

FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY

DOCUMENT No. 68.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

State Reform School

FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS,

For the Year Ending October 31st,

1879.

New Jersey State Library



BOARD OF CONTROL

His Excellency Governor GEORGE K. WHEELER
 Chancellor THEODORE TUNYON
 Chief Justice MERRICK BASKLEY

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL

Jan. 1, 1880 GEORGE W. DEVOL, Orange, N. H.
 Jan. 1, 1880 GEORGE W. HUNT, Newbury, N. H.
 Jan. 1, 1880 NATHANIEL W. HARRIS, Newbury, N. H.
 Jan. 1, 1880 DAVID H. HARRIS, Newbury, N. H.
 Jan. 1, 1880 CARROLL R. HARRIS, Newbury, N. H.
 Jan. 1, 1880 NATHAN T. HARRIS, Newbury, N. H.



Newbury State Jail

BOARD OF CONTROL.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

CHANCELLOR THEODORE RUNYON.

CHIEF JUSTICE MERCER BEASLEY.

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

	Term expires.
GEORGE W. DEVOE, Old Bridge, Middlesex County.....	Jan. 1, 1880
GEORGE W. HELME, Jersey City, Hudson County.....	Jan. 1, 1880
NATHANIEL S. RUE, Cream Ridge, Monmouth County.....	Jan. 1, 1882
DAVID RIPLEY, Newark, Essex County.....	Jan. 1, 1882
SAMUEL ALLINSON, Yardville, Mercer County.....	Jan. 1, 1881
NATHAN T. STRATTON, Mullica Hill, Gloucester County.....	Jan. 1, 1881

New Jersey State Library

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

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

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

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

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

2. Should a boy under the age of sixteen years, in a court of criminal jurisdiction, by the verdict of a jury, or on his own confession in open court, be found guilty of any crime except murder

or manslaughter, the court, instead of pronouncing sentence, according to the usual course of law, may order him to be committed to the Reform School; but such order must be made or approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court or the presiding Law Judge of a County Court.

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

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

By an act approved April 5th, 1876, the powers conferred upon Justices of the Supreme Court, in relation to the Reform School, were extended to the presiding Law Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties.

Farmers or mechanics who need boys as assistants, and who are willing to exercise the needful care in their training, may address James H. Eastman, Superintendent; Post Office address, State Reform School, Jamesburg, Middlesex county, New Jersey.

The prospect of permanent reformation on the part of many of our pupils would be greatly increased, could we secure for them, when prepared to leave the Institution, desirable homes, where the instructions they have received will be continued and enforced. Selfishness is perhaps inseparable from human nature, but, from masters who aim *only* at selfish ends, we endeavor to protect them. We think that many of our boys are deserving of good homes, and would, by willing and effective service, well repay considerate Christian usage on the part of persons disposed to take them into their families.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

To George B. McClellan, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

The Trustees of the State Reform School for Boys respectfully present their Fifteenth Annual Report, and are thankful to believe that the provision made by the State for the unfortunate children under their charge is proving, under Divine Providence, a blessing to many of them. It has been the aim of our excellent Superintendent and his officers to eradicate from the hearts and minds of these erring children the evil habits which have grown up in their untoward early surroundings of ignorance, idleness and wicked example. Such efforts, made in the right spirit, do not fail of good result.

The conduct of the pupils during the past year has been very generally satisfactory; their improvement in the school rooms has been marked, and their labor in the several departments has been productive.

In the brick-yard, 150,000 bricks were made and burned, and 25,000 draining tiles. Of the former 30,000 were sold, and the remainder, with a kiln burned last year, have been principally used in the new buildings and in paved walks connecting the several family houses with the main building. One man and twelve boys were employed for about four months in the yard.

The clothing of the inmates for winter and summer wear has been made by about ten of the boys, under the supervision of a competent seamstress. The mending of apparel is also performed by them.

The operations of the farm have been satisfactorily prosecuted during the year, employing a number of boys in the care of stock, culture and gathering of crops, &c., varying, according to the season, from fifteen to twenty-five. There were in cultivation seventy-five acres of corn, twelve acres of white potatoes, eight of sweet potatoes, ten devoted to truck farming (beets, cabbages, &c.), eighty acres of wheat (yielding fifteen hundred bushels), ten of rye and thirty of oats. Eighty-five acres were in grass for hay or pasturage. On the farm-hands and teams also devolves the carting of labor-material, shop products and articles for the use of the institution.

Several boys have been employed in the wheelwright and black-

smith shops or in carpentering, receiving valuable instruction in these handicrafts. A number of others are required in the bakery and kitchen, dining-rooms, dormitories, &c.

But by far the most important industry, both in its pecuniary results and in the discipline of the institution, is that of the workshop building, where shirts are made and laundried. One hundred and ten boys are employed in the sewing-room, and seventy-five in washing, starching, drying and ironing. 10,529 8-12 dozens of shirts were manufactured during the year, and 10,652 8-12 dozens laundried.

Thus the institution, during working-hours, is a busy hive. None are idle, and it is interesting to witness the alacrity of the laborers. But the Superintendent well knows that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and he is too wise a philosopher not to profit by his knowledge.

The giving to each of our boys a full trade in order to secure for them an honest maintenance in future life, has sometimes been urged upon the Trustees as a duty. But this is impracticable. The teaching of a trade demands long and patient instruction on the part of the master, and much damaged material. The life-occupation for which a boy is fitted, is not determinable at so early an age as that at which our pupils generally find entrance here. To keep them through the long years of a trade-apprenticeship (and of necessity in greatly increased numbers) would be a wrong to them and to the State. In perhaps a majority of cases the instruction would be thrown away by the unfitness or indisposition of the graduates to follow the imposed occupation. In a school similar to ours, of one hundred boys instructed in making shoes by hand, and discharged, the Superintendent in after years, on inquiry, found but two employed at the business. Intelligent employment in steady, useful industry, with instruction in rudimental literature and in the cardinal principles of morality and religion, by officers imbued with tender sympathies, are, in our judgment, the factors to be relied on in forming anew the lives that have been badly begun. If this pious care can but be supplemented by proper business occupation and guarded, loving homes, on their departure from us, we feel hopeful for our boys, and many of them we trust will, through the long future, thank God that in His good providence they were placed under the care of the State.

The new Family House No. 4, for which an appropriation of \$6,500 was made by the last Legislature, has been completed for the sum named. It has a mansard roof, has been well-constructed, presents a beautiful appearance, and is in several respects an improvement upon its predecessors. The low, wet ground north of it has been drained and graded at considerable labor, but demanded alike by sanitary and æsthetic reasons. The building was occupied on the first of the present month by a family of fifty boys. This is a

great relief to the previously overcrowded school-rooms and dormitories, and has put the institution in much-improved working order. It is the judgment of the Trustees that by wise discrimination in the commitments to and discharges from the school, no additional Family Houses will be necessary in the near future.

Soon after the Legislative visit to the Reform School, last winter, measles broke out among the inmates, and the physician, Dr. Zandt, in a number of cases observed unmistakable typhoid symptoms. In this emergency, following so closely upon the sad experience of the previous year, the propriety—the necessity—of a special hospital building forced itself upon the Superintendent and officers, and was by the Trustees laid before the Joint Committee on the School for their consideration. Constantly liable to the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases from the low haunts from which many of the inmates have been drawn, some provision for the separate treatment of small-pox, scarlet fever, &c., seemed but reasonable. Pupils, employees, and officers alike have a claim for protection from such risks, which, though not of frequent occurrence, may at any moment appear. So thought the Joint Committee, who, though desirous not needlessly to increase the public burthens, promptly added \$3,000, for this purpose, to the appropriation bill. This was generously sanctioned by the two Houses and by the Governor. When the plan for a hospital was prepared, Dr. E. M. Hunt, Secretary of the State Board of Health, with characteristic zeal, entered into the subject, and suggested several salutary changes for the convenience of the sick and their attendants, and insurance of the proper sanitary condition of the building. This house also has been completed for the sum appropriated.

The memorable typhoid epidemic of 1878, so seriously affecting 125 of our pupils and several of the officers, was attributed by the attending and other physicians principally to impurities in the water used for drinking and culinary purposes. Several analyses were made by Prof. Austen, which tended to confirm the condemnation. The Superintendent, therefore, for several months, employed a team in drawing water from a distant spring of undoubted purity, for the use of the school. After the commencement of cold weather, in the following winter, when it was thought the use of the spring water in the old reservoir might be safely resumed, symptoms of enteric disease again appeared. The grave consequences which might result having been seriously considered, it was resolved by the Trustees, after consultation with Governor McClellan, and obtaining his approval, to procure good water, if possible, by an artesian well. Arrangements were therefore made for sinking an eight-inch iron pipe; and this was done to a depth of 256 feet. At this point a large supply of water was found, free from impurity, except a small percentage of protoxide of iron (see

analysis page 14), which was not deemed unwholesome; nor was it, when understood, unpalatable. During the whole summer, this water has been advantageously used for drinking. But the flocculent precipitate of red oxide of iron which appeared in it on standing, rendered it unfit for culinary or laundry purposes, and therefore undesirable for the permanent supply of the Institution. Our entire ignorance of the underlying strata, and of the depth still requisite to be passed before the desired object can be attained, made us hesitate to incur the increased expense. Prof. George H. Cook having at our request kindly given the subject careful consideration, advised a further prosecution of the work, as alike demanded in the interest of science and the welfare of the Institution. From his general knowledge of the formation of this section of the State, he was under the impression that not more than fifty feet of additional depth will be required to meet a supply of pure water. Thus encouraged, the Board resolved to proceed, if necessary, to the depth named.

When, for want of proper restraint, a child falls into crime, and the parent or guardian asks for his admission into the Reform School, it is within the discretion of the committing judge to demand security for the payment of the expenses of commitment and board. Where the parent is in circumstances to warrant it, we believe this payment should be enforced. The penalty for his own lax discipline and neglect of duty should be borne by himself—not by the State.

In the summer of 1878 a holiday trip for the boys was contemplated, but the sickness compelled its abandonment. The record of the scholars, this summer, both as to conduct and labor, was good, and the Superintendent, desiring to evince his appreciation by a special indulgence, proposed an excursion to the sea, as a deserved physical and moral tonic. The Trustees cordially approved the measure, and arrangement was made with Col. I. S. Buckelew (the boys' former benefactor), for transportation to Sea Girt and Wreck Pond. This was happily accomplished on the 12th of August, by the whole school (except one boy, who preferred remaining), accompanied by most of the officers. Many of the boys saw the ocean for the first time. To them it was a wonderful revelation. Three baths in the surf, with proper supervision as to risk and duration; two bountiful collations, strolls along the beach, a gathering together for exercises, singing, recitations, &c., with the journey to and fro, filled up a day of unwonted enjoyment, to be long remembered. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the occasion, the deportment of the boys being entirely satisfactory, justifying the confidence reposed in them. The whole scene was a gratification, and a surprise to many visitors who came from the sea-side resorts in the neighborhood. We ought not to omit men-

tion of the ready sympathy and kindly co-operation of several gentlemen of the vicinity.

The Superintendent in his report refers to the great need of a barn for the secure storage of farm products and for the better protection of implements and live stock. There is considerable loss in the field, stacking of hay and grain, and often great inconvenience arises from the inability to house these products when, in inclement weather, the threshing or feeding is desirable. We would, therefore, ask for an appropriation sufficient for the erection of a commodious barn, for which the bricks could be burned early in the season.

By direction of the Trustees.

NATHAN T. STRATTON,
President.

SAMUEL ALLINSON,
Secretary.

11th mo., 19th, 1879.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN.—The following is respectfully submitted as the report of the Superintendent for the year ending October 31st, 1879:

Number of boys remaining in the institution, October 31st, 1878.....	277
Number of boys received.....	103
“ “ “ during the year.....	380
“ “ “ disposed of during the year.....	110
“ “ “ remaining in the institution Oct. 31st, 1879,	270
Greatest number at any one time.....	283
Average number for the year.....	270.6

With the exceptional sickness and death of Michael Hauser, March 31st, last, from typhoid pneumonia, the year has been remarkable for good health. At the date of last year's report, we were just emerging from a huge epidemic of typhoid fever. The attributable causes were "bad water and sewerage." The prompt measures taken to correct these have, by a kind Providence, been thus signally beneficial to the school's health.

As a matter of early importance, to suit the emergency and any future want with respect to drainage, we employed competent civil engineers to make a topographical survey of fifty acres of land surrounding the buildings, and to furnish us a map of the same, showing the contour lines. This work was well done, and at a moderate cost. We were then enabled to make alterations intelligently.

We also took counsel from the State Board of Health, and employed a gentleman considerably noted for his sanitary knowledge and experience, besides being a practical plumber, to supervise the alterations necessary to be made in the old sewer-pipes. We were thankful to have escaped last year's epidemic so mercifully, and were by no means desirous of its recurrence with its possible more terrible consequences. Hence we endeavored to omit nothing that ought to be done to ward against it.

To correct the water supply and to secure enough of it, has been

a more perplexing problem. The water from every surrounding source had been repeatedly analyzed and condemned. Not finding anything in the immediate neighborhood available, you directed us to sink an 8-inch artesian well. We entered into a contract with Willard Blaisdell, of Philadelphia, Pa., and he immediately began work. Two hundred and sixty-eight feet down, a water-bearing stratum of coarse sand was found. The following is the memorandum of the earth's strata passed through, and next is the analysis of water, made by Prof. Townsend Austen.

Strata of Eight-inch Artesian Well at New Jersey State Reform School, Jamesburg, N. J.

Feet.	Inches.		Feet.	Inches.
9		Yellow sand.....	9	
4		Yellow sand and gravel.....	13	
		From 12 to 13, water.		
30		Black clay—moist, containing very little sand.....	43	
8	6	Dark, dryish sand, somewhat colored with green, contain- ing some clay.....	51	6
		From 46 to 47, contained some whitish clay rock lumps and thin crusts.		
	6	Sand rock.....	52	
18		Dark and greenish sand, rather dry, containing some clay rock and thin sand crusts.....	70	
	6	Sand-stone	70	6
5		Black clay.....	75	6
4	6	Black clay—sandy, and some sand rock.....	80	
12	6	Black clay, containing thin layers of white sand.....	92	6
1		Dry, whitish clay.....	93	6
15		Black clay, with thin layers of white sand.....	108	6
1	8	Stiff, dark sand.....	110	
23	6	Fine sand, water-bearing—somewhat muddy, and partly of a quicksand nature, containing wood, sand-stone, and clay lumps.....	133	6
1		Black clay.....	134	6
12	6	Fine sand—water-bearing, somewhat muddy, containing large pieces of wood, some sand-stone, and clay lumps	147	
3	6	Black clay, with thin layers of white sand.....	150	6
13	6	Fine sand—water-bearing—somewhat muddy, containing a little wood and sand-stone.....	164	
14	6	Brown clay, very compact and solid, containing some wood and iron pyrites; its general appearance is of a vegetable nature.....	178	6
4	6	Brown clay—sandy, with an increase of wood.....	183	
8	6	Fine sand—somewhat muddy, containing wood and sand- stone—water-bearing.....	191	6
	6	Dark clay.....	192	
10	9	Coarse sand—water-bearing, containing a few floating clay lumps, iron pyrites and wood.....	202	9
	3	Bluish clay.....	203	
1		Sharp sand, water-bearing.....	204	
	9	Bluish clay.....	204	9
12	3	Sharp, clean sand, water-bearing.....	217	
	3	Wood, worm-eaten.....	217	3

Feet. Inches.		Feet. Inches.
1	Coarse sand and fine gravel, water-bearing, well mixed with white clay lumps	218 3
5 9	Sharp sand—water-bearing, with scattering bluish clay lumps and large crusts of iron pyrites.....	224
7	Fine beach sand, water-bearing.....	231
2 3	Sharp, coarser sand—water-bearing.....	233 3
3 3	Whitish clay.....	233 6
2 6	Sharp sand—water-bearing, with scattering whitish clay lumps	236
1	Coarse sand and fine gravel—water-bearing; well mixed with white clay lumps.....	237
1	Fine sand, water-bearing.....	238
1 9	Coarse sand and fine gravel, water-bearing; well mixed with white clay lumps.....	239 9
3	Whitish clay.....	240
9	Sharp sand, water-bearing.....	240 9
3	Whitish clay	241
10	Fine, clean, sharp sand—water-bearing.....	251
6	Coarse sand and fine gravel, water-bearing.....	257
2	Coarse sand and fine gravel, water-bearing; well mixed with white clay lumps, some sand-stone crusts and wood	259
8 6	Fine sand, water-bearing, with some sand-stone crusts, whitish clay lumps, and wood.....	267 6
1 6	Sharp sand and fine gravel, water-bearing.....	269
3 6	Fine sand, water-bearing.....	272 6
1 9	Coarse sand and fine gravel, water-bearing.....	274 3
	Bluish clay, moist, containing considerable fine mica sand. Have penetrated 287 feet without change.....	287

RUTGERS COLLEGE CHEMICAL LABORATORY, }
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 26th, 1879. }

J. H. Eastman, Esq., Jamesburg, N. J. :

Dear Sir—An examination of the sample of water from artesian well, at 256 feet depth, has yielded the following results :

A qualitative analysis of the water (not concentrated) gave—

Carbonic acid.....	large.
Sulphuric acid.....	trace.
Chlorine.....	trace.
Protoxide of iron.....	large.
Sesquioxide of iron.....	trace.
Lime.....	slight.
Magnesia.....	absent. (?)
Nitrates.....	considerable.
Nitrites.....	absent.
Organic matter.....	none.

The water tasted strongly chalybeate. On standing it became cloudy, owing to the separation of a precipitate.

A quantitative analysis gave—

Chlorine.....	0.3499	grains per gallon.
Total solids.....	4.0239	“ “ “
Total solids after standing five days and filtering.....	1.924	“ “ “
Hardness (temporary) corresponds to 3.92 parts of carbonate of lime per 100,000.		
Hardness (permanent, after boiling) corresponds to 1.2 parts of carbonate of lime per 100,000.		

Water coming from such a depth is naturally free from organic contamination. I consequently did not examine it for free and albuminoid ammonia. The water is remarkably free from lime, magnesia, chlorides and sulphates. Its chief constituent is iron, which exists in the form of protoxide, held in solution by carbonic acid. On exposure to the air, the carbonic acid escapes, while the protoxide of iron, absorbing oxygen from the air, precipitates as a red, flocculent or pulverulent substance. After precipitation, the water loses its chalybeate taste entirely.

From the above facts, I deduce as follows :

The presence of a considerable amount of iron will give the water tonic properties. I think it ought to make a good drinking-water, and although the taste at first may be unpleasant, one soon becomes accustomed to it, and even craves for it. Water allowed to stand in tumblers, pitchers, etc., will soon be covered with a scum, and will become undrinkable, or at least unpleasant to the senses. This also necessitates the cleansing of the utensils more frequently.

When freshly drawn, the water cannot be used for boiler, washing or culinary purposes, because either boiling or the addition of soap precipitates the iron ; in the former case causing scale, foam, etc. ; in the latter, soiling of the clothes, increased consumption of soap, etc.

If, however, the water be allowed to stand several days in open tanks, or cisterns, the iron will be precipitated and will collect on the bottom. If the water be then drawn off from near the top it will be found to be free from all chalybeate taste. In fact, it is then a water very free from mineral matter, as the analysis shows only 1.92 grains of solid matter per gallon. It can be used for boiler, culinary and washing purposes, with impunity.

I should advise you as follows : Collect the water in tanks or cisterns, open to the air. After standing a few days, the iron will separate, forming a precipitate and a scum. It will be necessary to agitate the water for a time to effect a more complete contact of the water with the air, as well as to break up the scum. It should then be allowed to stand several days in order that the sediment may subside. When clear, the water may be drawn off at a vent not too near the bottom. The sediment should be removed from

time to time. It would be most convenient to have three tanks, so that one might be always ready for use while one is being pumped full and the other is settling.

It would, however, be desirable to have a water which would not require this treatment, for, in case of a shortness of the water supply, it is evident that the above suggestions could not well be carried out.

Respectfully yours,
P. TOWNSEND AUSTEN.

Up to the time of receiving this analysis, we had been drawing drinking-water from a distant source, trusting its purity. We now commenced using this. All learned to like it, and it seemed healthful, drawn and used fresh. On exposure to the air, the gases were liberated, and a precipitate formed. It was entirely unfit for either cooking or laundry purposes.

We are still prosecuting the work of sinking this well under your directions, hoping for complete success, and knowing we must have good water and enough of it, from some other direction, if not from this.

The routine of the Institution has suffered no serious interruption the entire year. The following is the division of time:

Rise,	5:30 A. M.	Labor,	12:45 P. M.
Breakfast,	6:15 "	School,	3:00 "
Labor,	7:00 "	Supper,	6:00 "
Dinner,	12:00 M.	Report and devotions,	7:30 "

Retire at 8:00 P. M.

On Saturday, the afternoon is employed in finishing whatever work may have been begun, in bathing and changing of clothes, in preparation for the Sabbath, and play. The Sabbath is a day of quiet rest and cessation from all but necessary toil. The Superintendent holds a brief service in the forenoon, and gives the major part of the forenoon to private talk with the boys.

Early in the afternoon there is Sunday School, and, at a later hour, public service, at which neighboring ministers of all denominations are invited to take part.

The conduct of each boy is carefully observed every day, and, in the presence of his family, his wrong-doing, if there has been any, is clearly pointed out to him. These examinations, or judgment scenes, when the "day is done," are always interesting. The delinquents, standing up, (there may be several), state their several cases in turn, and the examinations are continued until it is felt all the facts are known. Then follows a colloquial lecture, meant to be instructive to all the boys; and, lastly, the demerits are given, which affect the boys' grade or standing in the Institution. Every

offence against the organic law of the place must be met, and receive its fitting reward.

Many who have gone out from us are leading well-ordered lives. This is the testimony of citizens who know them, and is the testimony boys are willing to bear of themselves, oftentimes, and confirmed, as we have had opportunity to visit them. One who is now engaged in trade in Perth Amboy writes, January 29th last, as follows: "Tell the boys I took the Superintendent's advice, to always trust in God, and do what was right." Another, from Trenton, where he is giving his employer satisfaction in a store: "I can never repay you for the kindness you and the officers have shown me but by being a good boy."

Another writes from Paterson: "I would like to see the dear old home and friends once more. I say home and friends, because I can't call it anything else, as it seemed like home to me. I send my love to all under your roof—boys, teachers, and officers."

Another, writing from Morristown, in speaking of a comrade now here, says: "I hope George is a good boy, and trying to live on the Lord's side. I am very glad to say, Mr. Eastman, that I am trying to live that way, and I know that is the very way you want your boys to live."

Extracts of this character could be multiplied: these are sufficient, and are for the encouragement of the friends of the school, wherever they may be.

Characteristically we are an industrious community. By precept and example we teach the boys to love work, as God's ordained way to their securing an honest living. "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread." Some are made acquainted with the fact that they are self-sustaining here. This leads them to a new thought; there is no need of their being dependent or criminal, in order to live. A sufficient class of boys handle teams and the stock; another class are working in the fields, and another at the brickyard, and still others in the tailor shop, in the bakery and kitchen, dining-rooms, sleeping halls, doing the domestic work, &c., &c. No more boys are detailed to do this than are really required.

Our Shirt industry absorbs the surplus labor of the entire institution, and turns it to very material account. This department has been as prosperous as we could reasonably expect. There was, first, the tedious period of the boys' convalescence from the epidemic, and the consequent partial demoralization of discipline; and, later, the introduction of washed and white goods. Both these hindrances affected our receipts materially, but have both been overcome. The former must be set down entirely to profit and loss account: the latter will prove a benefit, as it gives us command of all seasons of shirt manufacture. The reformation and instruction of the boys is the great object. They are not here to make money for the State, but, as soon as the change in them for the

better seems permanent, they must vacate. Hence it is the graduating class whose labor is most profitable. Every industry must be used as a means, and not an end; but the Shirt industry may, I think, by wise management, become more and more of a help to institution support, without injury to anybody.

Whatever ills may arise from the contract system, in the charitable and penal institutions of the country, it should be remembered we are exempt from these.

We employ our own superintendence. We get full price per dozen for our production, guaranteeing satisfaction. "Honest labor" may be assured it has no competitor in the Reform School in this particular. We do our work well, it commends itself. The number of hands and the production, is large and uniform, hence a lively demand for it, at something of a premium. These are facts.

With their dissemination, how can good citizens wish to class the boys in the Reform School with the prisoners in State Prison, and consign them to unprofitable labor or idleness?

The farm has been well managed. A full supply of fresh vegetables was early provided, and a succession kept up until frost came. The winter's supply is safely put away. All the general farm crops have been quite full. The old mules were exchanged for young, and the ten heifers purchased by your President prove to be a fine selection. All other stock is in good condition. I would recommend the planting of more orchards, and the further drainage of much of our land.

The brick-yard has been managed by one of our old inmates. It is simple justice to say, he has magnified his office. There were burned two kilns of brick, each containing about seventy-five thousand, and last a kiln of tile. The bricks are hand-made.

I am about making experiments with the different clays upon the farm, submitting them for examination and practical test. I already have assurance we have clay from which pressed brick may be made, of superior quality and color. The difference in value between rough and pressed brick is very great. The latter only would pay for shipping. To make rough bricks extensively seems to me like a waste of material. In the interest of good and safe management, I therefore earnestly recommend that improved machinery be substituted for hand labor in this department.

It will be seen by reference to the tables what has been done by nimble fingers in the tailor shop, and willing hands in institution laundry. These figures seem prodigious, but are accurately made.

An immense amount of labor has been performed by the farm forces and teams in grading at odd intervals, the value of which is difficult to estimate. Five weeks' time was given with a force of twelve boys and four teams. The distance in carting was short. Full five thousand loads were moved in that time. I submit the following as an approximate valuation of these improvements:

The overseer, 30 days at \$1.00	\$30 00
12 Boys, 360 days, at 40c	144 00
4 Teams with drivers, 120 days, at \$3.....	<u>360 00</u>
Total	\$534 00

The new family house and the hospital building have both been completed within the sums appropriated for each. They were both built of brick of our own burning. They are substantial structures, of convenient arrangement for the purposes designed. The former it was absolutely necessary to have, and the latter just as necessary when overtaken by epidemic or contagious disease.

In the last four years we have asked and received from the Legislature the following special building appropriations. For shop building and family house—

1876	\$20,000
1878, extension	5,500
1879, family house	6,500
“ hospital	<u>3,000</u>

Total sum for buildings..... \$35,000

Previous to the above period of four years no provision had been made for in-door labor. A solitary attic was at our disposal. No magnificent results could be acquired there. The shop was erected for about \$13,000. There have been the following receipts for the labor performed therein to date:

For the year 1876.....	\$2,771 80
“ “ “ 1877	4,379 73
“ “ “ 1878	13,815 98
“ “ “ 1879	<u>12,883 26</u>

Total.....\$33,860 77

The wisdom of the erection of the shop building is thus fully demonstrated. For therein is a fully organized industry, which is not only an educating and disciplinary force, but a very material source of returns. It was humane the other buildings should be built to afford room for boys to sleep and air to breathe. In short, to remedy an over-crowded condition.

We have now accommodations for about three hundred boys. It is my judgment we ought not to increase the size of the school beyond this number, at least for several years. When that limit is reached, we trust the State may have provided for a class—we have a few—who are unfit for the Reform School and who ought not to go to the State Prison.

Our appropriation for new farm-buildings was omitted by the

committee of the Legislature last year reluctantly. They saw the unfitness and the inadequacy of the present ones, and, moreover, that it would be folly to attempt repairs upon them. The reasons urged for their omission then should not, I think, prevail now. The agricultural and commercial interests of the country are much improved. The general outlook seems promising for a long-continued season of business prosperity. I am sure it will be unwise for us not to bring the subject again to the attention of the Legislature. I have endeavored to refresh your memories by rehearsing the several appropriations made for buildings, at your request, in the last six years even, and, by comparative statements, prove your arguments were not based upon frivolous grounds. It is in the interest of good management we should have them.

On the night of July 29th, last, there was an explosion of a kerosene lamp in one of the halls of No. 3 Family Building, causing a panic among the inmates sleeping there. The watchman had but a few moments before passed out of that building and gone to No. 2, in the opposite corner of the grounds. The terror-stricken voices of the boys awakened me, when I hastily arose and betook myself thither. I found the master of the building, in his night-dress, endeavoring, and had almost succeeded, in putting out the fire. The side walls and stairs were in flames. Pails of water and woolen blankets were near at hand, and were the remedies used. We found the boys in both sleeping halls all up and dressed but one, and he slept soundly through all the noise and din, until the rising hour. It was a narrow escape from the loss of the building and the possible loss of life. Another explosion occurred in school-room, October 31st, in the same building, over a desk a few minutes before occupied by two boys in school. No one happened to be in the room at the time, but the noise was heard, and this fire was again providentially discovered and extinguished. Lights must of necessity be kept burning in these buildings the entire night. A safer medium must be substituted. I would recommend the introduction of gas.

If the road between Jamesburg and the school were straightened, a hill almost impassable in the winter season would be avoided, and the distance considerable shortened. These are two important considerations in the handling of two thousand tons of freight each year. I ask you to give this matter consideration.

I respectfully call your attention to the usual statistical tables, which are herewith presented.

I especially request you to examine the table showing "length of time spent in jail by those awaiting trial, and after trial until their arrival here." The average time of such detention of seventy-eight boys was 23.4 days. Is there not a remedy for this?

I desire to commend my officers and teachers.

They are all good men and women, and qualified in heart and

mind, I trust, for the positions they occupy. Most of them have been with me several years. This fact coupled with their willingness themselves to submit to discipline, and their ability in turn to enforce it, makes me much attached to them. Few changes, and a wise selection whenever necessary, is the solution to much of the school's prosperity.

Our thanks are due the editors of the *Jersey City Evening Journal*, *Argus*, Jersey City; *Monmouth Democrat*, *Monmouth Inquirer*, *Middlesex County Democrat*, *True American*, *State Gazette*, *Trenton Herald*, Trenton; *Hightstown Gazette*, *Burlington Gazette*, *Somerset Gazette*, who have sent their papers gratuitously.

I acknowledge myself happy in the consciousness of your confidence in me. I have striven in humility and without arrogance to magnify my office, to do the work the institution was designed to do, and therein to serve the Master faithfully. You have unitedly helped me all you could.

I am your obedient servant,

JAMES H. EASTMAN,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Number of boys remaining October 31st, 1878.....	277
“ “ committed	85
“ “ returned.....	18
	103
“ “ during the year.....	380
“ “ disposed of during the year.....	110
	270
“ “ remaining in the institution October 31st, 1879.....	270
Greatest number at any one time.....	283
Average number for the year.....	270.6

Time of Commitment of Boys, and Counties whence Received.

TIME OF COMMITMENT.	Mercer.	Essex.	Hudson.	Cumberland.	Passaic.	Union.	Ocean.	Burlington.	Middlesex.	Camden.	Monmouth.	Atlantic.	Morris.	Total.
1878.														
November	1	2	3											6
December	1	1	3	1	1	2	2							11
1879.														
January		2	2					1						5
February						2			2					4
March	1	1	3											5
April		2												2
May	1	1	1			1			2					6
June			2			1				1				3
July		4	2		1						3			10
August		8			1					2				11
September	2	2	3					1		1	2	2		13
October		1		1					1	4			2	9
Total	5	24	19	3	3	5	2	2	5	8	5	2	2	85

STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

For what Offences Committed.

Larceny.....	18	Breaking, entering and larceny..	2
Petit larceny.....	13	Horse stealing.....	2
Assault and battery.....	6	Uttering counterfeit coin.....	2
Entering and stealing.....	5	Breaking with intent, &c.....	2
Larceny and receiving.....	4	Idle, vicious and incorrigible.....	1
Larceny, &c.....	4	False pretences.....	1
Entering, larceny and receiving.....	4	Misdemeanor.....	1
Grand larceny.....	4	Assault and resisting an officer.....	1
Malicious mischief.....	3	Entering.....	1
Vagrant and incorrigible.....	3	Disorderly and incorrigible.....	1
Breaking and entering.....	3	Atrocious assault.....	1
Entering and larceny.....	3		
Total.....			85

Age when Committed to Institution.

Nine.....	4	Thirteen.....	13
Ten.....	9	Fourteen.....	17
Eleven.....	8	Fifteen.....	16
Twelve.....	18		
Total.....			85
Average age.....		12 years, 8 months, 1 day.	

Birthplace of those Received.

New Jersey.....	62	Canada.....	1
New York.....	10	Germany.....	3
Pennsylvania.....	3	Scotland.....	1
Ohio.....	1	Ireland.....	1
Maryland.....	1	Unknown.....	1
North Carolina.....	1		
Total.....			85

Birthplace of Parents.

	Fathers.	Mothers.
New Jersey.....	23	21
New York.....	5	3
Pennsylvania.....	2	2
Virginia.....	1	
North Carolina.....	1	1
Missouri.....		1
France.....	1	
Germany.....	12	11
England.....	2	1
Scotland.....	1	1
Ireland.....	31	33
Unknown.....	6	11
Total.....	85	85

STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

Moral and Domestic Condition.

Have lost fathers.....	15	Have used tobacco.....	49
“ “ mothers.....	10	“ “ intoxicating drinks.....	17
“ “ both parents.....	6	“ “ been arrested before.....	41
“ intemperate fathers.....	25	“ “ in jail.....	78
“ “ mothers.....	3		

Length of time spent in Jail by those awaiting trial and after trial, until their arrival here.

½ day.....	1	16 days.....	1	57 days.....	1
3 days.....	2	17 “.....	1	60 “.....	1
4 “.....	2	20 “.....	1	90 “.....	1
5 “.....	3	21 “.....	11	105 “.....	1
7 “.....	7	25 “.....	1	120 “.....	2
9 “.....	4	30 “.....	3	180 “.....	1
10 “.....	7	31 “.....	1		
11 “.....	4	35 “.....	3	Total.....	78
12 “.....	6	40 “.....	1		
14 “.....	10	42 “.....	2		
Average time.....					..23.4 days.

Number Sent Out, and Disposal Made of Them.

To parents.....	31	To adopted mother... 1	Died.....	1	
“ fathers..	8	“ farmers.....	28	Escaped.....	14
“ mothers.....	13	“ merchant.....	1		
“ brother.....	1	“ Sheriff.....	1	Total	110
“ sisters.....	5	“ care for them's'lves	3		
“ uncles.....	2	Hired.....	1		
Shortest time in the institution.....				14 days.	
Longest “ “ “ “.....				5 years, 3 months, 17 “	
Average “ “ “ “.....				2 “ 0 “ 7 “	

Number of Boys Committed Each Year Since the School Opened.

	White	Col'd.	Total.
Year ending November 30th, 1867.....	24	2	26
“ “ “ “ 1868.....	36	3	39
“ “ “ “ 1869.....	34	1	35
“ “ October 31st, 1870.....	47	1	48
“ “ “ “ 1871.....	50	3	53
“ “ “ “ 1872.....	93	5	98
“ “ “ “ 1873.....	107	8	115
“ “ “ “ 1874.....	112	8	120
“ “ “ “ 1875.....	66	3	69
“ “ “ “ 1876.....	71	3	74
“ “ “ “ 1877.....	78	6	84
“ “ “ “ 1878.....	84	17	101
“ “ “ “ 1879.....	76	9	85
	878	69	947
Number gone out.....	641	36	677
Number remaining, October 31st, 1879.....	237	33	270

Schools.

TEACHERS.	
Addie H. Kelton.....	1 49 ...
Annie E. Brackett.....	2 51 ...
Alice W. Robbins.....	3 54 ...
Mary A. McFadden.....	4 39 ...
Anna E. Boyne.....	4 47 17 12 18 ...
Louisa L. Thomas.....	5 30 ...
	6 13 11 ...
	14 16 ...
	15 ...
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	96 ...
	97 ...
	98 ...
	99 ...
	100 ...

Work done in the Laundry from November 1st, 1878, to November 1st, 1879.

Number of pieces washed.....	103,706
“ “ ironed	32,420
“ “ mangled	36,081

STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

Work done in Sewing Room from November 1st, 1878, to November 1st, 1879.

Number of pairs of pants made.....	700
“ “ “ “ repaired.....	2,500
“ “ jackets made.....	650
“ “ “ repaired.....	788
“ “ shirts made.....	600
“ “ “ repaired.....	6,250
“ “ pairs socks repaired.....	2,050
“ “ aprons made.....	138
“ “ “ repaired.....	231
“ “ sheets made.....	200
“ “ “ repaired.....	199
“ “ pillow-slips made.....	260
“ “ “ repaired.....	60
“ “ bed-ticks made.....	185
“ “ “ repaired.....	190
“ “ bolster slips made.....	8
“ “ “ repaired.....	4
“ “ blankets repaired.....	7
“ “ spreads made.....	6
“ “ “ repaired.....	10
“ “ table-cloths made.....	42
“ “ “ repaired.....	8
“ “ towels made.....	345
“ “ “ repaired.....	100
“ “ curtains made.....	43
“ “ crumb cloths made.....	4
“ “ carpets made.....	3
“ “ “ repaired.....	3
“ “ pairs mittens made.....	40
“ “ pairs suspenders made.....	425
“ “ “ repaired.....	200
“ “ caps made.....	300
“ “ bags made.....	27
“ “ “ repaired.....	12

General Inventory.

Furniture.....	\$6,177 56
Clothing, material and tools.....	9,163 78
Provisions and stores.....	2,621 33
Books and stationery.....	920 34
Shirt factory.....	5,668 80
Tools (blacksmithing and pipe-fitting).....	272 77
Brick-yard.....	780 00
Live stock.....	4,638 00
Farm products.....	6,164 50
Farm implements.....	2,881 11
	<hr/>
	\$39,288 19

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, REPORT.

Current Expenses, Receipts, and Cost Per Capita.

Total expenses.....		\$43,146	62
Total receipts.....		17,001	51
Net expenses.....		\$26,145	11
		COST PER CAPITA.	
		Annually.	Daily.
Salaries.....	\$7,762 01	\$23 68	\$.079
Schools.....	325 89	1 20	.003
Provisions.....	7,639 55	28 23	.077
Clothing.....	4,076 07	15 06	.041
Other expenses.....	6,341 59	23 44	.064
	\$26,145 11	\$96 61	\$.264

Farm.

DR.

To balance inventory, 1878—Live Stock.....	\$4,134 25	
Farm Products.....	3,243 14	
Farm Implements.....	1,966 79	
		\$9,344 18
To cash paid for Labor.....		1, 69 42
“ “ “ “ Implements.....		1,234 44
“ “ “ “ Live Stock.....		1,019 80
“ “ “ “ Grain and Feed.....		281 47
“ “ “ “ Fertilizers.....		1,866 25
“ “ “ “ Plants and Seed.....		441 79
“ “ “ “ Farm Implements.....		60 70
“ Profit and Loss, (gain).....		3,913 25
		\$19,231 30

CR.

By cash for Live Stock sold.....	\$404 34	
“ “ “ Farm Products sold.....	82 77	
“ “ value Farm Products.....		5,060 58
“ balance Inventory Live Stock.....	\$4,638 00	
Farm Products.....	6,164 50	
Farm Implements.....	2,881 11	
		13,683 61
		\$19,231 30

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OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

JAMES H. EASTMAN.....Superintendent.
SAMUEL R. McFADDEN.....Assistant.
ELIZABETH F. EASTMAN.....Matron.
HARRIET L. SEAMAN.....Assistant Matron.
J. ALBERT KELTON.....Officer No. 1 Family.
ADDIE H. KELTON.....Teacher No. 1 Family.
B. F. BRACKETT.....Officer No. 2 Family.
ANNIE E. BRACKETT.....Teacher No. 2 Family.
S. S. KILVINGTON.....Officer No. 3 Family.
ALICE W. ROBBINS.....Teacher No. 3 Family.
A. E. SHEMELY.....Officer No. 4 Family.
MARY A. McFADDEN.....Teacher No. 4 Family.
ANNA E. BOWNE....." " " "
A. A. THOMAS.....Officer No. 5 Family.
LOUISA L. THOMAS.....Teacher No. 5 Family.
JOHN D. BOWNE.....Engineer.
CHRISTOPHER ELLIOTT.....Farmer.
MARY E. SHEPHERD.....Tailoress.
MARY E. SHEMELY.....Laundress.
JOANNA S. FARR.....Cook.
MARY E. DONAHAY.....In charge of Boys' Dining-room.
JAMES TITUS.....Carpenter.
JOHN CARSON.....Blacksmith.
T. E. BURDETT.....Watchman.
JOHN H. ENRIGHT.....Painter.
THOMAS DILLON.....Brick-maker.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

New Jersey State Reform School in Account with George W. De Voe, Treasurer.

DR.

To cash paid for maintenance—		
Insurance.....	\$232	18
Salaries.....	7,762	01
Schools.....	325	89
Provisions.....	7,639	55
Clothing.....	4,076	07
Furniture.....	435	94
Stationery and postage.....	128	83
Repairs.....	2,784	13
Household articles.....	655	97
Fuel and lights.....	2,509	51
Drugs and medical attendance.....	1,041	63
Freight, traveling and telegraphy.....	569	24
Rewards.....	150	00
Blacksmithing.....	200	86
Incidentals.....	307	46
Farm labor.....	1,069	42
" implements.....	1,234	44
" improvements.....	60	70
Live stock.....	1,019	80
Grain and feed.....	281	47
Fertilizers.....	1,866	25
Plants and seed.....	441	79
		\$34,793 14
To cash paid for labor and material—brick yard.....		186 93
" " " shirt factory—salaries and labor.....	\$2,333	79
" " " " " —fuel and lights.....	1,680	00
" " " " " —machinery.....	2,528	83
" " " " " —incidentals and finding.....	1,623	93
		8,166 55
" " " hospital building.....		3,000 00
" " " Family House No. 4.....		6,500 00
" " " extension to work-shop.....		1,370 54
" " " stand-pipe and water-supply.....		2,336 43
Balance of cash in hands of Treasurer.....		13,816 54
		\$70,170 13

CR.

By cash in hands of Treasurer, November, 1878.....		\$10,118 62
" " received from State Treasurer, appropriation of 1879:		
Appropriation for maintenance.....	\$30,000	00
" " hospital building.....	3,000	00
" " new Family House.....	6,500	00
" " water-supply, &c.....	3,500	00
		43,000 00
By cash received from shirt-factory industry.....		12,883 26
" " " brick-yard.....		2,154 00
" " " boys' labor.....		230 38
" " " miscellaneous sources.....		1,783 87
		\$70,170 13

STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

Account of Maintenance and Support.

DR.	CR.
To sundry expenses per Treasurer's report..... \$34,793 14	By balance from account 1878, \$1,383 02
Balance in hands of Treasurer 11,813 92	" " " shirt industry, 1878... .. 6,526 01
	By appropriation, 1879, from State Treasurer 30,000 00
	By shirt-factory industry, 1879, " brick-yard..... 4,716 71
	" cash from miscellaneous sources..... 2,014 25
\$46,607 05	\$46,607 05

Account of Shirt-Factory Industry.

DR.	CR.
To cash expenses, per Treasurer's report..... \$8,166 55	By cash received for goods manufactured \$12,883 26
" earnings carried to maintenance account..... 4,716 71	
\$12,883 26	\$12,883 26

Account of Brick Yard.

DR.	CR.
To cash paid for labor and material \$186 93	By cash received for milk sold..... \$2,154 00
Balance of earnings to maintenance account..... 1,967 07	
\$2,154 00	\$2,154 00

Account of Work-Shop Extension.

DR.	CR.
To cash paid for material and labor..... \$1,370 54	By balance from account 1878, \$1,370 54
\$1,370 54	\$1,370 54

Account of Hospital Building.

DR.	CR.
To cash paid for material and labor..... \$3,000 00	By cash from State Treasurer, appropriation 1879..... \$3,000 00
\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00

Account of Stand-Pipe and Water Supply.

DR.	CR.
To cash paid for material and labor..... \$2,336 43	By balance from account..... \$839 05
Balance in hands of Treasurer..... 2,002 62	" State Treasurer, appropriation 1879..... \$3,500 00
\$4,339 05	\$4,339 05

Account of Family House No. 4.

DR.	CR.
To cash paid for materials and labor..... \$6,500 00	By State Treasurer, appropriation 1879..... \$6,500 00
\$6,500 00	\$6,500 00

The Committee appointed for the purpose, have examined the above account of George W. De Voe, Treasurer, compared the vouchers, proved the footings, and find the account correct.

GEO. W. HELME,
NATHANIEL S. RUE,
Committee.

JAMESBURG, N. J., Nov. 19th, 1879.

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New Jersey State Library



STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

Account of State Reformatory for Women

DEBIT	
To cash paid for material and labor	\$1,200 00
To cash paid for board of prisoners	2,800 00
To cash paid for fuel and light	1,500 00
To cash paid for rent and repairs	1,000 00
To cash paid for medical and nursing	500 00
To cash paid for transportation	200 00
To cash paid for other expenses	100 00
Total	\$8,200 00

CREDIT	
By balance forward from previous year	\$1,000 00
By cash received from State	7,200 00
Total	\$8,200 00

The accounts accounted for the period have examined the above accounts and found them correct. Approved: GEORGE W. HILL, Treasurer.

New Jersey State Library

