01
R482

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

New Jersey Reformatory

FOR THE

Year Ending October 31st, 1905

N.J. STATE LIBRARY
P.O. BOX 520
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0520

TRENTON, N. J.
MacCrellish & Quigley, State Printers.
1905

N.J. STATE LIBRARY
P.O. BOX 520
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0520



The New Jersey Reformatory.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

New Jersey Reformatory

FOR THE

Year Ending October 31st, 1905

N.J. STATE LIBRARY
P.O. BOX 520
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0520

TRENTON, N. J.
MacCrellish & Quigley, State Printers.
1905

COMMISSIONERS.

EDWARD C. STOKES, *Governor,*

GEORGE A. SQUIRE, *President,*

RICHARD H. WILSON, *Secretary,*

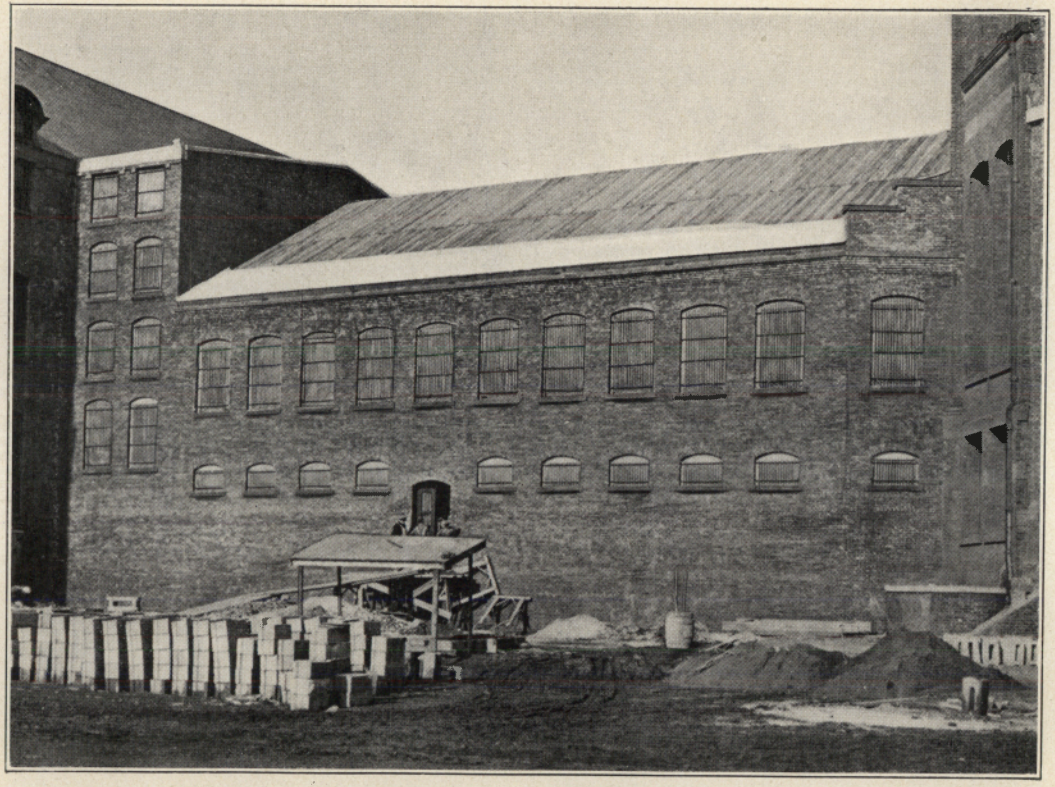
PERCY R. PYNE,

GEORGE W. FORTMEYER,

BRUCE S. KEATOR, M.D.,

DECATUR M. SAWYER,

FREEMAN WOODBRIDGE.



Tie-to Building. Erected by Inmates.

OFFICERS.

Superintendent,
JOSEPH WILLIAM MARTIN.

Assistant Superintendents,
CHARLES FREDERICK ABBOTT, JOHN BANKER, EDWARD HENRY SCHWARTZ.

Chief Clerk,
LEWIS ELLIS PRICE.

Secretary,
MANTON DRAKE MARTIN.

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., REV. B. T. O'CONNELL,
REV. CHARLES S. GEISENHEIMER, PH.D.

Physician,
HARLAN PAGE HOUGH, M.D.

Principal of School,
ROBERT JOSEPH SHEARER,

Storekeeper,
DOUGLASS SIMMONS.

Center Keepers,
WALTER CHARLES BANKS, Day; THOMAS FRANKLYN CONNOLLY, Night.

Assistant Bertillon Operator,
MATTHEW JAMES MCADAMS.

Parole Officer,
CHARLES SANFORD MOORE.

N.J. STATE LIBRARY
P.O. BOX 520
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0520

Guards.

JOHN THOMAS FERRIS,
ELIAS WILSON HARRIS,
ELIAS SMITH HOOVER,
CHARLES JOHNSON,
JAMES MADISON MATHEWS,
JOSEPH HALSEY MORSE,
WILLIAM LAWRENCE MCCORMACK,
CHARLES HENRY PATTERSON,
SAMUEL BENJAMIN PARKER,
ALEXANDER HAMPTON SUTTON,
JOEL CLARKSON SHARP,
MORRIS HENRY STORY.

Instructors.

ROBERT FISHER ALDEN,
HARRY HERMANN BICKART,
WALTER BROOKS,
ADOLPH HENRY BAUER,
HORACE ANDREW BELL,
JOHN EDWARD CONNELLY,
WILLIAM THOMAS DAY, JR.,
DANIEL ALBERT GILLESPIE,
NEILS HANSON,
CHARLES HENRY HANKINS,
JAMES TRUSTUM JAQUES,
FRITZ ADOLPH JOHNSON,
JAMES DAVID MCCALLUM,
JOHN COYLE O'BRIEN,
GEORGE ROWLEY,



Reformatory Buildings. (X) Shows Location of South-east Wing. Commenced in 1895.

Commissioners' Report.

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY,
RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1905.

To the Governor of New Jersey:

Chapter No. 104 of Laws, Session of 1901, requires that the Board of Commissioners shall annually on, or before, the 31st day of October, make a report to the Governor, to be by him placed before the Legislature, of the conditions of the Reformatory and of their own proceedings, and shall render a statement of moneys received and disbursed, together with their recommendations as to the management and needs of the Reformatory.

In our Annual Report for the year 1904 we asked—

1st. That the provision of law requiring penal institutions to receive inmates in excess of their dormitory capacity should not be held to apply to the Reformatory until the Legislature had provided for its enlargement and to an extent amply sufficient to meet the demands made upon it by the courts of the State.

2nd. That the Legislature make early provision for this enlargement in order that the Board of Commissioners might be enabled to commence the construction of the southeast wing to the Guard Room Building the very moment that weather conditions permitted.

3rd. That the Reformatory be provided with auxiliary power, light and water supply and with proper facilities for bathing and barbering its inmates, and

4th. That provision be made for housing such of the institution trades schools as are now without suitable accommodation.

It is regrettable that not a single one of these requests was acceded to by the Legislature, and that for this reason we are now compelled to renew them to your Excellency.

There have been, and now practically are, 400 inmates present

in the Reformatory, and 150 of this number are without cell-room accommodation.

Its two corridors are uncomfortably and dangerously full and the remaining unoccupied space in the Guard Room Building is not only unsuitable for dormitory use, but its occupation by the inmates for this purpose would be attended by added danger even if the present inadequate force of night guards was doubled. It is unnecessary to impress upon you the fact that this condition of internal affairs invites misconduct and that opportunities for gross breaches of discipline are presented to inmates that under other circumstances would not exist. The Board of Commissioners confidently appeals to your Excellency to impress upon the next Legislature the necessity of making prompt provision against a continuance of this unfortunate condition, both by authorizing the Board to refuse, at its discretion, to further increase its present population and by providing for the earliest possible construction of the proposed southeast wing.

The Reformatory is dependent entirely on the City of Rahway for an uncertain supply of water, and the breakage of the single small main now providing this would result in almost inconceivable danger and inconvenience to its population and, in no slight degree, to the detriment of the treasury of the State. A comparatively small outlay would secure the sinking of a sufficient number of wells and the erection of a standpipe that would complete the auxiliary system of water supply now so necessary.

The demands upon the Power House are so great that its capacity should be increased by the early installationof two additional boilers and of a 150 H. P. engine with a dynamo of the required voltage.

This department is pressed to the very limit of its capacity. Its three boilers and two engines are in practically constant use and, in case of accident, there is nothing in reserve to guard against serious results.

We earnestly beg your Excellency to give timely consideration to these facts, and that you will urge upon the Legislature such prompt and favorable action as will guarantee to the

Reformatory an ample and always reliable supply of water, together with a power plant that will, at no moment of time, permit the interests of the State to be at hazard.

With a bathroom that can accommodate but twenty inmates at a bathing or, at the very utmost, sixty inmates hourly, the greater portion of one weekday is devoted to this purpose, retarding the industrial work of the Reformatory and lessening the income to the State from proceeds of inmates labor. The inmates should be completely bathed in less than two hours and with very slight interruption to industries, but this cannot be accomplished until the Legislature appropriates the means necessary to very materially increase the existing bathing facilities of the Institution.

The house-painting, bricklaying, blacksmithing, tinning, plumbing, steam-fitting and machinery classes of the trades schools have no suitable accommodation and two of them have none at all. The vast amount of money which the inmates of these classes annually save the State in the matter of betterments and repairs, and the fact that the Institution has not disbursed one penny for outside labor since February, 1902, justifies the Board of Commissioners in asking that sufficient moneys be appropriated for properly housing these classes.

In submitting our petition for the appropriation of means sufficient to perfect and enlarge facilities with which to continue the beneficent work which the State has committed to its care, the Board of Commissioners gives your Excellency its assurance that nothing has been asked for that humanity does not dictate and imperious necessity demand.

The building of a wall enclosure and many other improvements are desirable, but the Board presses now only for its actual and immediate needs, and the time has finally been reached where further Legislative delay, or consent to or approval of it, will be dangerous and well nigh to the point of criminal negligence.

The questions of either advisability or desirability no longer enter into consideration. The plain duty of the State to its wards, and whether this shall, or shall not, be fully and faith-

fully performed, is the one paramount question at issue and from its path all others must be swept aside. If otherwise, and if our petition for help is decided negatived, then reformation of first criminals had better be stricken from the column of State policies and these young men let abandoned to the prison, the penitentiary, the workhouse and the county jail.

On the fifth of May last we had the honor to address your Excellency a special report and with it a statement of the unfortunate and embarrassing condition in which the adjournment of the Legislature of 1905 left the Reformatory. We take this opportunity to renew to you our then assurance that, while we disclaim any responsibility, or to be in any way or in the slightest degree held accountable, for this condition or for the causes which have led to it, we have cheerfully given, and we shall contime to give, to the Institution our best care and attention until at least it is made patent to us by persistent refusal to grant us relief that the Legislature no longer desires our services as Commissioners.

In our efforts to advance the physical interests of the Reformatory and to promote the moral welfare of its inmates we have been greatly enheartened by the kindly advice and friendly guidance of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections during his frequent and timely visits of inspection to the Institution, and we cheerfully acknowledge our debt of gratitude to him for his words of encouragement.

To him, through your good hands, we shall at the proper time present our estimate of moneys required for the proper maintenance of the Reformatory during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1906.

The accompanying reports of the Superintendent and departmental officers of the Reformatory will carefully, and we trust satisfactorily, inform you of the management of the Institution and of its money receipts and disbursements, and the very agreeable duty alone remains to thank you for your wise counsel and uniformly steadfast support during the year, and to assure you that we shall not allow ourselves to be reminded

that both were freely tendered, and abided by, at the most critical period in the history of the Reformatory.

We have the honor to be

Your Obedient Servants,

GEORGE A. SQUIRE, *Pres't,*
GEORGE W. FORTMEYER,
BRUCE S. KEATOR,
PERCY R. PYNE,
DECATUR M. SAWYER,
FREEMAN WOODBRIDGE,
RICHARD H. WILSON, *Sec'y,*
Commissioners.



Bricklaying Class Erecting Tie-to Building.

Report of the Superintendent.

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1905.

The Board of Commissioners, New Jersey Reformatory, Richard H. Wilson, Esquire, Secretary:

SIR—I have the honor to append, and to commend to your early and careful consideration, the annual reports of my disciplinary and departmental assistant superintendents, together with those of the chief clerk and chief engineer of the Reformatory, of its military and moral instructors, its physician, its principal of school, its parole officer and its assistant Bertillon operator. While these reports are necessarily in a great measure statistical, they treat very fully and with great care of the general government and management of the Reformatory and will amply repay you for their perusal.

Under your wise direction, determined on from your critical inspection during your frequent visits to the Institution, it is all that can be reasonably expected, and, with an unfortunate and embarrassing insufficiency of means at command, it has achieved far more since it was, on August 5th, 1901, opened for the admission of first offenders against law than its most ardent and optimistic friends have hoped for. It has received in due course of law seven hundred and fifty inmates from twenty counties of the State, the remaining county being without representation either because the criminal youth is not to be found within it's boundaries or because its officials are ignorant both of the existence of the Reformatory and of the purposes for which it was instituted. The crimes for which these seven hundred and fifty inmates have been sentenced to the Reformatory are among those enumerated in the "Crimes Act" and their sentences are indeterminate as the law contemplates and requires. They have

received, and are receiving, the advantages of education, of moral teachings and of military training, and have been given instruction in such trades as they seemed best adapted for and the facilities of the Reformatory could provide. No less than four hundred and twenty of them have been parole-released and provided with good employment at remunerative wages, and but a very small percentage of these have proven delinquent, while of the one hundred and thirteen who have received absolute releases from further detention in the Reformatory, but two have again been confined for crime. While the discipline of the Institution is strict as to its inmates present and to those on parole, and while the rules governing both are most rigidly enforced, yet naught save exact justice to either class is endeavored done and punishment is meted to none except after the fullest hearing and the most careful investigation. Firmness loses nothing of its virtue because it goes hand in hand with kindness, and so long as the Institution under your charge is continued permitted governed along these lines, just so long will it be successfully conducted and the results obtained proven to be all that the community at large can in reason expect. Much has been accomplished by you toward the reformation of first criminals, and vastly more could be effected if your tireless efforts for their advancement to good citizenship were faithfully seconded and facilities granted you that have been hitherto persistently denied. The safety, the physical well being, the moral and mental progress and the general welfare of well-nigh six hundred and fifty young men—who are present on duty or are absent with leave—require that these wards of the State shall be properly cared for. The State has entrusted this benevolent work to you, and you in turn to your employees, and it is not unreasonable for me to ask, for my officers and for myself, that such facilities at least as the necessities of the Reformatory absolutely demand shall be provided us freely and ungrudingly. Quite forty per cent. of the nearly four hundred inmates present are nightly loose in the two corridors of the single dormitory wing, they sleeping there on cots and without proper toilet or ablutionary accommodations.

Their health is at hazard and the lives of the miserably insufficient number of officers guarding them, either at night or while locked in during the day, are endangered. The capacity of the present two corridors is practically exhausted and the continuously increasing number of admissions will soon compel the use of the mezzanine floor of the guard room building for dormitory privileges. I protest against its use for this purpose, I warn you that it will be an added incitement to mutiny and riot with resultant bloodshedding, if not death, among officers and inmates. It is true that you have no recourse save to instruct me to occupy this mezzanine floor for the indicated purpose, and your instructions to that effect shall be carefully and promptly followed, but responsibility for its occupation, for the unfortunate conditions which have necessitated it, and for the calamitous results which God's mercy only can avert, should not remain with you and must not be made to rest on the officers of the Reformatory. I appeal to you for the early construction of the intended southeast wing, with its enclosed cellhouse, and that, pending its completion, authority be given me to refuse admission to new inmates so long as those present are four hundred in number. I appeal to you to provide means for increase in the number of trades schools and for the erection of two comparatively inexpensive but suitable buildings for the seven classes now practically unprovided for as to accommodation.

I appeal to you to largely increase the existing crude and inefficient facilities for bathing the inmates present in the Reformatory and to install the additional boilers, engine and dynamo so urgently required in its power house. I appeal to you to secure to the Institution a subsidiary system of water supply, for authority to employ the required number of additional guards and for means to adequately compensate the departmental and subordinate officers already on the roll of the Institution.

The working details now average practically twenty inmates to an officer, a number far beyond the limit of prudence and inviting conditions liable at any moment to result in disaster. My officers are vigilant and courageous, they are entirely competent to perform the varied duties assigned them and are zealous

in doing so, but they should not be expected to accomplish impossibilities or to be pressed to tests beyond physical endurance.

Lack of means has prevented the organization of but one additional trades school during the year and the requisite appliances for this could not be provided for until during the current month.

Meanwhile, not less than fifty inmates either remain locked in during the day, to the detriment of both health and discipline, or, to avoid this as much as may be possible, are assigned to working details already too full for either the safety of instructors or for the proficiency of the inmate. Reformation of the young criminal does not contemplate this existent state of affairs, humanity cries out against it, and it does not seem without reason to believe that if the proper committees of the Legislature will visit the institution and thoroughly examine into its business methods and carefully inform themselves of its pressing needs, they will approve the one and see to it that the other is relieved. It is inconceivable that it should prove to be otherwise.

During the fiscal year closing to-day expenditures for the general support of the Reformatory have been made from moneys appropriated by the State as follows:

For Commissioners' expenses,		$363 89
" Superintendent's salary,		3,000 00
" Employees' salaries,		39,000 00
" Payments to discharged inmates,		1,760 00
" Maintenance,		38,499 81
" Appliances for Trades School purposes and for betterments and repairs,		19,999 16
" Tie-to connection with new Domestic Building,		15,477 79
" Traveling expenses of Parole Officer,		250 00
" Real estate for farming purposes,		182 10
" Library for inmates,		500 00
" Fire insurance,		2,949 73
Totalizing,		$121,982 48
There have also been diverted from the proceeds of inmates' labor:		
For Maintenance,	$6,039 59	
" For employees' salaries,	3,758 26	
		9,797 85
Making a grand total of		$131,780 33

And against which amount there have been remitted to the Comptroller of the State Treasury:		
For Proceeds of inmates' labor,	$5,338 95	
" Amount of loss by fire occurring January 14th, 1905,	$2,601 98	
		7,940 93
Leaving a balance of		$123,839 40
The produce of the farm realized,	$3,880 40	
And the proceeds of inmates' labor resulted in a saving to the State for betterments to and repairs on property of	73,336 24	
		77,216 64
Showing the net cost to the State for the year to be,		$46,622 76

or $132.82 annual per capita, the average daily number of inmates present having been three hundred and fifty-one.

The allowance made for inmates' labor has been computed at the extremely low rates of from forty-eight cents to $1.20 per diem, and the result should be most gratifying if the vast improvements to the institution buildings and the mental and moral progress and physical well-being of its inmates are borne in mind, and should convince the most skeptical that you have made an earnest endeavor to administer the affairs of the Reformatory during the year with true economy and with due regard to the interests of the State.

The yield of the farm, while satisfactory, would readily have reached over $5,000, but for the unseasonable weather during the early summer months. The stated valuation of its products is based upon the very lowest wholesale market rates and appears charged in subsistence account. In determining on the amount required for this department for the coming season, provision should be made for the purchase of additional carts and horses for hauling purposes. The harness can be hand-made in the Reformatory. There continues to be urgent need of additional acreage for farming purposes.

The appropriation (supplementary) made by the last Legislature for "Real Estate for Farming purposes," has been practically untouched, and that for "Sewage Disposal Plant and Sewer Connections," entirely so.

These appropriations, having to-day reverted to the State, should be revived in the next legislative supplemental bill, and that for the latter named should be increased to $15,000.

A report already extended beyond my intention cannot be closed without tendering you the assurance of my sincere appreciation of your kindly guidance and support during the year, and I offer you this in behalf of my officers and for myself, and the more cordially because it is so eminently your due.

Respectfully,

JOS. W. MARTIN,
Superintendent.



Inmates' Cots in Corridor.

Report of Assistant Superintendents.

To the Superintendent:

In accordance with your request, I herewith respectfully submit my report as Disciplinary Officer of this institution, for the year ending October 31st, 1905.

There have been submitted to me, during the year, 1,429 reports for misconduct, a large portion of them resulting from the crowded condition of our cell building, where, at the present time, 400 prisoners are quartered in the space provided for 250.

The conduct of the inmates during the year has been, to me, highly gratifying. Further comment I have none, desiring, rather, that the results attained should speak to the public for us.

I consider the completion of the new school rooms to be the most marked improvement made during the year, the perfect order maintained at all times being highly creditable to Principal R. J. Shearer and his assistants.

With my sincere thanks for your official support and uniform courtesy at all times, I am,

Respectfully yours,

C. F. ABBOTT,
Assistant Superintendent.

October 31st, 1905.

To the Superintendent:

I herewith respectfully submit my annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1905.

The output and the instructive labor of the industrial departments for the past year have been of a highly commendatory character, the officers, collectively and individually, in charge of the several details are deserving of, and are given great credit for,

the interest and patience displayed at all times, both in securing the greatest amount of labor and results that have been of a financial value to the State and the institution, and also the tuition of the inmates, the latter being the most essential point always held in view, being, in addition to the reformation of its charges, the object most desired by the Reformatory, and I might here add the phenomenal success in the percentage of inmates, paroled during the year, living clean, respectable lives and following the trades and moral tuition acquired while here confined, best speaks for itself and the efficiency of the officers to whose tact, discipline and knowledge of their respective trades this is largely due, and I cannot to highly express my appreciation of the same.

The assiduous manner in which the inmates have also performed their duties and the interest and disposition they have shown to acquire a perfect, practical and working knowledge of the several trades here taught, has also shown a marked and decided improvement, for the work of the past year has been of a greater magnitude than ever before attempted, and compares favorably in accuracy and workmanship with that of the artificer who receives wages for his daily toil, showing that it is not looked upon by the inmates as a matter of compulsion, but as a means of self-help when paroled. Following is a review of the new work and repairs of the departments:

CARPENTER DETAIL.

Charles H. Hankins, Instructor.

The work performed by this detail has been of a varied character, the repair work required in this line about the institution for the last year has been considerable, and in part consisted of repairing stockade, walks, partitions and doors in hospital; square of slate set in roof of industrial building; repairs on wagons; closing wing opening damaged by fire in Bertillon office, and in addition thereto have finished the following new work:

Cold storage and mill work; two guard houses; dishwasher; proving closet; troughs; peels and tables for bakery; mirror frames for cells; screens for new domestic building; chest for

chapel; hay rigging; buggy body; extension and step ladders, panel closet and work-bench for engine room, platform and panel back for organ, roof of tie-to, 61′ x 96′, of which 86′ is 2″ roofers and slate, and 14′, or tower, 2″ roofers and tin, laid the floors, made and set the window frames and sashes, of which there are 26., 4′ x 7′; 8, 4′ x 6′, and 22, 2′ x 4′; stair platforms and treads; erected two partitions in dining-room, one side being used as a temporaray chapel and the other as inmates' dining-room; forty tables for dining-room and cells; partitions for eight school-rooms, officers' dining-room and commissioners' room; doors and trim; set desks; made all moulds for concrete work; trim and shelving for store-room; also erected hay barrack and poultry-house, the latter being a new departure in our method of construction, being built of concrete, is 16′ x 120′ with runs 12′ x 100′, and will accommodate from 500 to 700 fowls, has a 20′ x 20′ house (two floors) at each end, one to be used for incubators and the other for farming implements. This construction has proven a success far beyond our greatest expectations, both as to time required to erect a building of this material, as compared with that of brick and stone, and durability; it also presents a smooth and handsome finish and the cost is much less, and I herewith respectfully recommend that all shops and outbuildings that we may erect in the future be built by this method and of this material.

The yard detail, in charge of E. Smith Hoover, was of great assistance in the erection of the above building, digging and laying the foundations and side walls. The present shop occupied by the carpenter department, owing to the new machinery installed during the past two years, is inadequate and in many ways hampers and delays the work, as they are not, and have been for some few months, using several of the machines for lack of space, and I earnestly hope and recommend that a suitable building will be erected during the coming year for their use. The average number of inmates employed in this detail has been 17, and the estimated value of labor for the year about $7,650.

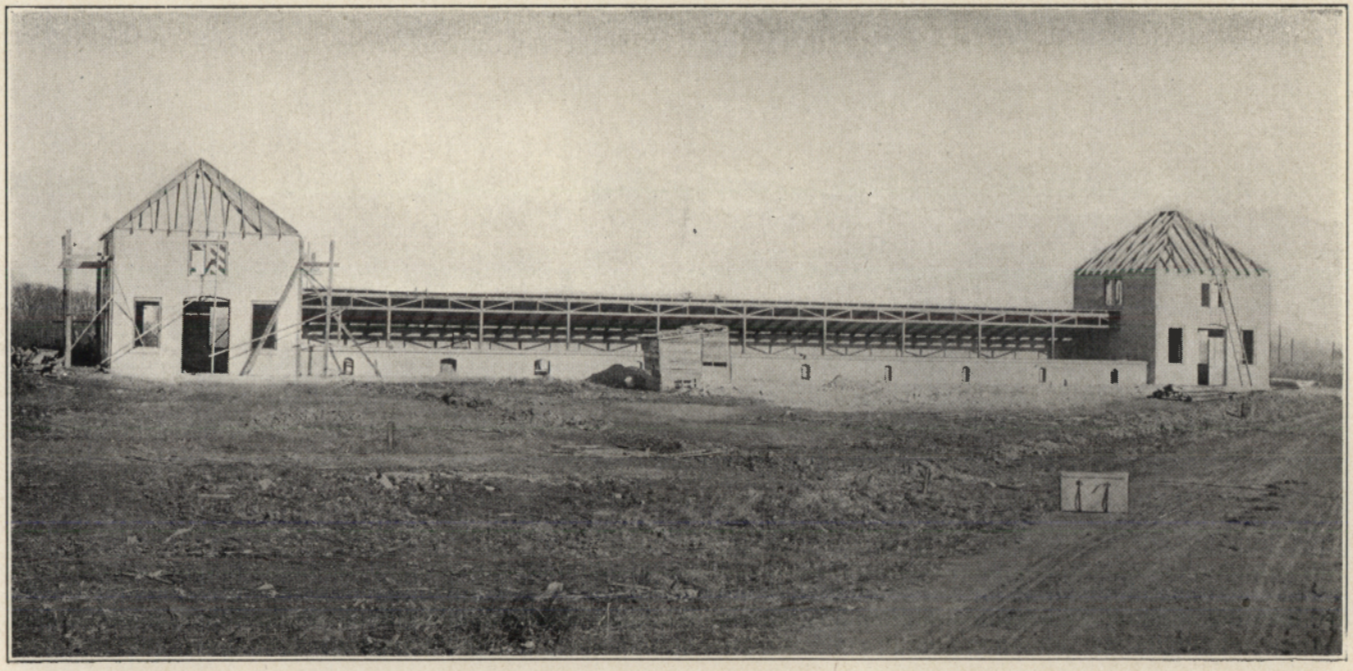
MASON DETAIL.

John C. O'Brien, Instructor.

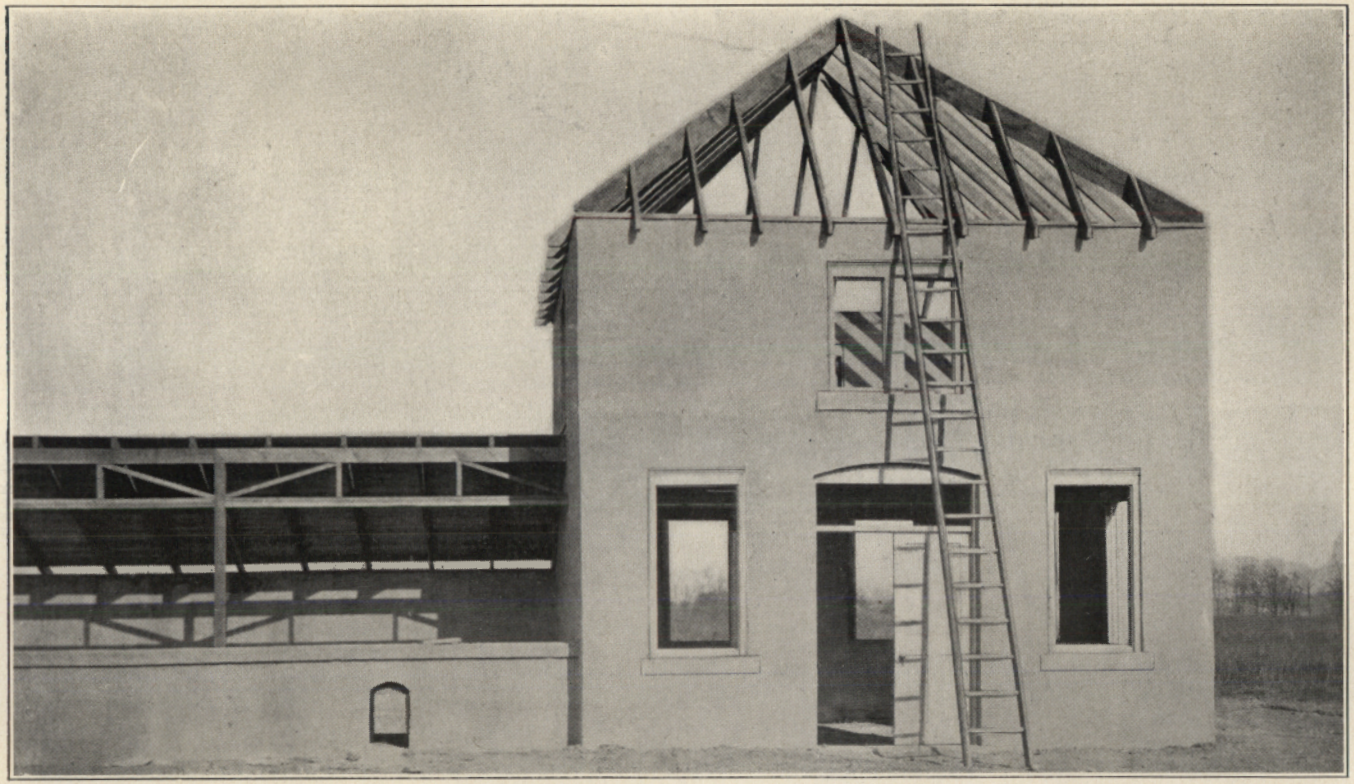
The results obtained through the labor of this detail far exceeds that of any previous year in the variety of buildings erected and workmanship, and, when taken into consideration that in most cases the inmates composing this detail have had no previous experience or knowledge of mason work, the accomplishments of same are much greater than was, or could be expected. Judging from this, and it has been clearly demonstrated, I do not hesitate to say that we can erect any style of building that may in the future be required about the institution, excepting the cell buildings, and if the necessary appropriation is granted for the coming year, for such buildings that are an absolute necessity for the purposes as above mentioned, I hope to be able to substantiate my assertion, by referring to said completed buildings in my next report. Following is a synopsis of the repair and new work performed by this detail:

Built oven in new bakery, front of enamel brick; windows in store-room; brickwork about boilers in Power House; plastering walls in cells, Bertillon office and Guard Room; concrete floor in cellar of Dome Building; concrete walks and driveway around Industrial Building; brick elevator platform; manufactured artificial stone blocks for four walls, 10 inches by 81 feet each, in tie-to; sills for 60 windows and building of tie-to, which is of brick; two-story iron and slate roof, 61 feet by 96 feet; concrete both floors; first floor has 16-foot passageway from guard-room to dining-room, the balance of space partitioned off into four rooms, which can be used for temportry cells; the second floor has 16-foot passageway from top guard-room to school-rooms in new Domestic Building, and is partitioned off for Doctor's office, operating-room, and hospital, library and inmates' barber shop. The erection of this building, owing to its size and peculiar construction, is without doubt thus far the masterpiece of this detail, and to Mr. O'Brien's patience and perseverance under most trying and discouraging circumstances its completion is entirely due. The average number of inmates employed has been 16 and the estimated value of labor about $4,500.

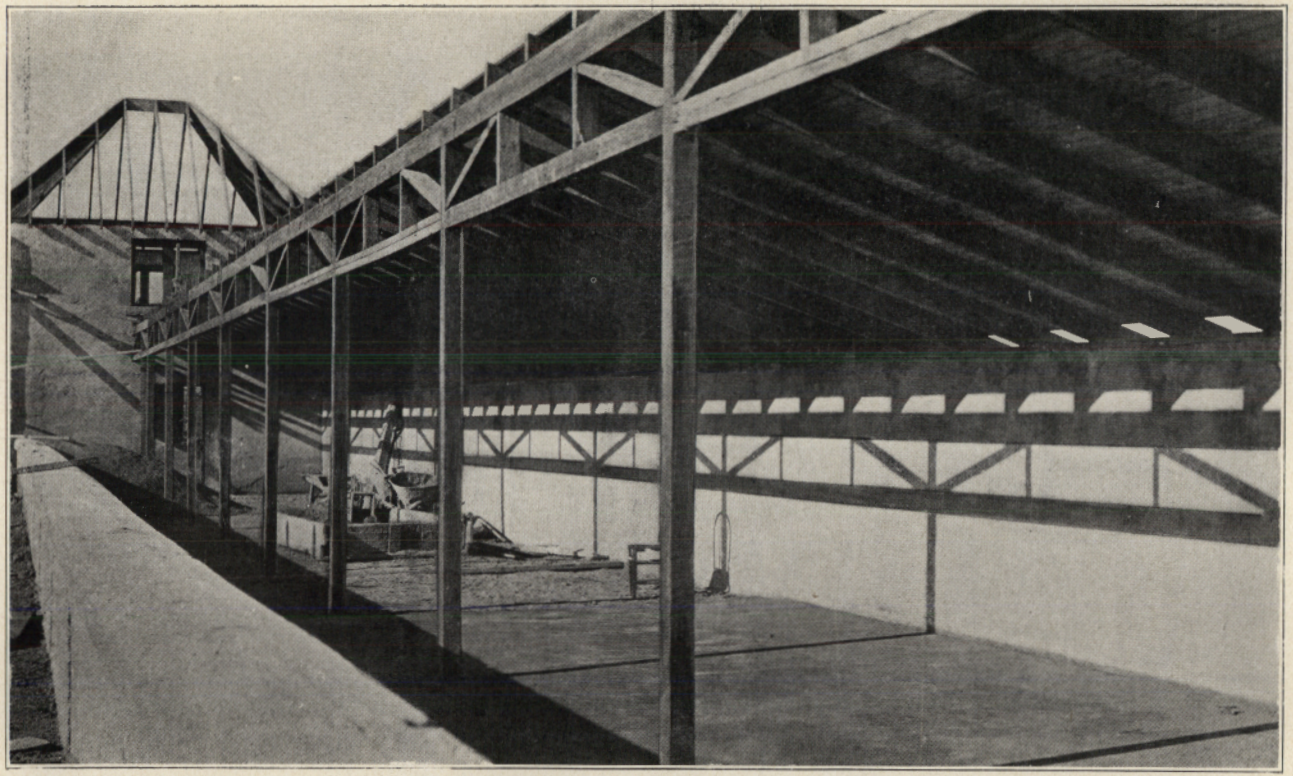
N.J. STATE LIBRARY
P.O. BOX 520
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0520



The Hennery. Concrete Construction by Inmates. South Fronts.



Hennery. Concrete Construction by Inmates.



Hennery in Course of Construction by Inmates.

PAINTING DETAIL.

Richard F. Cross, Instructor.

As this detail since the fire of January last have occupied a shed in the rear of the domestic building, and their work, so far as the varnishing and finishing of cabinets, &c., has been done in various places, and as no suitable building has been erected for their use, I can add but little to my report of last year in reference to same, as the work, under the circumstances, has been of a high grade, and could be excelled but little if the necessary shop had been provided for their use, as Mr. Cross, under the existing conditions, which are and have been the worst imaginable, has turned out work of surprising brilliancy and finish, and if my recommendation of last year for a building to be erected for this department be given them, I have little hesitancy in saying that the output thereafter could not be surpassed. The work for the year was as follows: Painting inmates' dining-room, halls, iron-work, store-room, also side-walls, bins and shelving, iron girders for roof tie-to, also bars and window-frames, screens and doors, officers and commissioners' dining-room, school-rooms, window-bars, guard-room, outside walls, waiting station, slaughter-house, stockade, shellacing cold-storage plant, filling and varnishing partitions in school-rooms, and repainting and refinishing coupé, two sleighs and buggy, numerous desks and cabinets manufactured by the carpenter department, also glazing. The average number of inmates employed has been nine, and the estimated value of labor for the year about $3,300.00.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

James D. McCallum, Instructor.

As one of the useful trades here taught which is of value to the inmate in earning a living when paroled this department ranks among the first, and their work for the past year in repairing and manufacturing all shoes worn by the inmates in the institution 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. They have also made several sets of harness, both work and driving, and have repaired those now in use when necessary. The average number of inmates employed has been fifteen and the estimated value of labor for the year about $4,500.00.

TAILOR DEPARTMENT.

John E. Connelly and Daniel A. Gillespie, Instructors.

The work of this detail has necessarily increased in proportion with the population of the institution, and during the past year they have manufactured all caps, grade clothing and parole suits, of which there are several designs, underclothing, overcoats, overalls, jumpers, etc., and have also made all necessary repairs; and as a means of tuition this department has clearly demonstrated its usefulness, not alone in the work that is a necessity to the institution, but in the teaching of a trade that is now successfully followed by a number of paroled inmates.

In connection with this shop is the overall department, a report of which will be found in that of the Chief Clerk.

The average number of inmates employed is 15 and the estimated value of labor $5,200, not including the overall industry.

FARM DETAIL.

William T. Day, Instructor.

This detail, with about 60 acres of farm land to work, have performed their task in 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, carrots, etc., gathered and stored in root cellar to last well into the winter. This result can be attributed entirely to the energy of Mr. Day, who has been unwearied in his efforts

to secure an abundant and profitable crop under circumstances that at times were adverse to same.

The average number of inmates employed during the year was 10 and the estimated value of labor $2,400.

KITCHEN AND BAKERY DEPARTMENT.

Harry H. Bickhart, Instructor.

This department, besides being taught all branches of cooking, are also instructed in baking, as the facilities for this purpose in our new building are of the best; in design and equipment same cannot be excelled, and under Mr. Bickart's able supervision the inmates in this detail are thoroughly instructed.

LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT.

Robert F. Alden, Instructor.

This detail, with the machinery installed in the laundry during the past two years, 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 Mr. Alden in finishing garments that are not in common use the inmates are well qualified to follow this trade when paroled. Average number of inmates employed during the year was 23 and the estimated value of labor $6,500.

YARD DETAILS.

E. Smith Hoover, Joseph W. Morse and William L. McCormack, Guards.

The details under the above guards have been invaluable in the character of the work that has been required of them, and the many improvements completed about the grounds of the institution show that the men have been worked to the best advantage. Among the most important might be mentioned the labor of the detail under Mr. Hoover, who was of great assistance in the erection of the poultry-house, cutting and burning the brush and timber on about ten acres of land which heretofore, on

account of the dense thickets and the uliginous nature of the ground, was almost impassable, butchering hogs and rending the lard, grading, etc.

The detail under Mr. Morse assisted in the laying of the concrete walks around the Industrial Building, cut window openings through walls of Domestic Building, and general work about the enclosure.

The detail under Mr. McCormack has been employed for the past few months in building roads and grading the grounds in front of the institution, which has been a long desired and necessary improvement. These details have also attended to all heavy trucking and unloading of cars, cutting wood and cleaning buildings and yard.

The average number of inmates employed has been 25 and the estimated value of labor for the year $4,700.00.

There has also recently been installed a printing plant with all necessary accompaniments, under the instruction of Neils Hanson, who is familiar with and well qualified to have charge of this department; and from the small amount of work that he has thus far submitted it is evident that this plant can do all the printing that will hereafter be required for the institution, and in the near future also publish a paper that will be edited and composed by inmates.

In conclusion, Mr. Superintendent, it is unnecessary for me to again recommend the erection of shops and other buildings that have now become an absolute necessity, but 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 under with the increased and overcrowded population, a pursuance of the above will in part show that the conditions and betterments for the past year under the existing circumstances were far greater than could be with reason expected.

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD H. SCHWARTZ,
Assistant Superintendent.

October 31st, 1905.



West Corridor Accommodations for Inmates.



East Corridor Accommodations for Inmates.

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1905.

To the Superintendent:

I herewith submit my annual report as Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Reformatory at night.

It gives me great pleasure to report that with all the rooms and both corridors filled to their utmost capacity, the very highest grade of discipline has been maintained.

I do hope that this coming Legislature will give the institution proper consideration when the annual budget is made up, and appropriate a sufficient sum of money for a new wing, as the population is still increasing, and I feel it very necessary for the good of the institution and for the continuance of good discipline, that some relief be granted at once.

As the present population on this date is nearly four hundred inmates, with one hundred and fifty resting on cots in the corridors and all of the rooms filled, it will require at least four more officers added to my force of night guards in corridors to maintain good discipline and to insure safety.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the loyal support I have received from my force of officers in conducting the institution at night, and please accept my cordial thanks for the kindness you have extended to me on every occasion.

Respectfully,

JOHN BANKER,

Assistant Superintendent.



Inmates' Dining Room.



The Kitchen.



Bakery.

Report of Chief Clerk.

October 31st, 1905.

To the Superintendent:

Herewith please find my annual report, showing the amount expended and receipts covering the fiscal year from November 1st, 1904, to October 31st, 1905.

The number of inmates in the Reformatory on November 1st, 1904, was 308; the deaths during the year, 2; escaped, 4; 5 recaptured, one of whom escaped during the previous year; 1 returned from the insane asylum.

The number paroled was 177, 34 being returned on account of breaking conditions of parole; 211 were received during the year, making the total number in the institution on October 31st, 1905, 376.

The daily average in confinement during the year was 350.6.

I submit the following statement, showing the various appropriations granted by the Legislature for maintenance and betterments of the institution during the past year:

	Appropriation.	*Expended.*	*Balance.*
Completion of new Domestic Building,	$20,415 38	$15,477 79	$4,937 59
Commissioners' expenses,	1,000 00	363 89	636 11
Superintendent's salary	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
Salaries employes,	39,000 00	39,000 00	.....
Maintenance,	38,500 00	38,499 81	19
Furniture, appliances and repairs,	20,000 00	19,999 16	84
Payment to discharged inmates,	2,500 00	1,760 00	740 00
Traveling expenses Parole Officer,	250 00	250 00	.....
Sewerage-disposal plant, sewer connection,	13,000 00	.....	13,000 00
Real estate for farming purposes,	5,000 00	182 10	4,817 90
Inmates' library,	500 00	500 00	.....
Fire insurance,	3,000 00	2,949 73	50 27
	$146,165 38	$121,982 48	$24,182 90

In addition to the above, there has been diverted from the earnings of inmates' labor and expended as follows:

For Maintenance,	$6,039 59	
" Employes' salaries,	3,758 26	
		9,797 85
Making a total of		$131,780 33

There remains a balance of $4,937.59 of the appropriation for the completion of the new domestic building, which will be expended during the coming year.

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,	$49 78	
Amusements,	191 77	
Barn, farm and garden,	455 76	
Bedding,	370 29	
Clothing,	2,938 41	
Clothing, discharged inmates',	1,446 96	
Commissioners' expenses,	363 89	
Engines and boilers,	2,465 89	
Freight, express and cartage,	339 22	
Fuel,	7,517 42	
Hospital,	588 78	
Housefurnishing,	2,255 79	
Insurance and water,	4,747 79	
Laundry,	561 89	
Library,	59 85	
Means of instruction,	290 24	
Miscellaneous,	893 80	
Officers' expenses,	1,727 08	
Printing, postage, stationery, telegraph and phone,	1,718 47	
Inmates paroled,	1,760 00	
Shoe shop,	6 77	
Subsistence,	20,994 90	
Salary Superintendent,	3,000 00	
Salaries employes,	42,758 26	
		$97,503 01

REPAIRS.

Fire apparatus,	$47 00	
Furniture,	403 11	
Light,	1,716 34	
Machinery and tools,	822 73	
Repairs and renewals,	8,294 67	
Paint shop,	202 36	
Tailor shop,	1,510 93	
Carpenter shop,	102 58	
		$13,099 72
New work and improvements,		15,447 79
		$126,050 52

The total cash receipts for the year are $15,136.80, received from the following sources, of which amount $5,338.95 have been forwarded to the State Treasurer; the balance, $9,797.85, was expended for maintenance and employes salaries:

Overall contract,	$14,433 54
Scrap and second-hand material,	81 20
Rent of poles on Woodbrige avenue,	5 00
Shoes made and repaired for officers,	160 42
Clothing made and repaired for officers,	397 31
Materials sold and credited to repairs and renewals,	59 33
	$15,136 80

Statement showing net cost for year:

Maintenance,	$97,503 01	
Repairs,	13,099 72	
New work and improvements,	15,447 79	
		$126,050 52
Credit.		
New work and improvements,	$15,447 79	
Cash remitted to Treasurer, account overall contract,	5,338 95	
		20,786 74
Making a total net cost for the year, which includes all expenditures, except new work and improvements,		$105,263 78

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

Total cost of maintenance,		$97,503 01	
Total cost of repairs,		13,099 72	
			$110,602 73
Cost per capita per annum,	$315 46		
Cost per capita per diem,	864		
Expended for maintenance, repairs, etc.,		$110,602 73	

Credit.

Cash remitted to Treasurer, account overall contract,		5,338 95	
			105,263 78
Net cost per capita per annum,	$300 23		
Net cost per capita per diem,	822		
Total cost of Subsistence,		$20,994 90	
Less cost of officers' table,		7,010 98	
			13,983 92
Cost per capita per annum,	$39 88		
Cost per capita per diem,	109		

A comparison of the per capita cost of this year with that of 1903-4 is as follows:

	1904–5.	*1903–4.*
Cost per capita per annum,	$315 46	$319 10
Cost per capita per diem,	864	872
Net cost per capita per annum,	300 23	271 11
Net cost per diem,	822	74

SUBSISTENCE.

Cost per capita per annum,	39 88	35 20
Cost per capita per diem,	109	096

In comparing the cost per capita per annum of this institution with that of others it should be borne in mind that ours includes all expenditures except contract charges for new work, while the estimated cost of many other prisons and reformatories does not embrace the charges for repairs, new tools. machinery, etc. While the per capita cost this year is slightly lower than last, it should be remembered that, owing to our fire last January, we were compelled to replace the appliances and supplies destroyed, which expense, if eliminated, would have still further reduced the rate. The property destroyed was fully insured and the money collected remitted to the State Treasurer, the Reformatory

not deriving any benefit from it. Also, the cost of material and supplies have been in a number of cases higher. If we should take into consideration the insurance money collected and the value of inmates' labor to the State, the cost per annum would be reduced as follows:

Expended as per appropriations, ...	$121,982 48	
Amount diverted from contract labor, ...	9,797 85	
		$131,780 33
Credit.		
Remitted to Treasuary, account contract labor	5,338 95	
Remitted to Treasury, insurance money, ...	2,601 98	
Value of farm products, ...	3,880 40	
Value of inmates' labor, ...	73,336 24	
		85,157 57
		$46,622 76

Making the cost per capita per annum, $132.82.

Herewith please find statement of the production of the various departments of the New Jersey 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 350.6, distributed as follows:

4 daily average inmates in hospital.		
29 daily average inmates in Engineers' Department:		
8,443⅓ 8-hour days worked during the year, at $1.20, ...	$10,132 40	
Total value of material used, exclusive of coal, ...		$4,322 79
18 daily average nimates in Masons' Department:		
3,602 8-hour days worked during the year, at $1.20, ...	4,322 40	
Total value of material used, ...		1,908 81
9 daily average inmates in Painting Department:		
2,706⅔ 8-hour days worked during the year, at $1.20, ...	3,248 00	
Total value of material used, ...		1,004 98
15 daily average inmates in Carpenter Department:		
5,066⅔ 8-hour days worked during the year, at $1,20, ...	6,080 00	
Total value of material used, ...		4,857 94

15 daily average inmates in Tailor Department:		
4,256¼ 8-hour days worked during the year, at $1.20,	$5,107 50	
Total value of material used,		$3,706 41
15 average daily inmates in Shoe-Shop Department:		
3,760½ 8-hour days worked during the year, at $1.20,	4,512 60	
Total value of material used,		1,914 51
10 daily average inmates in Farm Department:		
2,443 8-hour days worked during the year, at $0.96,	2,345 28	
19 daily average inmates in Yard Department:		
4,817⅓ 8-hour days worked during the year, at $0.96,	4,624 64	
23 daily average inmates in Laundry Department:		
13,712 8-hour days worked during the year, at $0.48,	6,581 76	
Total value of material used,		589 46
5 daily average inmates in Barn Department:		
1,965⅓ 12-hour days worked during the year, at $0.72,	1,415 04	
12 daily average inmates in Guard-Room Department:		
3,212⅓ 8-hour days worked during the year, at $0.48,	1,541 92	
8 daily average inmates in Store-Room, Shipping Department:		
2,112⅓ 8-hour days worked during the year, at $0.48,	1,013 92	
27 daily average inmates in Ditchen Department:		
7,160 12-hour days worked during the year, at $0.72,	5,155 20	
4 daily average inmates in Bakery Department:		
1,508½ 12-hour days worked during the year, at $0.72,	1,086 12	
Total value of material used,		5,011 23
7 daily average inmates in Officers' Quarters:		
2,411 12-hour days worked during the year, at $0.72,	1,735 92	

In addition to the above, there were ninety-eight inmates employed daily on the overall contract, and also during the year there was a daily average of thirty-two inmates in the tailor shop undergoing instructions, or detained in their rooms awaiting assignment to work.

The total estimated value of labor performed by inmates during the year, as shown by the above statement, was $58,902.70,

to which should be added the 32,518 dozens overalls made by inmates on overall contract, for which the State received $14,-433.54, making a total of $73,336.24, covering the value of labor performed in this institution during past year.

This amount, if apportioned among the 350.6 inmates (daily average) here, shows that the work performed by each inmate was worth to the State $209.17.

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

SHOE SHOP.

195	pairs	parole shoes made for inmates.
771	"	brogan shoes made for inmates.
1,781	"	shoes repaired for inmates.
66	"	shoes made for officers.
138	"	shoes repaired for officers.

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

LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT.

312,481 pieces washed. 268,144 pieces ironed. 22,393 pieces repaired.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The articles manufactured in this department are shown in the Chief Engineer's report:

TAILOR SHOP.

Made for Officers.

11 overcoats.	29 vests.
50 pairs pants.	32 coats.

Made for Paroled Inmates

71 overcoats.	168 vests.
164 pairs pants.	161 coats.

Made for Inmates

355 caps.
338 coats.
409 pair pants.
4 vests.
488 outside shirts.
336 pairs drawers.
672 overalls.
207 jumpers.
163 aprons.
331 towels.
490 bed sheets
286 pillow cases.
110 bed ticks.
96 pillow ticks.
70 table cloths.
72 napkins.
312 chevrons.

Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired for Officers.

160 overcoats.
737 pairs pants.
229 vests.
648 coats.

Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired for Inmates.

1,782 pairs pants.
1,418 coats.
393 vests.

BAKERY.

80,350 loaves bread.
9,333 pies, turnovers, etc.
15,942 cakes, large and small.
48,094 rolls, biscuit, etc.

PRODUCT OF THE FARM FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1905.

1,049	bunches onions,	$0 02	$20 98
78	bushels lettuce,	50	39 00
47	bushels spinach,	25	11 75
15	bushels radishes,	25	3 75
95	bushels white turnips,	25	23 75
293	bushels rutabaga turnips,	25	73 25
450	bunches parsley,	2	9 00
134	bushels beet tops,	25	33 50
233	bushels beets,	25	58 25
134	bushels string beans,	1 00	134 00
298	heads cauliflower,	10	29 80
8,338	heads cabbage,	3	250 14
31,100	ears sweet corn,	1	311 00
57	bushels lima beans,	1 00	57 00
5	bushels cucumbers,	50	2 50
871	baskets tomatoes,	25	217 75
9	bushels egg plants,	50	4 50
71	baskets peppers,	25	17 75
26	bushels peas,	1 00	26 00
109	bushels apples,	30	32 70
1,044	bushels potatoes,	55	574 20

18	barrels squashes,	50	$9 00
5,458	bunches celery,	5	272 90
40	barrels pumpkins,	50	20 00
192	bushels carrots,	75	144 00
93	bushels parsnips,	1 00	93 00
2	tons green oats for fodder,	12 00	24 00
1½	tons rye straw,	16 00	24 00
3½	acres green corn for fodder,	30 00	105 00
3,320	bundles cornstalks,	3	99 60
357	bushels corn,	30	107 10
11	tons hay,	15 00	165 00
22,365	quarts milk,	3	670 95
3,494	pounds fresh pork,	8	279 52
298	pounds veal,	12	35 76
	Total,		$3,880 40
	Cost of production,		$960 09

As noted in the foregoing statement, the value of the farm productions during the year were $3,880.40, while last year the amount was $2,723.87, showing an increase of $1,156.53.

The cost of production last year was $1,214.78, while during the past twelve months this expense was reduced to $960.09, a decrease in cost of $254.69; and during the coming year we will probably still further curtail this expenditure.

The tillable land on this property was in such an impoverished condition when we commenced using it for gardening purposes that a large amount of manure and fertilizer was required.

The result from all vegetables, etc., planted was very satisfactory with the exception of the potato crop, which was only about one-third of what it should have been.

This was owing to the long spell of extremely dry weather that we experienced after the seed was planted.

If the yield had been proportionately as good as that of the previous year, the value of the farm productions would have been increased from $1,000 to $1,200.

The contract for the manufacture of overalls with the Sterling Manufacturing Company amounted last year to $13,013.54, while during the past year this contract has amounted to $14,433.54, which shows an increase over the previous year of $1,420.

As soon as we are able to move the storeroom and shoe-shop from the floor of the Industrial Building now occupied by the contract shop, we will be able to install extra machines (which have been purchased) and thereby still further increase the production of this department.

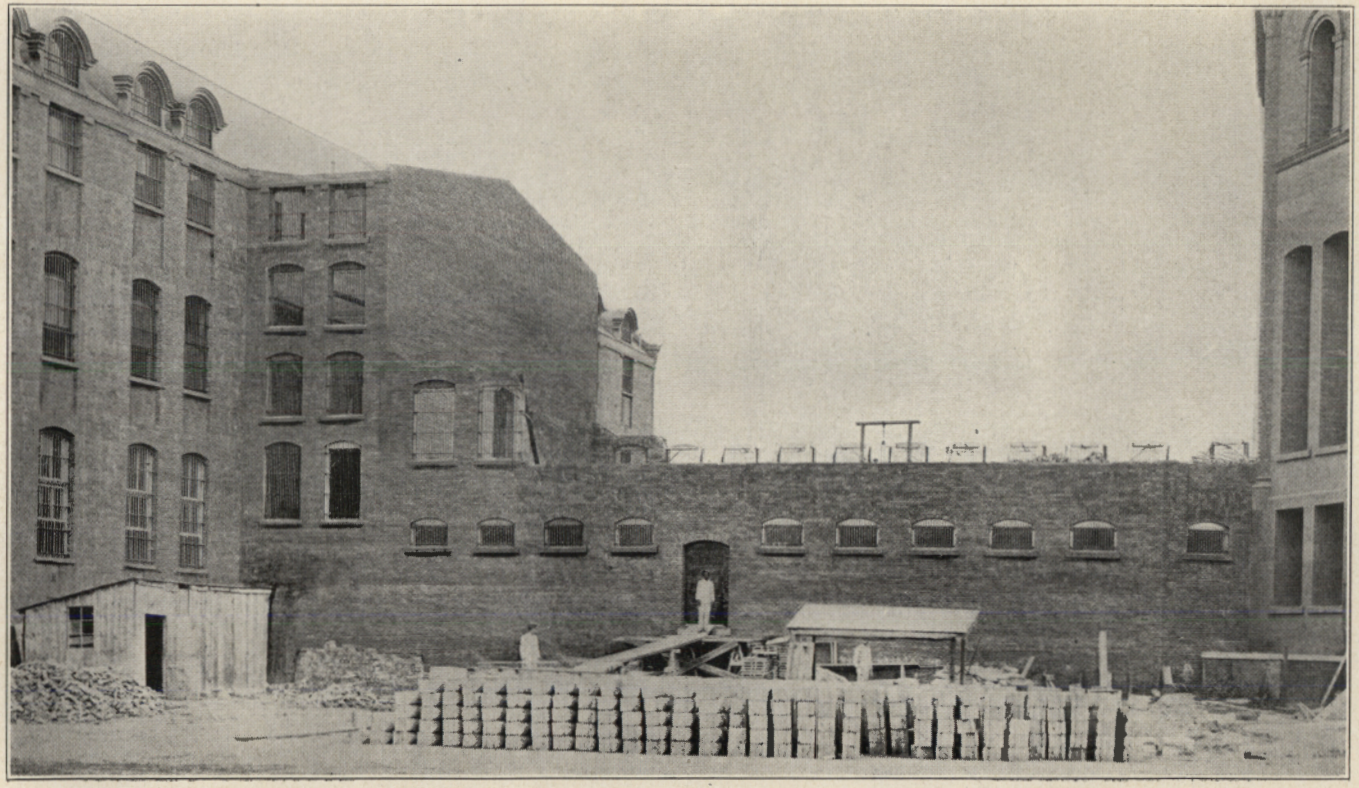
The reports of the Assistant Superintendents, Chief Engineer and other officers of the institution have described in considerable detail the work performed by their respective departments, and there is nothing further that I can add in explanation of the working of the departments of the institution.

Yours respectfully,

LEWIS E. PRICE,

Chief Clerk.

N.J. STATE LIBRARY
P.O. BOX 520
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0520



Tie-to. In Course of Construction by Inmates.



First Floor of Tie-to Building. Erected by Inmates.

Report of Chief Engineer.

October 31st, 1905.

To the Superintendent:

I have the honor to submit to you my third annual report, consisting of the work accomplished by the departments that come under my jurisdiction. The results have been very satisfactory.

During the last year we have installed in the various departments of the institution one (1) two-horse power, one (1) five-horse power, one (1) ten-horse power, and one (1) fifteen-horse power motor. This, together with the incandescent lamps that were installed during the year, has increased the demand on us for electric motive power.

The total amperage of the institution at present is 1,800 amperes, which is 600 amperes more than the large engine and generator is rated for and 1,560 amperes more than the rated capacity of the small engine and generator.

We have been compelled during the past year to close part of the industrial departments of the institution for one (1) week for repairs to the large engine and generator.

As I have stated in my previous report, we are compelled to run all three (3) boilers at once; we have no auxiliary in case of an accident or needed repairs. During the last winter, when we were compelled to shut a boiler down to be cleaned or to repair grates or fireboxes, the temperature of the various departments was so low that the inmates could not do the tasks assigned to them. This occurred about every two weeks during the winter, and caused much suffering among the inmates.

The total heating radiation of the institution is 12,000 square feet. This, with the steam utilized for cooking and laundering purposes, draws the full capacity of all three (3) boilers.

This, together with the large demand for more power than we can supply, forces me to plead more urgently than before for an auxiliary plant.

I therefore, Mr. Superintendent, advise the purchase of one (1) one hundred and fifty-horse power Ball and Wood engine, a 100 K. W. Diehl dynamo, with direct connections, and two (2) one hundred and fifty-horse power Babcock and Wilcox water tube boilers, with a safe working pressure of one hundred and twenty-five pounds each to the square inch.

The water supply from the city of Rahway is very uncertain and the pressure very unreliable. Several times during the past year the rooms located on the third and fourth tiers of the Cell Building have been without water. In case of fire we would be without a pressure sufficient to throw a stream that would be required.

I advise that artesian wells and a standpipe be erected, so that there may be a steady water supply at all times, and so that we would be enabled to install hydrants about the grounds. This we are in sore need of, as there is only one hydrant within the stockade.

I wish to force my former plea for an adequate sewer system. The present ten-inch line is inadequate to drain the buildings and grounds of the institution.

Our cellars have been, on many occasions, flooded on that account.

There should be a line not less than three times the capacity of the present one.

I make this an earnest plea, as the health of the inmates is endangered by the unsanitary condition of our present sewerage system.

We are very much in need of a suitable floor in the engine-room, as the present one was only put in temporarily.

Owing to the enlargement of the blacksmithing, plumbing, steam fitting, tinsmithing and machinery details, which was necessary to do the work of repairs needed in the institution, I wish to impress upon you the need of a suitable building for the accommodation of these details, as all are at present crowded into the Power House.

Herewith please find detail statement of work accomplished by the departments in my charge.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS.

(Mr. Brooks, Instructor.)

Installing pump in pump-pit.
Installing one house boiler and steam-heating system in barn.
Plumbing work for new laundry.
Installing steam kettles and cookies in new Domestic Building.
Installing two toilets in new Domestic Building.
Installing two urinals in Prison Building.
Installing water meter in boiler-room.
Overhauling steam-heating system.
Installing two steam traps.
Installing heating system in store-room and motor-room of new Domestic Building.
Other repairs amounted to $1,002.94.

TINSMITH'S DEPARTMENT.

(Mr. Brooks, Instructor.)

3 50-gallon oil tanks.
60 3-gallon galvanized iron pails.
48 planished iron pans.
5 stew kettles.
24 potato steamers.
102 coffee cans.
36 pudding pans.
106 dish pans.
12 pan-cake turners.
48 dust pans.
6 colanders.
12 tin dippers.
96 tin saucers.
1 15-gallon molasses can.
6 15-gallon lard cans.
1 tin flour-box.
2 galvanized iron hoods for forges.
5 2-quart milk-pails.
11 galvanized iron drip-pans.
1 cake-box.
1 galvanized iron feed-box.
1 galvanized iron bath-tub.
12 flour scoops.
509 tin cups.
3 square dinner-pails.
1 stove pipe and revolving top.
1 set measures and pump for oil tank.

60 feet galvanized iron pipe for forges.
48 feet stovepipe.
8 small teapots.
1 tea kettle.
1 small wash-boiler.
4 copper ash-trays.
2 coffee kettles.
200 feet galvanized iron graduated gutter.
1,200 square feet tin roofing.
Lining refrigerators in cold storage.
Lining bins in store-room.
Other repairs amounted to $286.92.

ELECTRICAL DETAIL.

(Mr. Bauer, Instructor.)

Installing one (1) two-horse power motor and regulator in chapel.
" " " five-horse power motor in new Domestic Building.
" " " ten-horse power motor and regulator in tailor department.
" " " fifteen-horse power motor and regulator in motor-room, new Domestic Building.
" four (4) telephones in various departments.
Wiring new Domestic Building.
Laying 1,100 feet No. 14 duplex armored cable.
Removing switch-board from dome to guard-room.
Other repairs amounted to $428.34.

BLACKSMITH'S DETAIL.

(Mr. Jaques, Instructor.)

Goods Manufactured.

43 cold chisels.
32 mason chisels.
30 common chisels.
2 cape chisels.
8 plumbers' calking chisels—straight.
3 pairs plumbers' calking chisels—right and left.
1 bakers' oven-scraper.
22 beam-clamps and hangers.
96 pipe-clamps, hangers and bolts.
4 door-hasps.
182 ⅜-inch bolts.
82 ¼-inch bolts.
164 ½-inch bolts.
96 ⅝-inch bolts.
82 ¾-inch bolts.

8 1-inch bolts.
1 launch anchor.
23 hose-spanners.
6 ball pene hammers.
16 S wrenches.
7 carving sets.
2 iron forges.
1 foot vice.
1 leg brace.
164 anchor plates and bolts.
14 pairs tongs.
2 pairs double doors and frames, 5′ x 8′, for tie-to.
1 pair double doors and frames, 5′ x 8′, for dome cellar.
3 single doors and frames, 3′ x 6′, for dome cellar.
4 window bars, 4′ x 8′, for tie-to.
26 window bars, 2′ x 4′, for tie-to.
26 window bars, 4′ x 7′, for tie-to.
4 window bars, 4′ x 6′, for tie-to.
4 window bars, 4′ x 5′, for tie-to.
19 window bars, 3′ x 5′, for hospital.
5 window bars, 2′ x 3′, for hospital.
14 window bars, 5′ x 3′, for new Domestic Building cellar.
3 fire hose.
4 slice-bars.
Altering two pairs double doors in new Domestic Building.
Re-fitting locks on three pairs double iron doors new Domestic Building.
Built one buggy.
Shod 167 horses.
Other repairs amounted to $692.56.

In conclusion, Mr. Superintendent, allow me to extend to you and your assistants my sincere thanks for the courtesy I have received from you at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID A. CARLEY,

Chief Engineer.



Tuberculosis Pavilion on Shore of Lake, Inside of Stockade.

Physician's Report.

October 31st, 1905.

To the Superintendent:

I herewith respectfully submit to you my fourth annual report, giving a summary of the work of the medical department from November 1st, 1904, to October 31st, 1905.

The general health of the inmates has been excellent.

We have had only two deaths—Frederick Hughes, No. 490, who died April 10th, 1904, from exhaustion, mental and physical, and Frederick Wilson, No. 223, who died June 1st, 1905, from organic disease of the heart. No deaths occurred from tuberculosis, there being only one case in the Reformatory, while last year we had four deaths from this disease.

I desire to thank you and the officers of the Reformatory for the courtesy shown and the assistance rendered me in my department during the year.

I beg to attach herewith a list of the diseases treated during the year:

Abscess,	119	Diphtheria,	2
Acne, simplex,	13	Dermatitis,	4
Acne vulgaris,	3	Dysentery,	5
Alopecia,	2	Eczema, local,	17
Apthæ,	3	Eczema, general,	3
Asthma,	2	Epitaxis,	1
Burns, local,	7	Epididymitis,	1
Burns, general,	3	Fractures, arm,	1
Bromodrosis,	4	Fractures, forearm,	1
Carbuncle,	3	Fractures, fingers,	2
Catarrh,	49	Gonorrhœa,	24
Chanchroid,	3	Hemorrhoids,	7
Chloasma,	3	Heart disease, organic,	5
Chorea,	1	Hernia,	10
Conjunctivitis,	9	Herpes,	5
Constipation,	16	Herpes-zoster,	2
Cystitis,	5	Hydrocele,	1
Diarrhœa,	49	Incontinence of urine,	3

Injuries, minor,	48	Sebaceous cyst removed,	4
Ingrowing toenails removed,	4	Syphilis,	14
Ivy poisoning,	4	Syphilitic condylomata,	1
Jaundice, catarrhal,	1	Syphilitic ulcers,	2
Keratitis,	1	Spine curviture, lateral,	1
La grippe,	29	Tapeworm,	1
Laryngitis,	2	Teeth extracted,	65
Malaria (chills and fever),	16	Trichophytosis,	5
Migraine,	11	Tonsillitis, follicular,	30
Neuralgia,	5	Tonsillitis, quinsy,	3
Otitis media, chronic,	11	Tubercular glands,	5
Pharyngitis,	9	Tuberculosis,	1
Psoriasis,	3	Tumors removed,	3
Polypus, nasal,	1	Uvula removed,	2
Rheumatism, acute,	4	Uvulitis,	5
Rheumatism, muscular,	11	Varicocele,	21

Respectfully submitted,

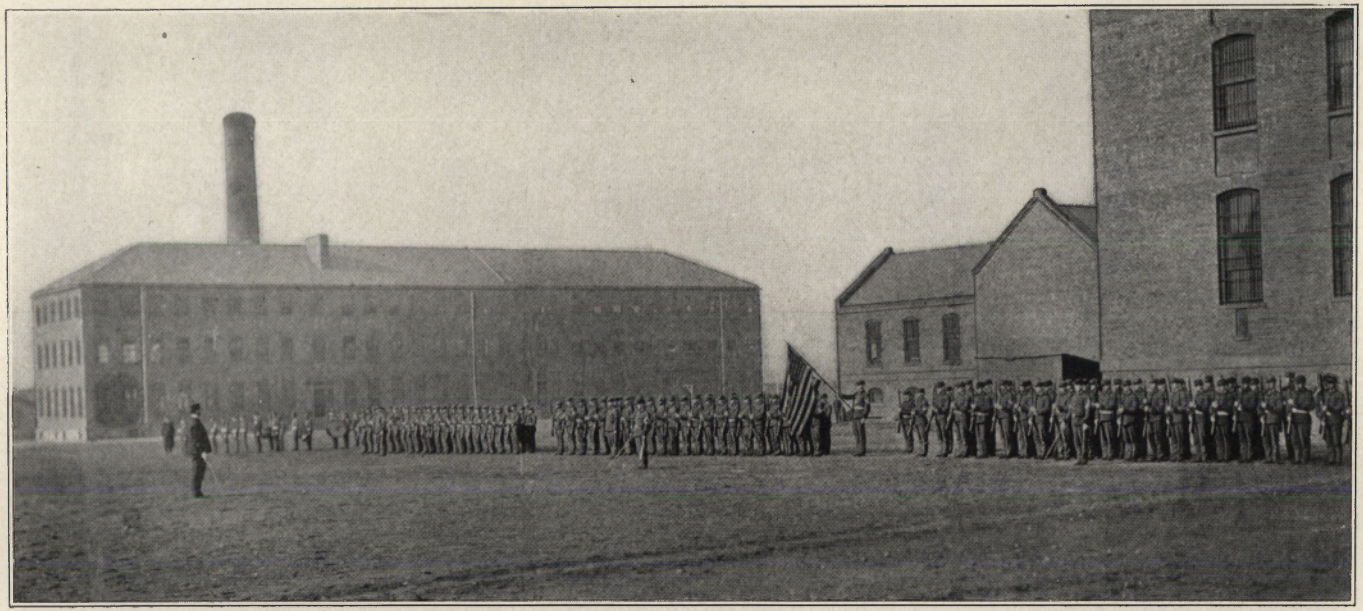
H. PAGE HOUGH,

Physician.

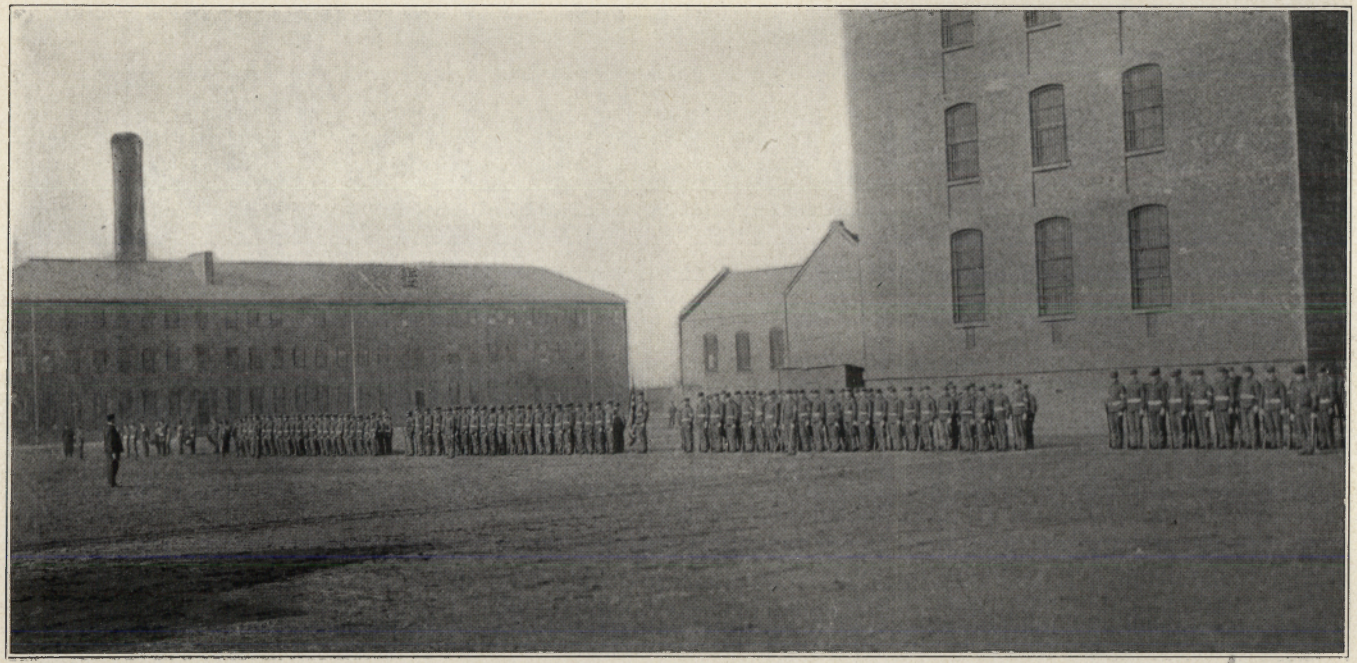
N.J. STATE LIBRARY
P.O. BOX 520
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0520



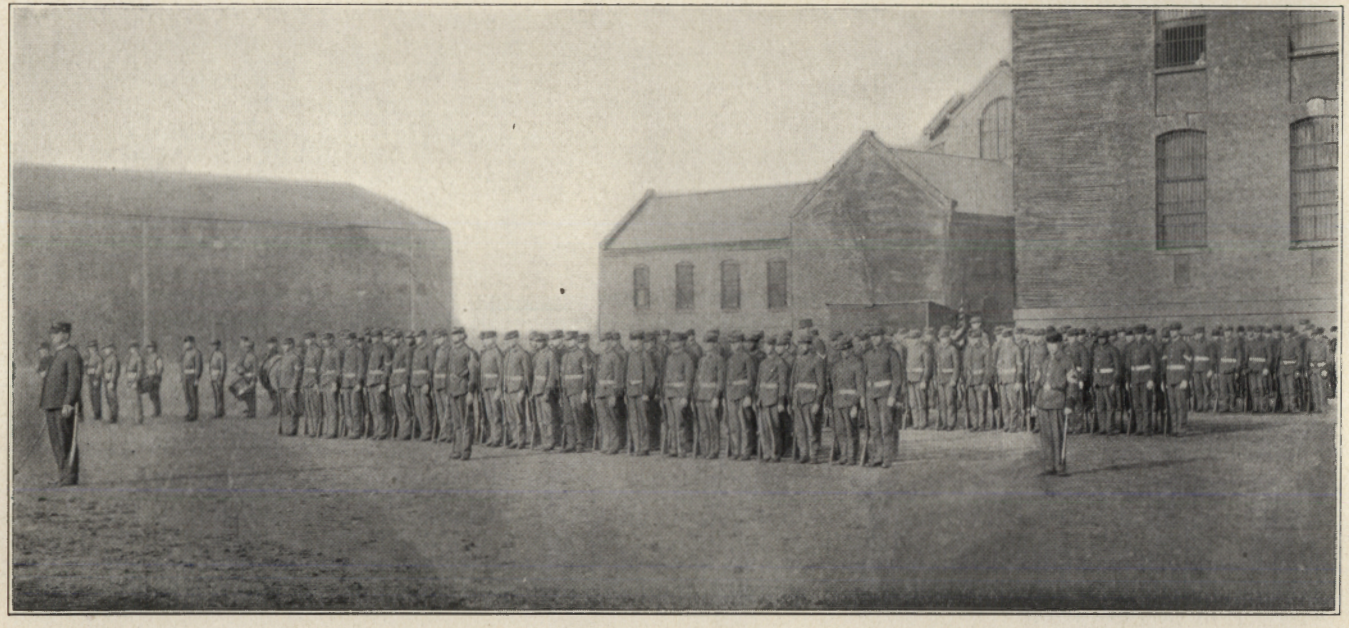
Field Music.



Formation of Battalion.



Battalion in Line.



Battalion in Mass.



Battalion Marching in Mass.

Report of Military Instructor.

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1905.

To the Superintendent:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of the Military Department for the year ending October 31st, 1905:

Number of drills during the year, 109; average attendance, 282. In addition to the above exhibition drills were given on May 30th and June 29th, which were largely attended by the public.

The new drill regulations adopted by the War Department were taken up last year and are now used exclusively. The discipline is good and the number of reports for the year has been less than any of the previous years.

It is difficult to get the inmates into the habit of carrying themselves erect, and I think if some system of physical exercise and development could be given them upon their arrival they would show a marked improvement in their carriage and discipline.

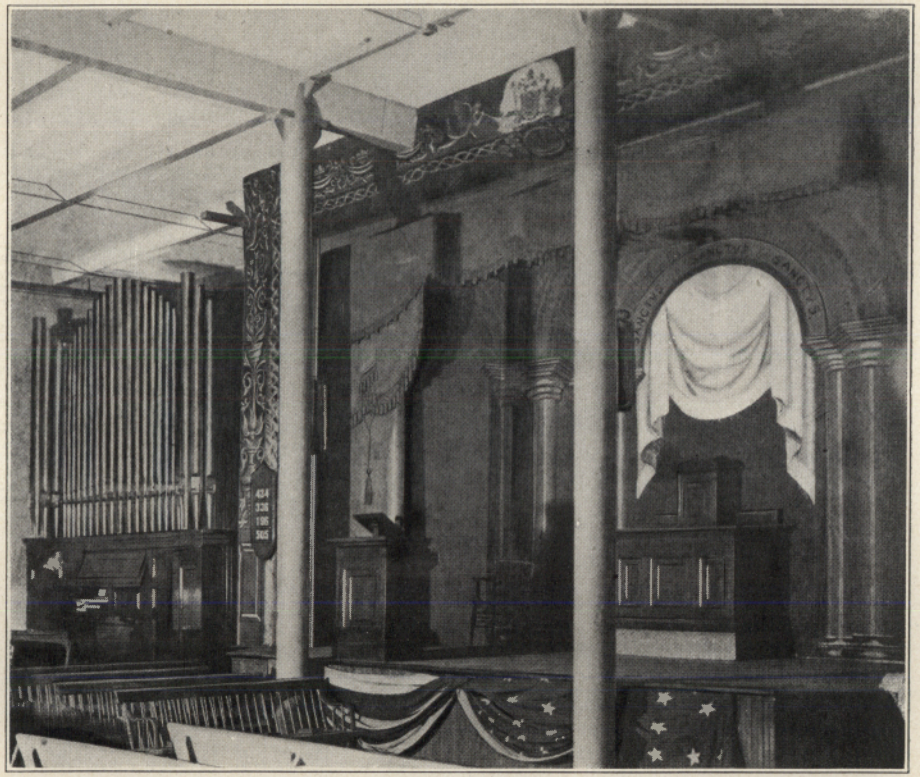
The new drill hall will soon be ready for use, and with very little cost a gymnasium could be equipped. This and the "setting-up" drill prescribed by the drill regulations would create more interest and make the necessary improvement.

Mr. George Rowley has continued in charge of the field music, and has brought them to the same high state of efficiency he has always maintained as instructor.

In conclusion, Mr. Superintendent, permit me to express to yourself and your assistants my thanks for the uniform courtesy and official support I have always received at your hands.

I remain, yours respectfully,

RICHARD F. CROSS,
Military Instructor.



The Chapel.

Report of the Moral Instructors.

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1905.

To the Superintendent:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report for the Department of Moral Instruction for the year ending October 31st, 1905:

Religious services, consisting of readings from the Bible, singing of hymns, preaching and prayers, have been conducted each Sunday during the year. The manner in which the inmates take part in these services indicates that the services are appreciated. The heartiness of the singing is far ahead of the average congregation. I have been present every Sunday in the year and preached or provided some one to address the inmates. Once a week I have visited the inmates either in the shops or in the corridors and cells. These visits open the way to many opportunities for helping the inmates in ways that cannot be tabulated. An important part of the work is in writing letters to alienated parents or wives, and in trying to get them interested in the inmate and favorably disposed toward him.

Whether or not the Reformatory, as distinguished from the common prison, accomplishes the ends it has in view continues to be a subject of frequent inquiry from clergymen, students of sociology and observing citizens, and it is with satisfaction that I can refer to the list of paroled and discharged inmates who are filling honorable positions, earning good wages and meeting the conditions of good citizenship. The moral, educational and disciplinary features of the institution are evenly divided, so that any inmate who wants to do right has abundant encouragement. It is not true of this institution that it is a "school of crime."

I have purchased 694 cloth-bound books for the library from the appropriation for that purpose. Also a complete filing and catalogueing outfit. The library is especially strong in books on

mechanical trades and economics. The decimal classification will be used in shelving the books, and a systematic plan followed in the distribution to inmates and officers. With increased library facilities I would suggest an Inmates' Correspondence School, the idea of which is that topics relating to government, the State and public issues generally be taken up by such inmates as can be interested, and that the resources of the library be used for investigation and written work be submitted. This kind of work will enhance the ends of the institution.

In conclusion, permit me to express to you and your assistants my appreciation of the uniform courtesy and helpfulness that I have always received at the institution.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. L. COODER,

Moral Instructor.

To Capt. Joseph W. Martin, Superintendent
New Jersey Reformatory.

October 31st, 1905.

Mr. Joseph W. Martin,

Superintendent New Jersey Reformatory,
Rahway, N. J.:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report for the year 1905 as Moral Instructor in your institution. The regular services of the church were well attended. The inmates, in my judgment, show a marked moral advancement. There is no question but that under your able and kind administration every chance is afforded to the inmates to profit by their stay in the institution and to become good and useful members of society.

Respectfully submitted,

B. T. O'CONNELL,

Moral Instructor.

October 31st, 1905.

Jos. W. Martin, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your wish for an annual report for the year ending the 31st inst., I have the honor to submit the following as Moral Instructor of the State Reformatory:

Religious services have been conducted every month regularly, combined with good advices and instructions as to morality in every branch as to behavior and becoming useful members of society. I verily believe that my seed sowed will bear good fruits.

My visits to the Reformatory have always been well received, and I also appreciate the co-operation of the other religious instructors. The gentlemanly behavior of all officers under your command is a particular pleasure to me.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. S. GEISENHEIMER,

Moral Instructor.



A Class-room.

Report of the Principal.

October 31st, 1905.

To the Superintendent:

The most important event during the past school year was the occupation of eight new school-rooms, which event took place at the opening of school in September.

The change from poor accommodations to properly lighted, properly ventilated and well-equipped class-rooms has already added greatly to the interest in school work by the inmates and to the efficiency of the school, as shown in the character of the work done; pupils now being able to hear each other recite, thereby learning much from others' mistakes, which they were unable to do before on account of the acoustic conditions.

The discipline during the past year has been up to the usual high standard.

The studies pursued during the past year are the same as those studied in a combined primary and grammar school, namely, elementary arithmetic, language work, reading, spelling, home geography, primary history, elementary civics and writing in the four lower or primary grades; and business and advanced arithmetic, leading facts in American history, geography, letter writing, business speller, civil government, grammar and writing in the four upper or grammar grades. Facility and accuracy in the fundamentals are insisted upon in all grades. No class is permitted to take up a new subject until they have passed a satisfactory test on the subject to be dropped.

The total enrollment can be seen from the following statement:

Grade.	*No. in Class.*
First,	60
Second,	65
Third,	55
Fourth,	46
Fifth,	33
Sixth,	29
Seventh,	37
Eighth,	31
Typewriting and Shorthand,	19
Total,	375

As can be seen from the above tabulation, the number enrolled in school has increased since last year from 270 to 375 at the present time. As the school is closely graded, a majority of these have been promoted during the past school year, some for one class, others for several classes, according to the ability shown.

Special attention is given to those who cannot read or write, and pupils coming to us without being able to read or write are given double the ordinary amount of schooling, so that in the majority of cases they are taught to read and write well before being paroled, although much more time is required to do the same amount of work in the public schools. As the plain essentials only are taught and no fads, this is rendered possible.

The wisdom of appointing two additional officers as instructors has been demonstrated by the increase in the thoroughness of the work done in those classes which hitherto has been under inmate instruction, which is bound to be indifferent at the best. Several additional instructors would still further raise the standard of the school, which shall be my aim during the coming year.

School closed on the 29th of June, when a programme consisting of the following numbers was rendered:

Address, Hon. Foster M. Vorhees; recitations; mementoes; oration; debate; vocal and instrumental music; magic; farce.

Your co-operation, Mr. Superintendent, the interest of the Board of Commissioners, the loyalty and faithfulness of officers and teachers, have greatly assisted in the advancement of the school.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBT. J. SHEARER,

Principal.



Yard Detail of Inmates During Work Hours.

Report of the Parole Officer.

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1905.

To the Superintendent:

I herewith respectfully submit my report as Parole Officer for the year ending October 31st, 1905.

When inmates are authorized paroled I find them suitable employment and good boarding accommodations, providing they have no home to go to. They are required to open a savings bank account to start with (and I can gladly testify that some of them have a large bank account when they receive their absolute release), and everything possible is done to help them to make themselves good citizens. There is no doubt that the paroled inmate leaves the institution with a firm intention to lead a respectable and upright life, but after a few months recollection of the discipline of the institution wears and the result of this is in some cases disaster. Thus, for a certain class of inmates who are too weak to stand alone, it requires more than a year's detention in the Reformatory to strengthen their weaknesses and restore them to good citizenship, with sufficient will power and self-control to enable them to resist temptation in whatever form it invites them. Then again, it is probable that very few even of those of us who are in closest touch with paroled inmates know the tremendous force with which they sometimes are enticed back to crime. In trying to better the inmates on parole I have changed them from one position to another, from time to time, when I thought for their good, but in a majority of cases they remain at their first employment.

The amount of prejudice against the employment of paroled inmates can only be known by two classes: those who have been in a penal institution and afterward sought employment, and the parole officer whose duty it is to obtain employment, because it is still an unpleasant fact that the great majority of employers will not give such young men work.

I, however, gladly testify to an improved state of public opinion in this regard, and I have been reasonably successful in placing our paroled inmates. There is no difficulty whatever in finding employment for skilled workers at any time of the year, while the demand for farm hands always exceeds the supply. Unskilled laborers are much harder to find employment for. The majority of our paroled inmates are holding good positions and are earning good wages. I have placed bookkeepers, stenographers and typewriters, engineers, firemen, machinists, plumbers, electricians, bricklayers, painters, steam fitters, carpenters, cooks, tailors, shoemakers, laundrymen, farmers and blacksmiths who have learned their trades in the Reformatory at employment throughout the State and they are doing well. It is a well-known fact that if these paroled inmates had not been sent to the Reformatory they would not have had any education or trade at the time of their release.

During the year 211 inmates were admitted to the institution, 177 were placed on parole and 63 have been granted their absolute releases. I have made 879 visits to paroled inmates and have, by advice and encouragement, aided and helped them in the fight they are making to live without the shadow of crime.

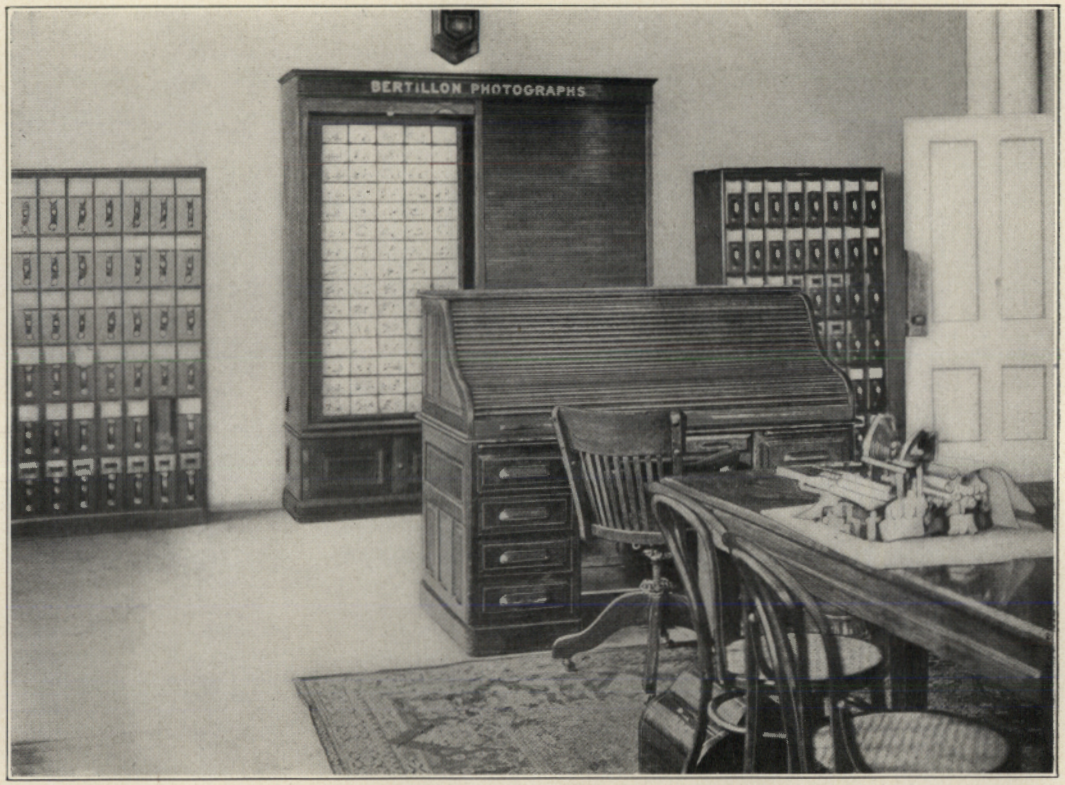
It at times becomes necessary to return a paroled inmate to the Reformatory for violating his parole agreement by drinking, by failure to keep at his work, or by returning to his old habits, or if his associations are bad, and it sometimes happens that an employer or the parent of a paroled inmate requests that his final release shall not be given him at the customary time, but that it be retained until all doubt of his right to it is removed.

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.

Respectfully,

CHAS. S. MOORE,

Parole Officer.



Bertillon Department

Report of Assistant Bertillon Operator.

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1905.

To the Superintendent:

I herewith respectfully submit my report for the year ending October 31st, 1905:

There have been 211 inmates committed to the institution during the past year, all of whom have been photographed, measured and the finger prints taken in accordance with the Bertillon and Henry systems.

We continue to file our cards at Albany, N. Y., also mail to the various cities and towns of our country; receiving in return information which gives us a thorough knowledge of our inmates as well as making our department complete in record.

We have not as yet overcome the loss sustained by the fire of January 13th, 1905, which destroyed a great many of our records, but hope in the near future to regain the position of thoroughness which the department held previous to the conflagration.

In closing allow me to thank the Board of Commissioners, the Superintendent and Mr. Schwartz for the assistance rendered in advancing the work of the department.

Respectfully,

M. J. McADAMS,

Assistant Bertillon Operator.