

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

State Reform School

FOR

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS,

For the Fiscal Year ending October 31st,

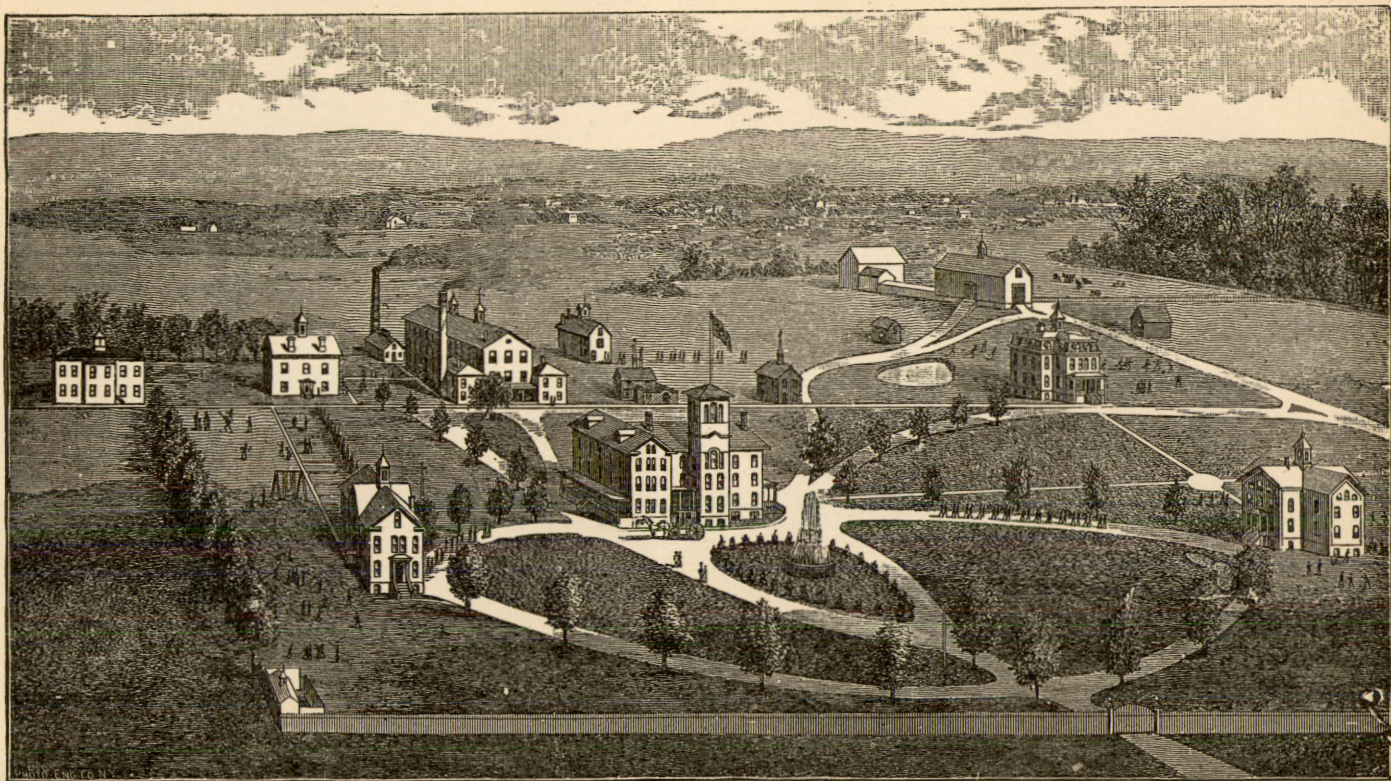
1892.



TRENTON, N. J.:

THE JOHN L. MURPHY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1892.



THE NEW JERSEY STATE REFORM SCHOOL, JAMESBURG, N. J.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR LEON ABBETT.
THE CHANCELLOR, ALEXANDER T. MCGILL, JR.
THE CHIEF JUSTICE, MERCER BEASLEY.

TRUSTEES.

P. J. RYAN	Union.
JAMES M. PARSONS.....	Middlesex.
NATHANIEL S. RUE.....	Monmouth.
MOSES BIGELOW.....	Essex.
JOSEPH WILLS.....	Burlington.
THOMAS R. KENNY.....	Middlesex.

NON-RESIDENT OFFICIALS.

REV. B. S. EVERETT.....	Protestant Chaplain.
REV. J. F. FLANAGAN.....	Catholic Chaplain.
DR. H. D. ZANDT.....	Attending Physician.
COL. D. B. MURPHY.....	Military Instructor.

(3)

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency Leon Abbett, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

The Trustees, in making their annual report of the New Jersey State Reform School, for detail respectfully refer you to the Treasurer's report for information as to its financial condition, and to the statistical tables contained in the Superintendent's report for valuable information relating to boys.

In view of the prevalence during the year of contagious diseases throughout the State, and especially from the sections from which we receive boys, we call attention to the necessity for a building for hospital purposes, where boys can be isolated upon their entrance to the School.

We renew our appeal for an appropriation for a chapel for the accommodation of inmates and employes while attending religious services. This we especially urge in order that we may have the room now used for that purpose for making better accommodations for offices, and where the records of the institution may be provided with a place of safe keeping, as under existing circumstances, should a fire occur, all the records of the institution are liable to be lost.

The erection of a new family building should be begun at an early date. Otherwise the School would be too much overcrowded to successfully perform the work for which it was established.

We must renew our suggestions relating to the section of the law referred to in former reports, viz., Revised Statutes, page 952, paragraph 27, section 3, relating to liability of parents or guardians for maintenance of boys. We honestly believe there are many boys committed to the School whose parents or guardians are able and should be compelled to pay for the maintenance of their children; and we know of no easier way of obtaining such information, or at a better time, than by the committing magistrate at the time of commitment; and we recommend that it be made his duty to send such information with the commitment at the time of sending the boy to the School.

The establishment of an intermediate reformatory as recommended by the Commission appointed for that purpose, and which we have heretofore approved, we again commend and urge as an important

means of reducing crime in our State and in supplementing the work of the institution of which we, the Trustees, have charge, as well as of relieving the overcrowded condition of the State Prison.

We further request and urge that the State officials, and especially the committing magistrates and officers of the courts, more frequently visit the institution and so familiarize themselves with its workings, as the better to know of our efforts and its needs.

The encouragement received from yourself and the people of the State in our efforts to carry out the intentions and purposes for which the School was established is appreciated by us.

NATHANIEL S. RUE,
President.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Moses Bigelow, Treasurer, in account with the New Jersey State Reform School.

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

1891.	<i>Cr.</i>	
Nov. 4.	By payment of due vouchers for October.....	\$3,375 16
Dec. 9.	By payment of due vouchers for November.....	5,764 20
1892.		
Jan. 6.	By payment of due vouchers for December.....	4,985 29
Feb. 3.	By payment of due vouchers for January.....	9,789 59
Mar. 2.	By payment of due vouchers for February.....	7,294 26
Apr. 6.	By payment of due vouchers for March.....	6,121 77
May 4.	By payment of due vouchers for April.....	6,459 40
June 3.	By payment of due vouchers for May.....	3,910 55
July 6.	By payment of due vouchers for June.....	5,633 97
Aug. 3.	By payment of due vouchers for July.....	7,409 29
Sept. 16.	By payment of due vouchers for August.....	5,574 99
Oct. 5.	By payment of due vouchers for September.....	5,024 91
		\$71,343 38
Oct. 18.	Less amounts in above vouchers which belong and should have been charged to Manual Training account, and the items are as follows, viz., for machinery, tools, salaries, flooring and material,	2,273 92
		\$69,069 46
Oct. 31.	By balance unexpended on maintenance.....	142 23
		\$69,211 69
1891.		
	<i>Dr.</i>	
Nov. 1.	Unexpended balance from fiscal year ending October 3 ^d , 1891.....	\$4,220 27
“ 14.	Check from State Treasurer in full of appropriation for maintenance, fourth quarter.....	11,598 75
Dec. 1.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from November sales.....	917 54
“ 31.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from December sales.....	450 87
1892.		
Feb. 1.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from January sales.....	448 08
“ 19.	Check from State Treasurer, in full of appropriation for maintenance, first quarter.....	12,397 12
Mar. 2.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from February sales.....	281 44

STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

Apr.	1.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from March sales.....	\$1,172 44	
"	30.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from April sales,	976 74	
May	18.	Check from State Treasurer, in full of appropriation for maintenance, second quarter.....	12,678 75	
"	31.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from May sales..	2,470 73	
July	5.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from June sales..	1,509 76	
Aug.	1.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from July sales..	2,156 28	
Sept.	5.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from August sales.....	1,812 06	
"	16.	Check from State Treasurer, in full of appropriation for maintenance for third quarter.....	12,833 62	
Oct.	3.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from September sales.....	1,150 90	
"	31.	Balance brought from appropriation of \$10,000 of 1887.....	278 60	
"	31.	Cash deposited by Superintendent from October sales.....	1,857 74	
			<hr/>	\$69,211 69

TEN-THOUSAND-DOLLAR APPROPRIATION OF 1887.

1891.		<i>Dr.</i>		
Nov.	1.	Balance unexpended from fiscal year 1890-91.....		\$727 56
1891.		<i>Cr.</i>		
Dec.	9.	By payment of due vouchers for November.....	\$391 36	
1892.				
Jan.	6.	By payment of due vouchers for December.....	31 25	
Feb.	3.	By payment of due vouchers for January.....	2 75	
Mar.	2.	By payment of due vouchers for February.....	23 60	
Oct.	31.	By balance carried to Maintenance account.....	278 60	
			<hr/>	727 56

APPROPRIATION FOR LIGHTING.

1891.			
Nov.	1.	Balance unexpended from fiscal year 1890-91.....	\$1,747 95

LIBRARY APPROPRIATION.

1891.			
Nov.	1.	Balance unexpended from fiscal year 1890-91.....	\$387 93

APPROPRIATION FOR MANUAL TRAINING.

1891.		<i>Dr.</i>		
Nov.	20.	Check in full of appropriation.....	\$5,000 00	
1892.		<i>Cr.</i>		
Oct.	18.	By vouchers paid from Maintenance chargeable to Manual Training.....	\$2,273 92	
"	31.	By unexpended balance.....	2,726 08	
			<hr/>	5,000 00

STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

SUMMARY OF BALANCES.

Balance to credit of Lighting.....	\$1,747 95	
Balance to credit of Library.....	387 93	
Balance to credit of Manual Training.....	2,726 08	
Balance to credit of Maintenance account.....	142 23	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$5,004 19

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees to examine the accounts of Moses Bigelow, Treasurer, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1892, do certify they have found the same correct and true.

J. M. PARSONS,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE FARM COMMITTEE.

Dr.

To inventory 1891, farm produce.....	\$8,651 41	
To inventory 1891, live stock.....	6,147 41	
To inventory 1891, implements.....	3,383 87	
To inventory, fertilizers.....	136 10	
	\$18,318 79	
To cash paid for labor.....	\$2,262 25	
To cash paid for machinery and tools.....	263 22	
To cash paid for wagons, harness, &c.....	292 74	
To cash paid for live stock.....	241 00	
To cash paid for fertilizers.....	1,543 89	
To cash paid for plants and seeds.....	256 81	
To cash paid for farm improvements.....	49 64	
To cash paid for grain and feed.....	118 05	
	5,027 58	
To profits for fiscal year ending October 31st, 1892.....		1,843 09
		\$25,189 46

Cr.

By cash for live stock sold.....	\$1,224 90
By cash for produce sold.....	1,377 22
By cash value produce consumed.....	4,703 56
By cash value live stock consumed.....	1,182 94
By cash inventory 1892, farm produce.....	7,871 81
By cash inventory 1892, live stock.....	5,509 00
By cash inventory 1892, implements.....	3,270 03
By cash inventory 1892, fertilizer.....	50 00
	\$25,189 46

REPORT OF THE FARM COMMITTEE.

PRODUCTS OF FARM FOR 1891-92.

Wheat.....	1,144	bushels.
Oats.....	410	"
Rye.....	734	"
Corn.....	2,920	"
Buckwheat.....	24	"
Potatoes (white).....	1,668	"
Potatoes (sweet).....	766	"
Beets (cattle).....	520	"
Beets.....	106	"
Turnips.....	142	"
Carrots.....	405	"
Radishes.....	37	"
Beans.....	42	"
Beans (string).....	84	"
Beans (Lima).....	67	"
Peas.....	128	"
Sweet corn (green).....	5,155	"
Cucumbers (pickles).....	17	bushels.
Cucumbers.....	28	"
Asparagus.....	28	"
Lettuce.....	12	"
Spinach.....	6	"
Rhubarb.....	6	"
Parsley.....	170	"
Tomatoes.....	129	"
Onions.....	117	"
Eggplant.....	30	"
Squashes.....	2,318	"
Watermelons.....	2,573	"
Muskmelons.....	3,984	heads.
Cabbage.....	1,680	bunches.
Celery.....	471	bushels.
Apples.....	25	"
Pears.....	12	"
Grapes.....	37	"
Strawberries.....	7½	"
Cherries.....	87	quarts.
Blackberries.....	9	"
Gooseberries.....	68	"
Raspberries.....	16	bushels.
Peaches.....	162	tons.
Hay.....	65	"
Wheat straw.....	11	"
Oat straw.....	25½	"
Rye straw.....	12,260	bundles.
Corn stalks.....		

N. S. RUE,
JOSEPH WILLS,
J. M. PARSONS,
Farm Committee.

GENERAL INVENTORY.

NEW JERSEY STATE REFORM SCHOOL, NOVEMBER 1st, 1892.

Dr.

To general inventory, November 1st, 1891.....	\$71,805 09	
To profit and loss (credit).....	3,301 28	
		\$75,106 37

Cr.

By furniture and household articles.....	\$13,040 17	
By stationery, books, &c.....	1,961 29	
By clothing	7,022 12	
By provisions, stores and supplies.....	8,968 75	
By piping, blacksmith and other tools and machinery.....	9,259 96	
By pumps, engines, boilers, tanks, hose, &c.....	4,453 96	
By live stock.....	5,509 00	
By farm produce.....	7,871 81	
By wagons, carriages, &c.....	2,281 42	
By implements	988 61	
By heating apparatus.....	3,203 60	
By water and sanitary fixtures.....	4,741 57	
By lighting	5,754 11	
By fertilizers	50 00	
		\$75,106 37

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—The following is respectfully submitted as the report of the Superintendent for the year ending October 31st, 1892:

The cares and anxieties of the present always seem more real than those of the past. We do not know that those of the year just closed have been heavier than in former ones.

With small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever and other contagious diseases in various sections from which our boys are received; with the dread lest the cholera should get a footing in our State and be brought in our midst; with the immediate surroundings of the institution scourged with a malignant type of dysentery, and staring us in the face the fact that we have no suitable hospital or building in which we could isolate any patient with a contagious disease, we must have been Stoics not to have been anxious. Yet the same kind Father who has heretofore so tenderly cared for us, watched over us in the midst of these dangers. We had five deaths during the year, not the result of contagious diseases. Four were from cerebral meningitis, one from epilepsy, none of the patients having been long in the School (one of them only a week). During the early fall we had one light case of scarlatina. By vigilant precaution and care we have had no repetition of it.

For hospital use we have three small rooms (all communicating, and two of them can only be entered through the third), in a building in which are housed fifty boys. Not knowing what we might need, we applied to the Quartermaster-General, who forwarded us a large hospital tent, which we fortunately were not obliged to use.

The building originally erected for a hospital, and which is not well adapted for such purpose, we were obliged to take for a family building three years ago. The sum appropriated for the erection of a new family building has not been received, nor has that for the erection of a new chapel. Both of these buildings are immediate needs. Even when the anticipated new family building is erected we will be without a hospital, for we shall still need the building erected for a hospital, and now used as a family building, for the purpose for which we are now using it.

Early in the year we presented a plan for a comparatively inexpensive annex to the said building, to be fitted up for hospital use, to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, Dr. E. M. Hunt, but he discouraged any plan for attaching a hospital to a family building—urged that it be kept separate—and we were forced to defer further movements in that direction. Meanwhile we are without a hospital except the rooms mentioned, and they are very much needed to properly accommodate the boys quartered in that building.

As shown in Table 1, we have received by commitment and return during the year one hundred and sixty-one boys, cared for a total of four hundred and ninety (490), a number exceeded in but few years in the history of the School, and then only at a great disadvantage. Good work cannot be accomplished when we are overcrowded.

Our present apartments will only comfortably accommodate three hundred and fifty boys, and you will notice by table before referred to that we had in the School, October 31st, three hundred and forty-eight (348) boys. To erect and equip a family building, in one year from time of beginning, would necessitate the employment of a large amount of outside skilled labor, thus depriving many of our boys of the opportunity of practicing and perfecting themselves in the trades we have been trying to teach them.

The State has provided for the appointment of Chaplains, to teach the boys their religious duties, one of the first of which is to go to church to join in public worship. The only place we have for assembling for any purpose is so small that we can scarcely crowd our pupils all in at one time, and is so poorly ventilated as to make it very uncomfortable. We strongly advocate instilling into the minds and hearts of the young the habits and associations of church-going, and if only for this reason, we should urge the early erection of the new chapel or church building. But aside from this reason, we are in great need of the room for other purposes which we now use as an assembly-room.

We have, in connection with manual training, introduced brush-drawing and finishing on the State account plan. We work only the smaller boys at drawing. In the finishing-room we work larger boys, making all our own cases. In this department many boys get some idea of the use of tools and machinery. Our purpose is to transfer from this department to those requiring more skill in the use of tools, boys who show themselves worthy of it.

During the extended drought of the past summer, while we did not really suffer, we were considerably inconvenienced for the want of a sufficient supply of water. The water from the springs, which is led into our pumping reservoir, did not entirely fail, but was lessened to such a great extent that we were obliged to discontinue the use of it for any but drinking and cooking purposes, and to pump from our pond for all other domestic uses. Even then we were obliged to exercise the strictest economy in the use of it. While it

is wonderful what an amount of water those few springs furnish, the experience of the past summer teaches us that the time may not be far distant when we shall be compelled to look elsewhere for our main supply of water.

The results of thorough cultivation and liberal fertilizing, which the School farm has received of late years, were well shown in the crops of the past year. Notwithstanding the scarcity of rainfall, most of the crops of the farm yielded well.

Work on the farm, in the gardens, the brick-yard, the different shops, and all the domestic departments of the institution have, as in former years, been performed by the boys, under instructors in the different departments.

Faithful teaching in the schools has been imparted, and with but few exceptions good progress has been made. Among the number we have, there are usually to be found some few who are very slow to receive instruction in letters.

On the sixth of July we celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the School. The attendance at the School upon such an occasion of men prominent in the affairs of our own State; of the veteran Reform School worker, Mr. George E. Howe, Superintendent of the Connecticut Reform School, who was an adviser and helper to the first Trustees in founding the School; the presence of its former Superintendent, Mr. James H. Eastman, now Superintendent of State Institutions in Rhode Island; letters of regret, but encouragement, from its first Superintendent, Rev. Luther H. Sheldon, and the only survivor of the first Board of Trustees; from Hon. John D. Buckelew; from Governor Leon Abbett, and from Justice Edward W. Scudder, who made the address at the opening of the School, together with the stirring addresses of Colonel Morris R. Hamilton and others, all tended to make it a day long to be remembered.

Elsewhere in this report will be found a table showing the growth, year by year, of the population of the institution since its foundation; but of the seed sown, some to bring forth an abundant harvest, other to spring up only to soon wither and die, and other still, scarcely to sprout, no figures or words can tell; that information will remain sealed until the day when each must give an account for the deeds done in the body.

In this connection we wish to again call your attention to what in substance we have pointed out in the past. During the last summer, when our whole country was so exercised for fear Asiatic cholera should enter our sea-ports, and from there spread through the land, what earnest, thorough work was done by the Boards of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors, in their house-to-house visitation in the more thickly inhabited portions of our cities; what cleaning up of holes and corners, and liberal use of disinfectants; and all to prevent or lessen physical ills. From the same quarters there are continually going out, to poison body and soul, moral diseases a thousand times

more dangerous than Asiatic cholera, and how few raise their hands to stay it. From these same quarters come the juveniles who fill to overflowing our reformatories, the criminals who crowd our prisons, the insane, the pauper, and all classes of dependents. Cannot this house-to-house inspection by duly authorized persons be regularly and continuously carried on, making the vile abodes habitable, and lessening the probability of graduates from reformatories being returned to the reformatories, or sent to prisons? Of the number who are returned to reform schools after having been paroled, we believe a very large majority are returned because their homes are not cleanly and lead to vagrancy or crime.

We should recommend that a regular system of sanitary inspection be continued; also, that whenever a minor, male or female, is charged with any offense, that it be the duty of some authorized person to investigate his or her home surroundings, and present all such information to the court; but that such information shall not be made public; that in case the accused is committed to a reformatory, all such information shall accompany the commitment papers. We know of no persons so well qualified for this work (especially the last part mentioned) as the members of the State Charities Aid Society. We believe this would be a valuable aid to charity and society.

A careful perusal of the table under the head of Home Influences and Moral Condition will reveal much that could and should be corrected, yet we venture that not a tithe of the whole is revealed.

We have frequently in the past been informed by parents that they put the boys there themselves; that the Judge told them they (the parents) could take them out after a few months. Even since the change in the law, we have been informed by parents that they did not know the boy would have to remain in the School longer than six months, or a year at the longest, or they should never have sent him.

We are of the same opinion as heretofore expressed by us. If a boy needs the reforming and correctional influences of a reform school, one year is not a sufficient length of time to uproot old habits and vices, and to implant and properly strengthen him in new ones. If a boy does not need such discipline and instruction, he should never be sent to a reform school. We are firmly convinced that there are boys sent to us whose commitments are a wrong and an injustice, inflicted many times by designing parents or guardians, who are properly the ones who should receive reprimands or punishments at the hands of the courts.

We frequently receive visits or letters from parents or relatives inquiring the terms of admission for pupils. Sometimes where a personal visit is made, we have instituted a searching investigation, which developed the information, directly or indirectly, that the child was in the way, or its maintenance a burden at the time, and that

when it was old enough to work and earn its support, and a little more, it would be welcomed.

The most hardened criminal in a prison, or the boy most properly committed to a reformatory, can find some one who would sign and circulate a petition for his release. Very often these are the least deserving ones.

We are frequently besieged with petitions for the release of boys before they have been sufficiently reformed to merit a parole, often before they have been in the School six months. We cannot speak too strongly against this practice, and we heartily advocate your granting no petitions, unless where physical or mental disability is proven, or when the petition is approved by the magistrate who made the commitment.

We can now recall but few cases where petitions have been granted under other conditions that it has not been detrimental to the boy and to the discipline of the institution.

We remember an instance of a boy of ordinarily good judgment, who was convicted of an offense for which he would have been sentenced to a term of not less than five years in State Prison had he been over sixteen years of age, for whose release, soon after his reception here, there was an urgent appeal, signed by many of the prominent officials of the district from which he came. Within the last year one was released in this way, who in forty days was returned, charged with having burned four barns, as he expressed it, "to see the light and the fun." We may be mistaken, but we doubt if after three years of discipline he would have taken such means to furnish fun.

The Legislature of 1890 appropriated the sum of \$100,000 to build a new wing to the State Prison. We believe this sum has not yet been paid. We believe the Commission appointed by Governor Green, to report on the establishment of an Intermediate Reformatory, were justified in their belief, that if the institution recommended by them were built and equipped, the present capacity of the prison would be ample for many years, and that society and the State would be repaid by having returned to it many young men who are now sent to State Prison, who might be saved if sent to a reformatory.

We must, before closing, speak of our finances. For various reasons our expenses have been increased during the past year. Unusually expensive repairs to our steam heating system have had to be made, and others still remain to be done. The roof of the main building and those of some of the other older buildings need a thorough repairing, which will practically amount to taking the old roofs off, and using to replace them such of the old slates as are perfect and finishing with new ones. The Legislature of 1883-84 appropriated the sum of \$4,000 for sanitary improvements and repairs to buildings, and refurnishing. That sum was exhausted several years ago, and since then the maintenance account has been

drawn upon for all repairs, ordinary and extraordinary, as necessity demanded, until now our maintenance appropriation is insufficient, and it will be necessary for you to either ask for a special appropriation to meet these demands; or to ask for an increased amount per capita. In our judgment we should have both, as it has only been by the closest economy that we have been able in the past to make the per capita allowance meet the demands upon it.

In the discharge of my daily duties, I have endeavored to perform them with the best interests of the institution at heart.

I thank you most sincerely for your confidence and assistance, and trust I shall continue to merit both. I am, gentlemen,

Very truly yours,

IRA OTTERSON,

Superintendent.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

IRA OTTERSON.....	Superintendent.
MRS S. E. OTTERSON.....	Matron and Principal of Schools.
GEORGE W. SHINN.....	Visiting Agent.
JOHN F. BABCOCK.....	Printer.
JOHN J. WELSH.....	Bookkeeper.
J. F. WATSON.....	Officer of No. 1 Family—Farm Force.
P. J. McDONALD.....	Officer of No. 2 Family—Plumber.
B. D. POTTER.....	Officer of No. 3 Family—Brush Finishing.
J. V. PROBASCO.....	Officer of No. 4 Family—Poultry and Lawns.
W. W. DAVIS.....	Officer of No. 5 Family—Teacher No. 6 School.
W. E. CONDON.....	Officer of No. 6 Family—Brush Drawing.
T. H. DILLON.....	Officer of No. 7 Family—Farm Force.
J. H. ENRIGHT.....	Extra Officer—Painter.
MRS. J. F. WATSON.....	Teacher No. 1 School.
MRS. M. A. McDONALD.....	Teacher No. 2 School.
MRS. B. D. POTTER.....	Teacher No. 3 School.
MISS H. M. SCHENCK.....	Teacher No. 4 School.
MRS. W. W. DAVIS.....	Teacher No. 5 School.
MISS I. S. THORNALL.....	Teacher No. 7 School.
JOSEPH R. NAYLOR.....	Steward.
MISS M. E. DONAHAY.....	Matron Main Building.
MRS. C. HASKELL.....	Cook.
CHARLES PATTERSON.....	Baker and Band Instructor.
MRS. M. P. SHINN.....	Tailoress.
MRS. C. MacDONALD.....	Mending-Room.
MRS. M. E. SHEMELEY.....	Laundress.
MRS. K. ENRIGHT.....	Boys' Dining-Room, Main Building.
MISS E. THOMAS.....	Boys' Dining-Room, Nos. 5 and 7.
CHRISTOPHER ELLIOTT.....	Farmer.
CHARLES MacDONALD.....	Assistant Engineer.
A. QUACKENBUSH.....	Assistant Engineer.
B. B. DAVIES.....	Carpenter.
CHARLES SODEN.....	Shoemaker.
J. E. JORDAN.....	Blacksmith.
J. GALLAGHER.....	Coachman.
B. C. SUTTON.....	Assistant Officer—Charge of Brickyard.
W. I. C. DAVISON.....	Mason.
JOHN ERRICKSON.....	Watchman.

DAILY ROUTINE.

Rise.....	5.30	A. M.
Breakfast.....	6.15	"
Detail.....	7.00	"
Closest line.....	8.30 till	8.45 "
Recess.....	10.00 till	10.45 "
Recall.....	11.45	"
Dinner.....	12.00	M.
Detail.....	12.45	P. M.
Recall.....	2.00	"
School.....	2.30	"
Recess.....	4.00 till	4.15 "
Officers' supper.....	5.40	"
Schools close and boys pass to supper.....	6.00	"
Devotions.....	7.30	"
Boys retire.....	8.00	"

SUNDAY EXERCISES.

Protestant Sunday Schools and Catholic Mass.....	9.00	A. M.
Reading hour.....	10.30 till	11.30 "
Reading hour.....	1.30 till	2.30 P. M.
Preaching to Protestants, and Catholic Sunday School.....	3.00	"
Reading, singing and devotions.....	6.30 till	7.30 "
Retire.....	7.30	"

STATISTICAL TABLES.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1892.

TABLE No. 1.

Number of boys remaining October 31st, 1892.....	329
Number of boys committed during the year.....	93
Number of boys returned during the year.....	68
	161
Number of boys cared for during the year.....	490
Number of boys discharged (see Table No. 9).....	142
Number of boys remaining October 31st, 1892.....	348
(Of these, 297 were white and 31 were colored).	

TABLE No. 2.

FROM WHENCE, AND IN WHAT MONTH COMMITTED.

COUNTIES.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
Atlantic.....						2		1	1		2		6
Bergen.....						1							1
Burlington.....						2		1					3
Camden.....				1	1	3		2					7
Cumberland.....	2	2					1				4		9
Essex.....			2	1	2		1	2	3			3	14
Hudson.....	2		2		3		2	3		3		1	16
Mercer.....						1			2				3
Monmouth.....			1										1
Morris.....						1			1	1			3
Ocean.....		1											1
Passaic.....	1	4		2		1	3	1		1	1		14
Salem.....				1									1
Somerset.....							1	1					2
Sussex.....									1				1
Union.....	4			1	2		1		2		1		11
Total.....	9	7	5	6	8	11	9	11	10	5	8	4	93

Of these boys, 77 were white and 16 colored.

TABLE No. 3.

FOR WHAT OFFENSES COMMITTED.

Grand larceny.....	5	Truancy.....	1
Petit larceny.....	29	Arson.....	1
Breaking and entering.....	5	Breaking.....	2
Breaking, entering and larceny.....	2	Incorrigibility.....	4
Entering.....	1	Vagrancy and incorrigibility.....	6
Malicious mischief.....	1	Disorderly conduct.....	5
Vagrancy.....	1	Assault and battery.....	2
Care, discipline and instruction.....	25	Breaking with intent.....	1
Larceny and receiving.....	1		
Breaking, entering and escaping jail,	1	Total.....	93

TABLE No. 4.

AGE WHEN COMMITTED.

Eight years.....	1	Fourteen years.....	24
Nine years.....	4	Fifteen years.....	7
Ten years.....	9	Over fifteen, nearly sixteen.....	12
Eleven years.....	8		
Twelve years.....	25	Total.....	93
Thirteen years.....	3		

TABLE No. 5.

HOME INFLUENCE AND MORAL CONDITION.

Parents separated.....	9
Have lost fathers.....	16
Have lost mothers.....	26
Have lost both.....	4
Have intemperate fathers.....	38
Have intemperate mothers.....	17
Have used intoxicants.....	22
Have used tobacco.....	66
Mothers arrested.....	3
Brothers arrested.....	24
Fathers arrested.....	22
Have stepfathers.....	8
Have stepmothers.....	14
Boys arrested once before.....	29
Boys arrested twice before.....	3
Boys arrested three times before.....	1
Boys arrested four times before.....	1
Number of families from which there were two or more brothers in the School October 31st, 1891.....	7
Number of families from which we received from each two or more brothers during the year.....	7
Number of boys received during year having previously had brothers in the School.....	13
Number of half-brothers received during year.....	2
Number of cousins received during year.....	2
Number of boys received during the year who had brothers in the School at time of commitment.....	3
Number of Protestants received.....	51
Number of Catholics.....	37
Never attended church.....	5
Parents never attended church.....	9

TABLE No. 6.

NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN JAIL BEFORE AND AFTER TRIAL.

One day.....	5	Ten to fifteen days.....	12
Two days.....	6	Fifteen to twenty days.....	7
Three days.....	1	Twenty-five to thirty-five days.....	7
Four days.....	2	Thirty-five to fifty days.....	12
Five days.....	4	Fifty to ninety days.....	14
Six days.....	2	Over ninety days.....	1
Seven days.....	6	Not in jail.....	9
Eight days.....	2		
Ten days.....	3	Total.....	93

One boy claimed to have been in jail 122 days previous to trial, and was in jail 23 days after commitment.

One boy was in jail 29 days, and one 33 days after commitment.

TABLE No. 7.

BIRTHPLACE OF BOYS.

New Jersey.....	54	Italy.....	3
Pennsylvania.....	8	Poland.....	2
England.....	2	New York.....	10
Holland.....	1	Switzerland.....	1
Virginia.....	3	Massachusetts.....	1
West Indies.....	1	Not known.....	1
Ireland.....	1		
Germany.....	5	Total.....	93

TABLE No. 8.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.

	Fathers.	Mothers.
New Jersey.....	18	17
New York.....	4	5
Pennsylvania.....	5	4
Ohio.....	1	1
Maryland.....	...	1
West Indies.....	1	1
Virginia.....	6	6
Massachusetts.....	1	1
Holland.....	1	1
Scotland.....	...	1
Germany.....	14	10
England.....	2	5
Ireland.....	4	6
Italy.....	6	4
Poland.....	2	2
France.....	2	3
Sweden.....	1	...
Not known.....	25	25
Total.....	93	93
Whole number in United States.....	35	35
Whole number foreign.....	33	33
Number not known.....	25	25

TABLE No. 9.
DISPOSAL OF BOYS.

Released on their recognizance.....	75
Indentured	39
Escaped	14
Discharged—twenty-one years old.....	7
Died.....	5
Returned to court.....	2
Total.....	142
(Of these boys, 121 were white and 21 colored)	

TABLE No. 10.
SCHOLARSHIP WHEN RECEIVED.

Primer.....	8	No. 1 Copy Book.....	8
First Reader.....	23	No. 2 Copy Book.....	10
Second Reader.....	15	No. 4 Copy Book.....	6
Third Reader.....	16		
Fourth Reader.....	14	Notation.....	17
Never attended School.....	17	Fundamental Rules.....	50
Writing—		Common Fractions.....	8
On Slate.....	35	U. S. Money.....	1

TABLE No. 11.
SCHOOL REPORT.

Number of boys in—	
Fifth Reader.....	24
Fourth Reader.....	99
Third Reader.....	71
Second Reader.....	52
First Reader.....	63
United States History.....	38
Alcohol and Hygiene.....	45
Geography—Comprehensive.....	9
Geography—Elementary.....	148
Geography—Primary with Oral Lessons.....	21
Geography—Map Drawing.....	97
Spelling—Orally and by Dictation.....	248
Spelling—Reed's Word Lessons.....	96
Arithmetic—Percentage and Interest.....	16
Arithmetic—Compound Numbers.....	7
Arithmetic—Common Fractions.....	66
Arithmetic—Decimal Fractions.....	12
Arithmetic—Fundamental Rules.....	183
Arithmetic—Notation and Numeration.....	42
Writing—With Pen and Ink.....	259
Writing—On Slate.....	45

TABLE No. 12.

WORK DONE IN SEWING-ROOM DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1892.

Boys' coats made.....	824
Boys' shirts made.....	810
Boys' freedom suits made.....	66
Articles repaired.....	41,786
Boys' pants made.....	1,219
Boys' overalls.....	297
Other articles made.....	2,873

TABLE No. 13.

WORK DONE IN INSTITUTION LAUNDRY DURING YEAR ENDING NOV. 1ST, 1892.

Washed.....	159,087
Ironed.....	8,424
Mangled.....	37,856

TABLE No. 14.

WORK DONE IN SHOESHOP.

Number of pairs of shoes made.....	987
Number of pairs of shoes repaired.....	2,651

TABLE No. 15.

BRICK-YARD.

BRICK.	
<i>Dr.</i>	
To brick on hand as per inventory, 1891.....	258,000
To brick made during the year.....	240,000
	498,000
<i>Cr.</i>	
By brick sold during the year.....	35,025
By brick used in institution.....	23,650
By loss in burning kiln.....	80,000
By loss in handling.....	11,825
By brick on hand as per inventory, 1892.....	347,500
	498,000
DRAIN TILE.	
<i>Dr.</i>	
To tile on hand as per inventory, 1891.....	11 000
To tile made during the year.....	15,600
	26,600
<i>Cr.</i>	
By tile sold.....	3,572
By tile used in institution.....	3,978
By loss in handling.....	500
By tile on hand as per inventory, 1892.....	18,550
	86,600

VISITING AGENT'S REPORT.

To Trustees of the New Jersey Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—It is my duty and pleasure to report upon the work accomplished in my department during the year ending October 31st, 1892.

In seven years of active service and experience in the general Reform School work, and in this particular branch assigned me, I am yearly more and more impressed with the highly essential and vital importance embodied in it, and am happy to know of, and be able to show some of the many beneficial results by this brief report on an inexhaustible work and subject, which, if ignored, would be throwing away most of the benefits gained for these youth while in this institution. This work I have classed under two heads as found below.

VISITS OF INSPECTION OF HOMES.

One or more of these are made during the boys' stay in the School. Numerous nationalities and conditions of life are met, many homes found degrading in character, to which these minors should not be allowed to return.

VISITING OUTSIDE BOYS.

Diligent effort has been made to reach all outside minors who have been paroled by conditional release or indenture, several times annually, to see they are properly cared for by those having them in charge; and that boys inclined to do right may be encouraged, sustained and assisted in their efforts to sustain and elevate themselves while in their youthful experience they are battling with the world, and those found doing willfully or ignorantly wrong, advised and shown the peril and folly of their way, and efforts made to reclaim them, or, if deemed best, return them to the School for further care, discipline and instruction.

Number of records made in detail of those reached during the year. Their conditions rated and graded as follows:

A 1. (Doing exceedingly well).....	56	} 474. 79 per cent. of the whole.
No. 1. (Doing well).....	418	
No. 2. (Not doing very well).....	108	} 126. 21 per cent. of the whole.
No. 3. (Doing badly).....	18	
<hr/>		
Total records of out boys reached...	600	
Homes visited and inspected.....	112	
<hr/>		
Total number of visits recorded.....	712	

(The 79 per cent. classed as the better grades are found employed, contented and happy, and those under whose charge they are speak in high praise of them.)

VISITS MADE TO BOYS AT THE INSTITUTION BY THEIR RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.

Under my supervision five hundred and five (505) of such visitors have been received and entertained, chiefly on a regular monthly visiting day, an average of forty-two per month.

Allow me to add, that under our legal care and guardianship, there is all the while a much *larger number outside*, on conditional release or indenture, between the ages of nine and twenty-one years, than are at any one time found in the School. This shows the importance to be given to this wide field of labor, the beneficial results of which are shown, and conceded by all concerned or interested in this grand work of reformation. From personal observation, I am pleased to say, boys having an honorable release, found behaving well, are generally met, treated and dealt with as other outside good citizens, assisted and encouraged, as all youth should be, in their efforts to lead moral and respectable lives; and am happy to believe there are but few good people who treat them with undue suspicion, and not giving them the encouragement they may merit.

We acknowledge the help of a Divine hand in directing these efforts, and humbly ask for guidance and assistance in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. SHINN,
Visiting Agent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—In presenting my report to you for the year ending October 31st, 1892, I desire to manifest my pleasure in the physical condition of the boys of the institution, and in our almost entire exemption from the epidemic of dysentery, which was so widespread around us, and so fatal in many cases. We had a few cases, but all were mild and very amenable to treatment.

We had our usual amount of sickness, but nothing of a contagious character, with the exception of one case of scarlatina. By early recognition of the disease and prompt isolation, we prevented others from contracting the disease.

We record five deaths during the year:

Charles Mattson, of No. 5 Family, died January 7th, of epileptic convulsions.

Charles Davenport, of No. 5 Family, died January 8th, of meningitis.

Thomas Lyons, of No. 4 Family, died June 17th, of tubercular meningitis.

Charles Habor, of No. 4 Family, died August 4th, of meningitis.

Samuel Sweetin, of No. 5 Family, died August 22d, of meningitis.

Three of the above boys sustained injuries to their respective heads previous to their being admitted to the School. I mention this as it may stand in causation relation to the disease from which they died.

The sanitary conditions and arrangements, as in the past, are in good order and as perfect as can be made.

The water-supply is generally abundant for drinking and cooking purposes, and as heretofore, pure.

I would again urgently call your attention to the fact that we do need a hospital building. We are continually exposed directly or indirectly to the contagion of various diseases, for the boys are sent here from districts where contagion and infection have their home. It was only by the greatest care that we prevented the spread of the contagion of scarlatina of the case we had, having no other place for

isolation than the former hospital building, most of which is used for a family building.

Thanking you for your kind indorsement and help in my efforts in behalf of the physical welfare of the boys, I am,

Yours respectfully,

H. D. ZANDT, M.D.,

Attending Physician.

CHAPLAINS' REPORTS.

To the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—For another year I have ministered as Chaplain to the Protestant boys of the Reform School. Their attendance and behavior when under my services have been commendable.

The study of the Word of God has been regularly pursued in the Sabbath-school and in all our services. My thanks and those of the boys are extended to you for a supply of Bibles and Testaments, so that I am able to have one in the possession of each boy for his personal use and study.

In all my work, I have had the most hearty co-operation of the officers and teachers, and especially of the Superintendent. Through co-operation, the scripture verses and lessons, as well as the catechism questions, have been well prepared. Saturdays and Sundays I have been regularly at the School, except occasionally on a Sabbath afternoon. My place has been filled by the Rev. A. L. Iszard, pastor of the Methodist Church of Jamesburg.

I have begun the preparation of a catechism especially for the boys of my charge, and have been well pleased with the readiness with which they have committed it to memory. My purpose is to continue this till I shall have gone over the essential doctrines of Christianity.

I meet regularly with the families separately, and then hold many conferences with individual boys. I am thus able to better understand their personal feelings and purposes, and to be more direct and practical in my ministrations.

Two Christian Endeavor Societies have been organized in the School, of boys from Families Nos. 5 and 7. The one, composed of the older boys, meets regularly on Thursday evenings; the other, composed of the smaller boys, meets on Sabbath evenings. My visitations to these societies have convinced me that they are very helpful in their instruction and development of their members in Christian knowledge, devotions and conduct. Mrs. W. W. Davis has special charge of their meetings and makes them both pleasant and profitable for the boys.

A number of boys in the School have manifested a personal interest in religious things, and several who have gone out have shown that it was real by uniting with the church.

Twice during the year I have performed funeral services for boys that died, while regularly I have ministered to the inmates of the hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN S. EVERETT,

Protestant Chaplain.

REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

To the Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—The current of religious life at the institution with which we are mutually connected flows so smoothly as to furnish few incidents for recital in the statement that the Chaplains are called on annually to make.

For the year 1892 I have only to report, as for previous years, that my branch of the work of religious instruction has been regularly prosecuted, and that I have been much encouraged by the kindly co-operation of the Trustees, the Superintendent and other officials of the School, as well as by the attention which the boys generally have given.

There are at present in the institution one hundred and fifty Catholic boys, all of whom, I am glad to report, are in good health. Thirty-seven Catholics have been committed since my last report, and fifty-five have been dismissed. One boy, Thomas Lyons, died on June 17th last.

In my report for 1891 I alluded to the expected visit of Right Rev. Bishop O'Farrell to administer the sacrament of confirmation, but his pressure of business in other parts of the diocese up to the present has necessitated postponement of the ceremony.

I have good reason to hope, however, that the Bishop will be among us before the close of the present year, and upon his arrival forty boys will be ready for confirmation.

Frequent visitations by the Bishop are not so necessary now, under the three-year commitment rule, as formerly, when the inmates were held only for a year. If they were not confirmed during the year, that opportunity was lost, and another might not present itself soon, or, if presented, they might fail to avail themselves of it. My regular visits to the School have been on Saturdays, for confessions, and twice on Sundays, for the celebration of the holy mass and preaching in the morning, and for catechism class in the afternoon.

Throughout the year the boys under my care have shown a spirit of docility that has been gratifying, and the discipline of the School has been successfully maintained.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH F. FLANAGAN,

Catholic Chaplain.

COMMITMENT AND RELEASE OF BOYS.

(First boy received July 6th, 1867.)

	Boys Committed.	Released.
1867.....	26	0
1868.....	39	2
1869.....	35	25
1870.....	50	41
1871.....	61	60
1872.....	93	69
1873.....	115	69
1874.....	138	114
1875.....	90	82
1876.....	98	76
1877.....	111	78
1878.....	124	94
1879.....	103	110
1880.....	126	138
1881.....	98	90
1882.....	153	97
1883.....	151	143
1884.....	109	156
1885.....	143	150
1886.....	159	147
1887.....	153	172
1888.....	155	126
1889.....	196	122
1890.....	163	189
1891.....	202	219
1892.....	161	142

Whole number committed to date..... 2,404

Whole number released..... 2,009

Number who have died in the School..... 47

Whole number remaining October 31st, 1892..... 348

New Jersey State Library