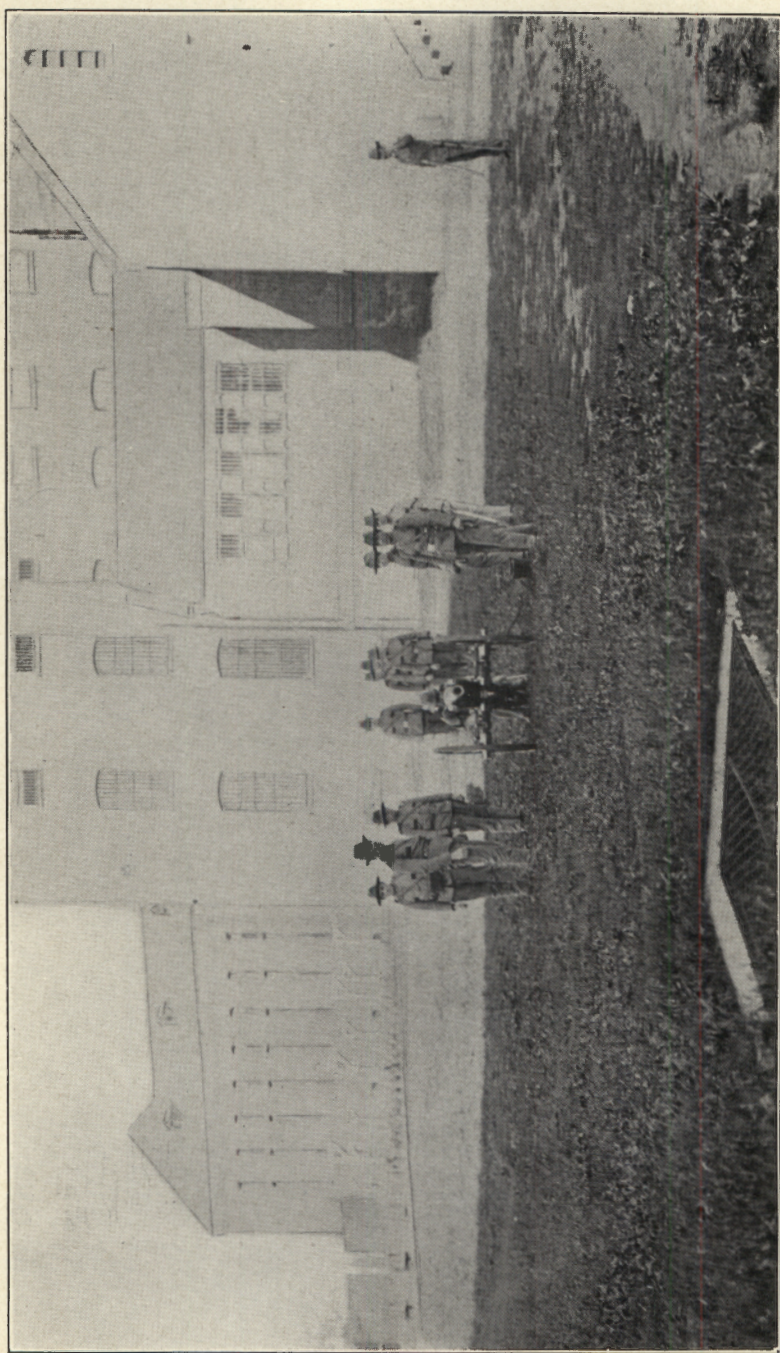
The work in this department has necessarily increased in proportion with the population of the institution, and during the past year they have manufactured all grades of clothing and parole suits, of which there are several designs; also all underclothing, overcoats, overalls, jumpers, shirts, and caps, and do all necessary repairing. This is one of the valuable and most useful trades here taught to the inmates, and is successfully followed by a number of them now on parole. In connection with this shop is the overall department, a report of which will be found in that of the Chief Clerk.

LEATHER DEPARTMENT.

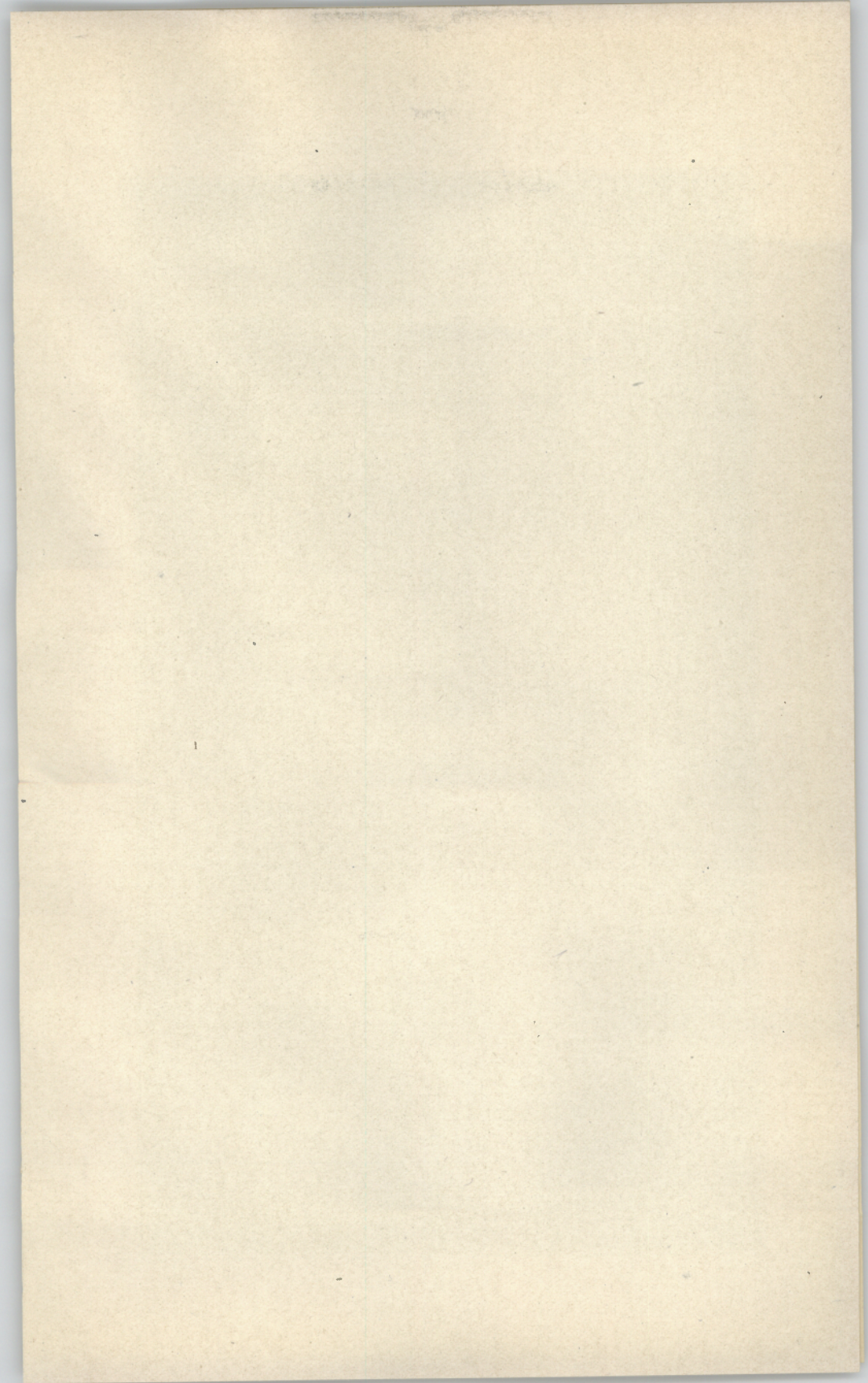
There being two different work shops in this department, where the inmates are taught to make leather chair seats, of various designs, and over one hundred are employed in these two shops, a report of which will be found in that of the Chief Clerk.

In conclusion, Mr. Superintendent, it is necessary that I should at this time recommend the erection of shops, and other buildings, for the Mason Detail and Painters Detail, that have now become an absolute necessity, and I sincerely hope that the urgency of our needs in this respect will this year receive recognition, as the output and labor of the inmates would be greatly increased were these facilities accorded them. Notwithstanding the disadvantages that we have been working with the increased and overcrowded population, the output and the instructive labor





The Battery.



proficiency of previous years. This has not been an easy matter as my duties as Assistant Superintendent take most of my time, and the morning drill of instruction for new inmates has been abolished. This drill was a most important feature of the work, and it proved its worth during the short time that it was in existence. It is necessary to obtain the best results to thoroughly instruct the new inmates as soon as they are received, and by doing this the discipline of not only the Military Department but the entire institution will be benefited.

I have organized during the year one company of infantry and one section of artillery.

The Military Department now consists of a battalion of five companies of infantry, one section of artillery, and field music of twenty-four pieces. During the year there has been eighty-two drills, including three exhibition drills. The average number of inmates at drill was 354.

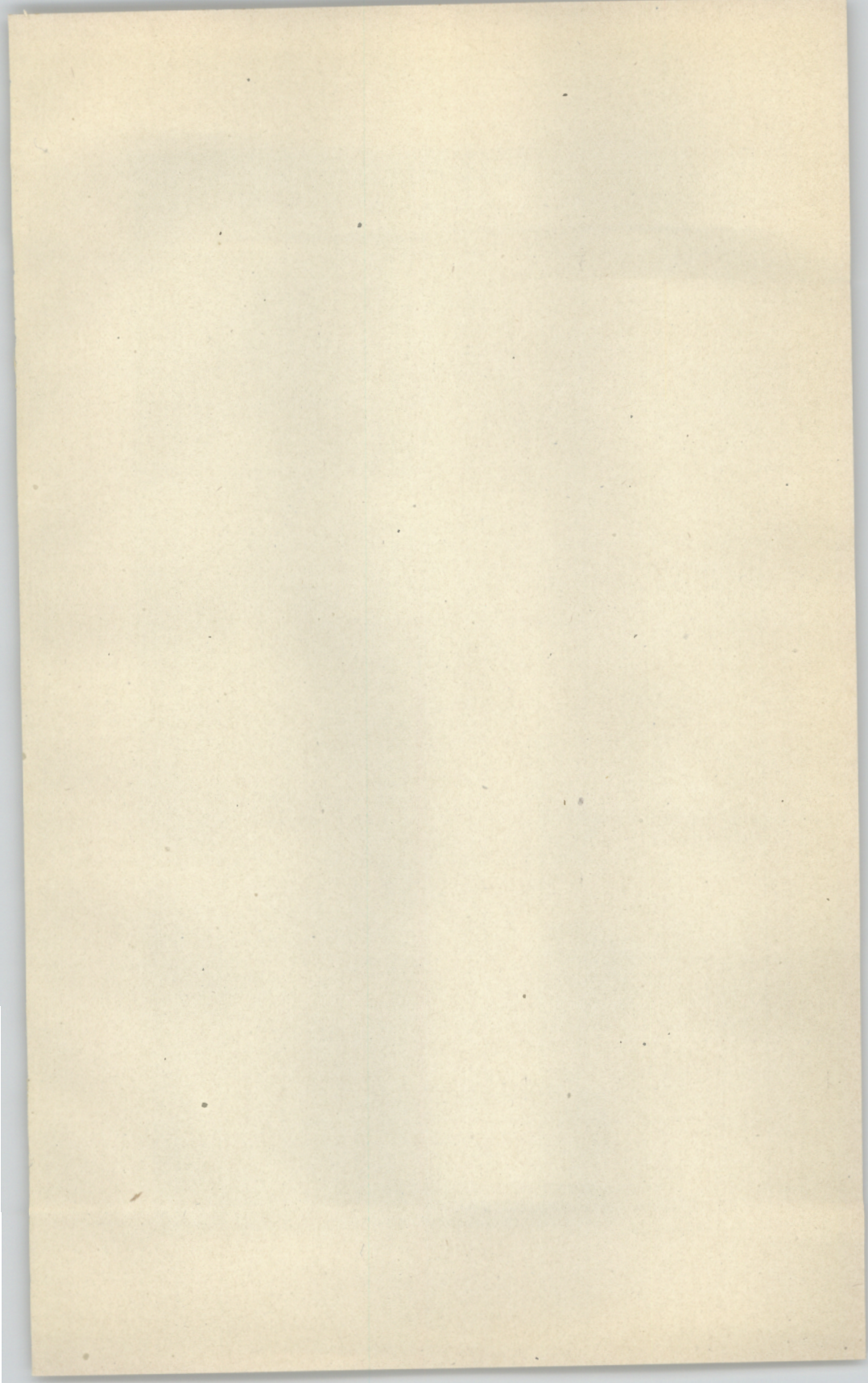
The field music and artillery, under the immediate instruction of Officers Rowley and Ferris, respectively, have made gratifying progress, and are always an attraction to the visitors.

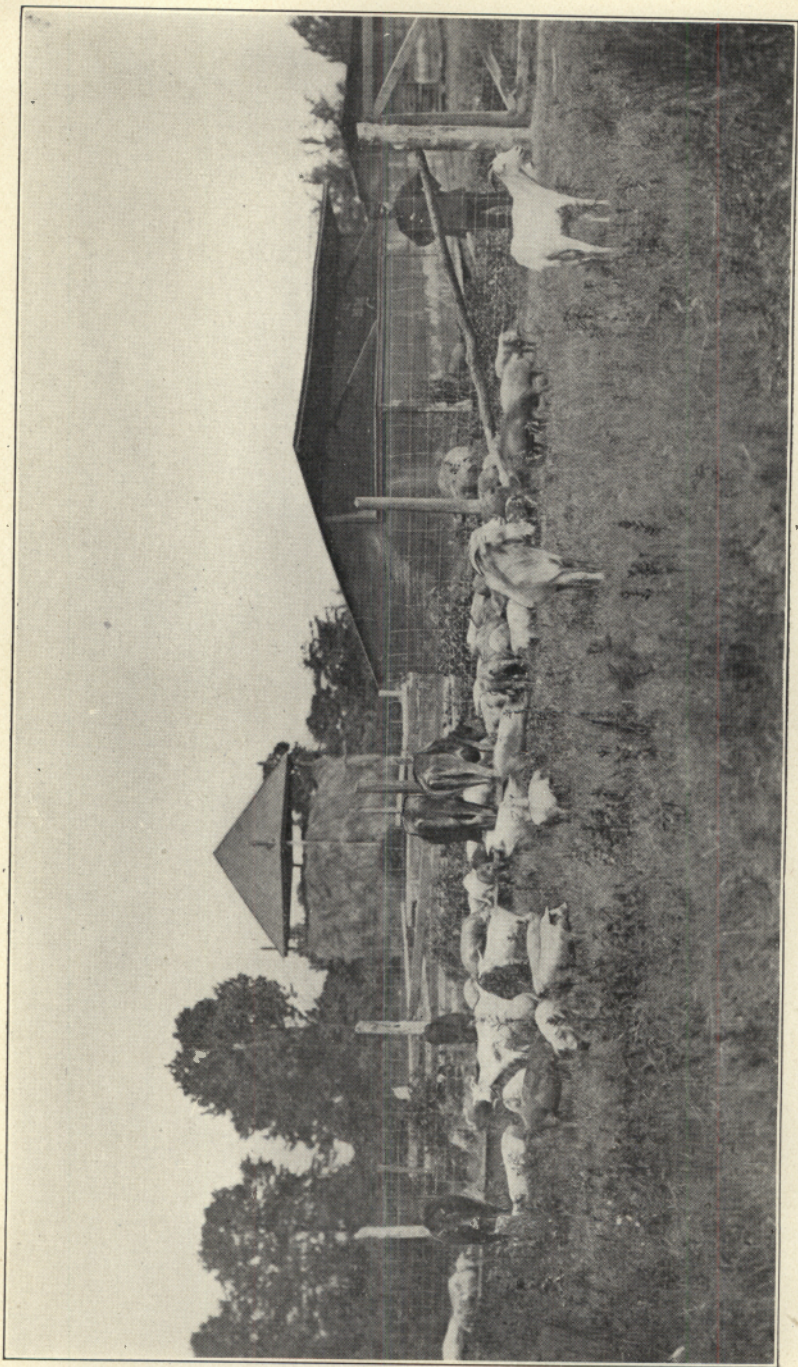
In conclusion, I desire to express to you, Mr. Superintendent, and to all the officers, my sincere thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me at all times.

Respectfully,

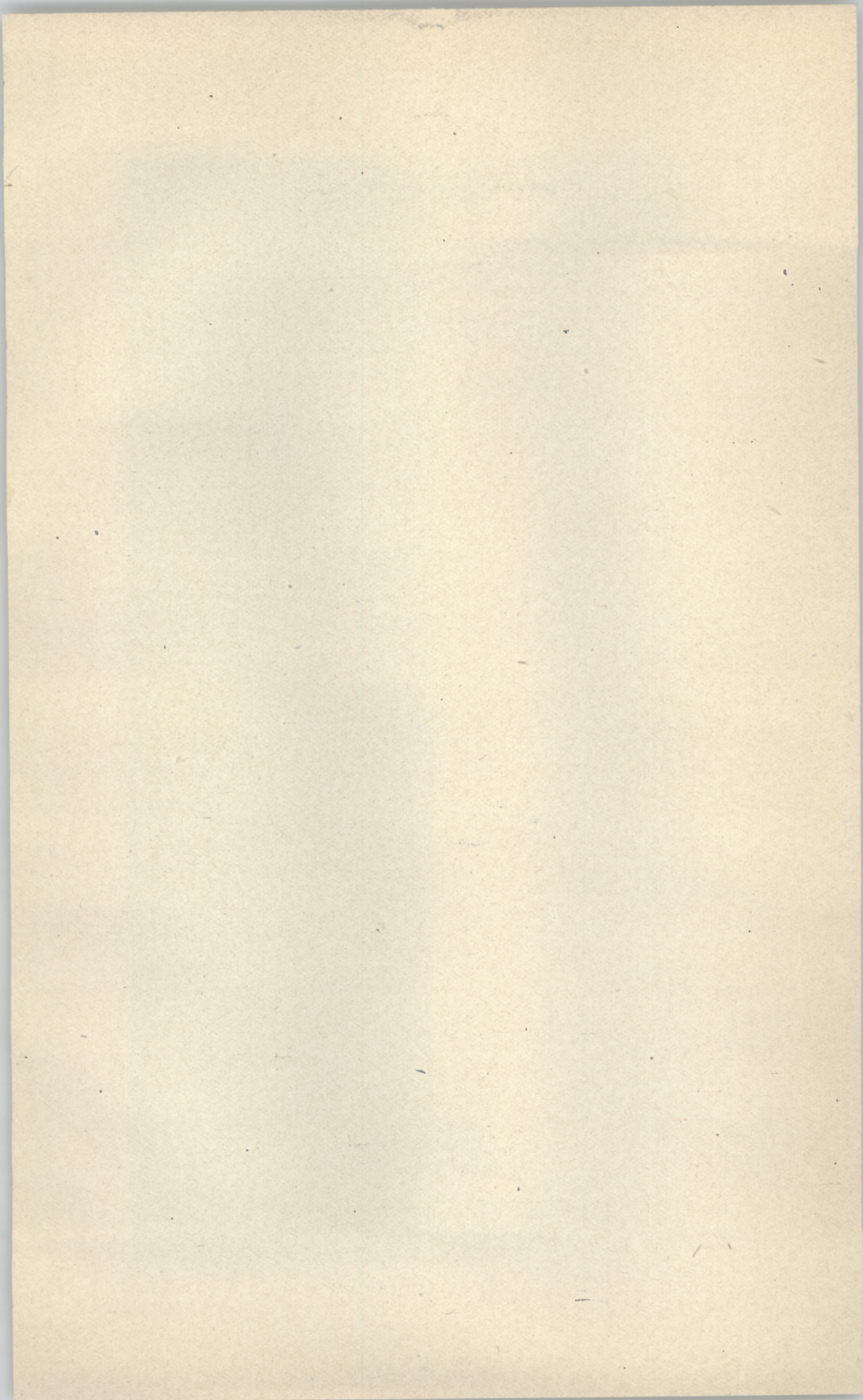
RICHARD F. CROSS,

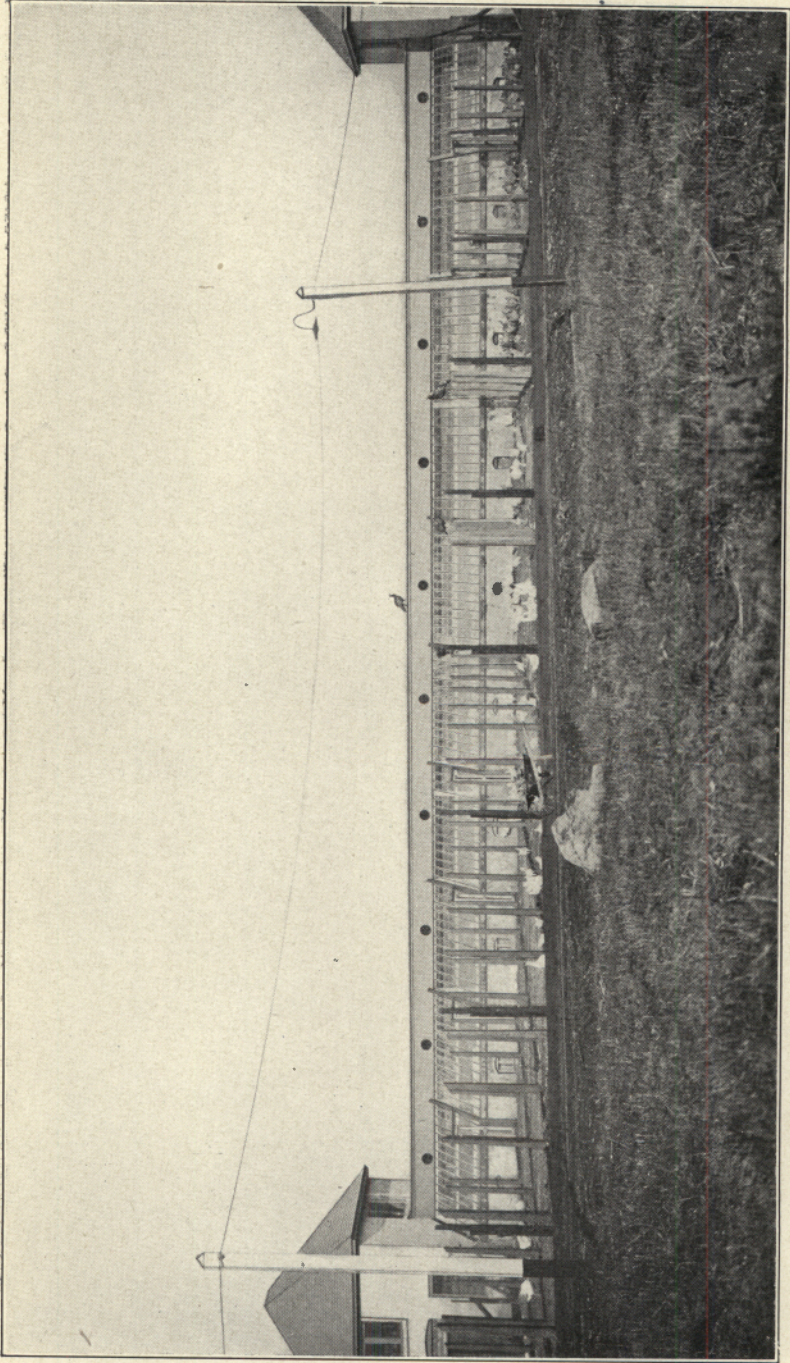
Assistant Superintendent and Military Instructor.



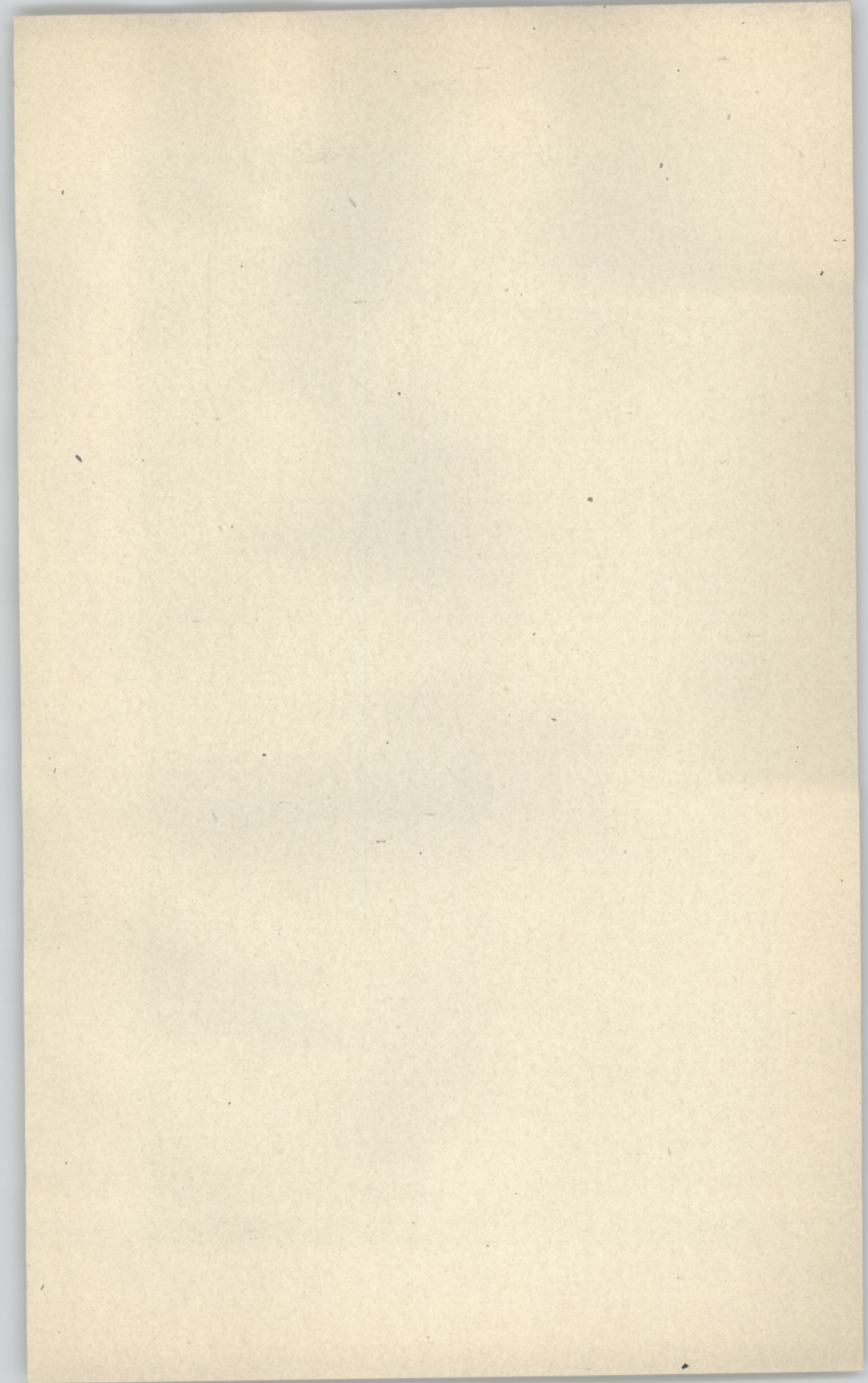


Piggery.





The Henhery.



New domestic building,	\$162 58
Materials for constructing inmates' bathroom,	2,846 79
Crushed stone for roads and concrete work,	1,297 05

After deducting supplies and appliances on hand October 31st, the net cost for maintenance, repairs, new work and improvements during the year was as follows:

MAINTENANCE.

Armory,	\$29 80
Amusements,	158 89
Clothing discharged inmates,	2,578 80
Bedding,	387 65
Clothing,	3,676 73
Commissioners' expenses,	255 55
Engines and boilers,	2,186 86
Freight express and cartage,	649 76
Fuel,	9,638 30
Hospital,	648 19
Insurance and water,	8,868 53
House furnishings,	851 89
Laundry,	860 89
Means of instruction,	269 48
Miscellaneous,	252 83
Officers' expenses,	2,336 31
Printing, postage, stationery, telegraph and telephone,	1,131 43
Inmates discharged,	2,210 00
Printing office,	172 64
Sanitary,	9 28
Shoe shop,	43
Salary, superintendent,	3,000 00
Salaries, employes,	56,258 02
Subsistence,	22,386 19
	<hr/>
	\$118,818 45

APPLIANCES AND REPAIRS.

Fire apparatus,	\$68 85
Furniture,	3 23
Light,	1,192 98
Machinery and tools,	1,335 63
Repairs and renewals,	7,776 97
Tailor shop,	897 75
Carpenter shop,	229 66
Paint shop,	62 91
	<hr/>
	\$11,567 98

NEW WORK AND IMPROVEMENTS.

New work and improvements,	\$3,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$133,386 43

STATE REFORMATORY COMMISSIONERS. 25

The total receipts for the year are \$30,098.56 received from the following sources, which amount has been forwarded to the State Treasurer :

Overall contract,	\$15,544 03	
Leather shop contract,	13,073 50	
Material sold credited to clothing discharged inmates,	15 00	
Materials sold credited to clothing,	758 27	
Rent of poles on Woodbridge avenue,	5 00	
Materials sold credited to repairs and renewals,....	61 09	
Materials sold credited to shoe shop,	264 40	
Materials sold credited to scrap and second hand material,	376 44	
Freight charges returned,	83	
	<hr/>	\$30,098 56

STATEMENT SHOWING NET COST FOR YEAR.

Maintenance,	\$118,818 45	
Appliances and repairs,	11,567 98	
New work and improvements,	3,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$133,386 43
<i>Credit.</i>		
New work and improvements,	\$3,000 00	
Earning for year, account contracts and materials sold,	30,098 56	
	<hr/>	\$33,098 56
Making a total net cost for the year, which includes all expenditures except new work and improvements,		\$100,287 87

The following statement shows the per capita rate for the entire maintenance except the cost of new work and improvements :

Total cost of maintenance,	\$118,818 45	
Total cost of appliances and repairs,	11,567 98	
	<hr/>	\$130,386 43
Cost per capita per annum, \$295.22.		
Cost per capita per diem, .8088.		
Expended for maintenance, repairs, etc.,	\$130,386 43	
<i>Credit.</i>		
Earnings,	\$30,098 56	
	<hr/>	\$100,287 87
Net cost per capita per annum, \$226.89.		
Net cost per capita per diem, .6216.		

26 SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Total cost of subsistence,	\$22,386 19	
Less cost of officers' table,	7,236 89	
		\$15,149 30
Cost per capita per annum, \$34.27.		
Cost per capita per diem, .0939.		

A comparison of the per capita cost of this year with that of 1905 and 1906 is as follows:

	1905-06.	1906-07.
Cost per capita per annum,	\$313.97	\$295.22
Cost per capita per diem,8602	.8088
Net cost per capita per annum,	\$269.19	\$226.89
Net cost per capita per diem,7375	.6216

SUBSISTENCE.

Cost per capita per annum,	\$33.51	\$34.27
Cost per capita per diem,0918	.0939

If the value to the State of inmate labor was taken into consideration the cost per annum would be as follows:

Total expenditures except new work and improvements, \$130,386 43

Credit.

Earning for year, account contracts, etc.,	\$30,098 56	
Value of farm products,	6,218 70	
Value of inmates' labor,	60,471 28	
		\$96,788 54
		\$33,597 89

Making the total cost per capita per annum, \$76.01.

Herewith please find statement of the production of the various Departments of the Reformatory in which goods and supplies are produced for the use of the institution, and also the estimated value of the labor of all inmates employed. The average daily number in the Reformatory during the year was 442, distributed as follows:

15 daily average inmates in hospital.	
27 daily average inmates in Engineer's Department:	
8,470 eight-hour days worked during the year,	
at \$1.20,	\$10,164 00
Total value of material used exclusive of coal,	\$8,503 31

STATE REFORMATORY COMMISSIONERS. 27

9. daily average of inmates in Mason's Department:			
2,407 eight-hour days worked during the year,			
at \$1.20,	\$3,248	40	
Total value of material used,			\$1,597 33
6. daily average inmates in Painting Department:			
1,474 eight-hour days worked during the year,			
at \$1.20,	1,768	80	
Total value of material used,			598 17
15 daily average inmates in Carpenter Department:			
4,128 eight-hour days worked during the year,			
at \$1.20,	4,953	60	
Total value of material used,			2,852 38
16 daily average inmates in Tailor Department:			
4,341 eight-hour days worked during the year,			
at \$1.20,	5,209	20	
Total value of material used,			5,308 50
16 daily average inmates in Shoe Department:			
4,342 eight-hour days worked during the year,			
at \$1.20,	5,210	40	
Total value of material used,			2,807 18
2 daily average inmates in Printing Department:			
392 eight-hour days worked during the year,			
at \$1.20,	470	40	
Total value of material used,			164 46
26 daily average inmates in Laundry Department:			
7,140 eight-hour days worked during the year,			
at \$1.20,	8,568	00	
Total value of material used,			750 69
9 daily average inmates in Farm Department:			
2,318 eight-hour days worked during the year,			
at \$0.72,	1,668	96	
20 daily average inmates in Yard Department:			
5,175 eight-hour days worked during the year,			
at \$0.72,	3,726	00	
4 daily average inmates in Store Department:			
1,183 eight-hour days worked during the year,			
at \$0.72,	851	76	
14 daily average inmates in Guard Room:			
4,462 eight-hour days worked during the year,			
at \$0.72,	3,212	64	
2 daily average inmates in Officers' Quarters:			
571 eight-hour days worked during the year,			
at \$0.72,	411	12	
9 daily average inmates in Barn Department:			
3,170 twelve-hour days worked during the			
year, at \$0.72,	2,292	40	
30 daily average inmates in Kitchen Department:			
11,211 twelve-hour days worked during the			
year, at \$0.72,	8,071	92	

4 daily average inmates in Baker Department :	
1,465 twelve-hour days worked during the	
year, at \$0.72,	\$1,054 80

In addition to the above there were 100 inmates employed daily on the Overall Contract, 77 on the Leather Contract, and also during the year there was a daily average of 42 inmates in Tailor and Leather Shops undergoing instruction, or detained in their rooms for punishment, or awaiting assignment to work.

The total estimated value of labor performed by inmates during the year, as shown by the preceding statement, was \$60,471.28, to which should be added \$28,617.53, the amount earned by the 177 inmates working on the above contracts, making a total of \$89,088.81, covering the value of labor performed in this institution during the past year.

This amount if apportioned among the 442 inmates (daily average) here, shows that the work performed by each inmate was worth to the State \$201.56.

Herewith please find statement showing the work done and goods manufactured in the various departments for the use of the Reformatory :

SHOE SHOP.

368 pairs parole shoes, made for inmates.
895 pairs brogan shoes, made for inmates.
1,490 pairs shoes repaired for inmates.
21 pairs rubber boots repaired for inmates.
75 pairs shoes made for officers.
189 pairs shoes repaired for officers.
2 sets of double harness.

In addition to the above, this Department has repaired all the harness and leather parts of carriages.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The articles manufactured in this Department are shown in the Chief Engineer's Report.

LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT.

362,463 pieces washed.	184,672 pieces ironed.
	17,749 pieces repaired.

BAKERY DEPARTMENT.

148,275 loaves of bread.	3,428 rolls, biscuits, etc.
834 pies, turnovers, etc.	10,470 cakes, large and small.
1,781 pans corn bread.	

TAILOR SHOP.

Made for Officers.

8 overcoats.	33 vests.
79 pairs pants.	62 coats.

Made for Paroled Inmates.

64 overcoats.	273 vests.
289 pairs pants.	279 coats.

Made for Inmates.

272 coats.	35 tablecloths.
316 caps.	600 pairs pants.
650 blue shirts.	996 overalls,
9 khaki coats.	267 jumpers.
54 khaki pants.	344 chevrons.
811 drawers.	1,067 towels.
454 undershirts.	1,011 bed sheets,
24 aprons.	73 bed ticks.
730 pillow cases.	164 pillow ticks.

Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired for Officers.

601 coats.	149 overcoats.
772 pairs pants.	237 vests.

Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired for Inmates.

1,074 coats,	130 drawers.
1,077 pairs pants,	170 blue shirts.
21 vests.	161 undershirts.
	173 overalls.

PRODUCT OF THE FARM FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1907.

9 barrels squash,	\$0 75	\$6 75
42 barrels pumpkins,	50	21 00
1,254 crates tomatoes,	25	313 50
42,721 ears corn,	01	427 21
9,833 heads cabbage,	03	294 99
177 heads cauliflower,	05	8 85
236 bunches parsley,	02	4 72
28 bunches asparagus,	25	7 00
1,027 bunches onions,	02	20 54
3,166 bunches celery,	03	94 98
18 bushels radishes,	25	4 50
13 bushels peas,	1 00	13 00
11 bushels spinach,	50	5 50
278 bushels carrots,	75	208 50
236 bushels beets,	50	118 00
130 bushels string beans,	50	65 00
63 bushels beet tops,	25	15 75
97 bushels lettuce,	50	48 50
678 bushels turnips,	25	171 75
14 bushels cucumbers,	50	7 00
25 bushels peppers,	50	12 50
48 bushels lima beans,	50	24 00
806 bushels potatoes,	50	403 00
29 bushels egg plants,	50	14 50
4 bushels apples,	30	1 20
176 bushels parsnips,	50	88 00
4,022 bundles corn stalks,	03	120 66
3 acres oats for fodder,	12 00	36 00
3½ acres of rye for fodder,	12 00	42 00
4 acres fodder-corn,	30 00	120 00
498 bushels field corn on cob,	30	149 40
100 bushels rye,	70	70 00
6 tons rye straw,	12 00	72 00
20 tons hay bedding,	8 00	160 00
¾ tons straw bedding,	8 00	6 00
20½ tons of hay,	12 00	246 00
33,520 quarts milk,	03	1,005 60
278 pounds veal,	12	33 36
2,857 pounds beef,	08	228 56
19,111 pounds fresh pork,	08	1,528 88
		<hr/>
		\$6,218 70

COST OF GARDEN.

Fertilizer,	\$399 50
Manure,	232 90
Garden seeds,	169 33
Paris green,	18 50
Slug shot,	3 05
	<hr/>
	\$823 28

COST OF DAIRY.

Bran,	\$98 00	
Feed,	173 35	
Hay,	241 70	
Salt hay,	15 49	
Corn meal,	28 13	
Corn stalks,	15 00	
Brewers' grains,	48 30	
	<hr/>	\$619 97

COST OF FIGS.

Corn on ear and shelled,	\$463 05	
Salt hay,	15 49	
Middlings,	85 50	
Wheat Shorts,	14 00	
	<hr/>	\$578 04
		<hr/>
		\$2,021 29

As shown in the foregoing statement, the value of vegetables, milk, pork, &c., raised was \$6,218.70. The cost of production was \$2,021.29, making a net value of \$4,197.41, showing an increase over last year of \$1,936.38.

Respectfully,
MANTON D. MARTIN,
Chief Clerk.

STATE REFORMATORY COMMISSIONERS

REPORT

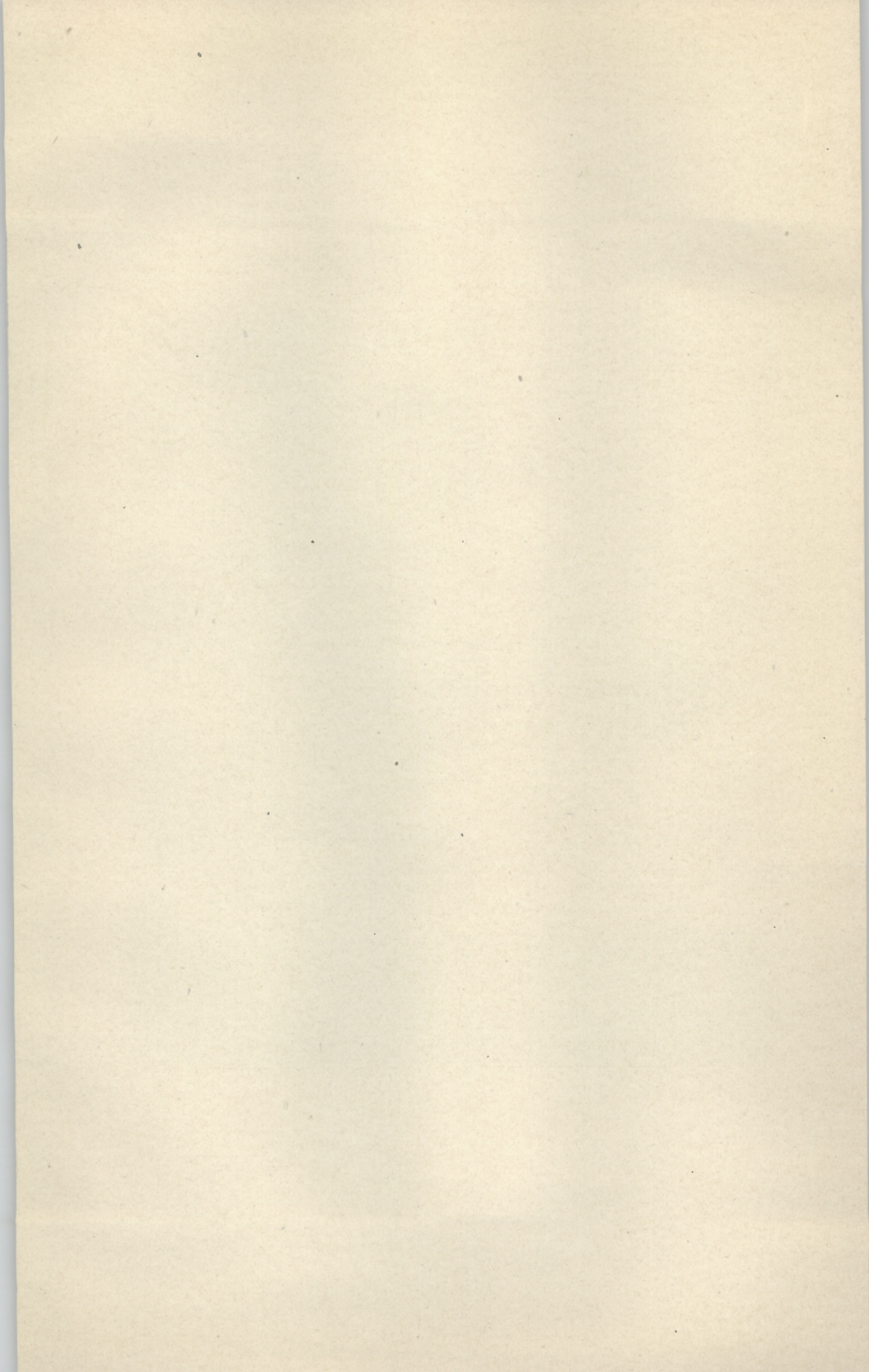
1910	100,000	100,000
1911	105,000	105,000
1912	110,000	110,000
1913	115,000	115,000
1914	120,000	120,000
1915	125,000	125,000
1916	130,000	130,000
1917	135,000	135,000
1918	140,000	140,000
1919	145,000	145,000
1920	150,000	150,000
1921	155,000	155,000
1922	160,000	160,000
1923	165,000	165,000
1924	170,000	170,000
1925	175,000	175,000
1926	180,000	180,000
1927	185,000	185,000
1928	190,000	190,000
1929	195,000	195,000
1930	200,000	200,000

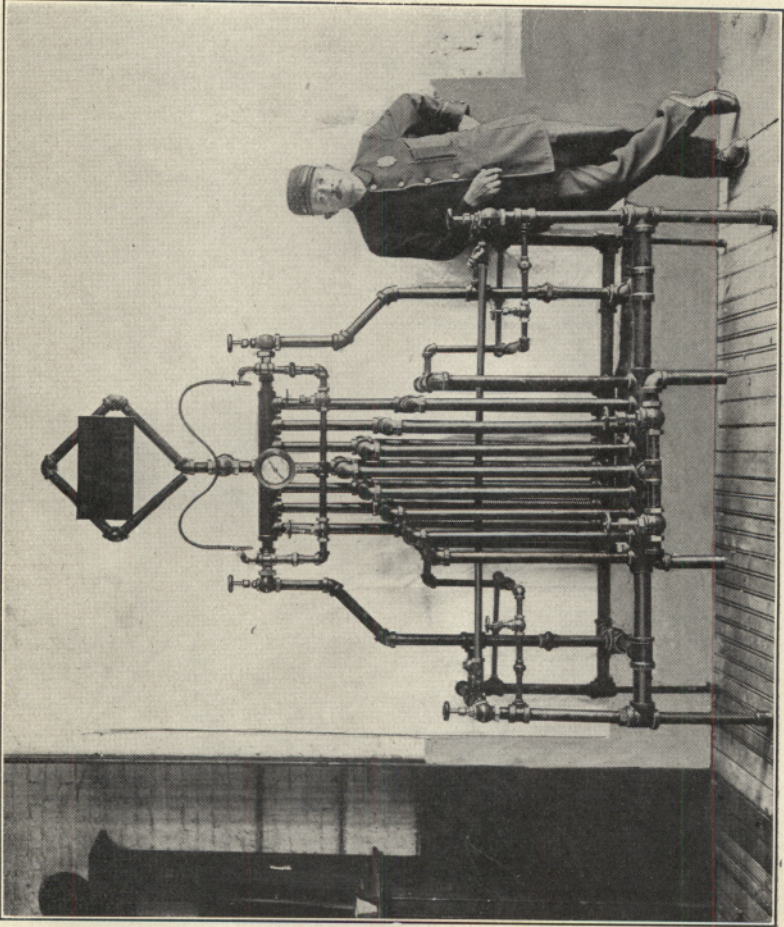
As shown in the foregoing statement, the value of production in the State of New York for the year 1930 was \$2,000,000,000. The cost of production was \$1,000,000,000, showing an increase of 100% over the year of 1929.

Respectfully,

HAYDON D. MARTIN

Chairman





Work of Steamfitting Class.

Report of the Chief Engineer.

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1907.

To the Superintendent:

I have the honor to submit to you my annual report of the departments that come under my jurisdiction. The results have been very satisfactory.

During the past year we have installed in the various departments of the institution one (1) two horse-power, one (1) fifteen horse-power and one (1) twenty-five horse-power motor. These, together with the incandescent lights installed, have increased the demand on us for electric motor power.

The total amperage of the institution is at present about 2,400 amperes, which is 1,100 amperes more than the large engine and generator is rated for, and 1,820 amperes more than the rated capacity of the small engine and generator.

The new southeast wing now under construction will, when completed, increase our amperage over 200 amperes.

As I have stated in my last report, we are compelled to run all three (3) boilers at once. We have no auxiliary in case of accident or needed repairs. During the past winter, when we were compelled to shut down a boiler to be cleaned or to make needed repairs it would be impossible for us to heat the various departments, as we have increased our radiation 1,100 square feet this year, making a total of nearly 14,600 square feet. When the new wing is completed it will add 6,600 square feet to our heating radiation. This, with the steam utilized for cooking and laundry purposes, will exhaust the capacity of all three (3) boilers, leaving the power plant without sufficient steam to operate it.

The heating system of the old (northeast) wing should be changed from indirect to direct, as it is impossible to heat this

wing with an indirect system. I would advise having it changed to the direct system. We would get 50 per cent. more heat and save 20 to 30 per cent. in coal.

This, together with the demand for more power than we can supply, having added about 200 amperes to our demand this year, forces me to plead more urgently than before for additional boilers and for an engine.

I, therefore, Mr. Superintendent, advise the purchase for one (1) one hundred and fifty (150) horse-power engine, one (1) one hundred (100) K. W. dynamo direct connected, and three (3) one hundred and fifty horse-power boilers with a safe working pressure of one hundred and twenty-five (125) pounds to the square inch.

I am compelled to repeat the statements about the water supply that I have made in my previous reports, viz., that the supply of the City of Rahway is totally inadequate and unreliable. Several times during the year the pressure has not been sufficient to get water on the third and fourth tiers of the cell building and, in case of fire, we should be without sufficient pressure to throw the stream of water that would be required. With the 376 cells of the new wing added, the supply will be insufficient and unreliable.

Our average pressure is but twenty pounds which, as I have stated, is totally inadequate.

I renew my advice of previous years to have artesian wells, a standpipe and a fire pump installed, so that we could have hydrants located inside the stockade and a uniform pressure secured at all times. At present there is only one hydrant inside the stockade that could be used in case of fire.

The present ten-inch sewer is totally inadequate to drain the buildings and grounds. Every time it rains our cellars are flooded. The additional drainage of the 376 cells of the new wing by the present sewer line will be simply impossible.

Therefore, I would reiterate my former suggestion for a larger and more complete system of drainage. I make this an urgent plea, because the health of the inmates is greatly endangered by the unsanitary condition of the present sewerage system.

A new floor is needed in the engine room as the present one was put in for temporary purposes. It is now practically useless.

The copper roof on the dome of the Guard Room Building is in need of repairs, and I would advise that an appropriation be made for this purpose. It is not safe to send the inmates on the roof to do the work, and it should be done by experienced mechanics.

The blacksmithing class, which has increased in numbers, in proportion to the work required done in the institution, needs a suitable building for its accommodation. It is at present crowded into the power house and should be removed from there without delay. Herewith please find detailed statement of work accomplished by the departments under my charge.

Repairs and renewals, miscellaneous, amounting to \$2,019.92.

Materials consumed in engine and boiler room amounting to \$889.06.

Total amount of year from November 1st, 1906, to October 31st, 1907, amounting to \$9,690.73.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Adolph H. Bauer, Instructor.)

Installing two-horse-power motor in Kitchen.
 Installing fifteen-horse-power motor in Laundry.
 Installing twenty-five-horse-power motor in new Leather Shop.
 Installing switches on switchboard in Engine Room.
 Installing eleven fire extinguishers in School Rooms.
 Installing one fire extinguisher in Printing Office.
 Installing one fire extinguisher in Bertillon Room.
 Installing one telephone in new Electrical Shop.
 Installing one telephone in new Leather Shop.
 Installing one telephone in new Steamfitting Shop.
 Installing one telephone in new Plumbing Shop.
 Installing nine ceiling fans in Chapel.
 Installing one exhaust fan in new Leather Shop.
 Installing two street hoods over Tie-to Building doors.
 Wiring for lights in Commissioner's Room.
 Wiring for lights on road along fence.
 Wiring for lights in Wagon Shed.
 Wiring for lights in new Leather Shop.
 Wiring for lights in old Leather Shop.
 Wiring for lights in new Electrical Shop.
 Wiring for lights in Tie-to Building.
 Wiring for lights in cellar of Engine Room.
 Wiring for lights in Barn.
 Putting up gong in new Leather Shop.
 Putting up electric bell in new Leather Shop.
 Laying four hundred feet No. 8 lead cable on road along fence.
 And miscellaneous repairs amounting to \$3,000.08.

Making 50 ft. 12-in.x12 in. pipe for new Leather Shop.
 Making 50 ft. 15-in. pipe for new Leather Shop.
 Making 3 15-in. ells for new Leather Shop.
 Making 2 15-in. ells, 45 deg., for new Leather Shop.
 Making 6 6-in. ells, 45 deg., for new Leather Shop.
 Making 18-in. collar for new Leather Shop.
 Making 20 ft. 8-in. pipe for new Leather Shop.
 Making 6 ft. 6-in. pipe for new Leather Shop.
 Making 1 8-in.; 45 deg., ell, for new Leather Shop.
 Making 3 6-in., 45 deg., ell for new Leather Shop.
 Making 3 6-in. ell for new Leather Shop.
 Making, 80 ft. 18-in. pipe for Vegetable cellar.
 Making 20 ft. 24-in. pipe for Vegetable Cellar.
 Making 15-in. smoke pipe for Slaughter House.
 Laying 300 feet of roof tin on Smoke House.
 Laying 100 square feet of roof tin on shed of new Leather Shop.
 Putting 2,200 square feet of roof tin on Wagon Shed.
 And miscellaneous repairs amounting to \$563.40.

BLACKSMITH DEPARTMENT.

(James T. Jaques, Instructor.)

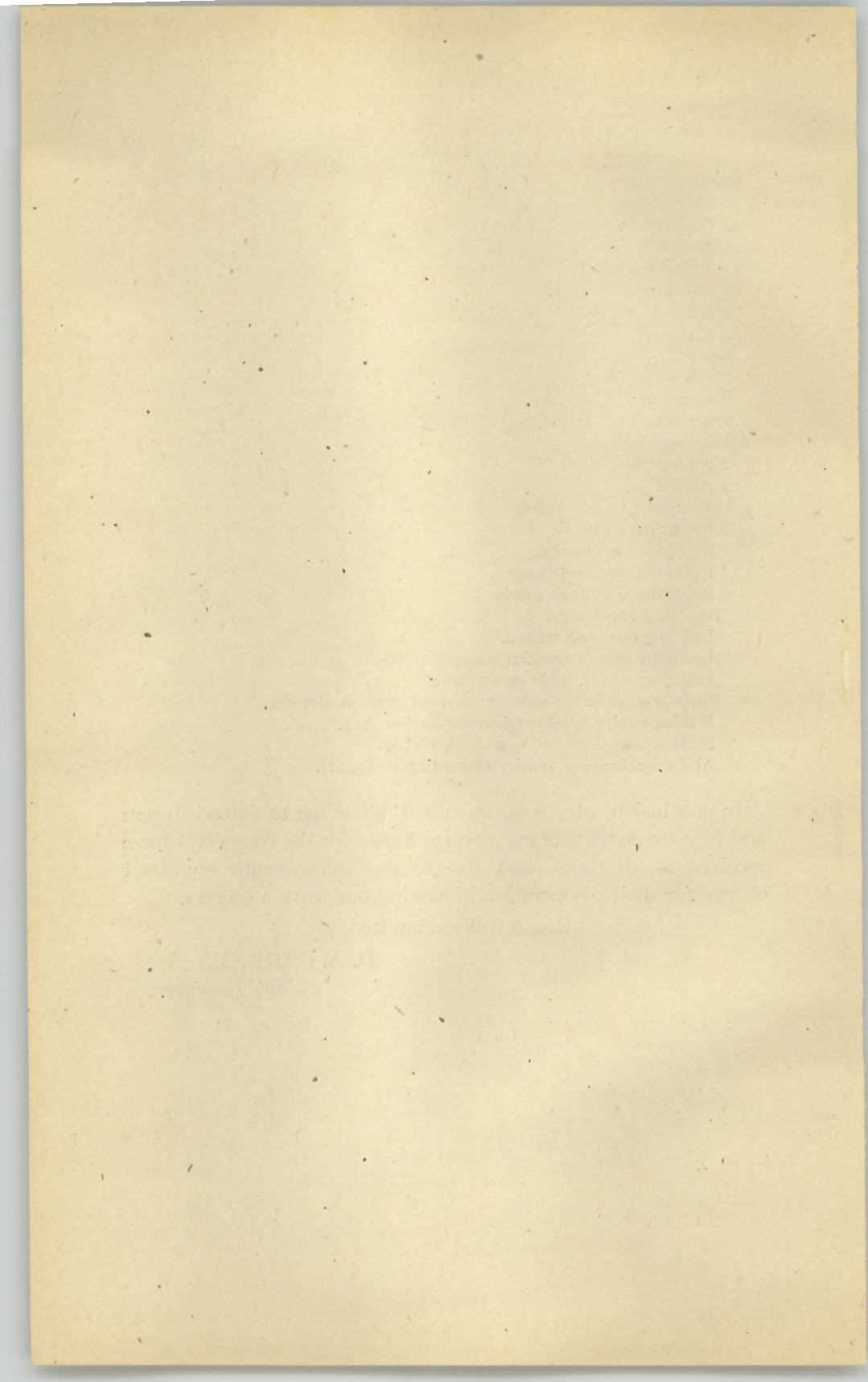
4 heel chains.
 8 gutter hooks.
 8 leader hooks.
 140 pipe hooks.
 100 flashing hooks.
 160 meat hooks.
 2 stable hooks.
 4 door hooks.
 1 iron rack.
 2 umbrella racks.
 21 rods.
 84 bolts.
 7 pair handles.
 3 bars.
 36 pairs pipe clamps.
 64 beam clamps.
 1 roller.
 1 griddle pan.
 11 pipe hangers.
 2 cape chisels.
 28 cold chisels.
 4 masons' chisels.
 9 hammers.
 3 mason's hammers.
 1 diamond-point drill.
 3 stone drills.

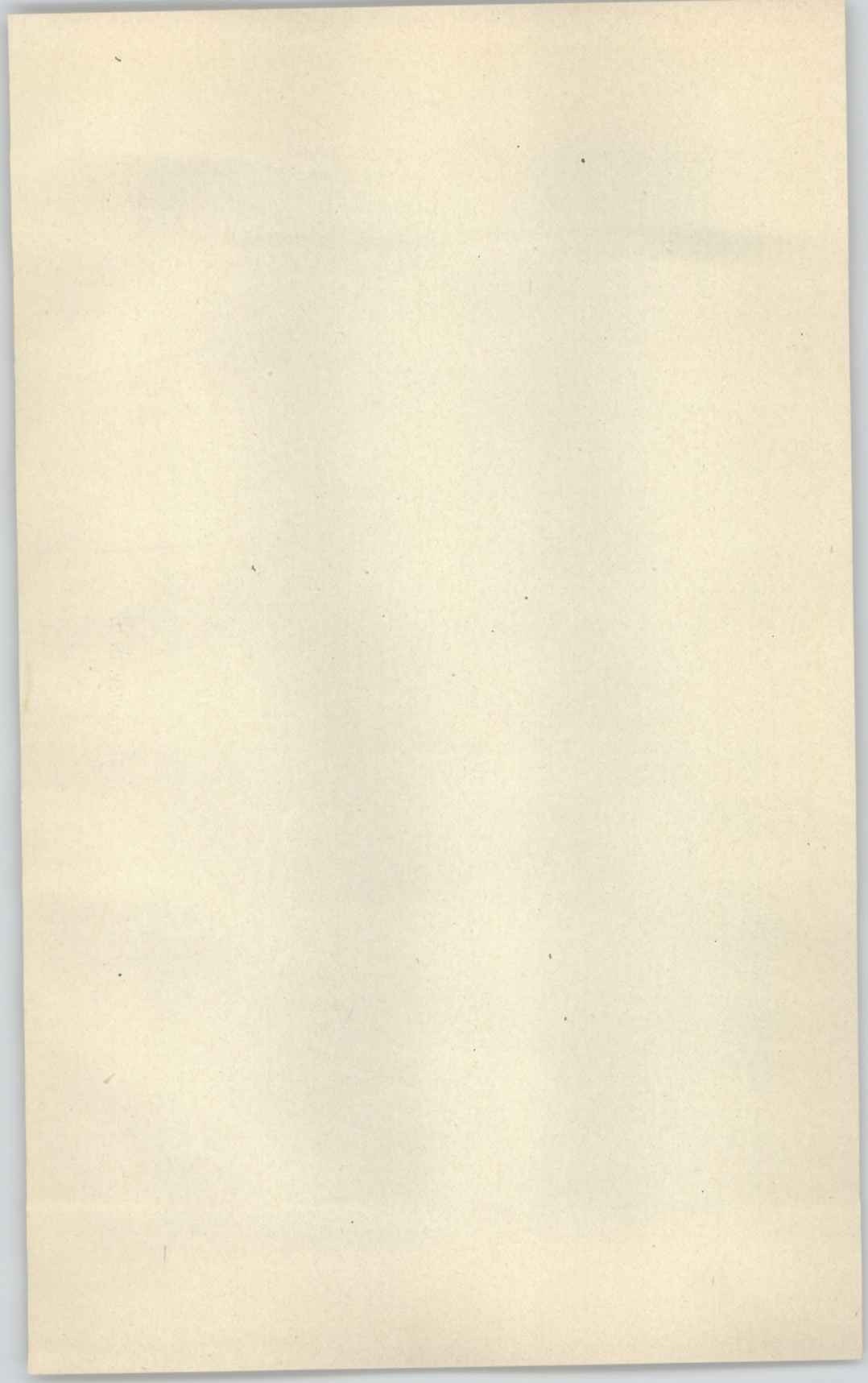
- 20 corner plates.
- 2 floor plates.
- 43 brackets.
- 36 braces.
- 1 set of tracks.
- 2 rail stands.
- 1 fire hoe.
- 2 pokers.
- 1 gate.
- 2 calking irons.
- 8 hangers.
- 12 wedges.
- 211 horses shod.
- 2 pot forks.
- 24 staples.
- Repairing four buggies.
- Repairing 1 cab.
- Repairing two trucks.
- Repairing one swill wagon.
- Repairing one stage coach.
- Building one buggy.
- Building one swill wagon.
- Installing rubber tires on buggy.
- Installing 250-ft. cable on elevator.
- Installing 18-ft. 10-inch water-proof belt on elevator.
- Making twelve windows for new leather shop.
- Making one door for new leather shop.
- And miscellaneous repairs amounting to \$449.43.

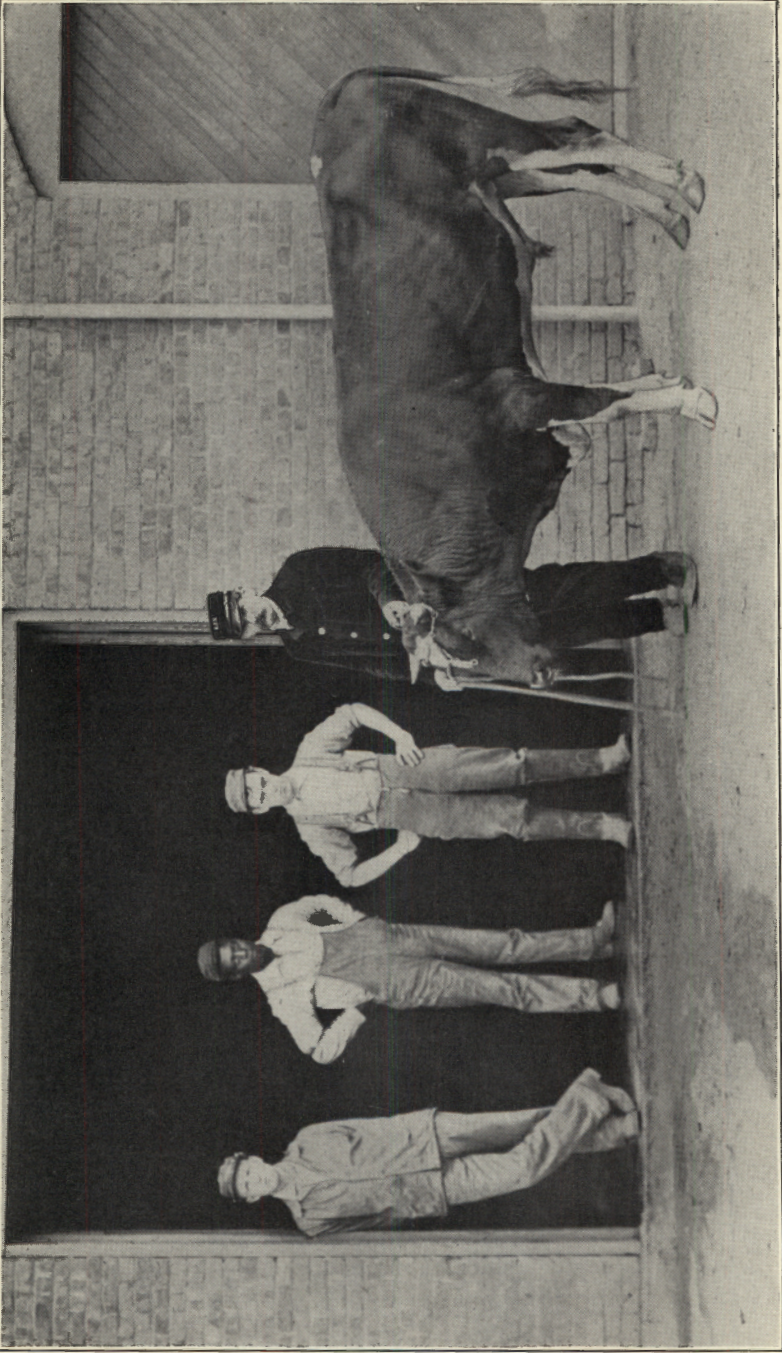
In conclusion, Mr. Superintendent, allow me to extend to you and to your Assistants my sincere thanks for the courtesy I have received at all times, and also to the officers under my direct charge for their co-operation in making our work a success.

Respectfully submitted,

D. A. CARLEY,
Chief Engineer.







Sir Rowley, D. B.

Report of the Parole Officer.

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1907.

To the Superintendent:

I herewith respectfully submit my report as Chief Parole Officer for the year ending October 31st, 1907.

During the year just passed there were 288 inmates received into the institution, 238 were paroled, 160 were given their absolute release, and 56 were retaken for violating their parole agreement.

At the present time we have close to 300 on parole and only a very small percentage are dilatory with their weekly reports, which gives me great pleasure to state.

When an inmate is authorized paroled I find him suitable employment, and good boarding accommodation, providing he has no home to go to, a bank account is started for them, and some of them deserve great credit for the amount of money they save before receiving their absolute release, I may mention one in particular that saved \$92.00 in the year just passed.

We have a monthly meeting in all of the large cities, the attendance to which is very creditable, and it is a grand thing to see young men that are on parole come to these meetings, dressed like gentlemen, behavior excellent, and the majority of them employed by the same party that first gave them work.

During the past year there were two returned from Canada for violating their paroles, and I consider it quite an act for the State of New Jersey to get a criminal from there, as it is a precedent, and can be followed from other foreign countries.

At present it is quite a difficult problem to get work for inmates that are paroled on account of the general dullness of trade, but so far I have met with no serious difference, and may say that when the year closed October 31st, 1907, I had no one on my books but what had employment. I find the population of the institution is

being largely increased by foreigners, and it is almost impossible to find employment for them except on farms, and at this time of the year there are but few positions of this kind open, but in the spring we have more demand for farm help than we can fill.

In our trades schools the inmates have the opportunity of learning different trades, and I have placed many of the paroled inmates at trades they learned while in the institution, and they have proved very satisfactory to their employers. Let it be understood that an inmate does not stay in the institution long enough to give him a finished education in any one trade, and what he does get is but a stepping stone for advancement on the outside.

Experience has shown that for the real work of the Reformatory to be satisfactorily done, and done so that it shall not be necessary to do it over again, the maximum term for which the first criminal may be sentenced to it is very often insufficient, and this sentence should be made *actually indeterminate* without regard to the maximum penalty fixed by statute for the crime committed.

Following are a few letters recently received:

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 1st, 1907.

Mr. C. S. Moore, Parole Officer, New Jersey Reformatory:

DEAR SIR—I wish to express my gratitude to you for the kind interest you took in me while on parole. I am sure that if it had not been for the advice given me at times by you, especially when I was out of work, I should no doubt have gone back to the old rut, but I have seen the uselessness of doing wrong and realize the wisdom of doing right, but mostly by your counsel.

Again thanking you, I remain

Ever your friend,

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 27th, 1907.

Mr. Chas. S. Moore, Parole Officer, Reformatory, Rahway, N. J.:

DEAR MR. MOORE—I am very thankful for your kind letter, and I will keep up to the rules.

I am glad that you made a man of me, and I hope, with God's help, that I will stay that way. I also thank the officers of the institution for the kind treatment that I received while at the Reformatory.

Hoping you will always consider me as one of your boys, I am

Yours respectfully,

CROPSYVILLE, N. Y., October 19th, 1907.

Mr. Chas. S. Moore, Chief Parole Officer, Rahway, N. J.:

DEAR SIR—I received your ever kind and welcome letter, and cannot wait, but must answer it at once. I have read its contents twice over carefully and find that I am leading a life that comes nearly up to the standard of your letter, although I do not profess any religion, yet I firmly believe that for the last two years I have led an upright and honorable life, being honest and temperate.

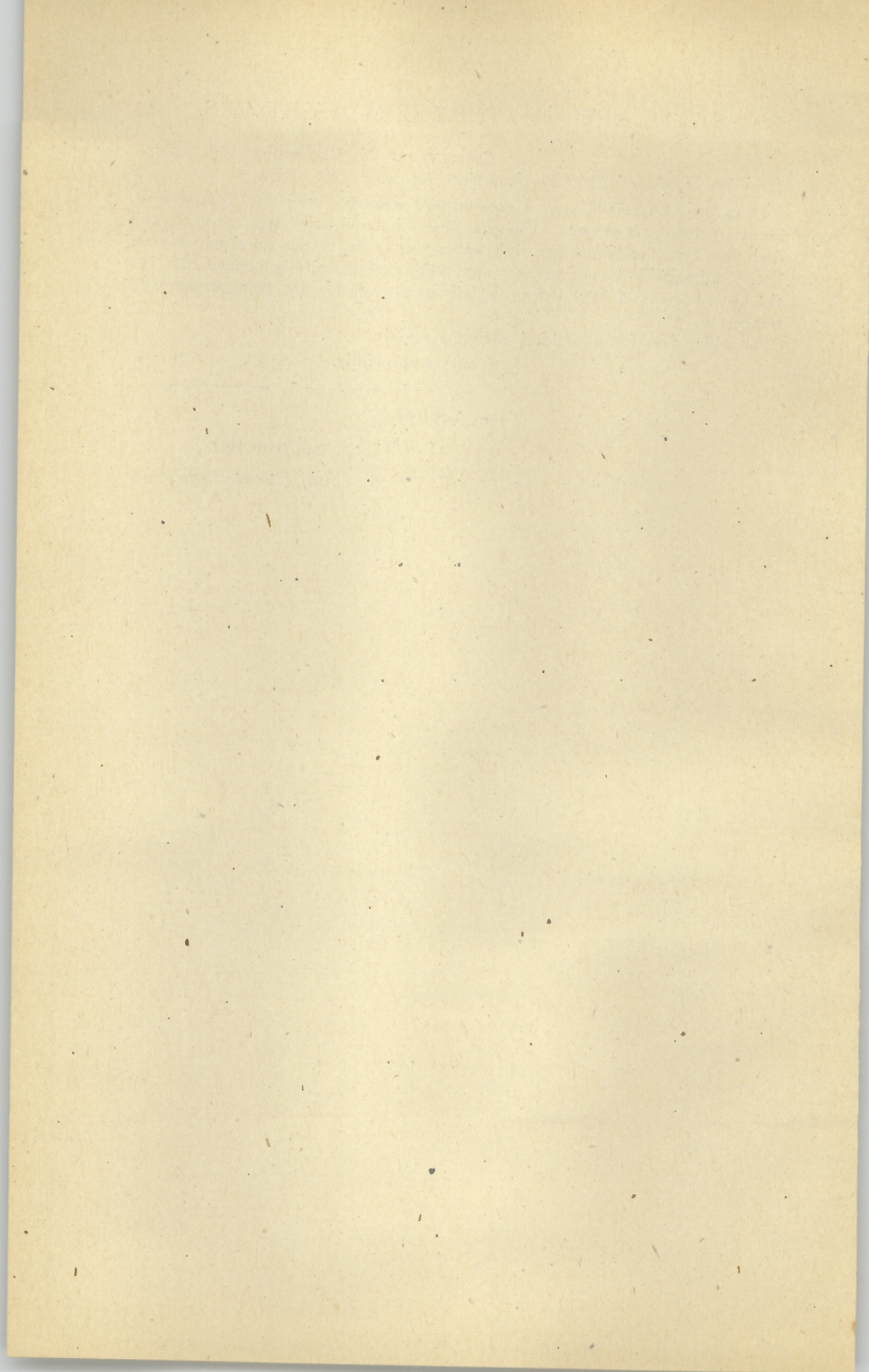
Thanking you for your kind advice, I remain

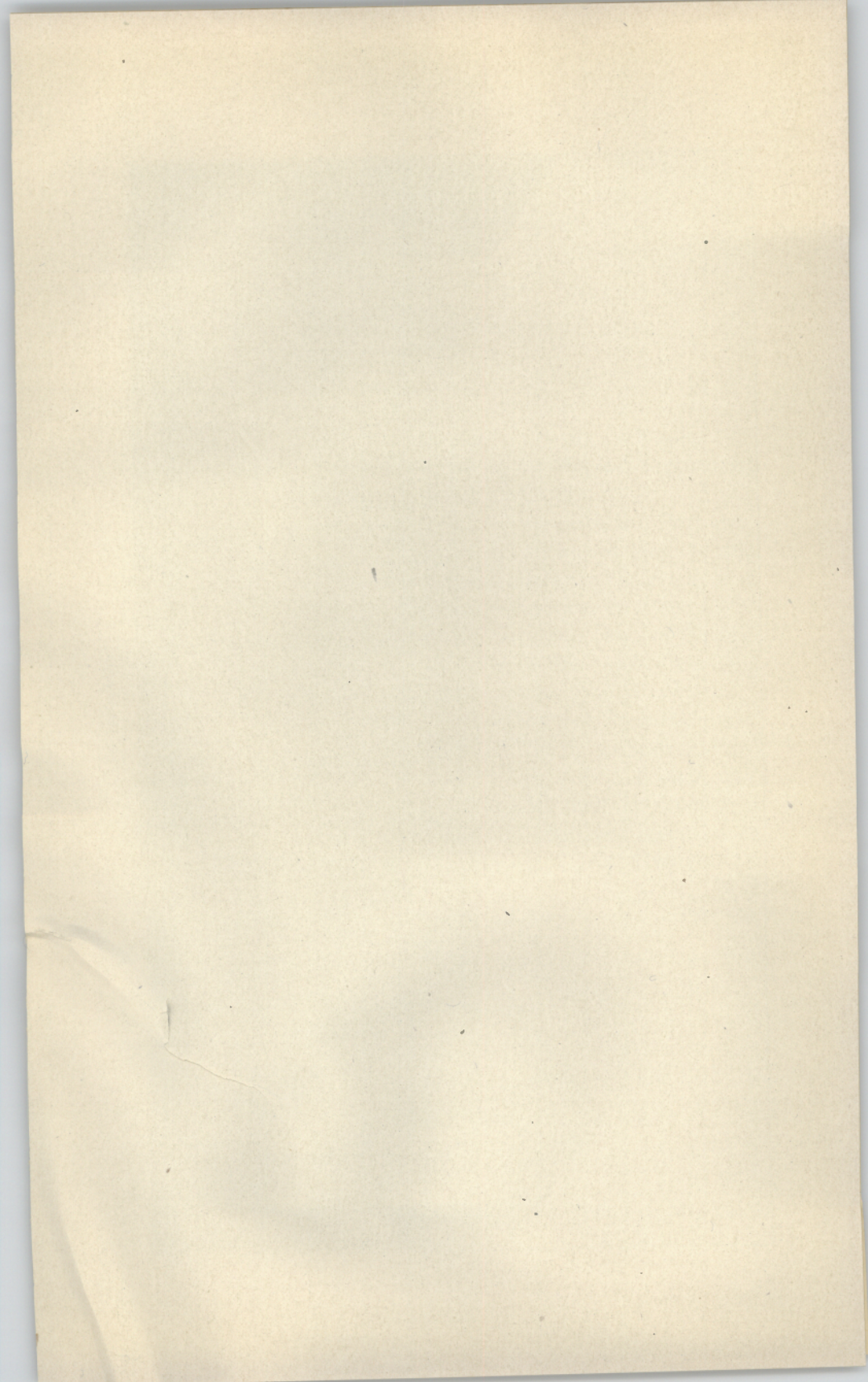
Yours respectfully,

Respectfully,

CHAS. S. MOORE,

Chief Parole Officer.

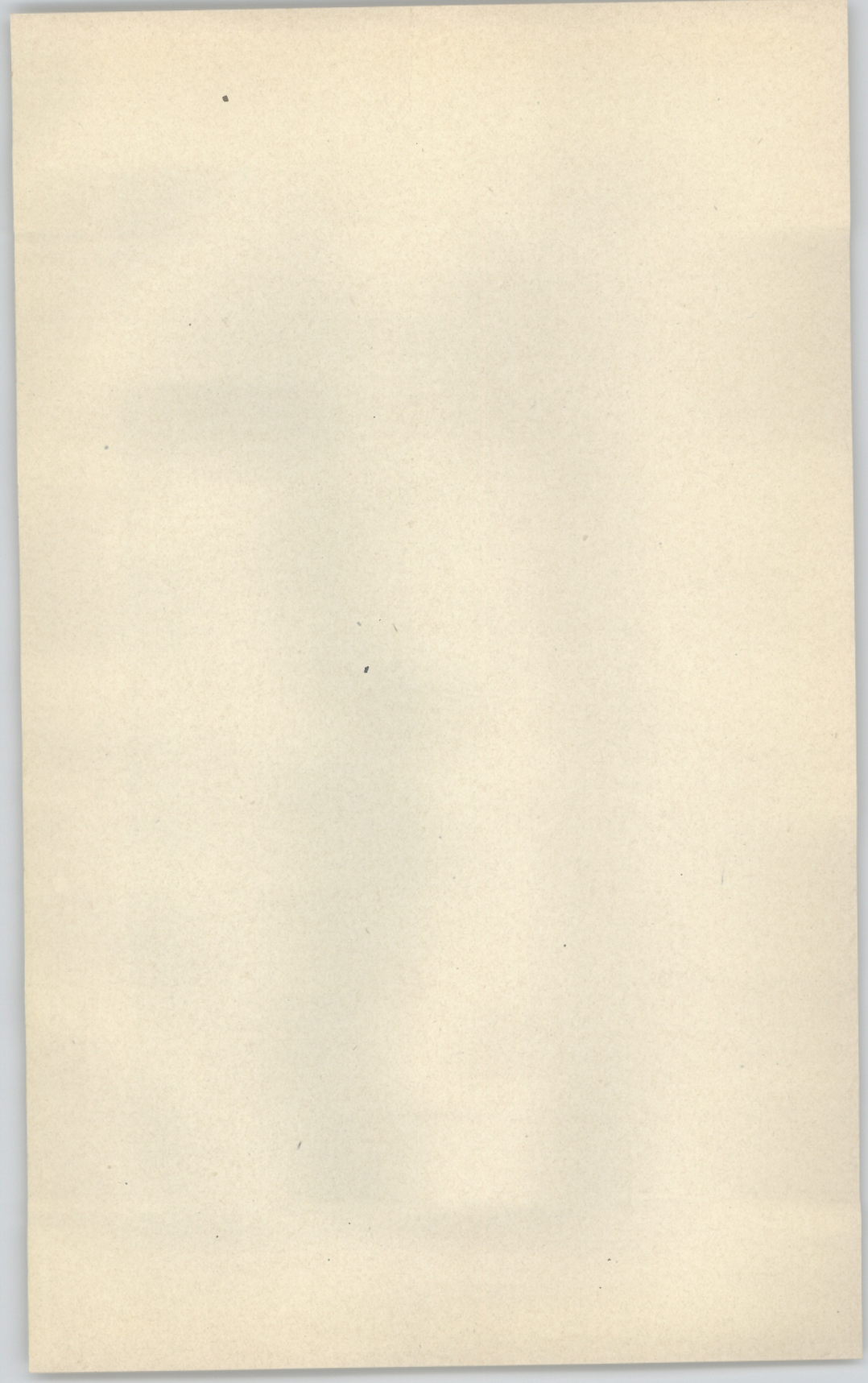


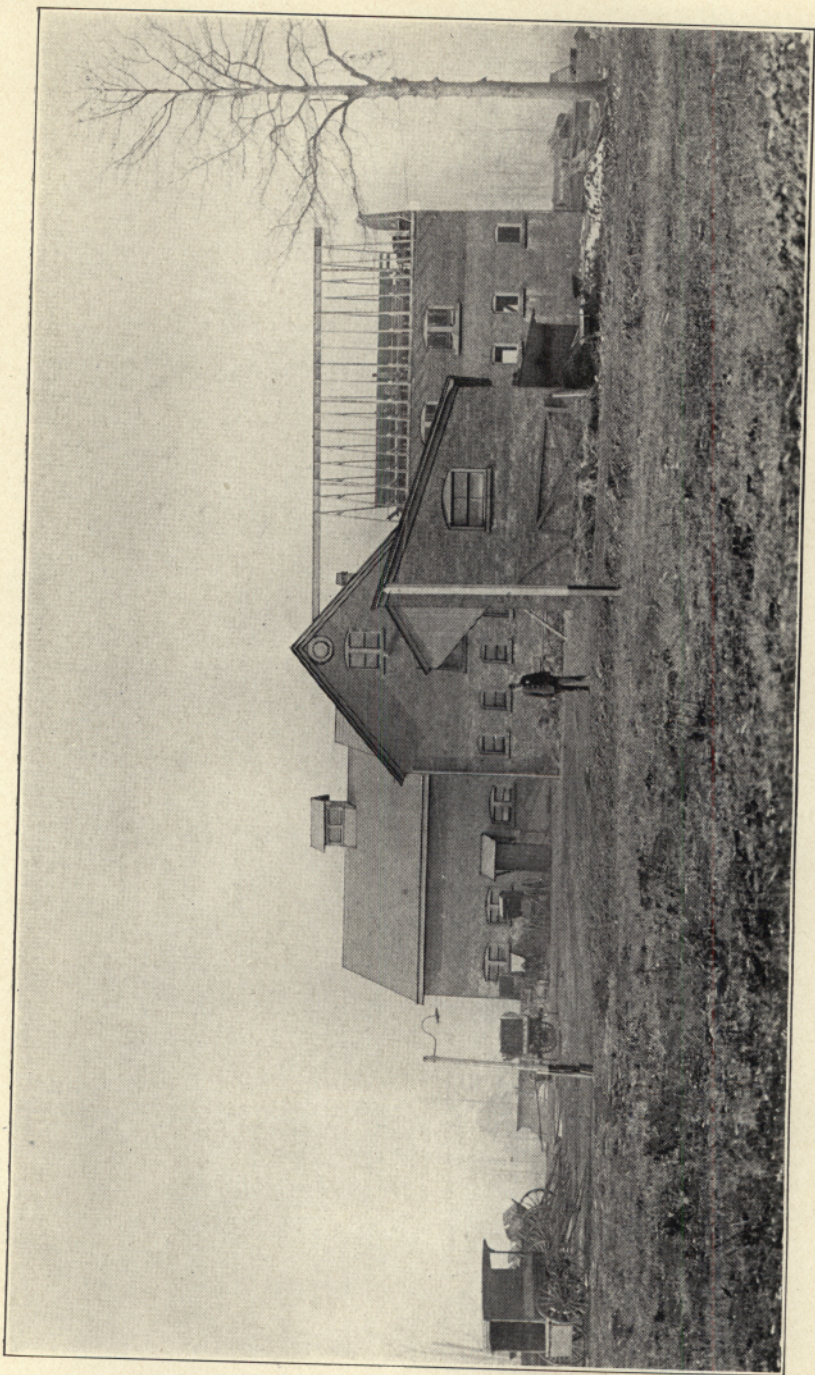


Carbuncle,	1	Paralysis, syphilitic,	1
Catarrh,	67	Pharyngitis,	6
Chancroid,	5	Polypii, nasal,	1
Chloasma,	3	Psoriasis,	2
Conjunctivitis,	9	Rheumatism, acute,	12
Constipation,	33	Rheumatism, muscular,	29
Coryza,	5	Sebaceous cysts removed,.....	12
Dermatitis,	3	Spinal curvature, lateral,	5
Diarrhoea,	48	Syphilis,	22
Dysentery,	5	Syphilitic condylomata,	1
Eczema, local,	9	Syphilitic ulcers,	5
Eczema, general,	4	Tapeworm,	1
Epididymitis,	1	Teeth extracted,	166
Epilepsy,	8	Tonsilitis quinsy,	3
Epitaxis,	1	Tonsilitis follicular,.....	42
Fingers, amputated,	2	Trichophytosis,	12
Fistula in ano,	1	Tuberculosis glands,	11
Gonorrhoea,	18	Tuberculosis,	3
Heart disease, organic,	12	Tumors removed,	3
Hemorrhoids,	3	Typhoid fever,	5
Hernia,	14	Urethritis, chronic,	9
Herpes,	5	Uvula removed,	2
Herpes zoster,	2	Uvulitis,	9
Hydrocele,	1	Varicocele,	21
Incontinence of urine,	5	Varicose veins,	1
Ingrowing toenails removed,....	6	Wounds, contused,	7
Injuries, minor,	45		

Respectfully submitted,

H. P. HOUGH,
Reformatory Physician.





The Barn, Looking West. Built by Inmates.

Principal's Report.

October 31st, 1907.

To the Superintendent:

I herewith have the honor of submitting this, my annual report of the Reformatory school, ending October 31st.

The school work has gone along smoothly, and with increasingly good results during the year just ended. The studies pursued have been practically the same as those of last year, *i. e.*, the common school branches and typewriting and shorthand, including English letter writing, etc. As the most important study of the school curriculum is English, which includes reading, language and grammar, more attention has been paid to this important branch than heretofore, with satisfactory results.

The following statement shows the number of pupils in each grade or class at the end of the school year :

A Division,	61
B Division,	45
C Division,	42
D Division,	51
E Division,	37
F Division,	61
G Division,	62
H Division,	90
Shorthand and Typewriting Class,	21
Total,	470

From the above statement, it can be seen that the lower four classes or primary grades, contain more pupils than those of the upper four or grammar grades.

A great deal of attention has been paid to the lowest primary, which is the largest class in the school. As soon as an inmate comes to school, who is unable to read or write, he is assigned to a special teacher whose sole duty is to devote his entire time to teaching him to read, etc., and when he is far enough advanced,

he is placed in a suitable class. This individual work is very necessary, as inmates are received almost daily who are not only unable to read and write English, but who are unable to speak it. The foreign element, as a general rule, have shown great interest, and have advanced very rapidly in their work. The use of bright inmates of the same nationality, as interpreters, has helped this class of pupils very much.

In teaching reading, no one method is used to the exclusion of the others. The "word method," is first used, in conjunction with perception cards, until a sufficient number of stock words have been obtained, when phonic analysis is begun. The pupils are first taught to recognize the word as a whole, then the parts of which the word is composed, and finally the sound which each part represents. Phonic analysis and sentence building then go on together. Using the sounds already learned, the pupils are then led to discover new words, and thus are prepared for work in a primer.

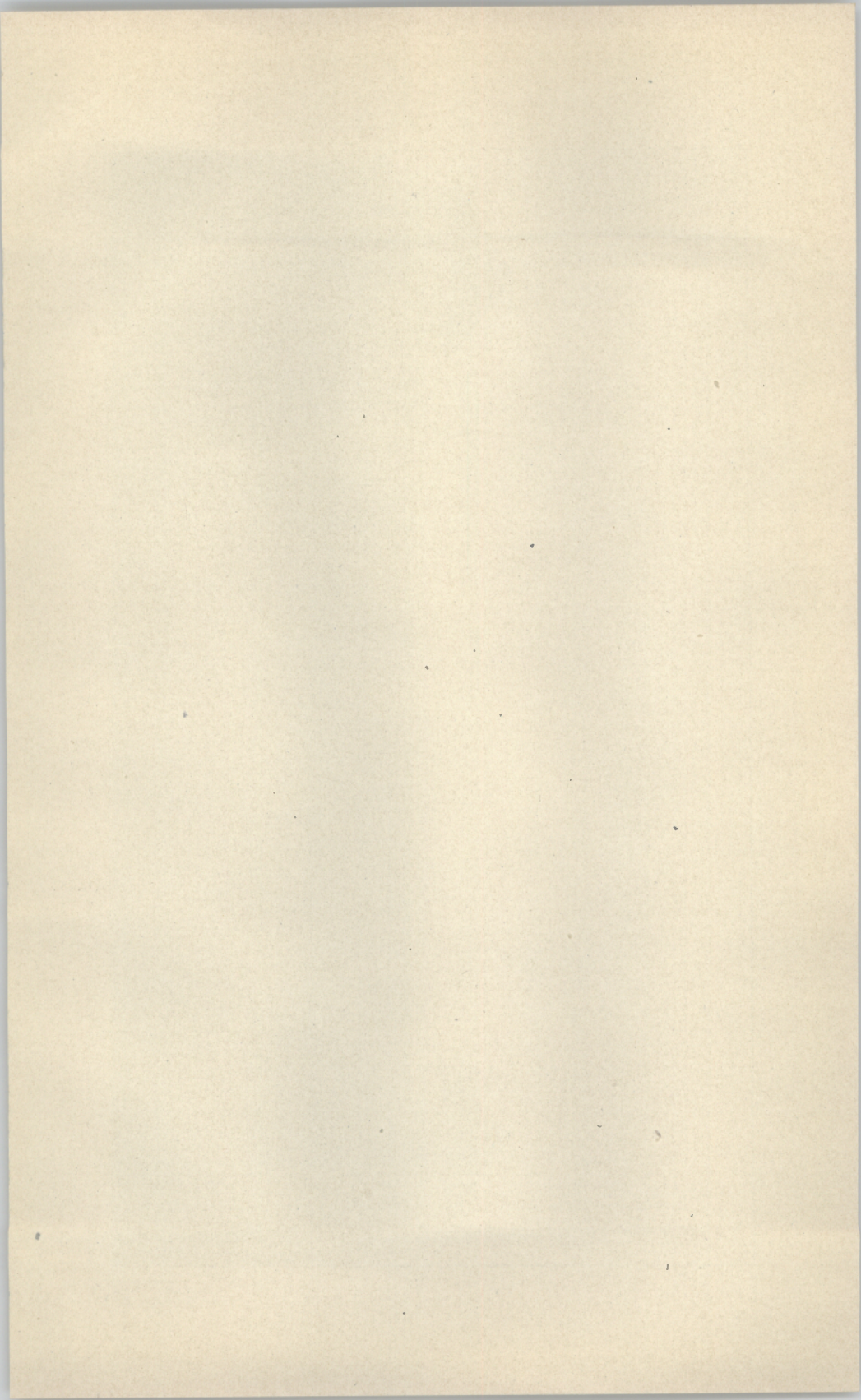
The school term was brought to a close on the last Friday in June by exercises consisting of an address by the Right Reverend James A. McFaul, D. D., Bishop of Trenton, a debate on Government ownership of railroads, recitations, solos, singing by a quintette, and a comedy sketch. The judges of the debate were the Reverend Otis A. Glazebrook, D. D., Decatur M. Sawyer, Esq., and Reverend Bernard M. Bogán. This program was followed by a battalion drill and dress parade of the inmates.

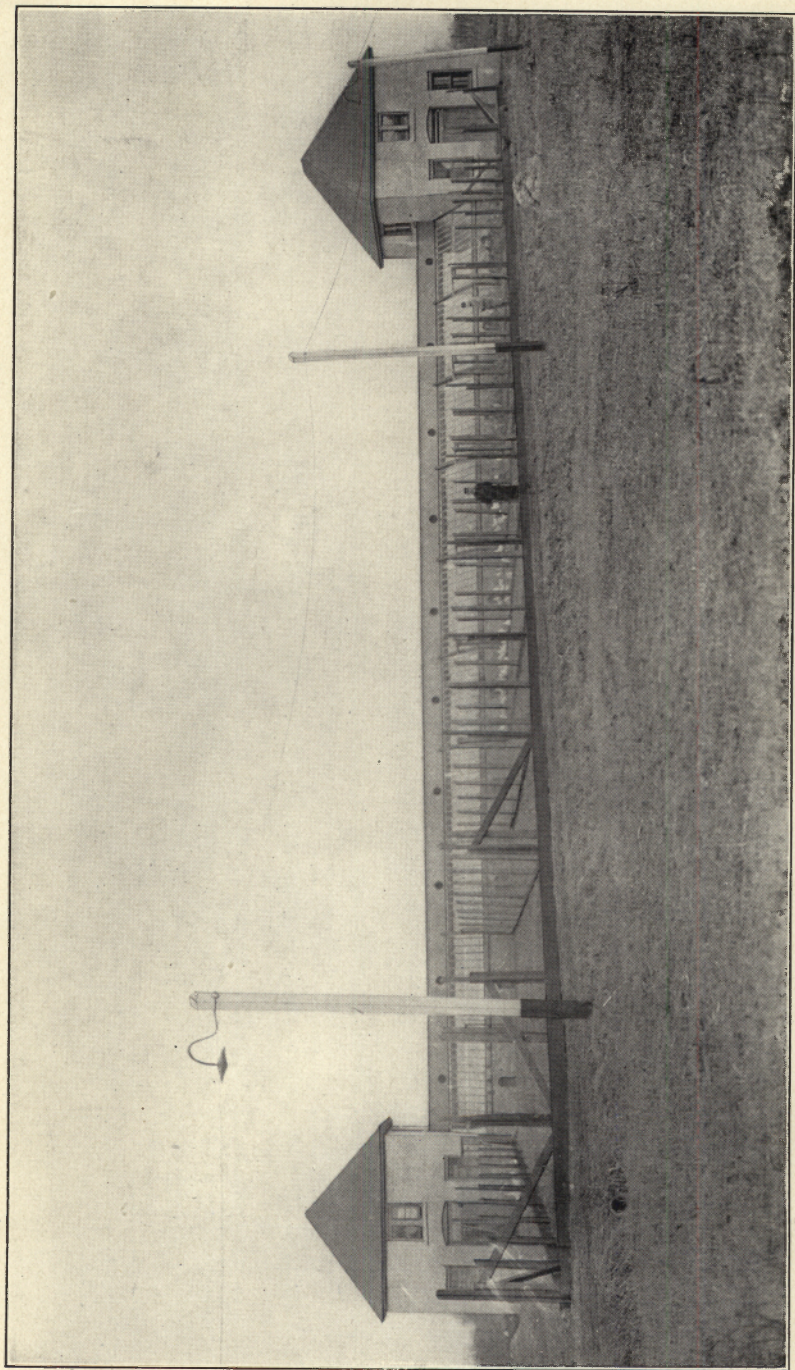
In closing this report, I wish to express my thanks to the Honorable Board of Commissioners for their interest in the school-work, and I wish to thank you especially, Mr. Superintendent, for your many courtesies and cordial co-operation in the discharge of my official duties. This report would not be complete were I not to express my sincere appreciation of the efficient and willing assistance given me by the officers of the institution, and I wish also to commend the patient and faithful work done by the instructors in school, who have earnestly co-operated in carrying out the school system which has been in use.

Respectfully,

ROBERT J. SHEARER,

Principal





The Hennery.

Report of the Moral Instructors.

October 31st, 1907.

To the Superintendent:

The work along the lines of moral and religious instruction has been carried on regularly and systematically during the entire year since my last annual report, and the character and conduct of the public religious services continue as in past years. The chapel preaching services are regularly held each Sunday afternoon from four to five o'clock. The wisdom of the plan operative in this institution regarding general attendance on these services is again demonstrated by experience.

As heretofore I have invited duly accredited ministers of the several religious denominations to preach on Sunday, and have tried to obtain representative men, and in this I have been exceptionally fortunate, and the inmates have expressed their appreciation of the arrangement. In the event of any inmate wishing to receive a visit from his pastor, or clerical friend, the request has always been granted.

This institution does not despair of the worst cases, but at the same time, inasmuch as the moral atmosphere which surrounds the individual has a continuously moulding influence upon thought and action, I may venture the opinion that if discretion were used in not sending to this institution men who have been previously convicted of former crimes, and who have served sentence in penal institutions, the immediate object of reclaiming first offenders, which is the purpose of this institution, could be more happily realized. The cases of moral delinquency may almost invariably be traced to the influence and example of some more hardened inmate who should never have been sent here at all. The inadequate cell accommodation, by reason of which some three hundred inmates are herded in a common corridor, where, in spite of all

rules, the worst can influence the well-meaning, aggravates the situation to which I have called attention, and tends to defeat reformation.

Tabulated results cannot very well be given in a report of this character, and yet statistics are carefully kept, and in dealing with individuals everything is done to help on to a pure and clean life.

Acknowledgements are due to the members of your Honorable Board of Commissioners for the provisions made for this department, and for the courteous consideration always so readily granted also to the various officers for the ready co-operation and sympathy in our work of planting the seeds of better thought and inciting young men to better living.

Respectfully,

CHARLES L. COODER,

Moral Instructor.

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1907.

To the Superintendent:

In making my annual report as Moral Instructor of the Reformatory for the year beginning November, 1906, it pleases me to express myself as satisfied with the results produced from those opportunities given us for religious instruction during the first part of the year.

I regret that the greatly overcrowded condition of the institution due to lack of accommodation and being obliged to suspend a portion of my religious instructions have considerably interfered with the effectiveness of my work.

With the completion of the new wing, I look forward to more promising and lasting results from the co-operative forces of religious influence and reformatory discipline, the counteracting influence of overcongestion being removed.

With kind regards, I remain

Sincerely in Xt.,

B. T. O'CONNELL,

Moral Instructor.

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1907.

To the Superintendent:

As the Moral Instructor of the Hebrew Inmates confined in the Reformatory, and, as per your request, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending to-day.

I have conducted religious services regularly every month and have given the inmates the best advice and instruction that I was able to impart to them in order that they might see the error of their ways and turn over a new leaf so that when they are once given their freedom they will stay in the right path.

I appreciate the co-operation of the Catholic and Protestant Moral Instructors, and the way my visits to the institution are always received.

Respectfully,
CHARLES S. GEISENHEIMER,
Moral Instructor.

