

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New Jersey State Reform School,

FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCT. 31, 1871.

New Jersey State Library

TRENTON, N. J.:
PRINTED AT THE STATE GAZETTE OFFICE.

1872.



SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New Jersey State Reform School,

FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCT. 31, 1871.

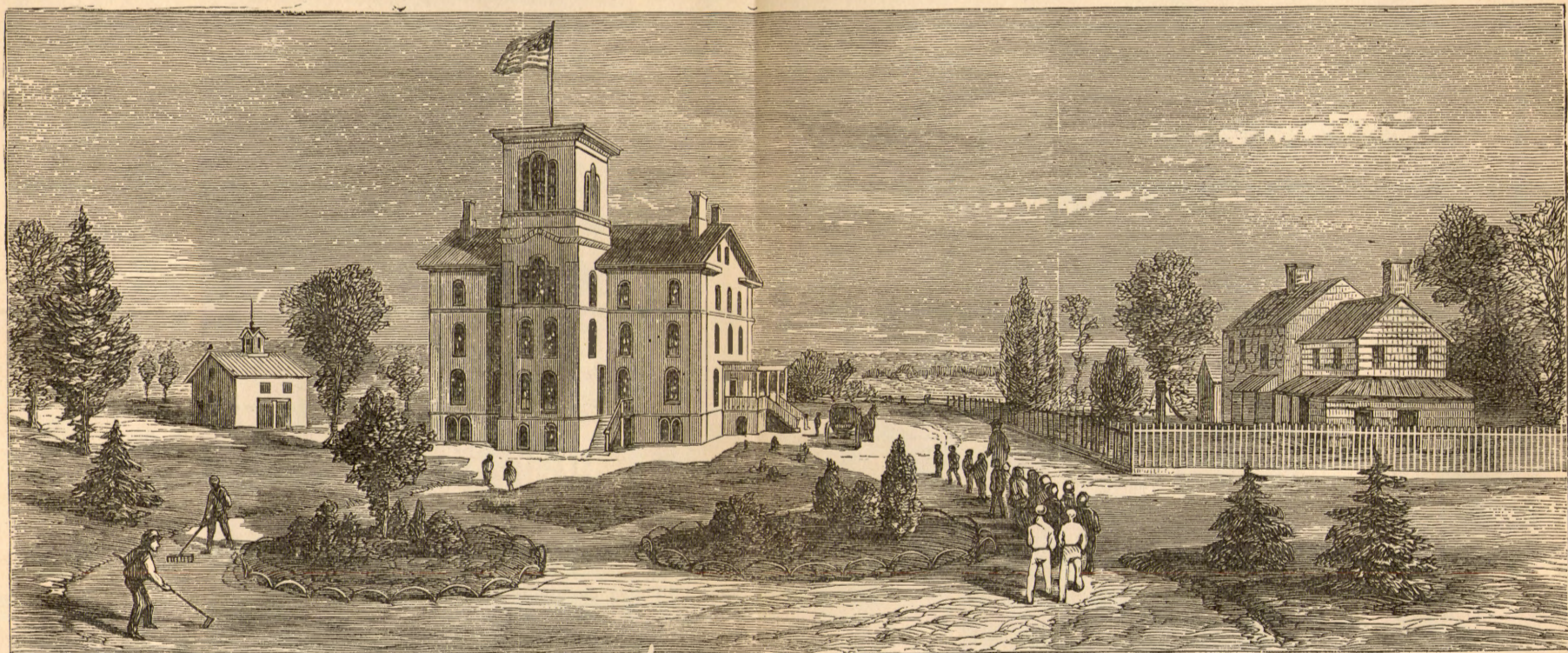
New Jersey State Library

TRENTON, N. J.:

“STATE GAZETTE,” MURPHY & BECHTEL, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

1872

EXTERIOR VIEW



STATE REFORM SCHOOL, AT JAMESBURG, NEW JERSEY.

The Farm House seen on the right was built during the French War of 1754-6, and used for the detention of French Prisoners.

New Jersey State Library

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY

Now Jersey State Library

FOR THE YEAR 1871

FOR THE YEAR 1871

Van Alstien State Hospital

NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY

BOARD OF CONTROL.

His Excellency, Governor THEODORE F. RANDOLPH.

Chancellor A. O. ZABRISKIE.

Chief Justice MERCER BEASLEY.

NAMES, RESIDENCES AND EXPIRATION OF COMMISSION, OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

	<small>Term Expires.</small>
SAMUEL ALLINSON, Yardville, Mercer County,	Jan. 1, 1872.
N. T. STRATTON, Mullica Hill, Gloucester County,	Jan. 1, 1872.
DANIEL HAINES, Hamburgh, Sussex County,	Jan. 1, 1873.
DAVID RIPLEY, Newark, Essex County,	Jan. 1, 1873.
JOHN D. BUCKELEW, Jamesburg, Middlesex Co.,	Jan. 1, 1874.
ANTHONY RECKLESS, Red Bank, Monmouth, Co.,	Jan. 1, 1874.

TRUSTEE REPORT

Report of the Trustees of the [Organization Name]

The Board of Trustees has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your report and to express its appreciation for the thoroughness and accuracy of the information furnished.

The Board is pleased to note the progress made during the past year in the various departments and to commend the efforts of the staff in the accomplishment of the year's work.

The Board has reviewed the financial statements and finds them to be correct and in accordance with the records. It is gratified to see the sound financial management and the care with which the funds have been handled.

The Board has also reviewed the reports of the various committees and is pleased to see the progress made in the various projects and the cooperation of the staff in the accomplishment of the year's work.

The Board has also reviewed the reports of the various committees and is pleased to see the progress made in the various projects and the cooperation of the staff in the accomplishment of the year's work.

The Board has also reviewed the reports of the various committees and is pleased to see the progress made in the various projects and the cooperation of the staff in the accomplishment of the year's work.

The Board has also reviewed the reports of the various committees and is pleased to see the progress made in the various projects and the cooperation of the staff in the accomplishment of the year's work.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency Theodore F. Randolph, Governor of New Jersey :

In presenting their seventh annual report, the Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School, feel constrained to express their gratitude to the kind Providence which has so greatly favored their institution; for the degree of health which has prevailed, and the success which has attended the efforts of its officers, and the attainments and labor of its pupils.

The experience of another year tends to confirm their sense of the wisdom of the law establishing the school; of the true and liberal economy of the Legislature in sustaining it; and the fostering care and consideration bestowed upon it by your Excellency, and other officers of the State.

By the report of the Superintendent herewith submitted, it will be seen that the self-denying and incessant labors and vigilance of himself and his assistants have been productive of valuable results; that the condition of the school has been much improved, its discipline well maintained, and the attainments of its pupils considerably advanced; that the products of the farm have been remunerative; and the improvements by clearing, draining, and planting have prepared it for greater profits in the future.

The report of the Treasurer exhibits the condition of the finances; and that of the appropriation for the support of the school, and for the purpose of fertilizing and improving the farm there is a small balance, which, together with the produce on hand, will be sufficient to meet the expenses of the year, and perhaps leave a surplus.

The building committee report that the contract for the construction of the new "family building" was, after due public notice, awarded to Messrs. Green & Kafer, of the city of Trenton, for the sum of \$8,200; that the building is approaching completion; and that the quality of the materials and the character of the workmanship are quite satisfactory. And that the balance of the appropriation will probably be sufficient for the furnishing of the school room and dormitory, and erecting a suitable heater.

It will be remembered that this institution is founded upon the principle "that the primary duty of the State is to provide for its children," and to exercise a fostering care over the young, the ignorant, and the tempted; to save them from the effects of corrupting influences, and to rescue them from a life of infamy and crime; and,

by judicious measures, to make good and self-sustaining citizens of those who might otherwise become a burden and a curse.

Its object is to prevent rather than to punish crime, and thus to exercise a reformatory influence upon the strictly punitive institutions by reducing the number of their inmates.

This has been regarded not only as an imperative duty, but, also, a commendable charity. And inasmuch as it costs less to commit and provide for an inmate of the Reform School than to convict him of crime and maintain him in a prison, it is, also, a measure of true economy.

The plan contemplates the furnishing to this class a comfortable and attractive home with sufficient of frugal, wholesome fare, and true paternal treatment; requiring a strict observance of every rule, yet extending all reasonable indulgence consistent with those rules; where is given moral and religious and secular instruction in the chapel and school room, and useful and healthful employment upon the open farm and in the work shop.

By such appliances the wayward and even the vicious are usually won over to ways of virtue; and the obdurate constrained to proper conduct; and all taught that while honesty is the best policy, virtue has its own reward.

The Home at present consists of a main building with a commodious school room, used also as a chapel, dining room, and hospital common to all the pupils, and dormitories for one hundred, with an additional family building, now being erected, sufficient to accommodate from thirty to fifty, to be under the special charge of a teacher and his wife. Thus following, as far as practicable, the order of Providence, which places man in families, and subjects the younger members to the wholesome restraints of kind but firm parental discipline.

The horticultural and agricultural pursuits give occupation to the hands, employment to the mind, and health to the body; and while they tend to correct the evils incident to idleness, furnish a knowledge of an useful, remunerative business. The work in the shops, properly directed, instructs in skilled labor, which in after life may prove of great value.

The chief benefit of all the labor is found in its reformatory influence; but when successfully managed is in some degree remunerative, and contributes materially to the support of the institution.

The plan of the management has most of the features of the far famed "Irish System." It is true, that there is no cellular confinement on low diet, as in the "*first stage*" of that system; and for the obvious reason, that the discipline here is meant to be reformatory and not penal in the usual sense of that term, and hence there is no provision for cellular confinement, except for gross misconduct in the institution. But the new pupil on leaving the bath room, and being properly cleansed and clad, has a private and confidential interview with the Superintendent, in which is obtained as far as practicable

and usually a correct history of his past life, his parentage, connections, companionship, occupation, and habits, and in which he is kindly instructed in the rules of the institution; in the duties to be required of him; and the benefits to result from his obedience and good conduct. Then he is admitted to what may be termed "*the second stage.*"

He is allowed to work with the other pupils, to eat at the same table, to be taught in the same school room, and sleep in the same dormitory.

As there is here no intermediate prison, "*the third stage*" of the Irish System cannot be literally, yet is virtually followed.

The good conduct of the inmate secures for him greater confidence, and more advanced forms of labor, and greater liberty. He may be made the monitor of others; the overseer of their work; he is entrusted with errands to the adjacent village, and with the teams alone, upon and often at a distance from the farm.

He has no pecuniary reward; but he is earning the reward of his merit in the advancing grades, with the hope of attaining the highest, which entitles him to a conditional discharge. He has, in the meantime, all the advantages of instruction in the school room; and of lectures from the Superintendent and others; and exercises in declamation and dialogue, with concerts of music, and other agreeable and instructive entertainments.

He has also the privileges of the Sabbath School, and of religious services on the Sabbath, and daily morning and evening religious exercises.

Having attained his grade of honor, he may be said to have reached "*the fourth stage;*" and is then entitled to a conditional discharge. He may then be allowed to return to his parents or guardians, or be indentured to a suitable employer to be taught some proper trade or occupation, but only on condition of continued good behaviour. He is still the ward of the State, and under the supervision of the Trustees, and so continues till he reaches the age of twenty-one years. The parent, guardian, and employer are each required to make to the Trustees a semi-annual report of his health and conduct, and to give prompt notice of his escape, should that be attempted.

Power is reserved of remanding to the School on misbehavior, or to the action of the criminal court, if need be.

And thus there is substantially in practice "the ticket of leave" system, divested, nevertheless, of the prejudice which, in England, attaches to its very name; and with this advantage over it, that the employer has a direct interest in the conduct of the boy, and can exercise over him greater care and scrutiny than the most diligent police.

There is, also, in effect the commutation system; the means of earning an earlier discharge, and shortening the term of commitment. And the Trustees are, moreover, constituted an agency for the care and employment of the discharged members.

Each year confirms the belief and tends more fully to prove the wisdom of the plan of the institution and of its government.

Some few boys have availed themselves of the opportunity of enlarging the liberty given them, and made their escape. But of these some have voluntarily returned, others have been retaken; and two only are yet at large.

The moral influences of the school and sympathy existing between the boys and the Superintendent and his assistants, has in most cases proved to be a barrier as effectual against escapes, as the highest wall and strongest bolts and bars.

The results have been quite satisfactory. The pupils generally are obedient, docile, and orderly; and observe cheerfully the rules of the institution. That all should be thoroughly reformed, is not to be expected, and scarcely to be hoped for. But in conduct and progress the pupils will compare not unfavorably with those of many of the boarding schools of the State. Most of those who have been discharged, give evidence by their good conduct and industrious habits, of their thorough reformation. Many are in successful business, and some give promise of becoming not only correct, but useful citizens.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

DANIEL HAINES.

President.

SAMUEL ALLINSON,

Secretary.

JAMESBURG, October 31, 1871.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School, Jamesburg, N. J. :

GENTLEMEN :—In making to you my fifth annual report of the progress and the condition of this institution, I have to congratulate you on the continual favor of Divine Providence, and the increasing interest of the friends of juvenile reform throughout the State.

With pleasure I submit for your consideration the following exhibit of our doings the past year, with such reflections as my position and experience suggest.

A general retrospect shows a marked progress in many respects.

Although the present year was commenced under very favorable auspices, I am happy to assure you that, both in the management and discipline, and also in the conduct and labor of the boys, we have made advances. We have been encouraged by the uninterrupted confidence of the best and wisest men of the State. They assure us they have faith in the propriety and possibility of saving a considerable portion of our vagrant youth through these and similar means of reform.

These evidences of sympathy and faith, accumulating with the progress of the school, have furnished new incentives to a faithful discharge of duty, and increased confidence in the means appointed for the reclamation of our neglected and criminal youth. Formidable difficulties encountered in our comparative inexperience have disappeared as we have gained a practical knowledge of the diversified work to be accomplished ; and a closer study of the early education and history of those sent to us has enabled the officers to manage more discreetly and successfully in eradicating bad habits, and in starting each one out on a new and better life. Also, much of the anxiety and perplexing care incident to the control and discipline of such impulsive spirits has yielded to our more perfect acquaintance with the peculiarities of this class of boys, and the best methods of securing their confidence, affection, and reform. Hence family and paternal influences have more readily sufficed to check any spirit of disorder threatening our quiet and harmony.

I think a most important improvement has been realized in this feature of our school, greatly beneficial both to the officers and their charge. This has resulted, on the part of the officers, in a better understanding of duty, a closer watchfulness, a keener sense of indi-

vidual responsibility, and in a more direct personal effort for their good. And on the part of the young lads, a kinder feeling towards those appointed to control and educate them; a more earnest purpose to conform to the requirements of the institution, and make the most of the privileges afforded them while here. This has given us almost no escapes, and an unusually quiet and pleasant year. I am sure our work, as a whole, has never been performed so cheerfully, and our schools were never doing better. Moreover, many boys give cheering evidence of a hearty desire to improve both in mind and conduct; and speak of the change in their feelings with evident satisfaction. They look forward to steady employment or a trade when released, and manifest a fixed determination not to return to their old habits. One of our oldest inmates recently called my attention to the fact, that his most intimate associate in a life of vagrancy, whom he thought so fortunate in not being sent to the Reform School with himself, has just been sentenced to State Prison for a term of eight years; and he congratulated himself on his escape, and improved prospects.

I would not be understood as saying that this feeling is by any means universal. For some of those released for their good behaviour while here, have returned to their old ways and companions, and have thus disappointed our hopes. Some of the older boys have even conducted themselves with marked propriety, simply to shorten their detention and hasten their return to their former haunts and associates. Hence, in a few instances, we have had to recall to the school those who had gained their grade of honor, and require them to remain until we had better evidence of their fitness to govern themselves, or were willing to engage in some useful and remunerative employment which would be likely to secure them from mischief and crime.

We have spoken in general terms of the main features of our work, as it has progressed the past year. It may be well to notice, briefly,

THE EVIDENCES OF IMPROVEMENT.

For we ought, by no means, to be satisfied simply with the *prolonged existence* of the "State Reform School," to cherish, with obstinate fondness, our rudimental labors. Each year, with the varied teaching of other similar institutions, and our own enlarged experience, ought to witness a decided proficiency in obtaining the highest practical benefits which such a system can confer. The mistakes of ignorance may be corrected; appliances of doubtful utility tested; the various systems of reform originated by the benevolent and wise, honestly compared; and the good of each selected and employed. Even the criticisms and fault-finding of those opposed to this humane enterprise, should stimulate all engaged in it, to scrutinize more closely our present methods of juvenile reformation, and seek from the old world and the new, whatever shall best enable earnest

workers to achieve the grand purpose of the benevolent hearted men whose faith and zeal have laid the foundations of these schools for wayward and criminal youth.

I think this, in some good degree, has been the aim of those laboring here the past year. And the results are manifest to those familiar with the practical working of the family system in its different departments of discipline, education, and labor. The universal cheerfulness of those committed to the school; the few attempts to escape; the commendable spirit of industry developed; the general desire to gain the approbation of officers; the spirit of emulation exhibited in the schools; the close attention paid to moral and religious instruction on the Sabbath and in the Sabbath School, are evidences of this fact. And this spirit has not been confined to the "family" alone. It has gone outside and improved our roads and fences and marshes, lightening our toil, rendering our home more attractive, and our lands more beautiful and productive. Thus the highways and farm are ever teaching the young hearts that enjoy, and the hands that toil, that our watchword is, *improvement*. We have also been encouraged by our

INCREASED FACILITIES OF USEFULNESS.

Through the generous provision of the State, we have been supplied, from year to year, with the means of prosecuting our work with increased pleasure and success.

This year has been no exception in this respect. Not only such things as are absolutely essential to the continuation of our work, have been generously supplied, but whatever the wisdom of those most interested in the increased usefulness of the institution has suggested as desirable, has been promptly furnished. The new building, for a family of forty-five or fifty of the most meritorious from our number, has been erected in a substantial and convenient form, offering increased facilities of usefulness in this great work. We have boys enough now amply prepared to show that they can live orderly and happily as any well regulated family would with only that supervision which wise parents would exercise over their own household. And in furnishing this building you have secured the means of demonstrating still further, the happy influences of the isolated family, in the reformation of this class of juvenile delinquents; and with judicious officers, and a wise selection of inmates from the main portion of the school, many privileges can be granted to the family, rendering their life more pleasant, and the work of reform more speedy and satisfactory. I anticipate great good from this arrangement.

OUR EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS

have also shared in the general spirit of improvement, as our tabular view will show. We have now employed a female teacher, of many

years experience, who instructs the younger children and those especially deficient in early advantages, both morning and afternoon; thus giving them twofold opportunities during this season, while the work of the farm is less pressing. They are making quite satisfactory and rapid improvement under her skillful and thorough instruction. The first grade, including the more advanced pupils, are also unusually interested in their studies. A manifest and commendable advance under their excellent disciplinarian and teacher, Mr. A. J. Case, who has now been in charge of this division nearly two years. It is a source of great satisfaction, that so many of these children and youth are being turned from a life of ignorance and its legitimate consequent, crime, to a course of intelligent industry; that their future life of toil may not be the mere drudgery of the hand, but the skillful labor of a cultivated mind, directing all the activities of the man to a wise and profitable investment.

Thus, while we do not aim, and have not time, to educate our pupils to any considerable extent, it is a pleasure to feel that they are put in the right way to obtain all they may wish to know both from books and the shop and the farm; that by a proper economy of time, by an ambition to do *well*, what is worth doing at all, and by cultivating a love for *useful* employment, they may hope to succeed in life, without resorting again to degrading and dishonest practices.

Our tables will show the number of pupils in each grade; their standing in each study when sent here, and their present advance, thus marking their improvement while in the institution.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES.

These have been in the main the same as the last year. We have moral and religious reading, morning and evening reading, of the Scriptures and prayer daily. On the Sabbath there is Sunday School instruction and Divine worship. Thus the day is filled with such exercises as seem best adapted to promote the moral good of the family. The chaplain ever welcomes to the school, and especially to speak to the boys on the Sabbath, or on other suitable occasions, all Christian ministers, without regard to their denominational tenets, who sincerely desire to lead these children and youth into the paths of virtue and religion. As we have said before, while we do not consent to any interference with the cherished opinions of denominational belief, we do insist that a clear conviction of accountability to God, and a sincere reverence for his word, and obedience to his commands, are absolutely essential to the highest success in this field of reform. These grand and all important truths furnish a common theme upon which all good men can speak with profit to the young here. The constant pressure of these and kindred religious truths, together with a Christian spirit and Christian life, blessed by the spirit of God to the heart of the boy, furnish the ground of our hope for his well-doing in the future.

THE UNIFORM HEALTH

of our charge the past year has been a source of great comfort to all. Though there have been cases of illness from time to time, yet there has been no instance of continued prostration, calling for protracted professional treatment.

Cleanliness of person, cheerfulness of mind, regularity of habits, and proper food and exercise, are our main reliance for health.

A NEW FEATURE OF LABOR.

It has long been felt, that with a large increase of boys we should need some shop work for a portion, and especially for the winter season. In view of this fact an experiment of caning seats for chairs has been commenced. The institution is at no expense in this arrangement, except that of furnishing a suitable room for the work, and a person to take charge of it. The seats are caned for a specified sum, according to the size and difficulty of the work. As most of our boys are young, and have but just commenced, we are not yet able to decide whether this kind of work can be made profitable, with our present number of workers. The expense of an overseer is just as much for twenty-five as for fifty or one hundred boys. And whether longer experience in the business will so quicken the nimble fingers now employed, as to make this kind of labor really remunerative is yet to be learned. Thus far we have just about paid expenses with twenty boys.

It is a neat and convenient mode of labor, and is well adapted to a large class of those sent to this institution. If our number should largely increase, some employment of this kind would seem to be necessary to the highest usefulness of the school. Hence I would suggest that a new building suitable for a commodious shop should be contemplated, the upper part to be used for a work room, while the lower is much needed for a bakery and laundry, which will soon become an absolute necessity in the growth of the school.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

The days of labor reported would indicate a much larger amount of farm work than the proceeds of the farm would seem to warrant. This results from the fact that a considerable portion of time this year has been devoted to improvements, and to securing an unusual quantity of compost for our berries and trees this fall. Besides this, we have now a large space covered with fruit bearing trees, berries, vines, &c., requiring constant care and cultivation, viz.: over twenty acres of peach trees, eight of pears and nursery stock, four of grapes, two of asparagus, ten of blackberries, and one of strawberries. None of these have as yet fully remunerated us for our time and toil, though they are becoming more valuable yearly, with the exception

of the old peach orchard. The thorough cultivation of these fields occupies much time for which we hope to be recompensed by and by. Again, we have dug down a very troublesome hill on the road to Jamesburg and have filled up at its base, and made a good clay and gravel road over a long and tedious piece of sand. This greatly facilitates transportation to and from town.

Excavation and grading for the new building, the removal of unsightly hedges from fences, resetting of posts, rails, &c., has occupied quite a portion of our force.

Around a public building like this, much labor has to be expended in keeping all things in repair; in beautifying the grounds, by graveled walks, and the planting of shade trees and shrubbery.

In addition to this, a piece of worthless swamp land has been cut over, grubbed, plowed, and planted to basket willows, which are doing finely. Some ten acres of low, springy land covered with trees and brush, but worthless to the farm, have been thoroughly cleared, underdrained with tile, plowed and seeded with buckwheat, which has yielded us eighty bushels this fall. Two acres of undergrowth jutting out into our truck and berry field have been grubbed ready for asparagus and blackberry plants in the spring. Other smaller pieces of similar unsightly growth, disfiguring the farm, have been removed.

With an equal amount of labor in this direction for a few years, the whole farm would be free from waste land, and nearly every acre would be productive and valuable, and all would be well fenced. I am happy to say that both men and boys have seemed to take a pride in laboring for these improvements, and I am sure the effect upon the mind and habits of our young charge is most salutary to say nothing of the increased value, and improved appearance of the farm.

FARM WORK AND PRODUCTS.

The work of the farm has been accomplished, the past year, most pleasantly and acceptably. All have seemed to vie with each other in doing well and expeditiously what was needful to prepare the soil, plant the seed, cultivate and gather the crops. There has been no friction; no disagreement among the many workers. Each has had his part assigned, and the labor of the farm, under the different men and officers, has progressed most satisfactorily. Our table of "farm products" will show what has been raised and the amount of each kind. It can hardly be expected that every variety of produce will be equally successful.

Our wheat, corn, turnips and beets have been unusually good. Rye, potatoes and beans not quite up to our best yields. Our large hay crop most favorably disappointed our expectations. Our onion bed turned out a fine yield, but many of them scalded in the hot fall sun and were unfit for market. Looking at the products of the farm as a whole, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on this season's

success; and we have never produced as much in value as this last year, as our table of farm products will show. The pears, apples, and cherries in the nursery, are now two years old, of good stock, and fit for the market. Many of the evergreens are very fine. Our two year old asparagus roots are of the Giant variety, extra large and are now ready for sale.

Our vineyard has made a good beginning, and with proper care will soon become productive. Our stock has never been so large or as valuable. It has increased the past year over one thousand dollars (\$1,000). The pasture land having been farmed, has now come in to a fine field of clover, and will sustain double the number of cattle that it has in previous years. Our hogs have run out in the clover field the past summer and fall, and are now in a good condition for fattening. Some two hundred turkeys have returned to us from the fields, having come to maturity without expense of care or food. The two acres of blackberries and raspberries and one of strawberries planted this last spring are looking remarkably well. I think the value or recompense of farm labor is not to be estimated SOLELY by the amount of produce gathered. Often the improved condition of the soil, in the clearing off of hedges, the resetting of fences, the laying of underdrains, and the liberal incorporation of fertilizers with the soil, are of more real value to the farmer than the whole crop raised. Such has been the case with some portions of the farm the past year. Land, at the time of our last report not worth to the farm one dollar an acre, has been converted into producing soil equal in value to almost any other similar amount. But this is not all, so far as this farm is concerned.

I understand that the most essential and valuable profit of these fields and forests is, the practical benefit conferred upon the young hearts here educated. They are taught that there is a real pleasure in honest toil, that industry, wisely directed, secures peace of mind, honor, and wealth. They are also taught that there must be order and system, and close application, if our labor is to be permanently successful. I look back upon the work of the farm the past year with delight, not so much because I saw the fields laden with the precious fruits of human toil as that I saw them making industrious and honest men, enterprising citizens, and noble sons and brothers and fathers. This is the grandest product of all.

THE SUMMARY.

GENTLEMEN:—Another year of mutual anxiety and toil for the welfare of a neglected and criminal class of children and youth in this State has now closed. Eternity alone will fully reveal the results. But may we not believe that a good proportion of the two hundred and one (201) boys who have shared in the care, discipline, and education, in the moral, social, and religious training of this institution over which it has been your pleasure to watch since its foundation, have been rescued from a life of crime and disgrace. The change wrought out is indeed a most blessed one if the truant,

idle, disobedient, and dishonest shall return to his former home, a loving, dutiful, pure-minded, upright boy. Such has been the aim and effort of those united in this work under your auspices.

Our many friends have not forgotten us during the past year. The boxes of Christmas gifts, which so delighted the young hearts longing to be with the merry throng at home; the beautiful and valuable papers sent by the High Street Sabbath School, of Newark; the *Monmouth Democrat*, *True American*, *Trenton Gazette*, and *Evening Journal*, sent gratuitously to the school; the fruits and favors of one of your number, the many remembrances and valuable addition of nearly one hundred dollars worth of books to the library, by David Ripley, Esq. All have conspired to aid in this good work. For these and other similar blessings we return our most sincere thanks. We could hardly labor without such manifestations of favor. Isolated from society as we all are, and confined so closely to the daily routine of duties devolving upon us, we should weary if it were not for the evidences of friendly sympathy which come to the school in this way. While we congratulate ourselves on the fact that we have been spared any severe sickness in the school, we have to mention the death of two of those honorably released from our charge. Both were doing well. Thomas Lee, of Paterson, New Jersey, having gained his honor was permitted to leave in order that he might learn the trade of a machinist. I always heard good reports of this young man up to the time of his death, last spring. William Curtis sent to this place from New Brunswick, soon became one of our most trusty and valuable boys. He also gained his badge of honor, was put out to live with a farmer, and very soon endeared himself to the whole household, and was treated like a son. The last of July he visited the school and spent the Sabbath with us, and all were greatly pleased with his appearance. A few days after, while at work on the farm, he slipped from a loaded wagon, was run over, and died the next day from his injuries. The family with whom he lived could have done no more to show their attachment to him if he had been an only son. Some members of the institution attended the funeral. This death has already commenced to cut off the little company for whose highest good we are toiling. Three have passed away, and it is a source of profound gratitude to the All Wise Sovereign that each of them gave good evidence that they had not forgotten the discipline and instruction they here enjoyed, and died respected and beloved by their friends, an honor to themselves and the school. It is our most fervent desire that their example and death may not be lost on those who survive.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your kind and constant sympathy and many efforts to promote the highest good of the school and the comfort of the family, I submit this report for your consideration.

L. H. SHELDON,
Superintendent.

JAMESBURG, N, J., Oct. 31, 1871.

State Reform School, in acc't with L. H. Sheldon, Supt., for
the year ending November 1, 1871.

	DR.		CR.
Salaries and labor.....	\$1,021 26	From Treasurer.....	\$19,782 34
Provisions.....	5,064 78	Farm products sold.....	973 53
Clothing.....	2,745 49	Parents and guardians.....	340 00
Furniture.....	785 16	Miscellaneous.....	209 29
Stationery.....	305 09	Due to Superintendent.....	551 11
Improvements.....	1,416 69		
Fuel and lights.....	537 22		
Incidental.....	293 52		
Freight and traveling ex- penses.....	234 65		
Farm expenses.....	2,333 29		
Farming implements.....	712 24		
Live stock.....	926 10		
Fertilizers.....	1,053 55		
Plants and seeds.....	381 64		
Farm improvements and re- pairs.....	856 63		
Farm incidental expenses....	19 26		
	169 70		
	<u>\$21,856 27</u>		<u>\$21,856 27</u>

GENERAL INVENTORY.

Furniture in school building.....	\$4,691 69
Clothing and material on hand.....	1,923 30
Provisions on hand.....	151 24
Books and stationery.....	471 26
Furniture in farm house.....	216 33
Farm implements.....	2,763 25
Farm products on hand.....	6,511 30
Trees and roots in Nursery.....	700 00
Live stock.....	6,363 50
Total.....	<u>\$22,791 87</u>

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To Daniel Haines, President of the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School :

As Treasurer of the New Jersey State Reform School, I present the account following :

The State Reform School in account with Samuel Allinson, Treasurer :

	Cr.		Dr.
1870.		1870.	
Nov. 1. Balance at settle- ment.....	\$106 44	Cash paid L. H. Shel- don, Superintendent	\$4,031 44
1871. Cash of State Trea- surer.....	5,000 00	Sundry bills.....	54 95
Cash of State Trea- surer.....	15,000 00	1871. Paid L. H. Sheldon...	15,750 00
	\$20,106 44	Balance on hand.....	270 00
			\$20,106 44

NEW FAMILY BUILDING ACCOUNT.

	Cr.		Dr.
1871.		1871.	
Cash of State Treasurer	\$7,500 00	Advertising for contract	\$17 37
		Paid to architect.....	93 62
		To builder.....	5,000 00
	\$7,500 00	Balance on hand.....	2,389 00
			\$7,500 00

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL ALLINSON, *Treasurer.*

New Jersey State Library

STATISTICS.

FARM PRODUCTS RAISED.

Bushels of	Corn.....	1250a	70.....	\$875	00
"	Potatoes.....	900a	50.....	450	00
"	Wheat.....	220a	1.50.....	330	00
"	Rye.....	240a	90.....	216	09
"	Buckwheat.....	75a	1.00.....	75	00
"	Sweet Potatoes.....	80a	90.....	72	00
"	Onions.....	300a	1.00.....	300	00
"	Lima Beans.....	14a	5.00.....	70	00
"	Turnips.....	858a	25.....	214	50
"	Beets.....	1235a	25.....	308	75
"	Cucumbers.....	12a	50.....	6	00
"	Tomatoes.....	20a	40.....	8	00
Loads	Pumpkins.....	4a	3.00.....	12	00
"	Squashes.....	2a	5.00.....	10	00
Bushels	Peas.....	3a	2.00.....	6	00
Baskets	Peaches.....	100a	50.....	50	00
Quarts	Raspberries.....	425a	10.....	42	50
"	Blackberries.....	4511a	10.....	451	10
"	Milk.....	7674a	03.....	230	22
Heads	Cabbage.....	2500a	04.....	100	00
Bunches	Asparagus.....	1200a	12.....	144	00
Tons	Hay.....	116a	\$20.....	2,320	00
"	Straw.....	25a	16.....	400	00
Bundles	Stalks.....	5836a	03.....	175	08
Dozens	Eggs.....	340a	24.....	81	60
Pounds	Broom Corn.....	600a	2½.....	15	00
Bunches	Celery.....	500a	05.....	25	00
Pounds	Onion Seed.....	22a	2.00.....	44	00
Total.....				\$7,031	75

REPORT OF THE NEW JERSEY PROGRESS OF THE BOYS IN SCHOOL.

Time Devoted to Study—Four and one-half Hours per Day.

FIRST GRADE.

ATTAINMENTS WHEN RECEIVED.	PRESENT STANDING OF GRADE.
Whole number in grade.....42	Read in Second Reader.....12
Did not know the alphabet..... 6	Read in Third Reader..... 16
Read in Primer..... 1	Read in Fourth Reader.....13
Read in First Reader..... 6	In Primary Arithmetic..... 6
Read in Second Reader..... 7	In Intellectual Arithmetic.....20
Read in Third Reader.....11	In Practical Arithmetic.....15
Read in Fourth Reader.....10	Primary Geography.....15
Had not studied Arithmetic.....14	Intermediate Geography.....18
Had studied Primary Arithmetic.....17	High School Geography..... 8
Had studied Written Arithmetic.....10	Can form letters.....17
Had not studied Geography.....14	Can write legibly.....24
Had studied Geography some.....27	History.....14
Could not write.....15	Grammar..... 3
Could form letters.....14	
Could write legibly.....12	
Grammar and History..... 0	

SECOND GRADE.

ATTAINMENTS WHEN RECEIVED.	PRESENT STANDING OF GRADE.
Whole number in grade.....46	Primer..... 7
Did not know the alphabet..... 7	First Reader..... 9
Could read in Primer.....17	Second Reader.....29
Could read in First Reader.....14	Primary Geography..... 38
Could read in Second Reader..... 8	Primary Arithmetic.....45
Primary Geography..... 2	Writing.....45
Arithmetic.....10	
Writing..... 7	

AGE WHEN COMMITTED.

Sixteen years old.....11	Ten years old..... 4
Fifteen years old.....10	Nine years old..... 1
Fourteen years old..... 9	Eight years old..... 1
Thirteen years old..... 9	
Twelve years old..... 4	Total.....61
Eleven years old.....12	

MORAL AND DOMESTIC CONDITION BEFORE COMMITMENT.

Have lost fathers.....13	Have used tobacco.....30
Have lost mothers..... 8	Used intoxicating drinks... 7
Have lost both parents..... 4	Have been arrested before.....20
Have intemperate fathers.....10	Nearly all idle and profane.....

CAUSE OF COMMITMENT.

Petit larceny.....	32	Vagrancy	2
Disorderly conduct.....	12	Breaking with intent.....	2
Grand larceny.....	4	False pretences.....	2
Malicious mischief.....	5		—
Incorrigibility.....	2	Total.....	61

PARENTAGE.

NATIONALITY.		NATIONALITY.	
Ireland.....	23	Scotland.....	1
Germany.....	11	Unknown.....	13
England.....	4		—
American.....	7	Total.....	61
France.....	2		

BIRTHPLACE OF THOSE RECEIVED.

STATE AND NATION.		STATE AND NATION.	
New Jersey.....	45	England	1
New York.....	6	Holland.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	1	Unknown.....	4
Ireland.....	1		—
Scotland.....	1	Total.....	61

EMPLOYMENT OF THE BOYS.

Dormitory.....	2	Care of stock.....	2
Laundry.....	3	Barn.....	2
Kitchens.....	4	Chair shop and on the farm.....	71
Charge of engine.....	1		—
Charge of lamps.....	1	Total.....	88
Dining-room.....	2		

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THOSE ADMITTED WERE SENT.

Essex.....	32	Ocean.....	2
Passaic.....	8	Morris.....	1
Hudson.....	6	Burlington.....	1
Mercer.....	5		—
Middlesex.....	3	Total.....	61
Cumberland.....	3		

REPORT OF THE NEW JERSEY

DIVISION OF TIME.

SUMMER.		WINTER.	
Rise at.....	5.00	Rise.....	5.30
Devotions.....	5 45	Devotions.....	6.15
Breakfast.....	6.00	Breakfast.....	6.30
Work and school.....	6.30	Work and school.....	7.00
Cease work and school.....	11.30	Cease work and school.....	11.30
Dinner.....	12.00	Dinner.....	12.00
Play.....	12.30	Play.....	12.30
Work and school.....	1.00	Work and school.....	1.00
Cease work and school.....	5.30	Cease work and school.....	5.00
Supper.....	6.00	Supper.....	5.30
Play.....	6.30	School-room.....	6.00
Reports and devotions.....	7.15	Reports and devotions.....	7.15
Retire.....	8.00	Retire.....	8.00

The following table may be instructive and interesting to such as are wishing to inform themselves more minutely in regard to the school :

TIME OF COMMITMENT.

Number of boys present November 1, 1870.....	87
“ “ committed in November, 1870.....	5
“ “ “ December, 1870.....	4
“ “ “ January, 1871.....	10
“ “ “ February, 1871.....	3
“ “ “ March, 1871.....	9
“ “ “ April, 1871.....	2
“ “ “ May, 1871.....	6
“ “ “ June, 1871.....	5
“ “ “ July, 1871.....	2
“ “ “ August, 1871.....	7
“ “ “ September, 1871.....	3
“ “ “ October, 1871.....	5

Whole number in the institution during the year.....148

DISPOSAL OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

Returned to parents.....	41
Indentured to farmers.....	12
To care of themselves.....	3
Delivered to Judge.....	2
Fugitives (one escaped in 1870).....	2
	— 60
Number in the institution November 1, 1871.....	88

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

LUTHER H. SHELDON, <i>Superintendent</i>	Salary, \$1,500
MRS. SARAH H. SHELDON, <i>Matron</i>	" 300
A. W. KNIGHT, <i>House Officer</i>	" 480
ANDREW CASE, <i>Teacher</i>	" 420
S. F. BUCKLIN, <i>Teacher and Officer</i>	" 420
MISS MARY S. POND, <i>Teacher</i>	" 192

APPENDIX.

New Jersey State Library

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY

RELATING TO THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

An Act to establish and organize the State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That a reform farm school be established in this State for the reformation of such boys between the ages of eight and sixteen years who may be committed to it as hereinafter provided.

Reform school to be established.

2. *And be it enacted*, That the governor, chancellor and chief justice of the State for the time being shall constitute a board of control, whose duty it shall be to appoint six (6) suitable persons as trustees of said reform school, and to exercise such further supervisory care as may be confided to them.

Board of control.

3. *And be it enacted*, That on the first day of each year after eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the term of office of the first two named trustees shall terminate, and the names of the persons appointed to fill the vacancies shall be placed at the bottom of the list; other vacancies may, at any time be filled, and the names of the persons appointed shall be substituted in the list for that of those whom they succeed and for the remainder of their term; the trustees may be reappointed; they shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed all expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their duties; they shall be removed by the board of control for sufficient cause.

Vacancies, how supplied.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the trustees shall have authority to receive by gift, or to purchase, a tract of land in a healthy location, abundantly supplied with pure water, of easy access from different parts of the State, and of sufficient area for the proper seclusion and employment of the boys, to erect suitable buildings thereon, and to enact needful by-laws

May hold land and erect buildings.

for their own government; these several particulars to be subject to the approval of the board of control.

Corporate name.

5. *And be it enacted*, That the trustees shall be a corporation by the name of "The Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School," for the purpose of taking and holding to themselves and their successors, in trust for the State, any grant or devise of lands, and any donation or bequest of money or other personal property, made for the use of said institution, and for the purpose of preserving and investing the proceeds thereof in good securities, with all powers necessary to carry said purposes into effect.

Duties of the trustees.

6. *And be it enacted*, That they shall take charge of the general interests of the institution; see that its affairs are conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Legislature and the approved by-laws, and that strict discipline is maintained therein; provide employment and instruction for the inmates, and bind them out, discharge or remand them, as herein provided; appoint a superintendent, a steward, teacher or teachers, and such other officers as in their judgment the wants of the institution may require, and prescribe their duties; exercise a vigilant supervision over the institution, its officers and inmates; remove such officers at pleasure and appoint others in their stead, and determine the salaries to be paid to the officers; the by-laws may be amended by the assent of four trustees, at a legal meeting, but no alteration shall be valid until approved by the board of control.

Boys to be instructed.

7. *And be it enacted*, That they shall cause the boys under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing, agricultural or a combination of these as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and in such other arts or trades as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation, amendment and future benefit of the boys.

May bind out boys.

8. *And be it enacted*, That they may bind out boys committed to the school as apprentices or servants until they become twenty-one years of age, or for any less time; stipulating in the indentures for the needful amount of school learning, and from time to time as the rightful guardians of the boys, ascertaining whether the duties and obligations of the master or mistress are faithfully performed, and if not, applying the proper remedy; in binding out boys they shall have scrupulous regard to the religious and moral character of those to whom they are to be bound, that they may secure to the boys the benefit of a good example and wholesome instruction and the sure means of improvement in virtue and

knowledge, and thus the opportunity of becoming intelligent, moral and useful and happy citizens.

9. *And be it enacted*, That one or more of the trustees shall visit the school at least once in every fortnight, at which times the boys shall be examined in the school room and at their labor, and the register shall be inspected; a record shall be kept of these visits in the books of the superintendent; once in every three months the school, in all its departments, shall be thoroughly examined by a majority of the trustees, and a report thereof signed; they shall prepare an annual report of the condition of the institution on or before the fifteenth of December in every year, which, together with a full report of the superintendent, and a list of the salaried officers and their salaries, with an inventory of the value of the live stock and other personal property of the State in the buildings or on the farm, shall be laid before the governor to be by him presented to the Legislature.

Examinations.

SUPERINTENDENT.

10. *And be it enacted*, That the superintendent, with such subordinate officers as the trustees may appoint, shall have the charge and custody of the boys; he shall be a constant resident at the institution, and shall discipline, govern, instruct, employ and use his best endeavors to reform the inmates in such manner as, while preserving their health, will secure the formation as far as possible of moral, religious and industrious habits, and regular, thorough progress and improvement in their studies, trades, and employments.

Duties of superintendent.

11. *And be it enacted*, That he shall, before entering upon his duties, give a bond to the State, with sureties satisfactory to the governor, in the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000), conditioned that he shall faithfully perform all his duties, and account for all money received by him as superintendent, which bond shall be filed in the office of the treasurer of the State; he shall have charge of all the property of the institution, within the precincts thereof, he shall keep in suitable books, complete accounts of all his receipts and expenditures, and of all property entrusted to him; showing the income and expenses of the institution; and in such manner as the trustees may require, for all money received by him; his books and all documents relating to the school shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees, who shall, at least once in every six months, carefully examine the books and accounts, and the vouchers and documents connected therewith, and make a record thereof; he shall keep a register containing the name, age, and circumstances connected

Superintendent to give bond, &c.

with the early history of each boy, and shall add such facts as come to his knowledge, relating to his history, while at the institution, and after leaving it.

[The twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth sections have been repealed.]

Compensation of judges and officers.

20. *And be it enacted*, That the fees and compensation allowed to judges under this act shall be the same as by law are allowed to justices of the peace, and all officers serving process shall be allowed the same fees as they are entitled to for serving process in criminal proceedings.

CONFINEMENT AND DISCHARGE.

Discharges.

21. *And be it enacted*, That any boy committed to State Reform School shall be there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the trustees, until he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, or is bound out or discharged as reformed, or otherwise legally discharged; the discharge of a boy as reformed, or his being sent on a voyage at sea, or arriving at the age of twenty-one years, shall be a complete release from all penalties and disabilities created or incurred by the sentence.

[The twenty-second section has been repealed.]

Appropriation for purchasing land, erecting buildings, &c.

23. *And be it enacted*, That for the purpose of purchasing land, and the erection of suitable buildings as contemplated in this act, and for procuring the needful stock, implements, furniture, food and clothing, and for the payment of wages, and other incidental expenses, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, and the treasurer of the State is hereby directed to pay the same upon lawful warrant to the order of the board of trustees, when approved by the board of control.

Act when to go into effect.

24. *And be it enacted*, That when the buildings and premises of the reform school authorized by this act shall be prepared for the reception of pupils, the trustees shall by resolution inform the governor thereof, upon which he shall issue his proclamation of the fact; and the provisions of this act in relation to commitments shall not go into effect until such proclamation be issued.

25. *And be it enacted*, This this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 6, 1865.

An act further to Provide for the State Reform School.

WHEREAS, the trustees of the New Jersey reform school re-^{Preamble.}
 port that the sum appropriated for its establishment is in-
 sufficient for the purchase of land, the erection of build-
 ings and the various expenditures for furniture, provisions,
 clothing, and so forth, that will be necessary for the proper
 accommodation and instruction of the number of boys
 which they believe will be committed to the school;
 therefore,

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of*^{Appropriation.}
the State of New Jersey, That the sum of sixty thousand
 dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the uses
 of the reform school for boys; and the treasurer of this State
 is hereby directed to pay this sum to the order of the board
 of trustees when approved by the board of control.

2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect im-
 mediately.

Approved March 21, 1866.

A supplement to the act entitled "An act to establish and organize
 the State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," approved April
 sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of*^{Quarterly state-}
the State of New Jersey, That it shall be the duty of the
 superintendent of the State Reform School to make out and
 send quarterly to each of the justices of the supreme court a
 statement showing the capacity of the school, the number of
 pupils, and such other information as may direct the justices
 of said court in making commitments, so that the school may
 not be crowded beyond its means of accommodation.

[The second section has been repealed.]

3. *And be it enacted*, That when a boy under the age of^{Duty of magis-}
 sixteen years shall be arrested upon complaint of any crime
 (excepting murder or manslaughter), or of being a disorderly
 person, it shall be lawful for the magistrate, before whom he
 shall be taken, after examination, if in his judgment said boy
 is a fit subject for the Reform School, to commit him to the
 jail of the county or city where the charge shall be made,
 and forthwith to certify and send a copy of the complaint
 and commitment to a justice of the supreme court most con-

venient of access; and for making such copies the magistrate shall be entitled to the same fees as are allowed by law for the original complaint and commitment.

Justice to issue
warrant.

4. *And be it enacted*, That said justice of the supreme court, upon receiving said copies of the complaint and commitment, or upon his own information of such complaint or commitment, shall and may issue a warrant to a sheriff, constable or other officer to bring said boy before him, and also an order to the parent or guardian of said boy, or such person as may have him in charge, or with whom he has last resided, or one known to be nearly related to him, or if he be alone and friendless, then to such person as said justice may appoint to act as guardian, ad litem, requiring him or her to appear at a time and place stated in said order, to show cause why said boy should not be committed to the Reform School for reformation and instruction.

Service of copy
return.

5. *And be it enacted*, That said order shall be served by the sheriff, a constable or police officer, by delivering a copy thereof personally to the party to whom it is addressed, or leaving it with some person of full age at the place of residence or business of said party, and immediate return shall be made to said justice under oath of the time and manner of such service.

Examination
and appointment
of guardian ad
litem.

6. *And be it enacted*, That at the time and place mentioned in said order, or the time and place to which it may be adjourned, if the parent or guardian to whom said order may be addressed shall appear, then in his or her presence, or if he or she shall fail to appear, then, in the presence of some suitable person whom the said justice shall appoint as guardian ad litem; and when the complaint is of crime, if said parent or guardian shall sign a consent in writing, to waive a trial by jury in behalf of said boy, it shall and may be lawful for said justice to proceed to take the voluntary examination of said boy, and to hear the statements of the party appearing for him; and such testimony in relation to the case as may be produced, and if upon such examination and hearing the said justice shall be satisfied that the boy has committed a crime, or is a disorderly person, and is a fit subject for the State Reform School, he may commit him to said school by warrant, in substance as follows:

Form of warrant
of commitment.

To A. B. (sheriff, constable, or police officer, as the case may be.)

You are hereby commanded to take C. D., a boy under the age of sixteen years, to wit: of the age — as near as can be ascertained, who at the time of his arrest resided in —, and who has been proved to me to be a proper subject for the care, discipline and instruction of the State Re-

form School, and deliver said boy without delay to the superintendent of the said school, or other person in charge thereof, at the place where the same is established, and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant, dated this — day of —, 18 —, at —, in the county of —, in the State of New Jersey; but no variance from said form shall be deemed material if it sufficiently appears upon the face thereof, that the boy is committed by the justice in the exercise of the powers given by this act.

7. *And be it enacted*, That the justice shall certify in the warrant the place in which the boy resided at the time of his arrest, also his age as near as can be ascertained; and such certificate for the purpose of this act, shall be conclusive evidence of his residence and age; accompanying the warrant, the justice shall transmit to the superintendent by the officer executing it, a statement of the nature of the complaint, together with such other particulars concerning the boy as the justice is able to ascertain.

8. *And be it enacted*, That if the justice aforesaid is of the opinion that the boy is not a fit subject for the school, or the person appearing for him, if he is charged with a crime, will not waive a trial by jury, he shall remand him to the custody of the keeper of the jail of the county or city, to be dealt with according to law.

9. *And be it enacted*, That if it shall be found that said boy is unruly and incorrigible in said school, it shall be lawful for the superintendent to endorse upon the order aforesaid, or upon the warrant of the justice of the peace committing said boy, or a copy thereof, a certificate of such bad conduct, and cause said boy to be returned to the custody of the keeper of the jail of the county or city whence he shall come, there to be imprisoned and proceedings against him to be resumed, as if no warrant or order committing him to the Reform School had been made.

[The tenth section has been repealed.]

11. *And be it enacted*, That for hearing every case not upon verdict, and drawing the warrant, certificate and papers, the justice performing such services shall receive a fee of three dollars; and the sheriff, constable or officer executing the order or warrant committing a boy to the said school, shall be entitled to a fee of two dollars, besides the necessary travelling expenses for himself and boy, to be taxed by said justice; and other fees shall be the same as are allowed for similar services in the Court of General Quarter Sessions, all of which fees shall be paid as in other criminal causes in the city or county where such services are rendered.

12. *And be it enacted*, That if any parent or guardian shall

Justice to transmit statement.

Proceedings when trial by jury is not waived.

Duty of superintendent.

Fees.

Vagrants.

make complaint to a justice of the Supreme Court that any boy, the son or ward of such parent or guardian, is habitually vagrant and disorderly or incorrigible, it shall and may be lawful for said justice to issue a warrant to the sheriff, a constable or police officer, to cause said boy to be brought before him at such time and place as he may appoint, when and where said justice shall examine the parties and if in his judgment the boy is a fit subject for the Reform School, and there is a vacancy, he may issue an order with the consent of the said parent or guardian endorsed thereon, to be executed by the sheriff, a constable or police officer, committing said boy to the custody of the superintendent of said school for reformation and instruction until he shall attain the age of twenty-one years or for such shorter term as said justice shall direct; *provided*, that security for the payment of the expenses of said complaint and commitment and of carrying said boy to the Reform School, at the rates hereinbefore prescribed in other cases, and the expenses of board at such school, may, in the discretion of the said justice be required of the said parent or guardian; *and provided also*, that it shall and may be lawful for the superintendent with the consent of the majority of the trustees at any time to dismiss said boy from the school if he be found incorrigible, or if said boy is reformed and suitable to be returned to his home.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Repealer.

13. *And be it enacted*, That sections twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty-two of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same are hereby repealed.

14. *And be it enacted*, That this supplement shall go into effect immediately.

Approved April 3, 1867.

A Further Supplement to the act entitled "An Act to establish and organize the State Reform School," approved April sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Order sending
boy to reform
school.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That when a boy under the age of sixteen years shall, in a court of criminal jurisdiction, by the verdict of a jury or on his own confession in open court, be found guilty of any crime, except murder or manslaughter, it shall be lawful for the said court, instead of entering judgment and pronouncing sentence according to law, to cause an order to be entered in the minutes that said boy be com-

mitted to the State Reform School for reformation and instruction, pursuant to the provisions of the act to which this is a further supplement, and the supplement thereto; and a copy of said order, duly certified by the clerk under the seal of said court, shall be a sufficient warrant for taking the said boy to the said reform school, and for his commitment to the superintendent thereof; *provided*, that such order shall be made or approved by a justice of the Supreme Court. Proviso.

2. *And be it enacted*, That every commitment to the said reform school, except such as shall be made on complaint of any parent or guardian, shall be until the boy attain to the age of twenty-one years, and no longer; but the trustees in their discretion may, at any time after one year's service, by their order, discharge a boy from said school as a reward of good conduct, and upon satisfactory evidence of his reformation. Period of commitment.

3. *And be it enacted*, That every boy committed to the said reform school shall be personally liable for his maintenance and all necessary expenses incurred therein on his behalf; and the parent, guardian or relative, who would have been bound by law to provide for and support him if he had not been sent to the said school, shall be liable to pay for such maintenance and necessary expenses, and, if the trustees shall so order, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the superintendent of said school in any court having cognizance thereof; *provided*, that the trustees may in their discretion remit such liability or any part thereof. Personal liability for expenses. Proviso.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the uses of the said reform school, and the treasurer of this State is hereby directed to pay the said sum of money to the order of the board of trustees, when approved by the board of control. Appropriation.

5. *And be it enacted*, That sections two and ten of the act supplementary to the act to which this is a supplement, approved April third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be and the same are hereby repealed. Repealer.

6. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 2, 1868.

New Jersey State Library

New Jersey State Library

New Jersey State Library

New Jersey State Library

New Jersey State Library