

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

State Reform School

FOR

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS,

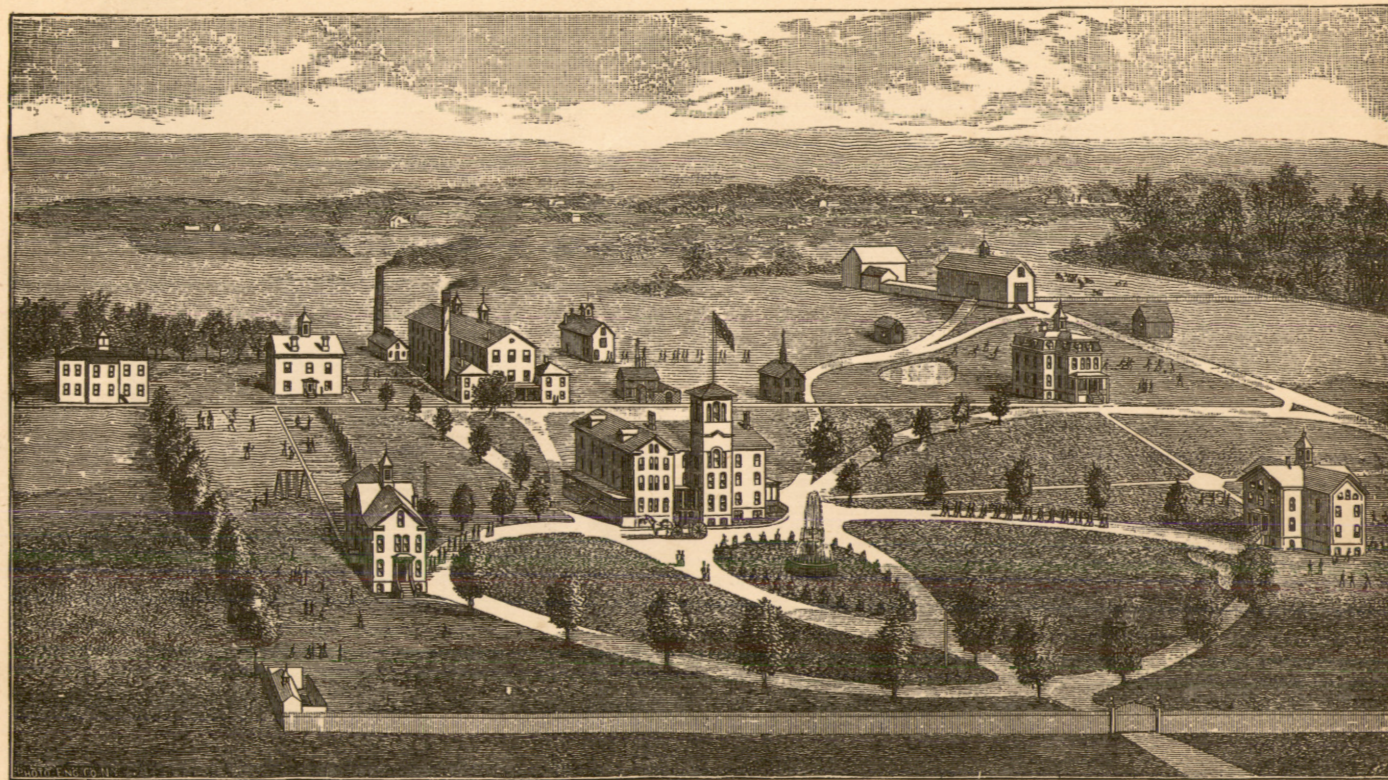
For the Year Ending October 31st, 1886.

New Jersey State Library



CAMDEN, N. J.
THE COURIER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
1886.

Compliments of
PETER ACKERMAN.



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

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OF THE

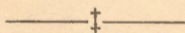
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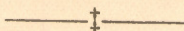




State Normal School

NEW YORK

Board of Control.



HIS EXCELLENCY, GOVERNOR LEON ABBETT.
CHANCELLOR THEODORE RUNYON.
CHIEF JUSTICE MERCER BEASLEY.

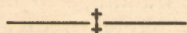


TRUSTEES.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| NATHANIEL S. RUE, <i>President</i> , | Cream Ridge, Monmouth County. |
| NATHAN T. STRATTON, | Mullica Hill, Gloucester County. |
| FRANKLIN MURPHY, <i>Treasurer</i> , | Newark, Essex County. |
| PATRICK FARRELLY, <i>Secretary</i> , | Morristown, Morris County. |
| —— PRICE, M. D., | |
| RICHARD A. DONNELLY, | Trenton, Mercer County. |

New Jersey State Library

'Trustees' Report.



To His Excellency, the Governor :

The Trustees of the State Reform School for Boys submit herewith their twenty-second annual report, and also that of the Treasurer and Superintendent and such others as they think will be of interest. They ask attention to them as giving the statistics of the year's work.

The exceptional health of the School for the year is cause for great thankfulness. More than usual attention has been paid during the past year to the studies of the boys. The hours for school have been changed so that four hours each day—two in the morning, from ten to twelve, and two in the afternoon, from four to six—are given to the school room. The hours of labor have been reduced somewhat, and the time gained given to school and recreation. In addition to the changes already made the Trustees contemplate grading the School so as to make it partake more of the character of the public schools in cities.

They believe in this way they can make the teaching much more effective than under the former plan.

The industries of the institution have been somewhat modified since the last report, and the labor that has been otherwise engaged has been made useful on the farm and in the shoe, carpenter and blacksmith shops.

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 last Legislature appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars for the improvement of the water supply of the institution. The Trustees in expending this sum have purchased an additional boiler, a new steam pump, and have let a contract for the erection

of a stand-pipe of suitable size, and they also propose to extend the system of pipes to enlarge the present supply. When completed these improvements will provide the School with a water supply of good quality and it is believed sufficient for its wants.

The Legislature also appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars for the erection of gas works for supplying the institution with light. The Trustees reached the conclusion after investigation that, in view of the fact that the buildings to be lighted are widely separated, the only kind of gas likely to give satisfaction was coal gas of standard quality. And they found after procuring the opinion of an eminent gas engineer as to the size of works necessary that the entire appropriation would be consumed in procuring suitable retorts 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 purposes named is five thousand dollars, and they respectfully request that that sum be appropriated to their use. 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 place of gas, if after further investigation such change should be deemed advisable.

They also call the attention of the legislature to the advisability of putting some plumbing into each of the dormitories. This is urgently required from a sanitary standpoint, and they request that the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

The usefulness of the School has never been questioned. The reports from year to year have shown the excellent work done, and the Trustees believe the progress of the School in effectiveness which has been clearly marked from its beginning, has been fully maintained the past year.

The problem which the Trustees have to solve is how to take three hundred boys who come from the lower classes, very many with a clearly marked disposition toward crime, and turn them from the jails toward good and useful citizenship. It must be remembered that every boy in the School is sent there for doing wrong, and some for the committal of actual crime, who would, except for their years, have been sent to the penitentiary. Very many are unable to read and write, and but few are of average intelligence. They are taught first the importance of personal cleanliness. They are educated in such studies as are taught in the common schools, and are

given instruction in the skillful use of their hands by spending a portion of each day in some of the various workshops of the institution or on the farm. Nor is their moral education neglected. On the contrary the first importance is attached to it. The discipline is firm but kindly, and the whole trend of the boy's life at the School is such as to increase his self-respect and his self-reliance. The record of the visiting agent shows that seventy-seven per cent. of the boys sent away from the institution do well, and this the Trustees believe will be accepted by the people of the State as an indisputable proof of the marked usefulness of the School.

The cultivation of the farm, which yields what vegetables and fruits the institution requires, furnishes labor for quite a number of boys during the season, who, under competent supervision, are thus instructed in the details of farm work. The clothes and shoes needed by the boys are made on the premises by the boys themselves, who also make the necessary repairs. A number are employed in the brick yard during the summer, and the remainder in the factory building at such work as can be obtained and which furnishes some return. But the object of all the work is to teach the boys how to work and to develop a pride in their work. The Trustees do the best they can with the resources at their command. They could render the State more efficient service if more means were provided. They would like to establish a manual training school, and they would like to use the clay which now goes into the manufacture of brick for making tile pipe, or pottery. They could then have the boys taught a trade which would be useful to them in the future, but until the legislature provides the means not much more can be done than is being done at present.

The Trustees cannot close their report without expressing a hope that all the members of the legislature will endeavor to visit the School at some time during the coming session. The school is not appreciated as it should be, principally because it is not known as it should be. It is one of the most important of the institutions of the State, and the extent and scope of its work should be familiar to every citizen.

NATHANIEL S. RUE,
President.

Treasurer's Report.

—†—

*Treasurer's Annual Report for fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1886.
Franklin Murphy, Treasurer, in account with the New Jersey
State Reform School:*

DR.

| | |
|--|----------|
| To Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1885, per last report..... | \$644 88 |
|--|----------|

MAINTENANCE.

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------|
| To amount received Dec. 8, 1885, balance for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1885, Act May 5, 1884,..... | \$6,896 12 | |
| To amount received Jan. 21, 1886, on account of quarter ending March 31, 1886, Act May 5, 1884,..... | 4,000 00 | |
| To amount received March 10, 1886, balance for quarter ending March 31, 1886, Act May 5, 1884,..... | 6,480 50 | |
| To amount received May 7, 1886, on account of quarter ending June 30, 1886, Act May 5, 1884,..... | 6,000 00 | |
| To amount received June 22, 1886, balance for quarter ending June 30, 1886, Act May 5, 1884,..... | 4,613 25 | |
| To amount received Sept. 3, 1886, in full for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1886, Act May 5, 1884,..... | 11,313 75 | |
| | | 39,308 62 |
| To amount received from sale of farm produce..... | 3,024 87 | |
| To amount received from industries..... | 4,789 96 | |
| | | 7,814 83 |
| | | \$47,763 33 |

Treasurer's Report.

—†—

CR.

FURNITURE REPAIRING AND IMPROVING SANITARY CONDITION OF OLD BUILDING.

| | |
|---|----------|
| By amount paid for material and labor as per approved voucher.... | \$579 72 |
|---|----------|

MAINTENANCE.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| By amount paid for provisions, clothing, medical attendance, etc., as per approved vouchers..... | 29,355 29 |
| By amount paid for salaries and labor as per approved vouchers.... | 15,414 58 |

ADDITION TO WATER SUPPLY IN ANTICIPATION OF APPROPRIATION OF 1886.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| By amount paid for material and labor as per approved vouchers.. | 206 60 |
| Cash on hand in First National Bank, Jamesburg, Nov. 1st, 1886,. | 2,207 14 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$47,763 33 |

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.

RICHARD A. DONNELLY,
Chairman Auditing Committee.

Report of Farm Committee.

†

New Jersey State Reform School for fiscal year 1885-6.

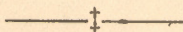
Dr.

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------------|
| To Inventory 1885, farm produce..... | \$6,682 20 | |
| “ “ “ live stock..... | 4,520 30 | |
| “ “ “ implements..... | 3,224 12 | |
| “ “ “ fertilizers..... | 440 00 | |
| | <hr/> | \$14,866 62 |
| To cash paid for labor..... | \$1,576 23 | |
| “ “ implements..... | 514 51 | |
| “ “ wagons, repairs, harness, &c.,..... | 391 84 | |
| “ “ live stock..... | 776 27 | |
| “ “ grain and feed..... | 28 40 | |
| “ “ fertilizer..... | 561 20 | |
| “ “ plants and seeds..... | 293 11 | |
| “ “ farm implements..... | 122 30 | |
| “ “ farm products..... | 18 25 | |
| | <hr/> | 4,282 11 |
| To profits for fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1886..... | | 1,932 11 |
| Total..... | | <hr/> \$21,080 84 |

Cr.

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| By cash for live stock sold..... | \$1,559 38 | |
| “ for farm produce sold..... | 1,008 64 | |
| “ value farm produce consumed for year..... | 4,732 44 | |
| “ inventory 1886, farm produce..... | 5,959 37 | |
| “ inventory 1886, live stock..... | 4,384 60 | |
| “ inventory 1886, farm implements..... | 3,216 41 | |
| “ inventory 1886, fertilizers..... | 220 00 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Total..... | | \$21,080 84 |

Report of Farm Committee.



PRODUCE OF STATE FARM.

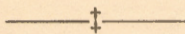
| | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|
| 508 | bushels of | wheat. | 7 | bushels | grapes. |
| 984 | " | rye. | 3,699 | heads | cabbage. |
| 2,431 | " | corn. | 36 | egg | plants. |
| 281 | " | oats. | 1,225 | watermelons. | |
| 1,110 | " | apples. | 938 | muskmelons. | |
| 282 | " | sweet potatoes. | 675 | pumpkins. | |
| 1,977 | " | white " | 120 | quarts | strawberries. |
| 119 | " | beets. | 88 | quarts | raspberries. |
| 175 | " | onions. | 176 | quarts | blackberries. |
| 197 | " | tomatoes. | 1,415 | bunches | celery. |
| 210 | " | green peas. | 15 | bushels | asparagus. |
| 144 | " | " beans. | 31 | bushels | lima beans, green. |
| 228 | " | turnips. | 25 | bushels | parsley. |
| 80 | " | sweet. | 222 | bushels | peaches. |
| 28 | " | cucumbers. | 4 | dozen | peppers. |
| 31 | " | radishes. | 15,495 | pickles. | |
| 43 | " | lettuce. | 376 | quarts | currants. |
| 72 | " | carrots. | 53 | bushels | peas. |
| 30 | " | parsnips. | 225 | tons | hay. |
| 311 | " | beets for cattle. | 41 | tons | rye straw. |
| 102 | " | white beans. | 12 | tons | oat straw. |
| 4 | " | lima beans. | 10 | tons | wheat straw. |
| 6 | " | seed peas. | 10,290 | bundles | corn stalks. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | " | " beans. | | | |

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

NATHANIEL S. RUE,
FRANKLIN MURPHY,
Committee.

New Jersey State Library

General Inventory.



New Jersey Reform School, November 1st, 1886.

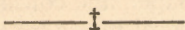
DR.

| | | |
|--|-------------|--------------------|
| To general inventory November 1st, 1885..... | \$41,053 19 | |
| “ profit and loss credit..... | 5,100 70 | |
| | | <u>\$46,153 89</u> |

CR.

| | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------|
| By furniture and household articles..... | \$11,105 25 | |
| “ books and stationery..... | 754 86 | |
| “ books, (library)..... | 339 19 | |
| “ clothing..... | 4,331 27 | |
| “ provisions and stores..... | 4,694 65 | |
| “ piping, blacksmith and other tools..... | 692 34 | |
| “ pump, engine, boilers and tanks..... | 802 25 | |
| “ shirt factory..... | 4,982 70 | |
| “ brick yard..... | 1,743 00 | |
| “ live stock..... | 4,384 60 | |
| “ implements..... | 3,216 41 | |
| “ fertilizer..... | 220 00 | |
| | | <u>\$46,153 89</u> |

Superintendent's Report.



To the Hon. Board of Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—I respectfully submit the following report for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1886.

It has been our privilege to have had placed under our care during the year, one hundred and twenty boys, who have been committed for one or more of the usual list of offences, as table III will show. We say it has been a privilege, because, when we make a careful study of the offences, and examine into the home surroundings and influences, or rather want of such influences as tend to make a true home, which is the case in most instances, and when we consider the probable results in the future of such neglect, we deem it a privilege as well as a great responsibility to minister to their needs and strive to instil into their young hearts the importance of earnest, active, upright living. Although the work is a great and important one, God has sustained us, and we have been encouraged by the progress in industry, application to their studies, and cheerful obedience, which a large majority of the boys have attained.

We have had distinguished visitors during the year, coming from various parts of the country, from Minnesota and Ohio on the West, Massachusetts on the East, and Canada on the North, who were interested in our School, and came to examine into our plans of working. All have expressed their appreciation of the happy appearance of our boys, and of their cheerful obedience, and of the influence of our institution in developing the character of the boys, so fitting them to become useful citizens. We have also been encouraged by hearing from time to time of some of our graduates, who are doing remarkably well, who tell or write us, that they owe all that is upright or manly in their character, to the teachings imparted to them while in the School. The progress made in the different Schools, in all branches, is encouraging. The usual holidays, Thanksgiving, Christmas, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, and Fourth of July, were appropriately observed, and always highly appreciated by the boys. The day of our excursion to the sea must not be overlooked. It is eagerly looked forward to with bright an-

ticipation, and back upon with satisfaction. We were able the last year to take every boy, and with the exception of three who were left in charge of the institution, every employee. We spent the day at North Asbury Park. These outings have a great influence for good.

We have during the past year with the exception of the warm months, held semi-monthly exercises of both pleasure and profit to all. These were in the Chapel, and consist of select readings, recitations, instrumental and vocal music by the boys. Usually one or two families are appointed to prepare a programme for the evening; sometimes a combination programme selected from all the families, and at others the adults of the institution prepare and give the boys an entertainment. Visitors have occasionally contributed to our pleasure and amusement by recitation, music or drama.

We have a library containing works on various subjects from which all may draw. I am sorry to say, we have not been able during the past two years to make any addition to our library, but hope we may do so in the near future. We need more books written upon subjects which ordinary minds can grasp, but not so weak as to obviate the necessity of the reader's thinking for himself. A supply of good reading and a fondness for the same encouraged, will furnish much amusement and entertainment for the young when not otherwise employed, and will go far to counteract the influence of the trashy literature with which the country is flooded, and to lessen the number of instances in which boys have been led to leave home, or to commit crime because of improper reading.

We have increased the number of school hours, now giving four hours a day, instead of three as formerly; thereby adding one-third the time to our former school year. Lengthening the school session has correspondingly decreased our period for labor. I can best explain by giving in detail our daily routine of labor, school and recreation, which is as follows, viz:

| | | |
|------------|------------|--------------------|
| Rise, | 5.30 A. M. | Sunday, 6.00 A. M. |
| Breakfast, | 6.15 " | Sunday, 6.30 " |
| Detail, | 7.00 " | |
| Recall, | 9.30 " | |
| School, | 9.45 " | |
| Dinner, | 12.00 M. | |
| Detail, | 1.00 P. M. | |
| Recall, | 3.30 " | |
| School, | 4.00 " | |
| Supper, | 6.00 " | Sunday, 5.00 P. M. |
| Detail, | 8.00 " | Sunday, 7.30 " |

Our Sunday services are as follows: At 8.45 A. M. the bell is rung as a warning for every boy to be in place and in order; at

9.00 A. M. the bell is again rung, when all Catholic boys go to the chapel, where the priest from the village celebrates mass. The Protestant boys of each family go to their respective school rooms, where Sunday school is conducted by either the officer or teacher of the family. We use the International Sunday School Lessons, as published by David C. Cook, of Chicago, and the bright faces and intelligent questions and answers give abundant evidence of their interest in the lessons. At 2.45 P. M. the bell is again rung, and at 3.00 P. M. the Catholic boys from all families assemble in the double school room in the new family building, where they have catechetical instruction, and all the Protestants assemble in the chapel, where, after opening exercises conducted by the superintendent, they listen with marked attention to a sermon from some one of the ministers from the surrounding country or towns.

These ministers are of the various evangelical denominations. This is the general order of each Sunday, except the last one in the month, when, instead of a sermon, a monthly Sunday school lesson review, conducted by the Superintendent, takes its place, and is very interesting and profitable.

You will remember that a former legislature recommended that the work of laundrying shirts be discontinued, and that some labor better fitted to prepare the boys for earning their own living after leaving the institution, be substituted. The laundering was discontinued, and the labor formerly utilized there, with a corresponding effect upon the amount earned by the boys, has been diverted to the farm, brick yard and to the learning of trades, viz.: carpentering, blacksmithing, painting, steam-pipe fitting, boiler firing, shoe making, tailoring and baking. The greater number of our large boys were employed upon the farm and brick yard during the working season; but when the fall crops have been secured, and the cold weather sets in, we cannot profitably use so many outside. We have some boys who have shown a particular aptness in some branch of mechanics, and who, if encouraged and helped, would undoubtedly make their mark. We tried to present in our last annual report the desirability of our having a mechanical department; also when the honorable members of the last legislature visited us, we tried to show them the importance of such an addition to our branches of instruction.

We have the rooms formerly used for ironing shirts, well lighted and ventilated, which can also be warmed, and in which we can easily attach any machinery to our engine. In this room we would very much like to see fitted up lathes for turning wood and iron, some forges, work benches, and jig saws, and give a class or series of classes, lessons in the use of tools, as we give them lessons from their books. Already have not only similar institutions established

such an addition to their educational system, but many of the prominent schools in our cities are using them, or advocating their introduction.

Only recently we noticed at a meeting held for such a purpose in one of our cities, that our Governor encouraged the project by his presence and voice. We would here most seriously urge that not only this be added, but also that we have a good greenhouse for the cultivation and propagation of plants, not only to adorn and beautify our own grounds, or supply any demands we may have, but primarily that we may give some of our boys a beginning in the study of horticulture. Also I would urge the establishing of a printing office.

We know of no better means of combining educational and industrial knowledge, than in a printing office; besides this we could do all our institution printing, and have many helps which because of the expense we are now obliged to forego.

Unless we progress with the times, and utilize ideas and means as they are presented, to maintain and better our facilities, instead of being visited as at present, by those from other parts of the country, for the purpose of gaining helpful ideas, in establishing new or improving old institutions, we shall be placed in the category with Rip Van Winkle.

We hope to see our institution maintain the place it has earned and so justly deserves, as among the foremost of like institutions in the land. The work of visiting the boys after leaving the school has been very efficiently prosecuted by the visiting agent, who reports having made and recorded six hundred and eighty-six (686) visits during the fiscal year to boys who have gone out, who are graded as follows, viz: doing *very* well, 143; well, 387; not well, 127; badly, 29, or 77 per cent. in the two higher grades against 23 per cent. in the lower grades. These records are made after a careful inquiry into the habits and life of each boy, not only as may be given by himself or those interested in having him appear well, but after careful inquiry of disinterested but responsible parties. Besides these visits to boys gone out, he has made to the homes or friends of boys in the institution, during the year, 325 visits. These visits were mainly to ascertain the conditions and surroundings of the home, or to have the friends secure suitable employment for those ready to go out, all of which we deem very important in considering the release of boys. While looking after the condition of these homes, or the boys gone out, it is often his province to do or say that which may greatly help in sustaining the teachings received while in the school, and to make felt by his watchful care our interest in our boys, wherever they may be.

There have also been instances in which the care thus exercised

has been of benefit to boys who have been innocently or otherwise in confinement, but who had no friend to intercede in their behalf. Thus we consider the visiting a continuation of the work begun here, and the duties of the visiting agent varied and responsible.

Of the boys indentured during the year, we are pleased to state they are nearly all yet in the places provided for them. Some have not proved suitable, and have been returned to the School, while some influenced by friends or those who wanted their places, or by a desire to roam, have left their places without leave. Of those who remain, we are pleased to say, they are vastly better off than to have gone back to their city surroundings. Before proceeding to other subjects we wish to call your attention to Table VI, showing length of time spent by boys in jail previous to reaching here. You will see that thirty-nine of the number, according to their own testimony, have spent from twenty to one hundred and seventy-two days in jail, and is, as generally conceded, where they came in contact with the most depraved characters. It is after such schooling they are sent to us for reformation. Why must Jersey men blush to own that such proceedings are allowed in a State far-famed for justice, and those interested in reclaiming erring youth be haunted with the insinuation that our education is only to make jail birds of our graduates? Can there be no remedy? If not, let the blame rest where it properly belongs.

The repairs upon buildings and grounds are always numerous, and so far as needed have been made, and with a view to permanent improvement. By so doing, we feel that while we may have drawn largely upon our means the past year, in the end it will be found to have been done to the best advantage. Consequently our buildings are now all in good order. Many of the family buildings were in need of painting inside. This has been done; cracks in walls in main buildings, as well as the family buildings, have been thoroughly repaired and walls painted. The hospital, the walls of which were damp, has been painted outside with two coats and sanded, which adds greatly to the appearance as well as making the walls dry. The steam boiler in No. 3 building, which was too small to properly warm the building, gave out, and has been replaced with a new one; also in No. 1 building, the old worn-out heater was removed and the building piped and fitted up for steam; various minor repairs have been made to other buildings. The old frame barn was cut down one story, moved to a convenient site, and fitted up as a store house for implements, for which it is now well adapted, and supplies a want long felt. We have also made some progress in the work of improving our water supply system, and we hope to say in our next annual report that it fully and satisfactorily supplies our needs. Improvements have also been made on

the farm, and the farm work has progressed nicely throughout the year, and most crops have yielded well. The health of the boys has been unexceptionally good. During the past year we have had but one boy really ill, and he but for four days. One colored boy, the last of his family, all of whom had died of consumption, and who had himself been failing from constitutional weakness, was taken home by friends, where he died soon after. Another, a white boy suffering with the same weakness and disease, was allowed a leave of absence, and went home, where he lingered for some time, when he finally died within a fortnight of his mother's death—both of consumption. I dwell thus fully upon these circumstances, that I may show more clearly how abundantly God has blessed us with health. One colored boy had a sore of long standing on the shin, which had resisted all efforts to heal it; he was taken to the Pennsylvania University Hospital, where Dr. Ashhurst performed an operation upon it, for which he has our hearty thanks. We are greatly indebted to the ministers from different churches for their kindness in assisting at our religious services. Rev. B. S. Everett, Presbyterian church, and Rev. William Franklin, M. E. church, of Jamesburg, have each given us one Sunday in each month. Rev. Dr. Symmes and Van Dyke, and Rev. William Steen, of Cranberry, Rev. Charles Everitt and Rev. S. M. Vansant, of Englishtown, and Rev. C. M. Cornell, of Spottswood, and Rev. Spaulding, have kindly assisted as their duties would permit. Rev. Patrick J. O'Farrell, late rector, and Rev. Joseph Flanagan, present rector of the Catholic church of Jamesburg, have given their services for the religious instructions of the Catholic inmates. Besides these we have had some help from Rutgers and Princeton Theological Seminaries, to all of whom we extend our thanks, and pray God's blessing may rest upon their labors.

We are also indebted to the following publishers for copies of their papers: Jamesburg Record, Weekly True American, Weekly Burlington Gazette, Weekly State Gazette, Weekly Temperance Gazette, Weekly Monmouth Democrat, Weekly Monmouth Inquirer, Weekly Atlantic Journal, Ohio Industrial School Journal, Elmira Seminary, Howard Times, Jersey City Evening Journal (daily).

Besides these, we subscribe for, for the use of inmates, Youth's Companion, Illustrated Christian Weekly, and a variety of Sunday School papers, all of which are a source of pleasure and a means of refinement.

In conclusion, gentlemen, we would ask your indulgence for having so greatly taxed your patience and time. Our heart is in the work, and we can but speak freely when opportunity offers. We cannot close without thanking you for your hearty co-operation in the past, for the sympathy you have shown, and encouragement

given in our work, and acknowledging with a full heart the fidelity to the institution, and to ourselves of the faithful corps of assistants who labor with us, and we acknowledge our weakness, we pray that He, who is the fountain of all strength, may strengthen, direct and bless our efforts.

We are, Sirs,

Yours very respectfully,
IRA OTTERSON.

TABLE I.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Number of boys remaining October 31st, 1885, | 276 |
| “ “ committed | 120 |
| “ “ returned | 39 |
| | <hr/> 159 |
| Number of boys during the year | 435 |
| “ “ disposed of during the year | 147 |
| | <hr/> 288 |
| Number of boys absent on leave | 5 |
| “ “ remaining in School Oct. 31st, 1886, | 283 |
| | <hr/> 288 |

TABLE II.

TIME OF COMMITMENT OF BOYS, AND COUNTIES WHENCE RECEIVED.

| Counties. | 1885. | | 1886. | | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | Total. |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|--------|
| | November. | December. | January. | February. | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlantic | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 4 | | 5 |
| Bergen | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burlington | | | | | | | 3 | | | 2 | | | 5 |
| Camden | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 |
| Cape May | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cumberland | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 4 |
| Essex | 2 | 1 | 3 | | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 21 |
| Gloucester | 2 | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 3 |
| Hudson | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 33 |
| Hunterdon | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| Mercer | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Middlesex | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Monmouth | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Morris | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Ocean | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Passaic | 3 | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| Salem | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Somerset | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Sussex | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| Union | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | 5 |
| Warren | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 7 |
| Total | 15 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 116 |

TABLE III.

FOR WHAT OFFENCES COMMITTED.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Grand larceny..... | 8 | Assault and battery..... | 7 |
| Petit larceny..... | 39 | Assault, battery and robbery.... | 1 |
| Breaking and entering..... | 16 | Incorrigibility..... | 23 |
| Breaking, entering and larceny.. | 3 | Incorrigibility and disorder..... | 2 |
| Entering and larceny..... | 5 | Vagrancy and Incorrigibility.... | 2 |
| Larceny from person..... | 2 | Disorderly conduct..... | 2 |
| Petit larceny and indecent assault | 1 | Malicious mischief..... | 6 |
| Forgery..... | 1 | | |
| False pretences..... | 2 | Total..... | 120 |

TABLE IV.

AGE WHEN COMMITTED.

| | | | |
|---------------|----|----------------|-----|
| Eight..... | | Fourteen..... | 20 |
| Nine..... | 2 | Fifteen..... | 30 |
| Ten..... | 5 | Sixteen..... | 15 |
| Eleven..... | 13 | Not known..... | 2 |
| Twelve..... | 18 | | |
| Thirteen..... | 15 | Total..... | 120 |

TABLE V.

HOME INFLUENCE AND MORAL CONDITION.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|--------------------------|----|
| Have lost fathers..... | 19 | Previously arrested..... | 37 |
| Have lost mothers..... | 35 | Fathers arrested..... | 23 |
| Have lost both..... | 9 | Mothers arrested..... | 5 |
| Have intemperate fathers..... | 49 | Brothers arrested..... | 25 |
| Have intemperate mothers..... | 13 | Have stepfathers..... | 5 |
| Have used intoxicants..... | 22 | Have stepmothers..... | 13 |
| Have used tobacco..... | 81 | | |

TABLE VI.

TIME SPENT IN JAIL—BEFORE AND AFTER TRIAL.

| <i>Days.</i> | <i>Boys.</i> | <i>Days</i> | <i>Boys.</i> | <i>Days.</i> | <i>Boys.</i> |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| None..... | 19 | Seventeen..... | 3 | Thirty-seven..... | 1 |
| One..... | 6 | Eighteen..... | 2 | Thirty-eight..... | 1 |
| Two..... | 5 | Nineteen..... | 4 | Thirty-nine..... | 4 |
| Five..... | 3 | Twenty..... | 2 | Forty-five..... | 2 |
| Six..... | 5 | Twenty-one..... | 2 | Forty-seven..... | 2 |
| Seven..... | 6 | Twenty-two..... | 1 | Fifty..... | 2 |
| Eight..... | 4 | Twenty-three..... | 2 | Fifty-five..... | 1 |
| Nine..... | 2 | Twenty-four..... | 2 | Sixty-eight..... | 2 |
| Ten..... | 5 | Twenty-five..... | 3 | One hund'd & twelve. | 1 |
| Eleven..... | 2 | Twenty-six..... | 2 | One hundred & twenty-one..... | 1 |
| Twelve..... | 2 | Twenty-seven..... | 1 | One hundred and seventy-two..... | 1 |
| Thirteen..... | 3 | Twenty-eight..... | 2 | | |
| Fourteen..... | 4 | Twenty-nine..... | 1 | | |
| Fifteen..... | 5 | Thirty..... | 1 | | |
| Sixteen..... | 1 | Thirty-two..... | 1 | Total..... | 120 |

TABLE VII.

BIRTHPLACE OF THOSE COMMITTED.

| | | | |
|-------------------|----|--------------------|-----|
| Germany..... | 3 | Indiana..... | 1 |
| England..... | 1 | Iowa..... | 1 |
| Ireland..... | 1 | Vermont..... | 1 |
| Italy..... | 2 | South America..... | 1 |
| Switzerland..... | 1 | Not known..... | 5 |
| New York..... | 13 | | |
| New Jersey..... | 84 | Total..... | 120 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 6 | | |

TABLE VIII.

| BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS. | FATHERS. | MOTHERS. |
|------------------------|----------|----------|
| Germany..... | 16 | 13 |
| England..... | 1 | 2 |
| Ireland..... | 26 | 25 |
| Italy..... | 2 | 2 |
| Switzerland..... | 1 | 1 |
| New York..... | 6 | 9 |
| New Jersey..... | 15 | 19 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 2 | 2 |
| Vermont..... | 1 | 1 |
| Virginia..... | 1 | |
| North Carolina..... | 1 | 2 |
| Scotland..... | 2 | 2 |
| Unknown..... | 46 | 42 |
| | 120 | 120 |

TABLE IX.

SCHOLARSHIP OF THOSE COMMITTED.

| | |
|---|----|
| Number of boys who had no education..... | 18 |
| Number of boys who knew part of the alphabet..... | 8 |
| Number of boys who studied in primer..... | 7 |
| Number of boys who read in first reader..... | 24 |
| Number of boys who read in second reader..... | 18 |
| Number of boys who read in third reader..... | 28 |
| Number of boys who read in fourth reader..... | 21 |
| Number of boys who read in fifth reader..... | 1 |

TABLE X.

DISPOSITION MADE OF THE BOYS DURING THE YEAR.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Released on own recognizance..... | 97 |
| Released on indenture..... | 34 |
| Discharged on expiration of term, or special act..... | 5 |
| Commitment revoked..... | 2 |
| Returned to Passaic county jail..... | 1 |
| Escaped..... | 8 |
| Total..... | 147 |

TABLE XI.

SCHOOLS.

| STUDIES. | FAMILIES. | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Number of family..... | | | | | | |
| Whole number in family..... | 52 | 55 | 49 | 49 | 42 | 41 |
| Primer..... | | 9 | | 1 | 1 | |
| First reader..... | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Second reader..... | 14 | 17 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 12 |
| Third reader..... | 4 | 24 | 19 | 15 | 19 | 11 |
| Fourth reader..... | 30 | | 22 | 14 | 11 | 11 |
| Fifth reader..... | | | | 10 | | |
| Elementary speller..... | 33 | 20 | 19 | 13 | 23 | 29 |
| Pronouncing speller..... | | | 18 | | 6 | |
| English speller..... | 7 | 18 | | 12 | | 8 |
| List Words speller..... | | | 8 | 11 | | |
| Intellectual arithmetic..... | 28 | 18 | | 15 | | 6 |
| Primary arithmetic..... | 27 | 22 | | 1 | 16 | 16 |
| Elementary arithmetic..... | 23 | 15 | 40 | 15 | 23 | 22 |
| Practical arithmetic..... | | | 8 | 17 | 3 | 3 |
| Algebra..... | | | | 1 | | |
| Manual of geography..... | 21 | 11 | 30 | 27 | 9 | 18 |
| Comprehensive geography..... | 8 | | 10 | 10 | 4 | 2 |
| Grammar..... | 7 | | | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| History of the United States..... | 7 | | 20 | 12 | 6 | |
| Alcohol and Hygiene..... | | | | | | 8 |
| Natural Philosophy..... | | | | 4 | 3 | |
| Book-keeping..... | | | | 1 | | |
| Writing with pen..... | 50 | 42 | 49 | 49 | 41 | 41 |
| Writing on slate..... | | 13 | | | 1 | |

WORK DONE IN SHOE SHOP DURING THE YEAR.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| New Shoes made..... | 791 pairs. |
| Shoes repaired..... | 2,205 pairs. |

TABLE XII.

WORK DONE IN SEWING ROOM FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1886.

| | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|-----|
| No. of | Pants made..... | 1,694 | No. of | Dish-cloths made..... | 59 |
| " | Pants repaired..... | 5,629 | " | Table Cloths made..... | 90 |
| " | Coats made..... | 797 | " | Table Cloths repaired.. | 106 |
| " | Coats repaired..... | 2,115 | " | Spreads made..... | 98 |
| " | Shirts made..... | 826 | " | Spreads repaired..... | 26 |
| " | Shirts repaired..... | 10,458 | " | Carpets made..... | 3 |
| " | Flannel Shirts made... | 188 | " | Carpets repaired..... | 6 |
| " | Flannel Shirts repaired | 374 | " | Bed Ticks made..... | 6 |
| " | Aprons made..... | 135 | " | Bed Ticks repaired.... | 118 |
| " | Aprons repaired..... | 1,061 | " | Pillow Ticks made..... | 55 |
| " | Socks repaired..... | 4,566 | " | Pillow Ticks repaired.. | 21 |
| " | Caps made..... | 380 | " | Pillow Slips made..... | 284 |
| " | Caps repaired..... | 5 | " | Pillow Slips repaired.. | 10 |
| " | Suspenders made..... | 170 | " | Curtains made..... | 12 |
| " | Suspenders repaired... | 58 | " | Crumb Cloths repaired.. | 2 |
| " | Sheets made..... | 321 | " | Straw Hats trimmed... | 324 |
| " | Sheets repaired..... | 14 | " | Stand Covers made..... | 4 |
| " | Mittens made..... | 204 | " | Bolster Ticks made.... | 1 |
| " | Towels made..... | 470 | " | Slips repaired..... | 1 |
| " | Towels repaired..... | 159 | | | |

TABLE XIII.

No. of pieces handled in institution laundry..... 109,650

TABLE XIV.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ira Otterson..... | Superintendent. |
| George W. Shinn..... | Visiting Agent. |
| J. D. Bowne..... | Engineer. |
| L. M. Harned..... | Bookkeeper. |
| 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. |
| S. E. Decker..... | Officer No. 5 Family. |
| J. S. Carson..... | Officer No. 7 Family. |
| Mrs. A. E. 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. |
| Miss M. E. Sutton..... | Teacher No. 5 Family. |
| Mrs. S. E. Otterson..... | Teacher No. 7 Family. |
| J. R. Naylor..... | Steward. |
| Miss M. E. Donahay..... | Matron Main Building. |
| Miss J. S. Farr..... | Cook. |
| Charles Patterson..... | Baker. |
| C. Elliott..... | Farmer. |
| Miss M. Park..... | Tailoress. |
| Mrs. M. E. Shemeley..... | Laundress. |
| Thomas Elliott..... | Watchman. |

TABLE XV.

BRICK YARD.

| DR. | | |
|---|---------|----------------|
| To brick on hand as per inventory Oct. 31, 1885,..... | 144,500 | |
| To brick made during the year..... | 280,000 | |
| | | <u>424,500</u> |
| CR. | | |
| By brick sold during the year..... | 42,215 | |
| “ used for addition to Boiler house..... | 20,495 | |
| “ used for Lamp room..... | 300 | |
| “ used for area of new barn..... | 11,000 | |
| “ used for kitchen, coal shed and paving..... | 4,800 | |
| “ used for No. 2 building steps and paving..... | 2,768 | |
| “ used for store house for farm implements..... | 1,000 | |
| “ used for No. 1 building in boiler house and drain | 9,846 | |
| “ used for carpenter shop repairing..... | 3,000 | |
| “ used for main building paving..... | 1,175 | |
| “ used for No. 7 building-gutters..... | 600 | |
| “ used for shed floor brick yard..... | 10,000 | |
| “ used for clothes shed brick yard..... | 3,000 | |
| “ used for drain around brick yard..... | 5,000 | |
| “ used for well at brick yard..... | 10,000 | |
| “ used for kiln floor brick yard..... | 15,000 | |
| “ used for kiln walls brick yard..... | 25,000 | |
| “ wasted in burning and handling..... | 15,000 | |
| “ on hand per inventory Oct. 31, 1886..... | 244,801 | |
| | | <u>424,500</u> |

DRAIN TILE.

| DR. | | |
|---|-----|--------------|
| To Tile on hand as per inventory Oct. 31, 1885..... | | 1,000 |
| CR. | | |
| By Tile used in drainage of No. 1 building..... | 405 | |
| By Tile on hand as per inventory Oct. 31, 1886..... | 595 | |
| | | <u>1,000</u> |

Physician's Report.



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

GENTLEMEN :—It gives me special pleasure to report to you that the year ending October 31, 1886, has been a phenomenal one in the history of our institution. There has not been a death in the School since August 11, 1885. We have been free from all epidemics of any kind. There were admitted to hospital during the year twenty-five cases, but nothing of a serious nature.

Unlike our experience in former years, we had no diarrhœa or dysentery amongst the boys during the summer season. We had a few cases of intermittent fever, but they were imported ones ; the disease having been contracted before coming to the School.

I made about two hundred and thirty-five visits during the year ; and I feel confident that our unparalleled freedom from sickness was at least in part due to the vigilant oversight of the Superintendent, Officers, Teachers and attending Physicians concerning the welfare of the boys. As soon as a boy complains, the attention of the Physician is called to the case ; and what otherwise might prove serious by delay in treatment, is at once averted, and the boy is soon able to attend to his usual duties.

The sanitary condition of the School and surroundings are in excellent condition. The defects which existed in the hospital on account of dampness of walls has been remedied by painting on the outside and covering them with sand. The interior is now entirely free from all dampness.

The water supply is ample as well as pure, and every precaution is taken to keep the source free from contamination.

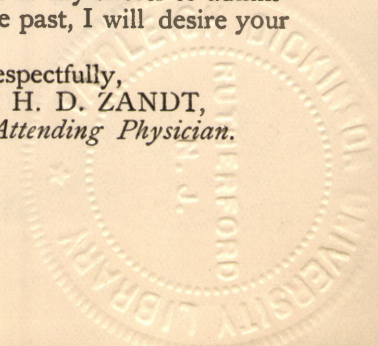
The water is analyzed at stated periods so that any impurities may be detected before any harm accrues from using it.

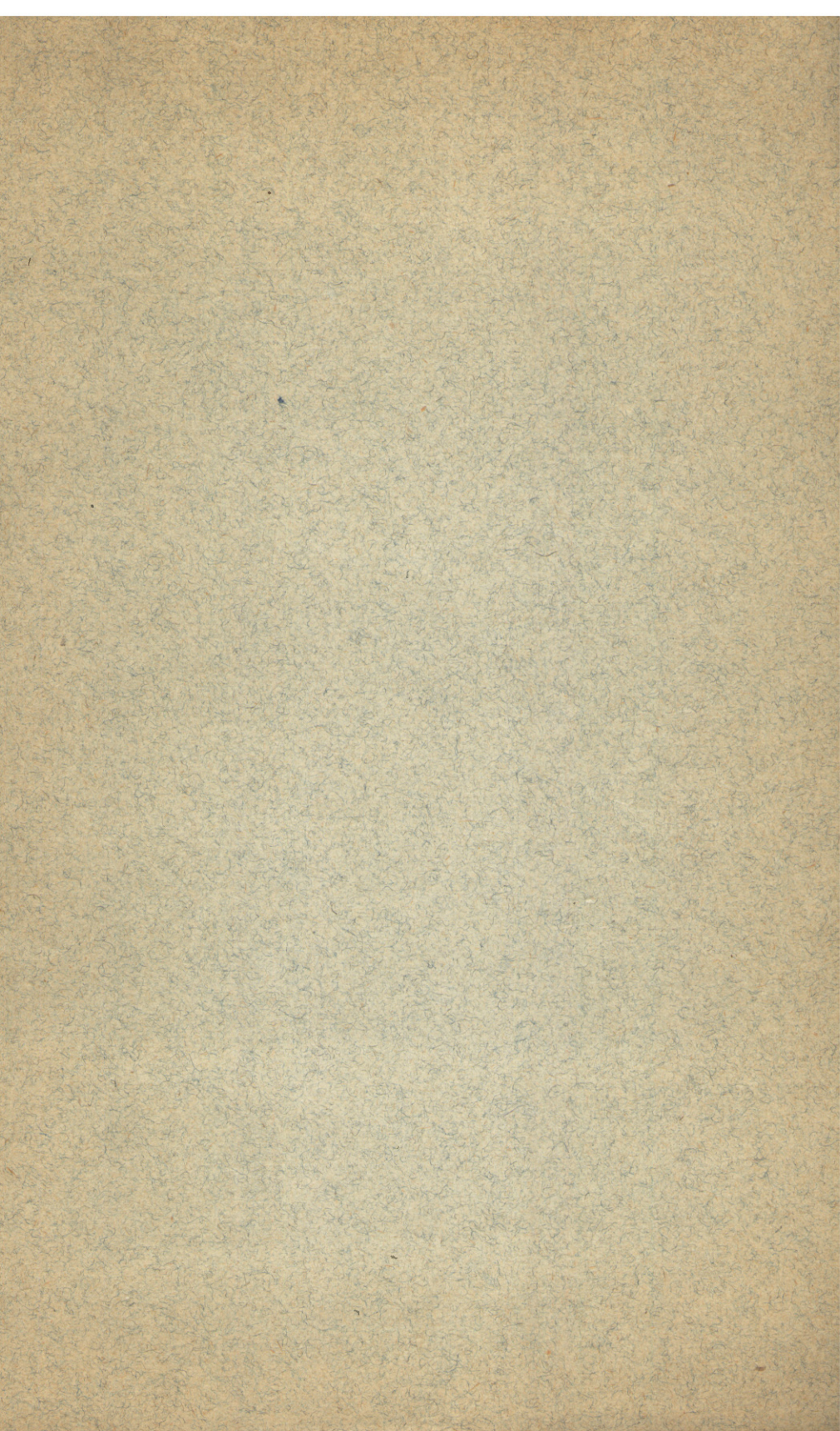
I would recommend that the boys be examined as to vaccination, and if necessary, all be vaccinated either for primary or revaccination effect. This, I think, is a proper precaution, for we know not how soon we may have a case in our midst.

Thankful for your very kind endorsement of my efforts to administer to the medical wants of the boys in the past, I will desire your very able assistance in the future.

Very Respectfully,

H. D. ZANDT,
Attending Physician.





New Jersey State Library