

Fourth Annual Report
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF
CLINTON FARMS
1917

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF
CLINTON FARMS

New Jersey State Reformatory for Women

CLINTON, HUNTERDON COUNTY
NEW JERSEY

For the Year Ending October 31st

1917

RAHWAY, N. J.
NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY PRINT

Officers and Committees.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

MRS. H. OTTO WITTPENN, <i>President</i>	Jersey City, N. J.
DR. THOMAS H. FLYNN, <i>Vice-President</i>	Somerville, N. J.
MRS. G. M. LA MONTE, <i>Secretary</i>	Bound Brook, N. J.
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MRS. GEO. BROWN.....	Somerville, N. J.
MR. CARROLL B. MERRITT.....	Madison, N. J.

SUPERINTENDENT.

HELEN HAMILTON.

STAFF.

AGNES CAREY.....	Parole Officer
VIOLA MCKNIGHT.....	Matron
ELIZABETH BAKER.....	Farm Manager
DR. COLEMAN.....	Visiting Physician
DOROTHY POORE.....	Matron and Teacher
MARY MONTGOMERY.....	Nurse
CANDACE EASTON.....	Dietitian
LUCILLE PUTNAM.....	Matron and Teacher
ADELE MACCREADY.....	Teacher
MARY FUNK.....	Teacher
ODESSA HANSBOROUGH.....	Teacher
FLORENCE THATCHER.....	Bookkeeper

Report of Board of Managers.

To the Hon. Walter E. Edge, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR:—The Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Reformatory for Women begs to present its fifth annual report.

The year at Clinton has been marked by two important events: the opening of the first permanent building for the use of white girls and a change in Superintendents. Miss Caughey's health did not allow her to remain in charge and in her place our Board has secured Miss Helen Hamilton, a graduate of Smith College, whose experience as an educator, in charge of the special classes in the Jersey City public schools and of the industrial training of teachers at New York University, we feel will be of great value in our work.

Our new building has been called Paddock in honor of Mrs. John R. Paddock, of Orange, whose untiring work, during many years, was largely responsible for the opening of the New Jersey Women's Reformatory. This building includes isolation rooms for new arrivals and for contagious diseases, operating and treatment rooms and a nursery. At the rear is the disciplinary building.

Another year added to our experience of the behavior of our girls both in and out of Clinton Farms confirms the belief, gradually assuming the force of conviction, that the policy we have adopted is conceived on the right lines. When girl after girl, and woman after woman, of all ages, varying in education, disposition and mental capacity, respond as they do, we must be justified in feeling that we are on the right track. If life is a process of adjustment, if those who fail to adjust themselves must, for the protection of Society and for their own protection, be temporarily taken out of normal surroundings and placed by the strong arm of the Law in an Institution, then it is our business to make the character of the new surroundings as much like what their environment ought to

have been, but often failed to be, as any Institution can be. This is the secret of Clinton Farms; and its justification lies in the astonishing response given while the girls are there and still more important, given when once more they must adjust themselves to every-day life after they leave us. We have cared for 259 women in five years; of these we have lost sight of nine. Twenty-six have been brought back because of failure to make good in the first place provided for these "returned girls." Five are still with us; the rest have succeeded finally in establishing their claim to a free life under our supervision. We can claim, with the reservation which must always qualify such a statement, that not one has been re-arrested for a new offence. What this means only those who know the former history of these girls can realize. We are content to rest the claim for our methods on their records, made not only while at the Farms, but more significant still, out in the world.

The result of our parole work convinces us of the value of giving the girls, at the end of a year, an opportunity to return home or to fill a carefully chosen position under our constant and careful supervision.

But although we feel sure of the workable value of our underlying principles, we yet see much more room for enlargement and improvement in their application. Our purpose is to train women for the business of earning their own living and for the business of home-making. Our school, particularly in the vocational part, needs much enlarging; and in every other department, we are learning constantly from our experience what to do and what to leave undone. But we are encouraged by feeling that we have found the way; and we trust our girls to convince all those interested in them and in our Institution that we deserve to be so supported that there may be no lack of implements for this re-education.

New Jersey has given these girls their chance and the results are already shown in many happy homes, many clean and upright lives, many parasites turned into producers. Often it was the first chance they have ever had, and all but a very few have taken it.

CAROLINE BAYARD WITTPENN,
President of Board of Managers.

Treasurer's Report.

Expenditures to date as of October 31st, 1917, from appropriations of 1916-1917:—

<i>Appropriations.</i>	<i>Spent.</i>	<i>Balance Unused.</i>
\$8,260 00 Salaries,	\$8,152 90	\$107 10
22,000 00 Maintenance,	19,515 81	
671 17 Maintenance earnings transferred to Farm,	534 20	
	<hr/>	2,621 16
600 00 Managers' expenses,	427 44	172 56
1,500 00 Roads,	1,414 90	85 10
1,500 00 Electric current,	1,351 71	148 29
3,000 00 Repairs, insurance,	2,945 19	54 81
8,000 00 Maintenance farm,	8,537 94	1 26
534 20 Transferred from maintenance,	8,625 90	
2,000 00 Medical treatment, etc.,	1,986 85	13 15
500 00 Purchasing and planting trees,	499 91	09
4,000 00 Disciplinary wing,		
1,000 00 *Root cellar, (Consolidated).....	17 09	4,982 91
750 00 †Equipment disciplinary cottage, ...	717 30	32 70
3,000 00 *Cottage for help,		
	Transferred to maintenance farm to be used for Water Basin, ...	3,000 00
	<hr/>	
\$57,315 37	\$46,096 24	\$11,219 13

*These two items have been contracted for and appear in the following list of contracts.

†There will be another voucher of \$32.20 still to be paid from this appropriation.

Appropriations carried forward from 1914-15:—

Appropriation for land,	\$120 13
On contract,	120 13
	<hr/>
Balance,	000 00

Expenditures to date on all open contracts, including contracts made for items in 1916-1917 appropriations:—

<i>Contracts.</i>		<i>Payments to Date.</i>	<i>Balance Due On.</i>
\$1,450 00	Roads,		\$1,450 00
22,875 98	Building reception cottage,	\$19,061 00	3,814 98
3,844 00	Plumbing reception cottage,	3,267 40	576 60
2,142 00	Heating reception cottage,	1,820 70	321 30
1,173 00	Electric work reception cottage,	997 05	175 95
1,820 15	Furnishing reception cottage,		1,820 15
2,108 31	Furniture and equipment, colored cottage	2,107 35	96
3,953 00	Pump house and reservoir,	3,953 00	
120 13	Land,		120 13
3,933 00	Building Disciplinary wing and root cellar,		3,933 00
295 00	Plumbing Dis'y wing and root cellar,		295 00
450 00	Heating Disp'y wing and root cellar,		450 00
302 00	Electrical work Dis. W. and R. cellar,		302 00
3,000 00	Extension and repair to water supply,		3,000 00
		\$31,206 50	
\$47,466 57	Total balance due on contracts,		\$16,260 07

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. ENNIS,
Treasurer.

Report of Superintendent.

To the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Reformatory for Women:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The opening of the new building, Paddock Hall, made it possible to have separate offices for the Superintendent and general administrative work; and a long felt need for more room for filing our systematic records in regard to the parole and personal history of the inmates has been satisfied.

The knowledge of the family and personal histories of the inmates was made more up-to-date by the temporary addition to the staff of a Eugenic Worker from Cold Spring Harbor, and the movement of the population can be more carefully systematized.

Through the volunteer services of Rev. T. A. Conover, of Bernardsville, N. J., we are enabled to have Communion Services for the Episcopal Women, at least once a month, and through the volunteer services of Rev. Joseph Mahoney, of High Bridge, we are enabled to have Mass for the Catholic Women, at least once a month. There is also a non-sectarian church service each Sunday afternoon at three-thirty o'clock. It has been our aim to have as many different denominations represented at these services as possible. The Sisters of Mercy of the Convent of St. Catharine, at Phillipsburg, N. J., have conducted Sunday School for the white and colored Catholic Women; and Miss Gebhardt and Mrs. Sharp, of Clinton, N. J., have conducted Sunday School for the white and colored Protestant Women, every Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

During the summer months, of course, more labor is required on the farm; and after the necessary household duties are performed the remainder of the working hours are spent at garden work and such other farm work as is within the physical strength of the inmates. The very beneficial effect

of this outdoor life and work is very noticeable in the general health of the women.

There can be more definite experience in scientific laundry work since there is a large, light laundry in the new cottage. There is real need of a central laundry equipped with machinery to avoid the duplicating of laundry forces in the small cottages to do heavy plain pieces which can be done better by machinery. This would release for training mentality used to do wholly routine work in which there is no training or development.

The domestic science is handled now by having the matron of the cottage in charge of the teaching in the kitchens. By centralizing certain types of cooking in the kitchen when the matron of that house is trained in this one type of cooking, we hope to have this better supervised. The cottage teaching of cooking, sewing and laundry work will, of course, not be done in so practical a manner until we have an assistant matron trained to do this work and with time enough to be with the women most of the time.

All cases of illness needing constant supervision and observation can be given this attention in the new hospital which occupies most of the second floor of Paddock Hall. In addition to the hospital wing, there is located on this same floor a large sunny nursery for the babies, which opens out on an out-door sleeping porch for the mothers.

A central receiving station is now located in the storage rooms of this new cottage to which all incoming goods of any kind are brought, and recorded, and from which these are requisitioned out to the various parts of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN HAMILTON,
Superintendent.

Report of Dietitian.

For the Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1917.

The work accomplished this year in the dietary department is but a nucleus of the wider and more worthwhile field of work to follow. Although we have had little equipment for the work, we have succeeded in canning and preserving the following: String beans, 367 gallons; string beans, 114 quarts; peas, 204 quarts; beet greens, 149 quarts; beets, 94 quarts; peaches, 122 quarts; pickled onions, 91 quarts; elderberries, 14½ quarts; gooseberries (preserved), 4 quarts; rhubarb, 34½ quarts; tomatoes (sour), 5 gallons; tomatoes, 529 gallons; tomatoes and corn, 50 gallons; grape conserve, 36 pints; currant jelly, 24 glasses; raspberry jam, 6 glasses; preserved strawberries, 20 quarts; gooseberry jam, 16 quarts; grape jelly, 48 pints; peach jelly, 15 quarts; cucumber pickle, 60 gallons; corn, 246½ gallons; pickled peaches, 6 quarts; peach butter, 3 quarts; piccalilli, 100 gallons; stuffed tomatoes, 55 gallons; corn (pickled), 45 gallons; tomato catsup, 35 quarts.

In addition to the training of the women in this most important branch of Domestic Science, we have the consciousness of having done our bit in the conservation of food in this world-wide struggle for freedom. With a central room properly equipped for canning and preserving, much larger quantities could be taken care of with less labor.

Respectfully submitted,

CANDACE EASTON,
Dietitian.

Physician's Annual Report.

Fiscal Year Ending November 1st, 1917.

Total Number of Examinations on Entrance.—Colored, 25; White, 53. Total, 78.

Average Gain in Weight After One Year's Residence.—Colored, 8½ pounds; White, 9 pounds.

Total number of cases coming under medical direction during the year, 243. Total number of cases receiving special medical attention, 175. Total number Gynecological treatments given during year, 1,203. Total cases treated, 1,446.

Births during fiscal year, 3.

General Cases.—Neuritis, 2; hysteria, 2; insanity, 2; epilepsy, 3; influenza, 6.

Emergencies.—Contusions, 1; burns, 1; lacerations, 2; asphyxiations (by coal gas), 7.

Special Cases (Head).—Eyes: Ophthalmia neonatorum, 1; acute conjunctivitis, 2; chronic, 9. Ears: Cerumen impaction, 9; acute, 1. Nasopharynx; Tonsillitis, 3; enlarged tonsils, 25. Glands: tubercular, 1; enlarged cervical, 1.

Number of iron citrate injections given, 57; number of iron arsenate injections given, 17. Total, 74.

Thorax.—Lungs: Cases with abnormal chest findings on entrance, 44; insipient tuberculosis, 3. Heart: Myocardial degeneration, 1; valvular, 1.

Stomach.—Digestive disturbances, 5.

Kidney.—Nephroptosis, 1.

Gynecologic.—Menstrual disturbances, 3; fibroid tumors, 2; perineal lacerations, 14; cervical lacerations, 19; vaginitis, 25; cervicitis, 38.

Skin.—Seborrhea eczema, 2; ringworm, 3; scabies, 4.

Extremities.—Leg ulcer, 1; fallen arch, 2.

Cases Receiving Surgical Attention.—Minor, 5: Abscess, 3; furunculosis, 2. Major: Appendectomy, 2.

Blood.—Anemia, 2.

Syphilis.—Chancres, 3; Wasserman test, 1.

Cases Receiving Mercurial Treatment.—Total, 6. Number of mercury injections given, 292.

Cases having used alcohol in greater or lesser amounts, 30. Cases having used drugs in greater or lesser amounts, 10. Cases having used tobacco in greater or lesser amounts, 21.

Respectfully submitted,

A. H. COLEMAN, M. D.

Report of Dental Work in Detail.

For November 15th—April 30th, 1917.

Number of cases receiving dental attention during fiscal year, 97. Amalgams, 166; porcelains, 41; cements, 42; extractions, 191; treatments, 65; cleaned, 83; upper plates, 4; double plates, 1; gold crowns, 2.

J. R. GIBBS, D. D. S.

Report of Parole.

Fiscal Year November 1st, 1916, to November 1st, 1917.

I feel that the Parole system inaugurated by the Board of Managers of Clinton Farms is an excellent one, and the results obtained through this system are in my estimation marvelous. Through this system a woman is given an opportunity to make good and to become a member of society in good standing.

About two months before a girl is paroled from this Institution she becomes a member of the "Exit Club" which meets about once a month. At the meetings of this club the parole system is thoroughly explained, and the rules and regulations of the parole agreement, which every girl signs before leaving here are explained, and each girl is given every opportunity to ask any question she wishes about her parole regulations. The girls look forward with the greatest pleasure to becoming a member of the "Exit Club."

Before a girl is paroled, her home is investigated, and if found satisfactory she is permitted to return there, providing the temptations in that particular locality are not a hindrance to the girl's good record. If the home is not up to the standard, we find a place for the girl to work and to live. No girl is paroled from Clinton Farms until the Managers are convinced of three things. First: That the girl intends to make a good record. Second: That she has learned to earn an honest living. Third: That she is to be placed in surroundings that will be elevating to her. Of course we have our failures, but they are few. Before a girl leaves here she comes before the Board of Managers and her case is freely discussed and her future plans submitted to the Managers, who pass upon them.

We aim to visit our girls once a month, and they report by letter twice a month. In some cases we also have the girl report to the Probation Offices of the various counties in which she lives.

One of the most difficult problems in our parole work in the past has been to find people who were truly interested in giving our women a chance to make good; but this, we are happy to say, has entirely passed away and during the past year we have had at least five applications for every girl leaving here, from the best families of New Jersey. One of the things we insist upon when placing a girl at service is that she gets fair play until she has again re-established herself in society. It is interesting to see how seriously the majority of our paroled girls take their parole, and how they feel that we are always ready to help them when any difficulty confronts them. We make our girls feel that we are their friends, and they embrace every opportunity to show that they

appreciate this fact. Some of what seemed our most hopeless cases have gone out from here on parole and made a perfect record, for instance:

We had a young woman committed here who was what everyone thought a hopeless dope fiend. This girl was the only child of indulgent parents, and never knew what work of any kind was. When she came to us her physical condition was so poor that she had been refused admission to a Sanitorium on account of being beyond help. She spent a year here, making a perfect record, went out on parole and took care of an invalid mother and grandmother and did all the housework. We kept her on parole during the full time of her maximum sentence; she has never gone back to the drug habit. This is but one of the many similar cases we can quote.

Following are the Parole Statistics: Deported, 1; family work, 28; girls returned home, 39; girls placed at service, 33; girls returned from parole, 25; work on parole violations, 123; court work, 12; miscellaneous, 150; transferred to other institutions, 2; absolute release granted, 37; parole visits, 369.

Respectfully submitted,

AGNES P. CAREY,
Parole Officer.

Farm Manager's Report.

To the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Reformatory for Women:

During the past year it has been possible to increase the acreage under thorough cultivation making a total of 180 acres. This acreage has produced well, considering the condition the land was in at the opening of the season. There has been sufficient feed raised on the farm to carry the stock through the winter with the exception of the necessary quantity of commercial concentrates. An effort has been made to give as large a part of the land as possible thorough cultivation, because this is one means of combating the weeds and putting the soil in better tilth. At the same time a suitable system of crop rotation has been started together with a re-division of the fields which will ultimately give a better working lay-out. Further increase in the amount of land under thorough cultivation will be impossible until there are funds for fencing, as the present fencing is very inadequate.

All vegetables not needed for fresh use were canned or stored, making a sufficient quantity for the winter use. An orchard of 750 apple trees together with peaches, pears and cherries sufficient to supply the Institution were planted and have made a good growth during the summer. Besides the trees, as much small fruit as the place can handle was put in and the remainder of the funds used for trees and shrubbery to plant about the buildings and grounds.

The most unprofitable cows of the herd have been disposed of, and good producing cows of a desirable type to raise calves from added to the herd. Several heifer calves from very good stock were purchased and are being raised together with the calves from the best cows of the herd. A very important need, at present, is funds to secure the best type of sire possible with which to build up the herd.

The facilities for handling the barnyard fertilizer have been improved by the installing of a manure carrier and the construction of a manure pit. This will make it possible to conserve more nearly all of the barnyard fertilizer which is a very important factor in building up the soil. The next big need is a modern dairy barn that will accommodate a herd of fifty.

An incubator and two brooders, which helped greatly in the hatching and raising of a much larger number of chickens, were purchased in the winter. More housing and yard room are needed very badly for the poultry. Following these a separate store-room for poultry feed would make it possible to know what the products from this department are costing.

A sufficient number of hogs for the winter slaughtering have been raised. The farm was given a good, registered Berkshire boar which, together with selection, will help to improve the stock. The same need is evident here; more funds for housing and better facilities for handling.

One important factor that has made the above improvements on the farm possible was that the appropriation for 1917 was larger than for any previous year. The total returns from the farm replaced the appropriation and gave a good net return in addition. This together with the improved working condition of the farm justifies the Institution in asking for adequate means to continue to improve and bring the farm up to its full producing power.

Another most important function of this particular farm and one that should not be lost sight of under the pressure for returns, is the very *beneficial* effect of farm work and the care of animals on the physical condition and the character of the women.

The State Department of Agriculture represented by the State Specialist in Farm Management together with the several Departments of the State Agricultural Experiment Station have been most generous in giving their assistance. This help the Institution greatly appreciates and will be glad to have this co-operation continue.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH BAKER,

Farm Manager.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

November, 1916, to November, 1917.

MEAT.

Pork, 1,439 pounds @ 14c,	\$201 46
Mutton, 187½ pounds @ 15c,	28 13
Lamb, 50 pounds @ 18c,	9 00
Veal, 274.3 pounds @ 20c,	54 86
Poultry, 338.4 pounds @ 22c,	74 45
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\$367 90

MILK.

79,135 pounds or 36,760.46 quarts @ 6c,	2,205 63
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BUTTER.

852.6 pounds @ 42c,	368 09
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EGGS.

1,714 5-6 dozen @ 40c,	685 93
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VEGETABLES, BERRIES, ETC.

Rhubarb, 226 dozen @ 5c,	\$11 30
Strawberries, 276 quarts @ 10c,	27 60
Radishes, 485 dozen @ 3c,	14 55
Grapes, 8½ bushels @ \$1.50,	12 19
Onions, 731½ dozen @ 7c,	51 21
Lettuce, 186 pounds @ 4c,	7 44
Beets, 961 dozen @ 8c,	76 88
Peas, 65½ bushels @ \$1.00,	65 50
Turnips, 144¾ dozen @ 8c,	11 58
Currants, 37½ quarts @ 12c,	4 50
Raspberries, 53 quarts @ 20c,	10 60
Gooseberries, 106 quarts @ 12c,	12 72
Squash, 766 @ 3c,	22 98
Tomatoes, 1,120¾ dozen @ 8c,	89 66
String beans, 81½ bushels @ 65c,	52 98
Potatoes (new), 44½ bushels @ \$1.75,	77 88
Carrots, 339½ dozen @ 7c,	23 77
Cauliflower, 319 heads @ 18c,	57 42
Spinach, 124½ pounds @ 15c,	18 68
Parsnips, 81 dozen @ 7c,	5 67
Lima beans, 5¾ bushels @ \$1.25,	7 19
Celery, 2 dozen @ 20c,	40
Corn (sweet), 1,392 dozen @ 15c,	208 80
Cabbage, 499 heads @ 5c,	24 95

Cucumbers, 201¾ dozen @ 20c,	40 35
Peppers, 112 dozen @ 9c,	10 08
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946 88

PRODUCE IN STORAGE.

Onions, 34 bushels @ \$1.25,	\$42 50
Pumpkins, 624 bushels @ 3c,	18 72
Potatoes, 585 bushels @ \$1.25,	731 25
Cabbage, 1,000 heads @ 5c,	50 00
Carrots, 163 bushels @ 75c,	122 25
Beets, 250 bushels @ 50c,	125 00
Soup beans (in pods), 160 bushels Est. @ \$1.00,	160 00
String beans (seed), 70 quarts Est. @ 14c,	9 80
Rutabagas, 89 bushels @ 50c,	44 50
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1,304 02

GRAIN.

Field corn (on ears), 1,532 bushels @ \$1.15,	\$1,761 80
Oats (threshed), 570 bushels @ 90c,	513 00
Wheat (threshed), 155 bushels @ \$2.00,	310 00
Wheat (unthreshed), 6 stacks Est. to yield 250 bu.,	500 00
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3,084 80

HAY.

Alfalfa (good), 1 load @ \$25.00,	\$25 00
Clover (fair), 16 loads @ \$12.00,	192 00
Clover (poor), 3 loads @ \$10.00,	30 00
Timothy (very good), 15 loads @ \$23.00,	345 00
Oats and peas (very good), 23 loads @ \$15.00,	345 00
Soy bean hay, 5 loads @ \$18.00,	90 00
Corn fodder, 5,020 bundles Est. @ 4½c,	225 90
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1,252 90

STRAW.

Oat, 10 tons Est. @ \$10.00,	\$100 00
Wheat, 5 tons Est. @ \$10.00,	50 00
Wheat from unthreshed wheat, 7 tons Est. @ \$10.00,	70 00
	<hr/>

220 00

FERTILIZER.*

23 cows credited with \$23.00 per head,	\$529 00
5 young stock credited with \$5 per head,	25 00
	<hr/>

554 00

STOCK RAISED ON FARM.

3 heifer calves @ \$20.00,	\$60 00
3 heifer calves, purchased, increased value, \$10.00, ..	30 00
6 lambs @ \$10.00,	60 00

Book 134

STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

20 pigs @ \$25.00,	500 00	
1 colt @ \$100.00,	100 00	
217 pullets @ 75c,	162 75	
		<u>912 75</u>

CASH EARNINGS.

Wheat sold,	\$339 00	
1 goat sold,	\$13 00	
Difference on sires,	15 00	
2 calves sold @ \$5.00,	10 00	
20 skins sold,	14 15	
2 calves sold,	9 50	
5 pigs sold @ \$4.00,	20 00	
1 calf sold,	9 00	
14 pigs sold,	91 00	
Hay sold,	65 00	
100½ pounds wool sold,	60 00	
1 calf skin sold,	2 50	
String beans sold,	4 93	
1 calf sold,	7 00	
		<u>660 08</u>

Total earnings,	\$12,552 98	
Appropriation for the year,	8,000 00	
		<u>\$4,552 98</u>