

FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY

Document No. 19.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW JERSEY
State Reform School
FOR
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1887.

New Jersey State Library



Document No. 13

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1911

New Jersey State Library



TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency Robert S. Green, Governor of the State of New Jersey :

The Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School for Juvenile Delinquents in presenting this their twenty-third annual report, are not, nor can they be unaware of the accountability to which they will be held for the proper care and management of the children committed to the School.

The basis of their admission is crime, the object of the institution is reform. They are received only by judicial authority.

The report of the Treasurer shows the disposition made of the money received from the State; that of the Superintendent gives statistics relative to the inmates, and also of the industrial and educational departments of the institution.

The responsibilities of those charged with the management of the institution will be realized when consideration is given to the fact that four hundred and forty-one (441) boys have during the year found a home within its portals, and coming as they do from scenes of wretchedness and crime, and from criminal courts and county jails, we feel that we must again call your attention to the following paragraph in the report of 1886 :

“The evil of keeping boys a long time in prison with adult criminals before sending them to the Reform School has manifested itself in many ways. We therefore suggest that some law be passed by which a boy under sixteen years of age, when arrested, be quickly tried, and if, in the judgment of the committing magistrate, he is considered a fit subject for the Reform School, he be sent here before he has an opportunity to learn the vices that even a short confinement with older criminals in a common jail is sure to furnish. Nor in any case should children under sixteen be confined with others in the same cell before trial.”

The discipline of the School is kind, though firm, and punishment inflicted only as subordination to the rules and requirements of the School properly demands. Considering the difference in age, character and disposition of the inmates, it is not easy to establish set

rules, and therefore much must depend upon the Superintendent and officers.

The Trustees do congratulate themselves and the people of the State in having an excellent corps of officers and teachers, whom they believe to be faithful and efficient in the discharge of all the duties devolving upon them.

The family system has produced excellent results, as by it the State provides its wards with a home for their reformation rather than a work-house, or a place for punishment.

In 1885 we called attention to the necessity of a library, and again repeat that "the School is greatly in need of a library, as well for the use of the teachers as pupils. Books properly selected would be of inestimable aid in directing and improving the mind, especially works of history and biography. Without proper direction the attention of the pupils is rather given as to how soon they may be permitted to leave the institution and return to what they call perfect freedom, even among the most wretched surroundings." With the means at our disposal we have provided for the instruction of the boys as far as possible in the mechanical arts, and we hope in our next report to be able to say that much progress has been made in this direction.

The Legislature elected in 1885 gave the institution an appropriation of five thousand dollars, to be used for the purpose of lighting the buildings and grounds of the institution with gas. The Trustees reported last year "that after investigation, and in view of the fact that the buildings are widely separated, the kind of gas likely to give satisfaction was coal gas of standard quality. They found, after procuring the opinion of an eminent engineer as to the size of the works necessary, that the entire appropriation would be consumed in procuring a suitable retort and holder, and they would be without funds to provide buildings and tank holders, as well as the necessary mains and fixtures for the different buildings. They deemed it proper, therefore, to postpone action on this matter, and present the facts to the Legislature. The additional sum required for the purpose named is five thousand dollars, and they respectfully request that that sum be appropriated to their use by the Legislature in their coming session.

"In view of the widely separated location of the different buildings, the large extent of ground which they cover, and the desirability of having the grounds lighted at night, the question has arisen as to whether the electric light is not more suitable than gas for the purpose. The Trustees suggest that it might be desirable for them to have authority to put in electric light in the place of gas, if, after further investigation, such change should be deemed advisable." We have continued our investigations, and as yet have learned nothing since our last report to cause us to change our views, and we again repeat our request for the additional appropriation, and for the

authority to light the buildings and grounds in such manner as seems to us best.

The health of the boys has been remarkably good during the past year. There has been but little sickness of any kind, even of such diseases as are usual to children. Three of the number have died during the year; still there was nothing, as the Physician's and Superintendent's reports show, that could be attributed to any want of care or unhealthy surroundings of the premises. The sanitary improvements mentioned in last year's report have received our attention, and much work has been done in that direction; the remainder will be accomplished during the coming year under the advice of a competent sanitary engineer.

The farm has produced abundantly of the different crops cultivated, for detail of which we would refer you to the report of the Farm Committee.

In our last report we mentioned that we proposed grading our schools. This we have done, but are not prepared to say that we think it an improvement, taken altogether, over the former system.

The Board of Trustees are not unmindful of the great responsibilities resting on them, the reformation of the boys committed to their care, but with your aid, and that of the Legislature, in the future as in the past, and the guidance of our Divine Maker, we hope and trust to accomplish much towards reclaiming and making them useful citizens to the State and a blessing to their friends.

The Trustees would respectfully recommend that the suggestion in the Superintendent's report as to police authority being given to officers of the School be granted in such a way, and under such restrictions, as you may deem best. As the power is to be used only for the needs of the school, it can in no way interfere with any police organization, and it would seem to us that the suggestion as to our having the co-operation of municipal boards of police is also good. The idea upon which the institution was founded was to make good citizens of the boys committed to its care. It would seem to us that it should receive the assistance of all good citizens, and of the officers of the law in particular.

Since our last annual report a late member of the Board, the Hon. Nathan T. Stratton, has departed this life. No more fitting mention of his useful life can be made than to report the obituary record made at the time of his decease, and spread upon the minutes of the Board.

"WHEREAS, In the death of Mr. Nathan T. Stratton on the 9th day of March last, this Board has lost an honored member, who has been identified with the School from its beginning; it is

Resolved, That this Board place upon its minutes its appreciation of the long and faithful service which Mr. Stratton has rendered to the School and to the State. His interest in the work was constant, and until his last illness prevented his regular attendance at the meetings

of the Board, the School was greatly benefited by his long experience and judgment. His loss is keenly felt as a personal matter by his associates in the Board, with whom his relations were always of the pleasantest kind."

The Trustees, before closing their report, desire to express a hope that the Board of Control, and the members of the Legislature, will visit the School before the close of the present session of the Legislature, and thus be able to judge for themselves as to the desirability of building an intermediate prison, or discipline building, as suggested by the Superintendent, and appreciate more fully the nature and extent of the good work performed in this, "one of the most important institutions of the State."

NATHANIEL S. RUE,

President.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*Treasurer's Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ending October 31st,
1887. Franklin Murphy, Treasurer, in account with the New
Jersey State Reform School.*

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To balance of cash on hand November 1st, 1886.....		\$2,214 79
To Superintendent's cash receipts for November, 1886.....	\$71 65	
To cash received on account of appropriation for quarter ending December 31st.....	5,000 00	
To Superintendent's cash receipts for December, 1886.....	397 63	
To Superintendent's cash receipts for January, 1887.....	394 22	
To cash received, balance of appropriation for quarter ending December 31st, 1886.....	6,176 50	
To cash received in full of appropriation for quarter ending March 31st, 1887.....	10,901 62	
To Superintendent's cash receipts for February, 1887.....	430 66	
To Superintendent's cash receipts for March, 1887.....	319 83	
To Superintendent's cash receipts for April, 1887.....	425 52	
To cash received on account of appropriation for quarter end- ing June 30th.....	5,000 00	
To Superintendent's cash receipts for May.....	877 99	
To Superintendent's cash receipts for June.....	842 95	
To cash received, balance of appropriation for quarter ending June 30th.....	5,602 87	
To Superintendent's cash receipts for July.....	388 76	
To cash received on account of appropriation for quarter end- ing September 30th.....	5,000 00	
To Superintendent's cash receipts for August.....	447 55	
To balance unexpended from \$4,000 appropriation account.....	1 95	
To Superintendent's cash receipts for September.....	608 92	
To cash, balance of appropriation for quarter ending September 30th, 1887.....	5,175 00	
To Superintendent's cash receipts for October.....	366 50	
	48,430 12	
		\$50,644 91

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

Cr.

By amount paid for salaries, labor and material, medical attendance, &c, as per approved October vouchers.....	\$4,612 86
By amount paid as above as per approved November vouchers,	2,180 14
By amount paid as above as per approved December vouchers,	3,333 95
By amount paid as above as per approved January vouchers...	3,356 60
By amount paid as above as per approved February vouchers..	1,844 66

(9)

STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

By amount paid as above as per approved March vouchers.....	\$3,732 29	
By amount paid as above as per approved April vouchers.....	4,442 87	
By amount paid as above as per approved May vouchers.....	3,482 67	
By amount paid as above as per approved June vouchers.....	4,813 76	
By amount paid as above as per approved July vouchers.....	2,833 15	
By amount paid as above as per approved August vouchers.....	4,894 72	
By amount paid as above as per approved September vouchers,	4,641 93	
By balance in excess of \$5,000 water appropriation.....	343 81	
By vouchers paid on account of shirt manufactory.....	4,243 13	
		<u>\$48,556 54</u>
By balance cash on hand November 1st, 1877.....		2,088 37
		<u>\$50,644 91</u>

TEN-THOUSAND-DOLLAR APPROPRIATION OF 1887.

Dr.

To cash received on account, May 24th.....	\$5,000 00	
		<u>\$5,000 00</u>

TEN-THOUSAND-DOLLAR APPROPRIATION OF 1887.

Cr.

By amount paid for salaries, labor and material as per approved		
June vouchers.....	\$929 41	
By amount paid as per July vouchers.....	167 04	
		<u>\$1,096 45</u>
By balance cash on hand November 1st, 1887.....		3,903 55
		<u>\$5,000 00</u>

FOUR-THOUSAND-DOLLAR APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To balance cash on hand from fiscal year ending October 31st,		
1886.....	\$198 95	
		<u>\$198 95</u>

FOUR-THOUSAND-DOLLAR APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

Cr.

By amount paid for material and labor as per approved Decem-		
ber vouchers.....	\$29 55	
By amount paid as per approved January vouchers.....	1 95	
By amount paid as per approved February vouchers.....	152 25	
By amount paid as per approved May vouchers.....	13 25	
		<u>\$197 00</u>
By balance transferred to maintenance account.....		1 95
		<u>\$198 95</u>

FIVE-THOUSAND-DOLLAR WATER APPROPRIATION.

Dr.

To cash received in full of appropriation November 28th, 1886,	\$5,000 00	
		<u>\$5,000 00</u>
To balance charged to maintenance account.....		343 81
		<u>\$5,343 81</u>

FIVE-THOUSAND-DOLLAR WATER APPROPRIATION.

Cr.

By amount paid for labor and material as per approved September vouchers.....	\$206 60	
By amount paid as per approved October vouchers.....	479 10	
By amount paid as per approved November vouchers.....	117 09	
By amount paid as per approved December vouchers.....	565 69	
By amount paid as per approved January vouchers.....	912 01	
By amount paid as per approved February vouchers.....	163 81	
By amount paid as per approved March vouchers.....	849 93	
By amount paid as per approved April vouchers.....	697 31	
By amount paid as per approved June vouchers.....	1,352 27	
		<hr/> \$5,343 81

The undersigned, Chairman of the Auditing Committee for that purpose, has examined the foregoing accounts of Franklin Murphy, Treasurer, and compared the vouchers and footings of the several items forming the same, and found them correct.

PATRICK FARRELLY,

Chairman Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE FARM COMMITTEE.

Dr.

To inventory 1886, farm produce.....	\$5,959 37	
To inventory 1886, live stock.....	4,384 60	
To inventory 1886, implements.....	3,216 41	
To inventory 1886, fertilizers.....	220 00	
	\$13,780 38	
To cash paid for labor.....	\$1,588 18	
To cash paid for machinery and tools.....	702 62	
To cash paid for wagons, harness, &c.....	307 01	
To cash paid for live stock.....	272 00	
To cash paid for grain and feed.....	18 84	
To cash paid for fertilizers.....	976 40	
To cash paid for plants and seeds.....	457 07	
To cash paid for farm improvements.....	71 41	
To cash paid for farm products.....	43 21	
To cash paid for incidentals.....	14 33	
	4,451 07	
To profits for fiscal year ending October 31st, 1887.....		4,162 92
		\$22,394 37

Cr.

By cash for live stock sold.....	\$691 41
By cash for farm produce.....	1,002 55
By cash value of farm produce consumed during fiscal year.....	4,640 11
By cash value of live stock consumed during the year.....	699 98
By cash inventory 1887, farm produce.....	7,813 10
By cash inventory 1887, live stock.....	4,028 69
By cash inventory 1887, implements.....	3,298 53
By cash inventory 1887, fertilizers.....	220 00
	\$22,394 37

REPORT OF THE FARM COMMITTEE.

PRODUCTS OF FARM FOR 1886-7.

Wheat.....	715	bushels.
Oats.....	475	"
Sweet Potatoes	696	"
Cattle Beets.....	210	"
Onions.....	139	"
Peas.....	130	"
Turnips.....	558	"
Parsnips.....	7	"
Radishes.....	15	"
Seed Peas.....	2	"
Pumpkins.....	1165	"
Parsley.....	18	bunches.
Pickle Cucumbers.....	200	quarts.
Apples.....	793	bushels.
Peaches	58	"
Raspberries.....	128	quarts.
Strawberries.....	992	"
Muskmelons	1765	"
Hay.....	151	tons.
Rye Straw.....	27	"
Corn Stalks.....	13350	bunches.
Rye.....	470	bushels.
Corn.....	3290	"
White Potatoes	2012	"
Beets.....	88	"
Tomatoes.....	105	"
Beans.....	129	"
Carrots.....	114	"
Asparagus.....	18	"
Lettuce.....	81	"
Heads of Cabbage.....	5933	"
Celery.....	2716	bunches.
Cucumbers.....	1788	"
Green Onions.....	25	bushels.
Pears.....	8	"
Blackberries.....	128	quarts.
Currants.....	112	"
Watermelons.....	1015	"
Eggs.....	121	dozen.
Oat Straw.....	14	tons.
Wheat Straw.....	20	"
Milk.....	91143	pounds.

The Farm Committee submit the above report of the operations of the farm for the past year.

NATHANIEL S. RUE,
FRANKLIN MURPHY,
Committee.

GENERAL INVENTORY.

NEW JERSEY REFORM SCHOOL, NOVEMBER, 1ST, 1887.

Dr.

To general inventory November 1st, 1886.....	\$46,153 89	
To profit and loss credit.....	790 01	
		\$46,943 90

Cr.

By furniture and household articles.....	\$9,934 04	
By books and stationery.....	1,181 83	
By clothing.....	5,643 11	
By provision, stores and supplies.....	3,263 27	
By piping, blacksmith and other tools, &c.....	1,287 03	
By pumps, engine, boilers and tanks.....	4,123 00	
By brick-yard.....	1,269 00	
By shirt factory.....	4,882 30	
By farm produce.....	7,813 10	
By live stock.....	4,028 69	
By implements.....	3,298 53	
By fertilizer.....	220 00	
		\$46,943 90

(15)

able abodes where cleanliness would be out of keeping, where work is only performed after all other means fail in providing means of getting liquor, or food (I intentionally place food as second), and where every association is to degrade? I do not intend to convey the impression that all boys going out, go to such homes, nor do all of the boys sent out have to be returned.

Surely any one who is interested in reclaiming the wayward or fallen could but be impressed with the necessity of reforming the homes of those who contribute so large a majority to the penal reformatory or charitable institutions, did they but spend a few days in visiting this class of people in their homes, in any of our large cities. Next to the miserable home, but still lower down, is that agent of the devil, the saloon. Just visit the poorer quarters of Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark or any city of considerable size in our State, and note how much more numerous are the saloons than the bakery or grocery, and without doubt, should you investigate, you would find that as much, or more, money was spent in each of these saloons than in the bakeries or groceries, and the percentage of profits is such as no one would be willing to allow a provision or coal dealer to charge: then go into the surrounding homes and see how many of each family contribute to the support of the saloons that which, if spent in provisions or clothing, would make home comfortable; then, too, inquire how much time is lost (where they pretend to work) by the effects of drink; then follow, if you please, and inquire how large a percentage of the inhabitants of these localities are criminals, and we are sure all good citizens would unite with us in recommending that a reform be made in these homes, and perhaps some way devised to further that cause. Leaving this subject, we would like to present another to which we have given much thought, viz., the need of a reformatory for delinquents of an older age than can be admitted to such as this, those over sixteen years of age and under twenty-five (we would even recommend going a little farther), who are convicted of their first offence; under the present statutes any boy over sixteen years of age who is convicted for any offense must be sentenced to jail or State Prison the same as the most hardened offender, difference only in length of sentence, and once sentenced to such a place the chances of his being returned are, we feel, very great, while the opportunities for his becoming reformed are very limited. We admit that there are well-conducted prisons in our State, in so far as they can be well conducted under the present system, but what facilities can be afforded for reformation in a place where criminals of all grades are classed together, and where, except the allowance of time for good conduct, there is no incentive for trying to lead better lives? We notice in every report of the Keeper of our State Prison that he reports the prison in a crowded condition. Removing the class of which we speak (and providing a separate prison for the female convicts) would do away with this serious difficulty, and we believe the cost of pro-

viding separate institutions and maintaining them would exceed but little what it would cost to increase the accommodations at the State Prison, and the effects would be far better both upon those taken elsewhere and those still retained there. Besides this class there are frequently boys committed to this School who are totally unfit to be classed with the other boys because of their evil propensities, and their already deeply-perverted natures. If such boys who may sneer at the mild rules of this institution, adopted for a class generally more easily governed, are finally pronounced incorrigible, the Superintendent is authorized by the law to indorse on his papers to that effect and return him to the court sending him here, when sentence may be passed upon him for the crime or crimes for which he was committed to the School. We have known of instances where this has been done and in less than thirty days the offender has been set at liberty and laughs at the idea of a Reform School for such as he, and takes the first opportunity to inform the boys in the School of how he has "beaten the Reform School." There are also among the boys who are returned, those who have become more deeply dyed in guilt while out than they were before coming here the first time, and their influence is very bad on other boys, and it is from among this class largely that we have to report our escaped boys, and for these reasons would most earnestly urge that there be a separate institution for the class of offenders mentioned, where the rules could and should be more strict than is needed in a school of the character and for the purpose for which this was intended. There is room enough and a suitable site for such an institution on this farm now owned by the State, and we would recommend that it be placed here in connection with this one, under the one Board of Trustees.

This would be no new experiment, for New York already has such a reformatory at Elmira, than which she has no reason to be more proud of any of her institutions.

The Visiting Agent's records show a total of five hundred and forty-three visits made during the year to boys who were out of the school, and were still under our control, and of this number seventy-eight per cent. were doing well, twenty per cent. of the whole number very well, against twenty-two per cent. of the whole number who were not doing well, and those doing badly, and it is from among the latter number that the returned boys are gathered. From these statistics, and from the many encouraging reports we are constantly receiving, we are encouraged to believe we are doing good to a large majority of the boys committed to our care (four hundred and forty-one in all during the year).

We are fully impressed with the responsibility of the charge, and feel the need of all the help we can get, from your Honorable Board, from those associated with us, from a sympathizing public, and, above all, from our Heavenly Father, without whose help all else must fail. We consider the prime object for which the school was established,

and for which an appreciative public gives it support, is the reformation of those committed to its care, and with that end in view every other object is counted but secondary.

The table of brick-yard will tell what was accomplished there by the boys' labor, under the direction of one man. All the labor of the farm was performed by boys under the leadership of the farmer, with part of the time one and part of the time two assistants.

The gardens produced an abundance of fruits and vegetables, and work there was done by one man with a force of the small boys. Besides these branches we have continued to work boys in the shops at carpentry and wheelwrighting, blacksmithing, house and carriage, and general painting, making and repairing their shoes, making and repairing all their clothing, and doing all other institution sewing. With the steam and water pipe fitter, the plumber, firing in the boiler-rooms, running the stationary engine and tending mason, baking and cooking, besides the domestic work in the different buildings.

Besides those working in these departments, we have worked from seventy to eighty at shirt-making, and this still leaves a class too small for any regular profitable employment.

In speaking of the shirt manufacturing I am sorry not to be able to make a better showing financially for the year, but various hindrances have prevented our doing otherwise. At one time part of the ceiling fell and work was suspended while it was being repaired. At another time one of our steam boilers gave out and we were obliged to shut down about three weeks for repairs on it. Then, owing to a depression in the shirt trade, and some changes being made, we had to slacken work and finally stop operation for a considerable length of time, but as we deem such work, in an institution of this character, primarily a factor for the reformation of boys, and secondarily as a source of income, our regret has been that the irregularity of the work caused the boys to lightly consider the necessity of regular work, but we endeavored to make up for the deficiency by taking all the boys out on the farm when we could do so, and by so doing we have been able to keep every boy at work who was able to do work of any kind.

In our routine we have arranged the hours for labor as follows: Labor 7 to 11:45 A. M. and 12:45 till 2 P. M. This applies to all departments. School session from 2:30 till 6 P. M., with a recess in middle of session; hours for rising, meals, &c., remaining as before.

The subject of grading our schools has long been urged upon us, and after due consideration, in March last you directed me to grade them according to a system adopted by your Board. The schools were divided into five grades, not, however, grading the families. This would be impossible, as there are many of the quite small boys in the second grade, and indeed some even in the first grade, while there are boys who are among the largest in the School who should

go in the lowest, or primary grade, and some of them would always remain there.

To grade the families, then, according to the school standing would be morally ruinous. Under the grading system, as we have tried it, the unity of the family, and the pride in the family, and interest in, and in many instances affection for the teacher under the family system, is divided, and more or less of the family influences is lost.

Military drill was introduced and a competent drillmaster engaged, who gives two lessons each month in military maneuvers. The boys have shown progress in this matter, and when on review or dress parade, or in battalion movements, have shown such promptness in the execution of orders given as to receive the commendation of those well versed in military matters. Our brass band, composed mainly of boys of the institution, with a few officers, has made great progress in music. At this time we have twenty-three pieces. Six of the number are played by officers or employes (and of these six one is the leader and instructor, who is an officer of the school), the rest are played by boys, and their music is such as to have been frequently sought after in gatherings in the surrounding country and villages, and we have frequently allowed them to go out to play at church or Sunday school gatherings, and their services have been sought at times when it was impossible to allow them to go. We can but feel that boys who can be taught military movements, and to play musical instruments, can be taught honestly to earn their living.

The health of the boys has been remarkably good during the entire year. We have had very little sickness of any kind. One boy died of inflammatory rheumatism which affected his heart, and one who was received Monday was taken ill the following Saturday with inflammation of the brain, caused, as was supposed, by a fall or blow upon the head previous to his coming to the School.

One source of great satisfaction is our supply of pure drinking-water. The following quotation is from a letter from Messrs. Austen & Wilbur accompanying their certificate of analysis: "There is nothing in the result shown in the accompanying report to render the water objectionable for drinking purposes." There is no doubt that the uniform good health of the boys is largely owing to the pure water, pure air, wholesome food well cooked, and regular hours for meals, and recreation, and sleep.

The visible improvements made during the year have been the following: The erection of a water tower twelve feet in diameter by seventy-five high, made of boiler plate iron; the building of an extension sixteen by thirty-eight feet on the south side of the boiler-house, and putting in it one new duplex compound condensing pump, and our old pump, after the same had been thoroughly rebuilt and made practically as good as new; the laying of a new eight-inch cast iron suction pipe from pump to reservoir, and from pump to tower; laying a six-inch cast iron pipe from fire-pumps to barns, with a branch

to the rear of, and between Nos. 4 and 5 family buildings, and putting in four fire hydrants in connection with the same, to protect barns and family buildings mentioned; this required six hundred and fifty feet of pipe. On the north side of the boiler-house we have erected a coal shed, or house, one hundred feet long by thirty-eight wide and twelve feet high, and having a capacity for stowing over eight hundred tons of coal (our object in making it so large was that we might take advantage of the market and buy our coal in the summer, and cart it when the roads were good rather than have to do so when the roads were bad, and weather stormy, as we have heretofore done). Unfortunately, owing to the coal strikes, we have not been able to get it filled, although we have orders in which will be filled as soon as operations begin. We consider the advantage of this improvement to be very great, and we can now protect our coal from the weather, whereas it was formerly exposed to all the storms, and consequently to loss.

The roof of the boiler-house (which was of tin) was entirely eaten away by rust caused by escaping steam; a new slate roof was put on in the most substantial manner. Boiler No. 1 sprung a bad leak in the fire-box, which fortunately was discovered before more serious damage was done, and the boiler had practically to be rebuilt, at as great a cost as to get a new one, but it is now practically as good as new; besides this we have put in one new steel-shell boiler.

In the brick-yard we have built a new stationary kiln for burning tile and bricks; have removed the old carriage-house to a position more convenient to the stables, and where we can reach it with a line of hose from either of two fire hydrants in case of a fire there. The second story is fitted up for painting wagons, carriages and farm implements, and on the south side we have added a shed to house two wagons not otherwise provided for, and the removal of the building has given us an opportunity to enlarge and improve No. 7 family play grounds (which improvement was much needed), and will also remove an obstruction to our base-ball grounds and parade grounds.

The hay scales, which were old when purchased some years ago, broke down last winter, and were rendered useless. We have replaced them with one of Fairbanks' standard scales, which is now in a position convenient for weighing anything bought or sold. The erection of these improvements, together with some sanitary changes and improvements and repairs in some departments, have, with the ordinary and daily routine of institution work, together with inquiries into and plans for our new mechanical school, which we hope soon to have in operation, fully occupied our time.

The usual holidays were duly celebrated and fully enjoyed. On the sixth of July, when we celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the School, such warm appreciation was expressed for the work done in the School in past years, encouragement for us in our

work in the present, and such sound advice for the future, that our hearts were cheered and strengthened for the work we have to do.

Following it, in August, we, as in years past, took the whole School on an excursion for a day at the seaside. It has always been a happy day to the boys, and this was no exception.

Chapel services have been continued on the same plan as in the past three years, a full and detailed account of which was given in last year's report, and there has not been a service omitted during the year. We have been assisted in these services by the same kind friends as before, to whose numbers were added a few new ones. Editors and publishers of State papers who in the past have so kindly contributed their papers for our use, have through the year continued their kindness, and through you we wish to express to clergy and editors our appreciation.

There is one matter we desire to bring to your attention, that is, the need of police power to those connected with penal or reformatory institutions. It would seem to us that the Board of Control or the head of every State institution should have the power to deputize any necessary number of his employes to act as State detectives for the purpose of the institution, and that they should have the support of, and co-operation of municipal police in the discharge of their duties. We have often felt the need of such power, and are aware that those of other institutions have as well.

In presenting this report, and in the daily routine of duty, we feel our weakness to properly perform the responsibilities of our office, but we have endeavored in all respects to perform our duties conscientiously toward the State, toward yourselves, and those committed to our care.

We acknowledge with gratitude your kindness in the past, and with pride and appreciation acknowledge the valuable services of those here associated with us in the work, and to whom we are willing to accord a fair share of the success of our efforts, and hope in the future to continue to merit your kindness, their help, and God's richest blessing on us and on the School.

Respectfully submitted, your obedient servant,

IRA OTTERSON,
Superintendent.

TABLE OF STATISTICS

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1886 AND 1887.

TABLE No. 1.

Number of boys remaining October 31st, 1886.....	288
Number of boys committed.....	90
Number of boys returned.....	63
	153
Number of boys cared for during the year.....	441
Number of boys discharged and absent on leave.....	172
	269

TABLE No. 2.

COUNTIES.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
Atlantic												2	2
Bergen													
Burlington								1	1	2			4
Camden				1				1	1				3
Cape May													
Cumberland.....			1										1
Essex.....	2		1			5	3	5	2		1		19
Gloucester.....											2		2
Hudson	1	1	1				2	1	10		3	1	20
Hunterdon													
Mercer		1			2			2			2		7
Middlesex										1	1	1	3
Monmouth.....		2			2		1	1			2	2	10
Morris										1		1	2
Ocean		1											1
Passaic.....		2		2			1			1	2	1	9
Salem													
Somerset													
Sussex													
Union.....			2			1					1		4
Warren	1			1						1			3
Total	4	7	5	4	4	6	7	11	14	6	14	8	90

TABLE No. 3.

FOR WHAT OFFENCES COMMITTED.

Grand larceny.....	4	Incorrigibility.....	9
Petit larceny.....	33	Vagrancy and incorrigibility.....	12
Breaking and entering.....	4	Disorderly conduct.....	9
Entering and larceny.....	7	Malicious mischief.....	5
Breaking, entering and larceny.....	2	Unlawfully taking a horse.....	1
Forgery and grand larceny.....	1		
Indecent assault.....	1	Total.....	90
Assault and battery.....	2		

TABLE No. 4.

AGE WHEN COMMITTED.

Eight years.....	2	Fourteen years.....	13
Nine years.....	4	Fifteen years.....	20
Ten years.....	12	Not known.....	1
Eleven years.....	12		
Twelve years.....	12	Total.....	90
Thirteen years.....	14		

TABLE No. 5.

MORAL CONDITION.

Have lost father.....	24	Have used intoxicants.....	12
Have lost mother.....	15	Have used tobacco.....	54
Have lost both.....	10	Previously arrested.....	30
Have stepfather.....	7	Fathers been arrested.....	13
Have stepmother.....	8	Mothers been arrested.....	10
Have intemperate fathers.....	32	Other members of family arrested...	21
Have intemperate mothers.....	15		

TABLE No. 6.

NUMBER OF DAYS BOYS HAVE SPENT IN JAIL BEFORE AND AFTER TRIAL.

One.....	1	Twenty one.....	1
Two.....	1	Twenty-two.....	1
Three.....	1	Twenty-three.....	2
Four.....	1	Twenty-five.....	1
Five.....	5	Twenty-six.....	3
Six.....	2	Twenty-seven.....	1
Seven.....	2	Twenty-eight.....	1
Eight.....	1	Twenty-nine.....	5
Nine.....	2	Thirty.....	2
Ten.....	1	Thirty-one.....	3
Thirteen.....	4	Thirty-two.....	1
Fourteen.....	3	Thirty-five.....	5
Fifteen.....	7	Thirty-seven.....	1
Sixteen.....	1	Forty-three.....	1
Seventeen.....	2	Forty-five.....	1
Nineteen.....	1	More than three months.....	3
Twenty.....	1	Not in jail at all.....	22

TABLE No. 7.
BIRTHPLACE OF BOYS.

Germany.....	1	Rhode Island.....	1
Ireland.....	2	Ohio.....	1
Italy.....	1	Washington, D. C.....	1
New Jersey.....	61	Not known.....	9
New York.....	7		
Pennsylvania.....	5	Total.....	90
Virginia.....	1		

TABLE No. 8.
BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.

	Fathers.	Mothers.
England.....	5	3
Ireland.....	20	21
Germany.....	5	6
Italy.....	2	2
Scotland.....	...	1
Switzerland.....	1	...
Denmark.....	1	...
New York.....	3	3
New Jersey.....	12	13
Virginia.....	2	1
Maryland.....	...	1
Not known.....	39	39
Total.....	90	90

TABLE No. 9.
DISPOSAL OF DISCHARGED BOYS.

Released on their own recognizance.....	115
Indentured.....	39
Discharged by pardoning.....	5
Escaped.....	7
Died here.....	2
Died at home while absent on leave.....	1
Taken by warrant for crime.....	3
	172

TABLE No. 10.

SCHOOL REPORT.

	School No. 1	School No. 2.	School No. 3.	School No. 4.	School No. 5.	School No. 6.
Whole number in school.....	51	50	41	34	42	44
Number in Primer.....		8				
Number in First Reader.....		17				
Number in Second Reader.....		25	2	2	4	
Number in Third Reader.....	51		5		18	14
Number in Fourth Reader.....			34	18	20	30
Number in Fifth Reader.....				8		
Number in Elementary Speller.....	51	25	7		22	14
Number in Advanced Speller.....			34	34	20	30
Number in Dictation (sentences).....			34	34	20	30
Number in Practical Arithmetic (fundamental rules)....	51	42	8		42	44
Number in Common Fractions.....			20			
Number in Decimal Fractions.....				13		
Number in Interest.....				8		
Number in Proportion.....				8		
Number in Notation and Numeration.....		8				
Number in Elementary Geography.....	51		21	8	20	24
Number in Advanced Geography.....			13	22		
Number in United States History.....			34	10		
Number in Natural Philosophy.....				8		
Number in Writing with Pen.....	49	36	41	34	42	43
Number in using Business Forms.....				6		
Number in Writing on slates.....	2	14				
Number of White Boys.....	43	42	39	32	34	39
Number of Colored Boys.....	8	8	2	2	8	5

TABLE No. 11.

WORK DONE IN THE SHOE-SHOP.

Number of pairs of shoes made during the year.....	611
Number of pairs of shoes repaired during the year.....	2,002

TABLE No. 12.

Number of pieces handled in institution laundry.....	126,403
--	---------

TABLE No. 13.

WORK DONE IN TAILOR-SHOP DURING YEAR.

Number of pants made.....	1,555
Number of pants repaired.....	5,694
Number of coats made.....	246
Number of coats repaired.....	2,676
Number of shirts made.....	1,088
Number of shirts repaired.....	13,216
Number of overalls made.....	118
Number of stockings repaired.....	3,370
Number of aprons made.....	229
Number of aprons repaired.....	1,577
Number of towels made.....	1,309
Number of towels repaired.....	533
Number of sheets made.....	427
Number of sheets repaired.....	45
Number of table cloths made.....	98
Number of table cloths repaired.....	127
Number of pillow slips made.....	359
Number of pillow slips repaired.....	19
Number of bed ticks made.....	73
Number of bed ticks repaired.....	56
Number of pillow ticks made.....	74
Number of pillow ticks repaired.....	20
Number of mittens made.....	257
Number of dish cloths made.....	91
Number of napkins made.....	32
Number of bed spreads made.....	55
Number of bed spreads repaired.....	36
Number of curtains made.....	14
Number of curtains repaired.....	6
Number of carpets made.....	8
Number of carpets repaired.....	14
Number of caps made.....	271
Number of flannel shirts repaired.....	2,090
Number of blankets repaired.....	30
Number of suspenders repaired.....	19
Number of awnings made.....	2
Number of awnings repaired.....	3
Number of straw hats bound.....	76

TABLE No. 14.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

IRA OTTERSON.....	Superintendent.
S. E. OTTERSON.....	Matron and Superintendent of Schools.
GEORGE W. SHINN.....	Visiting Agent.
JOHN D. BOWNE.....	Engineer.
LEVI W. WALKLETT.....	Book-keeper.
M. E. LARKIN.....	Officer No. 1 Family.
P. J. McDONALD.....	Officer No. 2 Family.
T. H. DILLON.....	Officer No. 3 Family.
A. E. SHEMELEY.....	Officer No. 4 Family.
A. BARRINGER.....	Officer No. 5 Family.
J. S. CARSON.....	Officer No. 7 Family.
MRS. A. S. LARKIN.....	Teacher No. 1 Family.
MRS. M. A. McDONALD.....	Teacher No. 2 Family.
MRS. A. E. BOWNE.....	Teacher No. 3 Family.
MISS H. M. SCHENCK.....	Teacher No. 4 Family.
MRS. A. A. BARRINGER.....	Teacher No. 5 Family.
MISS M. E. SUTTON.....	Teacher No. 7 Family.
JOSEPH B. NAYLOR.....	Steward.
MISS M. E. DONAHAY.....	Matron of Main Building.
MRS. J. S. FARR.....	Cook.
CHARLES PATTERSON.....	Baker.
MISS MAGGIE PARK.....	Tailoress.
MRS. M. E. SHEMELEY.....	Laundress.
MRS. J. A. DILLON.....	Inspectress in Factory.
MRS. K. ENRIGHT.....	Boys' Dining Room (main building).
MISS ELLA THOMAS.....	Boys' Dining Room, Nos. 5 and 7.
CHRISTOPHER ELLIOTT.....	Farmer.
THOMAS ELLIOTT.....	Watchman.
JOHN H. ELLINGHAM.....	Fireman.
JOHN H. ENRIGHT.....	Painter.
CHARLES SODEN.....	Shoemaker.
LAWRENCE TURNER.....	Assistant Officer.
JOHN WHITLOCK, JOHN ERRICKSON, WILLIAM WAGNER, } Laborers.

BRICK-YARD.

Dr.

To brick on hand as per inventory October 31st, 1886.....	244,801	
To brick made during the year.....	220,000	
		464,801

Cr.

By brick sold during the year.....	103,875	
By brick used for carpenter-shop and walk.....	2,200	
By brick used for vaults for water valves	6,000	
By brick used for walk from kitchen to dining-room.....	3,350	
By brick used for repairs on tenant-house.....	2,500	
By brick used for floor on bathing-pond.....	3,000	
By brick used for repairing floor in cow-barn.....	500	
By brick used for setting boilers and annex.....	13,364	
By brick used for new coal-house.....	68,500	
By brick used for building tile-kiln.....	34,500	
By brick used for arches in kiln.....	15,000	
By brick on hand per inventory October 31st, 1887.....	212,012	
		464,801

DRAIN TILE.

Dr.

To tile on hand as per inventory, 1886, (October 31st).....	595	
To tile made during the year.....	25,000	
		25,595

Cr.

By tile on hand October 31st, 1887.....	25,595
---	--------

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the Trustees State Reform School, New Jersey :

In giving you my report for the closing year, I can but repeat that given in previous years, that the sanitary condition of the School is excellent, which is fully proved by the fact that there has been less serious sickness than during any year since my connection with the institution, and nothing of a nature which could be attributed to any local cause, and a great deal of trouble and no little sickness have been averted by the prompt attention given as soon as an ailing one was found.

Out of the comparatively large number of boys we had here, of all natures and dispositions, and considering the influences and surroundings of a greater part of them from infancy, which would make them more susceptible to disease of any kind, makes the fact that we have but three deaths to report more remarkable.

William Wilson, of No. 4 Family, died on November 4th, 1886, at his home in Raritan, Somerset county, New Jersey, while on a leave of absence, of phthisis pulmonalis. The disease was contracted before coming to the School.

Joseph Manning, of No. 2 Family, died on May 26th, 1887, of acute articular rheumatism, complicated by pericarditis.

James McFadden, of No. 5 Family, died on September 29th, 1887, of acute meningitis, caused, no doubt, by a blow received a short time before he was committed to the School.

We have had nothing of a contagious nature to contend with but scabies, and the few cases we had were imported.

We have thus far congratulated ourselves on the freedom from the contagion of diphtheria, which is prevalent throughout the State, and hope by watchfulness and care to escape any experience of the dread disease.

The sanitary condition as before remarked, is excellent, second to no institution of like character in the country, and reflects great credit upon the Trustees, Superintendent and officers.

We could invite inspection of our culinary and clothing departments, as the appearance of the boys fully testifies to their being well fed and well clothed.

The water-supply is pure and abundant.

We have always to thank the most excellent Board of Trustees for their hearty co-operation in every direction and in every matter brought to their notice.

Very respectfully,

H. D. ZANDT, M.D.,

Attending Physician State Reform School, New Jersey.

October 31st, 1887.

ANALYSIS OF WATER.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 26th, 1887.

To Superintendent Ira Otterson, Jamesburg, N. J.:

DEAR SIR—We send you herewith our opinion on Analysis of Water No. C, 1,336, as requested by you.

There is nothing in the results shown in the accompanying report, to render the water objectionable as a supply for drinking purposes.

Your obedient servants,

AUSTEN & WILBER.

No. C, 1,336.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 26th, 1887.

To State Reform School, Jamesburg, N. J.:

SIR.—The sample of water marked State Reform School, Jamesburg, and submitted to us for analysis, contains:

TOTAL SOLIDS IN FILTERED WATER.

Parts to 100,000.....	18.200 grains per gallon, 10.610
Total hardness, equivalent to calcium carbonate.... " " "
Chlorine in chlorides.....	2.150 " " " 1.250
Free ammonia.....	0.013 " " " 0.008
Albuminoid ammonia.....	0.0035 " " " 0.002
Nitrogen in nitrates.....	0.074 " " " 0.043
Nitrogen in nitrites.....	0.0009 " " " 0.0005
Oxygen required to oxidize organic matter.....	0.022 " " " 0.13

GASES IN SOLUTION IN ONE THOUSAND CUBIC CENTIMETRES.

Oxygen.....	No trace.
Carbon dioxide.....	"
Nitrogen.....	"

Color, good: taste, none; smell, none; general appearance, good; no suspended matter; bright and sparkling. Gallon equals 58,318 grains.

Your obedient servants,

AUSTEN & WILBER.

(35)



