# TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# New Jersey State Reform School,

## FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS,

*For the Year Ending October 31st, 1874.*

New Jersey State Library

TRENTON, N. J.:
PUBLIC OPINION—WM. S. SHARP, STEAM POWER BOOK AND JOB PRINTER.
1874.

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# BOARD OF CONTROL.

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His Excellency, Governor JOEL PARKER.
Chancellor, THEODORE RUNYON.
Chief Justice, MERCER BEASLEY.

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

| | Term Expires. |
|---|---|
| SAMUEL ALLINSON, Yardville, Mercer County, | Jan. 1, 1875. |
| N. T. STRATTON, Mullica Hill, Gloucester County, | Jan. 1, 1875. |
| CHARLES H. O'NEILL, Jersey City, Hudson Co., | Jan. 1, 1876. |
| DAVID RIPLEY, Newark, Essex County, | Jan. 1, 1876. |
| JOHN D. BUCKELEW, Jamesburg, Middlesex Co., | Jan. 1, 1877. |
| NATHANIEL S. RUE, Cream Ridge, Monmouth, Co., | Jan. 1, 1877. |

# REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

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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 were purchased, in 1866, near Jamesburg, in Middlesex county. Buildings were erected, and the school opened by the reception of the first pupil July 6th, 1867. There are now nearly two hundred scholars who are instructed in the elementary branches of learning, and accustomed to agricultural and other varieties of labor, with an allowance of time for youthful recreation.

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

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

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

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

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 have been satisfied that he is a suitable subject for the Reform School, he may commit him thereto.

# TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To Joel Parker, Esq., Governor of the State of New Jersey.*

In presenting their Tenth Annual Report, the Trustees of the State Reform School for boys, have to regret that during the past year, they have lost from the Board two honored members, by the resignation of Daniel Haines and Anthony Reckless. Their term of office dated back to the first appointment in 1865, and their judgment and services were of great value in the organization of the institution. The only previous change was the resignation of our late friend A. O. Zabriskie, on his appointment as Chancellor The associates of these gentlemen will ever retain a pleasing. recollection of the unrippled harmony which characterized the meetings of the Board, during the whole period of their membership.

Our worthy Superintendent, L. H. Sheldon, under whose administration the school was commenced in 1867, also retired early in the year with his estimable wife, our matron, and other members of his family and staff. On their departure, James H. Eastman, who had had a number of years' experience in the Connecticut Reform School at Meriden, entered upon the duties of Superintendent, with his wife as matron. This appointment, it may be proper to say, was made on the earnest recommendation of Dr. E. W. Hatch,* of the Meriden Reform School, a short time before his death, as being, in his opinion, the best that we could make. The good order and quiet observance of the rules by the large family of boys during the unsettlement necessarily attending this change in the management, was creditable to them, and to the retiring officers.

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*In mentioning the name of this eminent philanthropist, we may be permitted to express our sense of the general loss in his removal. Dr. Hatch seemed fitted by nature, by acquirements and by grace, for the position which he filled and adorned.

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The experience of the past year has been such as to make the Trustees increasingly feel the responsibility of their position as the guardians of so many immortal beings, whose early life has been cast into a shadow, but whom it is our privilege, on behalf of the State, to endeavor to enlighten and elevate. In many instances, the use of the means placed at our disposal has evidently been blessed. Boys sent to the school from the jails, ignorant, rude, dishonest, idle, vagrant and profane, ungovernable by their vicious parents or guardians, and becoming dangerous to the community, on being sent here by Justices of the Supreme Court, soon become tractable to the officers, yield to the kindly discipline of the institution, cease their vile language, and not only enjoy the recreations of the play-ground, and their wholesome country life, but also the field labor, and the privileges of the school room. On graduating from the institution they strive to act correctly, and no report of subsequent misconduct comes to us. In other instances we have had to lament that on removal from the salutary restraints here imposed, and the renewal of old temptations, some, whose conduct in the school had induced us to hope they were permanently reformed, have disappointed our expectations. But when we consider the baneful influence of their evil parentage and early training, the proneness of the human heart to sin, and the cold selfishness such boys often find in employers and others, from whom they ought to receive warmth of sympathy and encouragement, some failures must be anticipated. We desire in the future, by more careful consideration of the fitness of pupils for discharge, and by closer subsequent supervision, to reduce the number of those who shall not meet the just hopes of the State. It is a solemn truth however, that no thorough reformation can be effected which does change the will of the subject, and bring it into subjection to the internal monitions of duty. When the reverent conviction fastens itself upon the mind of a child, "Thou God, seest me," and the earnest desire to please and serve Him, the work may be considered as well begun. Obedience to the needful regulations of human society will certainly follow.

The family building, No. 2, is now completed, and another family of fifty boys is about to be separated from that in the main building, which is entirely too much crowded. It will be placed under the care of a suitable man and his wife, who, as the father and mother of the household, are to supervise the conduct, and attend to the varied necessities of the boys.

The trustees thought it but a fitting tribute to the worth of our late honored president, to name after him the family house, No. 1, and is accordingly known as "The Daniel Haines House." The father and mother of this family, J. A. Kelton and wife, have been faith-

ful in the performance of their duties, and the results have proved satisfactory.

The educational interests of the school are deemed of so much importance that they have not been suspended the past year. During the busy season on the farm, an hour and a half in the early morning, and one and three quarters in the evening, have been devoted to school exercises under our excellent teachers. The pupils have been divided into three graded classes, and their general advancement in learning has been gratifying.

The various farming operations have been satisfactorily performed during the past season, but the extreme drought was felt in the diminished products of the year. The crops of corn, potatoes, and grass, as also of tomatoes, beans, small fruits, &c., suffered greatly, which has materially affected our receipts from sales. The chair shop being idle for eight months, in consequence of the general derangement of business, diminished our receipts in that direction also. Though at no time very remunerative, it is desirable to continue it as furnishing employment for fifty or sixty of the smaller boys who could not be profitably used on the farm. We shall be glad if our friends can help us to some more profitable industry.

The shoemaking and tailoring departments have been carried on during the year, and the clothing of the boys is now almost entirely made up in the Institution, giving employment to six boys in the shoe shop, and to sixteen in the sewing-rooms.

The arrangements for sheltering the cattle having been very unsatisfactory, we have just had the lower story of the hay-house fitted up for stabling the milch cows, and securing them with Gifford's cattle stanchion, the free use of which was kindly given us by the proprietor. This we think will greatly lessen the waste of provender, and add to the comfort, safety and profit of the herd.

The reports of the Treasurer and Superintendent, with various statistical tables, are herewith presented. The inventory and appraisement of personal property was referred to two gentlemen of good judgment, and entirely unconnected with the school. Their valuation we have no doubt is very correct.

Our new Superintendent and officers appear to be endeavoring conscientiously to perform their various duties, and laboring harmoniously to promote the permanent welfare of the Institution.

An interesting incident was the trip of the whole school to the beach at Keyport. Through the contributions of the officers, and the kind aid of a few interested neighbors, sufficient teams and vehicles were procured to take the whole party. Only one boy remained with the matron to take charge of the home. The ride of sixteen miles each way, a clam bake with accompaniments, two baths in the salt water, and a stroll by the bay formed a pleasing episode in the life of the school. Judge Hoffman, of Jersey City,

made some pertinent remarks to the party, and called out for some special counsel and refreshments the twenty-six boys whose preliminary examination was before him. It was a day of great delight earned by efficient harvest labor, and its moral effects will tell in the discipline of the school.

N. STRATTON,
*President Board of Trustees.*

SAMUEL ALLINSON,
*Secretary.*

# SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School:*

GENTLEMEN:—I would respectfully present you the Tenth Annual Report of this institution for the year ending October 31st, 1874.

NUMBER OF BOYS COMMITTED EACH YEAR SINCE THE SCHOOL OPENED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Year ending | November 30th, | 1867, | 26 |
| " " | " | 1868, | 39 |
| " " | " | 1869, | 35 |
| " " | October 31st, | 1870, | 48 |
| " " | " | 1871, | 53 |
| " " | " | 1872, | 98 |
| " " | " | 1873, | 115 |
| " " | " | 1874, | 120 |
| | | | 534 |
| Number gone out, | | | 350 |
| Number remaining in the institution October 31st, 1874, | | | 184 |

From the above table it appears that the names of five hundred and thirty-four boys have been entered upon the roll of the institution since its opening, and that three hundred and fifty have gone out. Many of them are living lives of usefulness, and filling places of trust and honor. A few are trusted employees here. So long as we find wrecks by the wayside in the journey of life, and miserable ones, too, so may there be found those from among the number graduated, who have fallen away from the teachings received while inmates here. But such ones are few—they are by no means characteristic. We wish there was not a single exception to the list of those saved, but such a consummation is beyond our reach. There is, however, no failure that discourages us. We are

New Jersey State Library

inclined to press onward, ever hoping that the accumulative experience of the past will bring us greater success in the future.

Most of our boys come to us bearing sad evidence of bodily neglect, as well as moral. Wisdom seems, therefore, to dictate that we commence here in our work of reform, and see that the body be educated in the right direction. We clothe it comfortably, and surround it with proper influences, as best we are able. We feed it and the mind with food that is substantial, and not with that that shall starve either. In our daily routine, mental and bodily exercise is combined and constantly encouraged.

The opportunities which each boy has to acquire a common school education are equal, if not superior to very many children of their age. The superintendent, in the Department of Schools, deems himself fortunate in the selection of teachers. It is under the leadership of J. Albert Kelton, with his wife and Miss Julia Wanzer, as assistants. They have zeal and application in their composition, and the advancement of our pupils under their instruction is, in very many instances, gratifying. Nearly all those committed here come, bringing but little knowledge of books and letters. Many would, if the matter were left to their own choice, prefer remaining out of school to staying in it. It will, therefore, be apparent to you that, with the most persistent effort upon the part of the teacher they will not always bring the boy to love rather than hate study. The school rooms are made as attractive and pleasant as possible, and are well supplied with standard books, maps, etc., etc. The schools will hereafter be made not so secondary in their importance as in the past. Under proper tutelage the boys are employed in the kitchen, laundry, hall, dormitory, in the bake house at making bread, the chair shop at cane seating, the sewing shop at making and mending clothes, etc., upon the farm and the grounds immediately about the buildings and the shoe shop. In all this we do not call it learning a trade, excepting only the shoe shop. Yet it is being educated to labor, getting steady, industrious habits and becoming skilled in the use of the hands. We wish that trades might be introduced, and that soon. Yet, as the institution enlarges, it will necessitate the employment of a carpenter, and under such a proper person a limited number of boys could acquire the use of tools, if not to thoroughly master the trade. In addition to the above, all the painting could be done. Also, of such a person as could do the blacksmithing, shoeing of horses and mules, etc., and teach boys in the same. But when these things are done, if ever, there would still remain the larger number to be occupied. We commenced early in the spring weaving cane into chairs, for J. W. Mason & Co., Pearl street, N. Y. This is work in which there is a moderate degree of exercise, and is quite healthful. We do not encourage our boys to follow this when they leave the school, for it is work not suited to men, nor is it sufficiently remunerative.

In a school like this, having no better employment to offer, it answers well as a stimulant and educator. Labor of any kind is disciplinary and reforming. The institution has no suitable room for indoor labor, nor has it ever had. Work in the chair shop is carried on in the attic of the "Daniel Haines" family building, greatly to the inconvenience of the family there gathered, and to its order and cleanliness. It is a room with sloping sides, and its highest point in the centre can be reached by raising the hand over the head. Ventilation can but imperfectly be carried on. We believe in making work, as well as school, pleasant and attractive. If the surroundings are made pleasant an important point is gained.

Our greatest need in this connection is a building for shop purposes, to be located adjacent to the parade grounds, making of the basement an assembly room, where, at any time, the inmates could be gathered for detail, and in rainy weather for recreation. The sum of $8,000 would be sufficient for the erection of such a building, and be an expenditure for that which in the past has been much needed, and with our increased numbers seems quite imperative.

In April last we orgrnized a sewing room, in which all the making of clothes and mending for the boys is now done. In the shoe shop six of our young men are taught to make the whole shoe. Had we more room we might put a larger number of our boys upon the bench. Work for them of this kind could, without a doubt, be easily secured. As to what has been accomplished in this department we refer you to the tables elsewhere. The farm has been ably and successfully managed. This department has had its discouragements, like every other, yet there has been energy sufficient at the head to overcome most of them. Much credit is due A. W. Knight, the farmer, in these successes. The spring's work was actually begun after the first of April, composting manure and doing many things which might and should have been done in the winter. We were, consequently, late in our planting. The result, taking into consideration the above facts and the excessive drouth of the summer, are, we think, quite encouraging. We feel it to be our duty to call the attention of your board to the farm buildings.

They are not what they should be. We find, in visiting other State institutions, ours are inferior in value and convenience. In building a new barn, provision should be made for the storage of roots with which to feed our stock, and for the keeping of all farm produce. A proper location for such a barn is not wanting, which would admit of abasement for stabling cattle and mules, and a sub-basement for the above purpose of storage. We know of a barn embracing all of the above considerations in its plan, which could be built upon our ground for seven thousand dollars.

The health of the school has been remarkably good. Our hours for rising in the morning and retiring at night, meals, labor and study, are regular, and sanitary measures are carefully enforced.

As a result of such a course of habit, we think it would be difficult to find one hundred and eighty-four boys in finer physical condition than ours. Discipline has been kindly, yet strictly administered. We have introduced more of the military into our daily routine. Three times each day the boys are expected to be in line upon the parade ground, and no absentees are allowed. In passing to and from school and all places of labor it is in strict time and step. The erect position which the boys must assume while under military training, is another aid to their health, and a proper physical development.

A matter of great importance, and one demanding attention, is our water supply. For many weeks in the past summer we have been obliged to bring it for all the school's purpose. We felt ourselves constantly in peril, and the greatest care was exercised to guard against fire. Fire was once communicated to the main building through a defective flue, and had it been kindled to a blaze we should have been entirely at its mercy. Eventually, power of some sort will have to be used to raise the water to a point higher than it now is, and where it can be stored in larger quantities for distribution among the buildings. Whether the hazard is sufficiently great to ask the Legislature for a special appropriation for the purpose, you will be sufficiently able to determine.

The superintendent is aware that your honorable board may be led to criticise the opportunities and ways he has already laid open for the expenditure of money, viz.: that of a building for shop purposes, a barn, and for better security against fire, etc., but there is one other duty remaining yet for him to discharge of a simi lar nature. The boys committed to us are sent away too rapidly. Just at the time when decided improvement seems to have set in they are sent out to make room for new comers. The result is they are weak, habits of order and application have not become fixed and rooted in sufficiently so but that too many find their way into trouble again, and thus into jail. Were we to retain our boys at least one year and a half, or better yet, really, for them and their future in the world, two years, the institution would before long attain to twice its present size with a no greater average number of commitments. This is really a vital matter, and one which takes strong hold of the work we seek to do for our poor wayward boys. We do not believe for a moment that this noble and wealthy State would withhold its hand from giving to so noble a charity as is this, that of educating and elevating its erring ones and returning them to it good, law abiding, law sustaining citizens, were the necessities of the case clearly set before them. Our limits are fully reached now. We must either go on discharging our boys prematurely, or else ask aid in the erection of another family building. To the proprietors and editors of the following weeklies we present our hearty thanks, for their papers sent to us gratuitously. The "Hightstown Gazette," of Hightstown, the

"True American" and "State Gazette," of Trenton, the "Monmouth Democrat," of Freehold, and for the "Daily Evening Journal," of Jersey City.

Also, the High street Presbyterian Church and Sunday School, of Newark, for their valuable gifts of books and children's papers, and to F. L. Buckelew, of this place, and T. W. Hill, cashier of Jamesburg National Bank, for their contributions of money to the boys' Keyport excursion. I am under great obligations also to those clergymen and laymen who have from time to time volunteered their services upon the Sabbath. I would here invite any and all persons who would esteem it a privilege to teach the simple truths of Scripture, and obedience to the Divine Laws, to communicate with me, and an audience shall be given them, without respect to sect or creed, and a hearty welcome besides.

The usual statistics are appended to this report.

Finally, I wish to thank my assistant, and the officers and employees of this institution, one and all, for faithful service in their respective stations, and for their hearty and complete co-operation.

To you, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, I am greatly indebted for your forbearance, your ready aid and counsel in every emergency, thus far. Your frequent visits and inquiries into matters pertaining to the institution's welfare but proves your devotion and high appreciation of the work sought to be done.

May the blessing of Heaven rest upon this school, and on you and me, as we further and unitedly work for the good of the cause.

I am your obedient servant,

JAMES H. EASTMAN,
*Superintendent.*

Jamesburg, N. J., Nov. 1st, 1874.

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

*New Jersey State Reform School in Account with John D. Buckelew, Treasurer:*

| 1874. DR. | | 1873. CR. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To cash paid First National Bank, Jamesburg, for note due Sept., 1873 | $500 00 | By cash received from S. Allinson, Treasurer, balance on account | $84 08 |
| To cash paid First National Bank, Jamesburg, for note | 1,200 00 | By cash received from L. H. Sheldon, Superintendent, balance on account | 6 46 |
| To cash paid First National Bank, Jamesburg, for interest on notes | 117 43 | By cash received from State Treasurer, through S. Allinson, ex-Treasurer, appropriation, 1873 | 2,000 00 |
| To cash paid for salaries and labor | 4,047 54 | By cash received from State Treasurer, balance appropriation, 1873 | 3,000 00 |
| To cash paid for schools | 719 48 | 1874. | |
| To cash paid for provisions | 8,686 58 | By cash received from State Treasurer, appropriation, 1874 | 19,073 77 |
| To cash paid for clothing | 6,241 24 | Amount of appropriation, 1874, $20,000; balance not drawn, $926 23. | |
| To cash paid for furniture | 1,381 48 | By cash received from First National Bank, Jamesburg, for notes discounted | 5,700 00 |
| To cash paid for stationery, postage | 457 54 | By cash received from parents and guardians | 310 00 |
| To cash paid for repairs | 1,233 61 | By cash received from farm products sold | 2,674 10 |
| To cash paid for household articles | 396 69 | By cash received from caning seats | 679 57 |
| To cash paid for fuel and lights | 1,157 18 | By cash from miscellaneous sources | 523 05 |
| To cash paid for drugs and medical attendance | 275 68 | | |
| To cash paid for freight, traveling, and telegraphy | 444 53 | | |
| To cash paid for farm labor | 1,758 94 | | |
| To cash paid for farm implements | 1,129 20 | | |
| To cash paid for live stock | 988 52 | | |
| To cash paid for grain and feed | 377 88 | | |
| To cash paid for fertilizers | 1,417 67 | | |
| To cash paid for plants and seed | 301 40 | | |
| To cash paid for farm improvements | 349 56 | | |
| To cash paid chair shop | 464 46 | | |
| To cash paid for incidentals | 226 92 | | |
| Balance to new account | 177 50 | | |
| | $34,051 03 | | $34,051 03 |

NEW BUILDINGS.

| 1874. DR. | | | 1874. CR. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To cash paid on account of contract for family house, No. 2.. | $5,750 00 | | By cash received from State Treasurer, amount of appropriation, 1873..... | $10,000 00 | |
| To cash paid on account of contract for bakery and laundry..... | 560 57 | | Balance not drawn.. | 3,689 43 | |
| | | | | | $6,310 57 |
| | $6,310 57 | | | | $6,310 57 |

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

| 1874. DR. | | | 1874. CR. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To cash paid for improvements and repairs to buildings..... | $3,273 16 | | By cash received from State Treasurer, amount of appropriation, 1874.. .... | $5,000 00 | |
| To cash paid for iron bedsteads..... | 842 50 | | Balance not drawn.... | 884 34 | |
| | | | | | $4,115 66 |
| | $4,115 66 | | | | $4,115 66 |

We hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts, and vouchers for the same, and find them to be correct.

NATHANIEL S. RUE,
SAMUEL ALLINSON, } *Committee.*

GENERAL INVENTORY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Furniture ..... | $3,613 75 |
| Books and stationery..... | 589 45 |
| Provisions and stores..... | 1,308 46 |
| Clothing, material, and tools ..... | 3,744 17 |
| Chair shop..... | 118 55 |
| Farm products..... | 2,871 25 |
| Live stock..... | 3,925 00 |
| Farm implements..... | 1,954 18 |
| Fruit and ornamental trees in nursery (for sale)..... | 400 00 |
| | $18,524 81 |

Appraisement made October 31st, 1874, by

RICHARD L. RIDGWAY,
WILLIAM H. COURTER.

USE OF LAND.

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Buildings and grounds, | 10 |
| Timber, | 94 |
| Pasture, | 70 |
| Rye, | 75 |
| Wheat, | 12 |
| Oats, | 40 |
| Mowing, | 65 |
| Corn, | 50 |
| Potatoes, | 16 |
| Berries, | 15 |
| Peach orchard, | 20 |
| Onions, | 3 |
| Tomatoes, | 5 |
| Asparagus, | 3 |
| Beans, | 3 |
| Turnips, | 4 |
| Grape vines, | 1 |
| Nursery, | 3 |
| Squash, | 1 |
| Total, | 490 |

TIME OF COMMITMENT AND COUNTIES FROM WHENCE RECEIVED.

| | Passaic. | Hudson. | Union. | Essex. | Camden. | Sussex. | Ocean. | Bergen. | Middlesex. | Somerset. | Cumberland. | Salem. | Mercer. | Morris. | Gloucester. | Burlington. | Warren. | Atlantic. | Returned. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| November, 1873 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 7 |
| December, " | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 18 |
| January, 1874 | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 14 |
| February, " | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 12 |
| March, " | ... | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 11 |
| April, " | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 10 |
| May, " | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 12 |
| June, " | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| July, " | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 9 |
| August, " | 1 | 1 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 12 |
| September, " | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 14 |
| October, " | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 12 |
| Totals | 3 | 25 | 7 | 33 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 138 |

Number remaining, October 31st, 1873.....160
Number committed during the year, 120—Returned, 18.....138
Whole number during the year.....298
Number disposed of during the year.....114
Number remaining in institution, October 31st, 1874.....184

## NUMBER SENT OUT AND DISPOSAL MADE OF THEM.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Parents | 31 | To Farmers | 23 |
| " Care for themselves | 5 | " Friends | 5 |
| " Father | 20 | " Died | 1 |
| " Mother | 9 | " Ran away | 17 |
| " Brother | 1 | | |
| " Sister | 1 | Total | 114 |
| " Grandmother | 1 | | |

## FOR WHAT OFFENCES COMMITTED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Petit larceny | 39 | Vagrancy | 14 |
| Larceny | 13 | Obstructing railroad | 1 |
| Grand larceny | 10 | Forgery | 1 |
| Attempt to steal | 1 | Indecent exposure | 1 |
| Breaking and entering and larceny | 10 | Assault and battery | 2 |
| Entering with intent to steal | 5 | Breaking and entering | 1 |
| Entering and larceny | 9 | False pretences | 2 |
| Disorderly conduct | 3 | Arson | 2 |
| Receiving stolen goods | 2 | | |
| Breaking | 4 | Total | 120 |

## AGE OF BOYS WHEN RECEIVED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nine | 5 | Fifteen | 27 |
| Ten | 6 | Sixteen | 7 |
| Eleven | 8 | Seventeen | 1 |
| Twelve | 15 | | |
| Thirteen | 31 | Total | 120 |
| Fourteen | 20 | | |

Average age, 13 years, 3 months, 17 days.

## MORAL AND DOMESTIC CONDITION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Have lost fathers | 31 | Have intemperate mothers | 11 |
| " " mothers | 22 | " used tobacco | 54 |
| " " both parents | 12 | " " intoxicating drinks | 20 |
| " intemperate fathers | 29 | " been arrested before | 45 |

## BIRTHPLACE OF THOSE RECEIVED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Massachusetts | 1 | England | 5 |
| New York | 17 | Ireland | 9 |
| New Jersey | 70 | Scotland | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 8 | Germany | 4 |
| Virginia | 1 | Unknown | 1 |
| North Carolina | 1 | | |
| Illinois | 1 | Total | 120 |
| Wisconsin | 1 | | |

## BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Massachusetts | 1 | Ireland | 44 |
| New York | 3 | Scotland | 2 |
| New Jersey | 10 | France | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 4 | Germany | 13 |
| Virginia | 1 | Holland | 1 |
| North Carolina | 1 | America | 3 |
| Kentucky | 1 | Unknown | 25 |
| Arkansas | 1 | | |
| England | 9 | Total | 120 |

## SCHOOLS.

| | Whole No. | National Fourth Reader. | National Third Reader. | Greenleaf's Practical Arithmetic. | Greenleaf's Elementary Arithmetic | Monteith's Comprehensive Geog. | National Pronounding Speller. | National Elementary Speller. | Writing. | Davis' Primary Arithmetic. | National Second Reader. | National First Reader. | National Primer. | Oral Geography. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. Albert Kelton's Grade | 67 | 19 | 48 | 19 | 48 | 19 | 19 | 48 | 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Miss J. Wanzer's Grade | 64 | ..... | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 64 | 64 | 64 | 43 | ..... | ..... | 64 |
| Mrs. J. Albert Kelton's Grade | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 17 | 6 | 34 | 13 | ..... |

## OFFICERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

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| | |
|---|---|
| JAMES H. EASTMAN, Superintendent, - - - | $1,500 |
| Mrs. J. H. EASTMAN, Matron, - - - | 300 |
| F. B. SHEPARD, Assistant Superintendent, - - | 600 |
| J. ALBERT KELTON, Bookkeeper and Principal Teacher, | 540 |
| Mrs. J. A. KELTON, Teacher, - - - - | 210 |
| Miss JULIA WANZER, Teacher, - - - | 150 |
| A. W. KNIGHT, Farmer, - - - - - | 600 |
| A. A. THOMAS, Officer, - - - - | 480 |
| GEO. H. HAINES, Officer, - - - - | 480 |

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