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Fourth Annual Report

of the

Commissioners

of the

New Jersey Reformatory

for the

Year Ending October 31, 1904.

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NEWS PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1905



NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY.

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COMMISSIONERS.

FRANKLIN MURPHY, *Governor,*
GEORGE A. SQUIRE, *President,*
RICHARD H. WILSON, *Secretary,*
PERCY R. PYNE,
BENJAMIN EDGE, M. D.
GEORGE W. FORTMEYER,
BRUCE S. KEATOR, M. D.
WILLIAM EDGAR,
DECATUR M. SAWYER.

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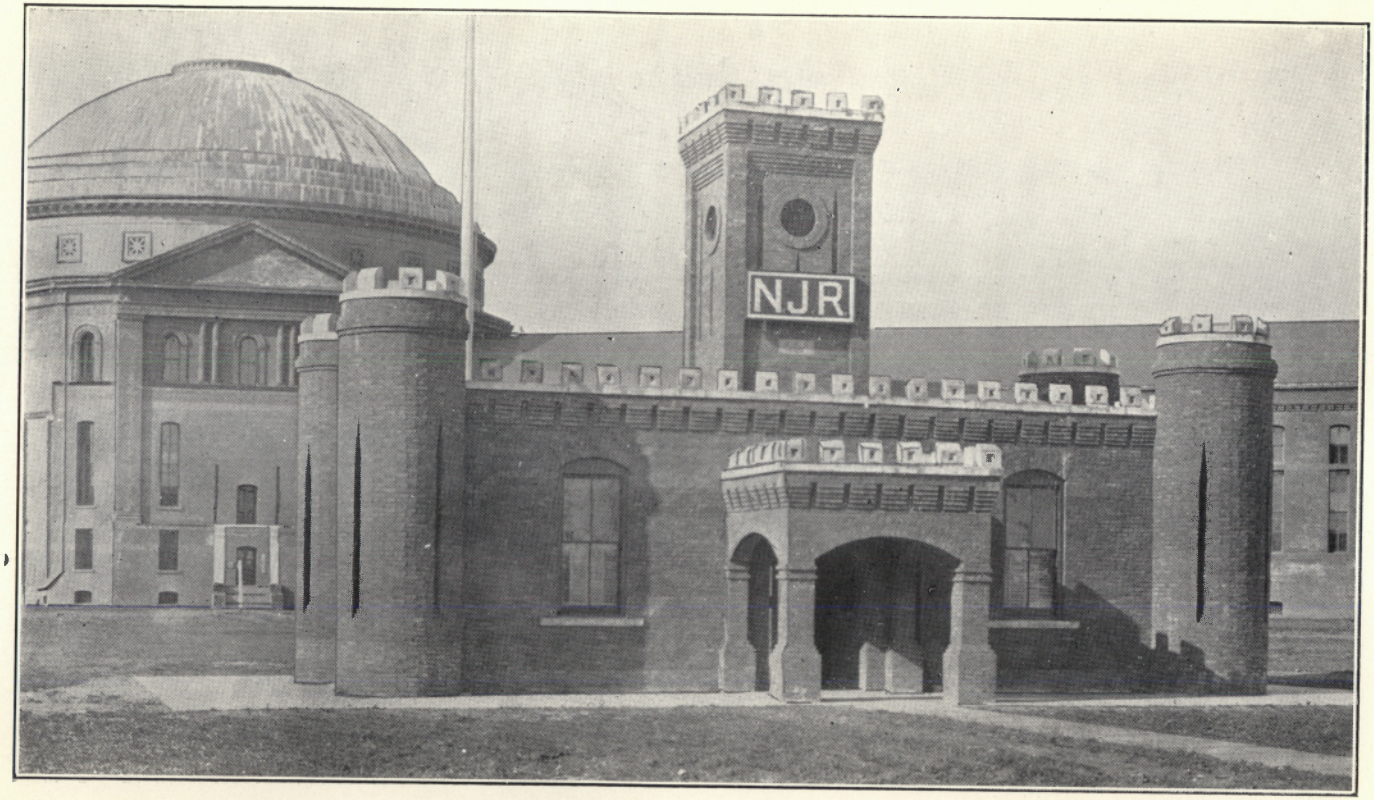

SHELTER—ERECTED BY INMATES.

OFFICERS.

Superintendent,
JOSEPH WILLIAM MARTIN.

Assistant Superintendents,
CHARLES FREDERICK ABBOTT, JOHN BANKER, EDWARD HENRY SCHWARTZ.

Chief Clerk,
LEWIS ELLIS PRICE.

Secretary,
MANTON DRAKE MARTIN.

Chief Engineer,
DAVID AVERY CARLEY.

Assistant Engineers,
THOMAS JEFFERSON BIRD, LARS LARSON.

Military Instructor,
RICHARD FRANCIS CROSS.

Moral Instructors,
REV. CHARLES LOWELL COODER, REV. B. T. O'CONNELL,
REV. CHARLES S. GEISENHEIMER, PH. D.

Physician,
HARLAN PAGE HOUGH, M. D.

Principal of School,
ROBERT JOSEPH SHEARER.

Storekeeper,
DOUGLASS SIMMONS.

Center Keepers,
WALTER CHARLES BANKS, Day ; THOMAS FRANKLYN CONNOLLY, Night.

Assistant Bertillon Operator,
MATTHEW JAMES MCADAMS.

Parole Officer,
CHARLES SANFORD MOORE.

Guards.

Neils Hanson,
Elias Wilson Harris,
Elias Smith Hoover,
Charles Johnson,
James Madison Mathews,
Joseph Halsey Morse,
William Lawrence McCormack,
Charles Henry Patterson,
Samuel Benjamin Parker,
Alexander Hampton Sutton,
Joel Clarkson Sharp,
Morris Henry Story.

Instructors.

Robert Fisher Alden,
Harry Hermann Bickart,
Walter Brooks,
Adolph Henry Bauer,
John Edward Connolly,
William Thomas Day, Jr.
Daniel Albert Gillespie,
Charles Henry Hankins,
James Trustum Jaques,
Fritz Adolph Johnson,
James David McCallum,
John Coyle O'Brien,
George Rowley,
Howard Shedaker.

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UNFINISHED DOMESTIC BUILDING.—EAST VIEW.

Commissioners' Report.

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY,
RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1904.

To the Governor of the State:

Your Excellency will find annexed the annual reports of the Superintendent and departmental officers of the Reformatory, and these will apprise you fully regarding its internal condition and management, and will convey to you the required statement of monies received and disbursed by its Board of Commissioners during the fiscal year closing with this date.

The duty which is made incumbent upon the Board by law is, therefore, performed, when the needs of the Reformatory are laid before your Excellency, and these are:

First. Prompt relief from the requirement of the statute which makes it compulsory upon the Reformatory to receive as inmates such male criminals between the ages of sixteen and thirty, not known to have been previously sentenced to a state prison or penitentiary, and who the Courts may think proper to sentence to it, until the Legislature has provided it with sufficient additional room for their safe custody and accommodation.

Second. The early construction of the proposed southeast wing with the customary enclosed cell building. There are now no less than fifty-four (54) inmates in the Reformatory who cannot be provided with rooms, and, before the building of this wing can be commenced, this number will likely be tripled, unless the already solicited measure of relief is legalized.

This overcrowded condition of the Reformatory is a menace to its discipline, and militates against the humane and beneficent purpose for which it was instituted, and the Board of Commissioners, relying upon, and warmly appreciating, the sympathy of your Excellency because of it, confidently appeals to you, and, through you, to the Legislature for an early emergency appropriation of sufficient money to enable the Board to proceed at once in the preparation of plans and specifications, and in advertising for proposals and awarding of contracts, in order that the actual construction of the building may be commenced as soon as the season will permit.

Third. The Reformatory has neither auxiliary water nor power or light supply, depending for the former on such quantity and at such pressure as the City of Rahway can furnish it, and for the latter on its own plant.

The first named is not always reliable, and the latter is insufficient in its capacity for the present, without regard to the steadily growing needs of the institution. The Board of Commissioners, therefore, presents to your Excellency the desirability of provision being made for the sinking of such wells as will, with the construction of a standpipe, secure to the Reformatory an ample, reliable and wholesome supply of pure water. The Board further presents to your Excellency the imperative and pressing necessity of increasing the power and light plant of the Reformatory by the installation of two boilers with a safe working pressure of 125 pounds each to the square inch, and of a 150-horse power engine, with a dynamo of the needed capacity, all to be of approved types and of standard manufacture. The present power house is taxed to the extreme limit of its capacity, and, there being no resource in case of accident, the early instal-

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DROP CURTAIN.—PAINTED BY AN INMATE.

lation of the additional boilers, engine and dynamo is of such vital importance as will, the Board is assured, commend itself to your Excellency.

The enlargement of the present bathing facilities is a matter of pressing need. The bathroom in use provides for the accommodation of but twenty (20) inmates at a bathing. It cannot be enlarged, and it is, in its arrangement, not only crude but a discredit to the State.

A building that would accommodate one hundred inmates at a bathing, with proper laundering facilities combined, would be a measure of true economy and should be provided.

Suitable buildings are also needed for the house-painting and bricklaying classes, and for the blacksmithing, plumbing and tinning and machinery details, the two first named having actually no present accommodation and the others being temporarily housed in the engine and boiler rooms of the power house.

These, with the carpentry and other classes, have done a vast amount of work in both betterments and repairs, and the large sums of money they have saved to the State as the results of their labor (aggregating no less a sum than $99,861.41 in the last two fiscal years) would seem to warrant the appropriation of a sum sufficient for the erection of these two buildings, or, at least, for the amount required for the purchase of the necessary materials.

That the Board of Commissioners may conform to the pending requests of the State Sewerage Commission, provision should be made for putting the sewage disposal plant in working order, and, as a necessary sequence, enlarging the present sewerage capacity of the institution.

The Board of Commissioners has availed itself of the appropriation of $35,000 made at the last Legislature for the completion of the new domestic building, and the work will be done within the sum named.

In closing their annual report, the Commissioners desire to extend to your Excellency their sincere thanks for your uniform courtesy and support during the year, and, in no less degree, for the material way in which you have contributed to the relief of

the Reformatory in its need, and but for which kindly action its trade schools would have been required temporarily discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. SQUIRE, *President,*
R. H. WILSON, *Secretary,*
PERCY R. PYNE,
WILLIAM EDGAR,
DECATUR M. SAWYER,
BRUCE S. KEATOR,
BENJAMIN EDGE,
GEORGE W. FORTMEYER,
Commissioners.

NOTE.—Since closing report, the number of inmates present has been increased to three hundred and thirty-one, and seventy-seven of these are out of rooms.



SOUTH-EAST WING. COMMENCED IN 1896.

Report of the Superintendent.

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1904.

The Board of Commissioners, New Jersey Reformatory, Richard H. Wilson, Esquire, Secretary:

SIR—I have the honor to report that there were admitted to the Reformatory from

August 5th, 1901, to October 31st, 1901, inclusive	36	Inmates.
October 31st, 1901, to October 31st, 1902, inclusive	157	"
October 31st, 1902, to October 31st, 1903, inclusive	139	"
October 31st, 1903, to October 31st, 1904, inclusive	207	"
A total of	539	"

in practically three years.

Of this number there were committed from

Atlantic County	18	Inmates.
Bergen County	17	"
Burlington County	14	"
Camden County	26	"
Cape May County	2	"
Cumberland County	23	"
Essex County	137	"
Gloucester County	5	"
Hudson County	46	"
Hunterdon County	4	"
Mercer County	38	"
Monmouth County	15	"
Morris County	17	"
Middlesex County	39	"
Ocean County	0	"
Passaic County	51	"
Salem County	18	"

Somerset County	8	Inmates.
Sussex County	5	"
Union County	51	"
Warren County	5	"

And their antecedents are:

Natives of the United States	445	
Born in foreign countries	94	
White		462
Negroes		77
Protestants from birth, or by religious training		333
Roman Catholics from birth, or by religious training		194
Hebrews from birth, or by religious training		12

They were sentenced to the Reformatory—after pleadings or findings of guilt for these crimes:

Assault and battery	30
Assault and battery with intent to ravish	8
Assault and battery with intent to kill	4
Assault and battery with intent	1
Atrocious assault and battery	8
Atrocious assault and battery and assault and battery	1
Assault with intent	1
Assault and battery and abuse	1
Assault and abuse of a woman child under 16 years of age	1
Assault and robbery and battery and larceny from the person	1
Abusing a female under the age of 16 years	1
Attempt to murder	1
Attempt to commit rape	1
Arson	1
Breaking and entering	68
Breaking and entering and petit larceny	2
Breaking and entering and larceny and receiving	33
Breaking and entering, larceny and receiving and larceny and receiving	3
Breaking and entering and larceny	27
Breaking and entering and stealing	5
Breaking and entering and receiving	6
Breaking with intent	3
Breaking and entering and grand larceny	2
Breaking and entering with intent	3
Breaking, entering and larceny, larceny and receiving and larceny	1
Breaking, entering and larceny and larceny and receiving	1



SCENERY.—PAINTED BY AN INMATE.

Breaking and entering with intent and grand larceny	1
Burglary	3
Entering, larceny and receiving	15
Entering with intent	1
Entering with intent to steal	2
Entering and stealing	1
Entering and larceny	3
Embezzlement	13
Carnally abusing an infant	1
Carnal abuse	3
Conspiracy	1
Carrying burglars tools	1
False pretenses	9
Forgery	8
Forgery and uttering	5
Forgery and embezzlement	1
Grand larceny	32
Highway robbery	4
Having policy slips in possession	1
Horse stealing	1
Indecent assault	1
Incorrigible	1
Larceny	114
Larceny and receiving	46
Larceny from the person	3
Larceny from the person and receiving	4
Larceny as bailee	1
Larceny and assault	1
Larceny and receiving, and breaking, entering, larceny and receiving.	1
Misdemeanor	6
Malicious mischief	4
Manslaughter	3
Overdriving a horse	1
Obtaining money under false pretenses	2
Obtaining goods under false pretenses	1
Open lewdness	1
Polygamy	1
Perjury	1
Petit larceny	10
Rape	5
Resisting an officer	1
Robbery	4
Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen	1
Sodomy	2
Stealing coal	1
Statutory rape	1
Uttering	1
Uttering worthless checks	1

And of their number

396, or 73.47 per cent. have entered the Perfect and First Grades.
131, or 24.30 per cent. are in the Second Grade, and
12, or 2.23 per cent. are in the Third Grade.

Of the inmates admitted since August 5th, 1901		539
There have received absolute releases from further detention in the reformatory	50	
There have died while on parole release	3	
There have died in the reformatory of diseases already contracted when admitted	5	
There has died in the reformatory of accidental poisoning	1	
		59
Leaving the population on this date (inmates)		480
Of whom there are on parole release	166	
There are absent without leave	5	
There has been transferred to the State Asylum for the Insane	1	
		172
And there remain present		308

inmates with but 254 available rooms for their accommodation, and this deficiency of 54 rooms will not be lessened; on the contrary, I anticipate, unless the Reformatory is promptly relieved from receiving inmates beyond its dormitory capacity, that a goodly portion of that of the proposed constructed southeast wing will be required before it can possibly be gotten ready for occupancy, even if it were already in course of construction. The prospect for the well-being of the inmates present, for those offenders of the law who may be committed to the Reformatory before its capacity can be increased, and for those who are competent for committal to it but who, because of its existing lack of capacity becoming known to the Courts of the State, will be sentenced to other penal institutions, is discouraging, while to make even fairly decent provision for this coming increase in population—if no measure of relief is granted by the Legislature—will present a problem not easy of solution, and not possible of it if suitable accommodation is required furnished, and the present reformatory methods and discipline are expected followed.

The 308 inmates present are employed as follows:

In the tailor shop (overall department)	99
In the tailor shop proper	33
Painting class	8
Engineering class	13
Electrician class	4
Mason class	14
Carpentry class	18
Laundry class	17
Baking class	4
Cooking class	23
Shoe shop	12
In the store	6
Plumbing class	6
In the guard room (cleaning)	14
Farming class	9
Yard detail	22
In the barn	3
In the hospital	3

There have been parole released to this date		243	Inmates.
Of these there have earned, and had issued them "absolute releases"	50		
There have died while on parole	3		
There have been retaken for violation of parole	24		
		77	
Leaving now on parole release		166	Inmates.

But two inmates of the total number who have been authorized parole released remain in the institution awaiting the date fixed for sending them to the places of employment already secured for them.

Practically, therefore, all inmates to whom you have extended the privileges of parole are enjoying its benefits, and, after having had suitable employment obtained for them, are, as a rule, following it at satisfactory wages, caring for themselves and for those dependent on them, and, except in cases where personal or family necessities require its use, are saving money, and steadily adding to the sum which is placed to their credit in bank before they are placed at work.

There was appropriated by the Legislature for the

General maintenance of the Institution during the year the sum of		$93,500 00
And it received from the Governor of the State		998 16
A total of		$94,498 16
Of which sum there reverted to the State	$3,173 77	
There has been remitted to the State proceeds of inmates' labor in the tailor shop	13,013 54	
And from sale of manufactured and scrap materials	609 10	
		16,796 41
Showing the cost of the Institution to have been		$77,701 75

for the year and, the average number of inmates present having been 273, the per diem cost per capita was 77.7 cents, and the annual $284.62.

Subsistence was furnished the inmates for $35.21 annual, and for .0962 cents per diem per capita.

The monies remitted to the State during the year from the proceeds of inmates' labor and from the sale of material totaled $13,622.64, and this sum exceeded the total cost of subsistence for the inmates ($9,612.10) bv $4,010.54.

The produce of the farm realized $2,912.33, which sum appears charged to subsistence account. The actual cost of securing this output was $1,214.78, while the inventoried value of the horses, cattle, pigs, tools and agricultural implements used in this department aggregates $6,272.59.

Additional land for farming purposes is greatly needed, and the desirability of its early acquirement is urgently impressed upon you. Increased acreage would result in decreased cost of subsistence, and the health of the inmates would be still better than now if fuller supplies of seasonable fresh vegetables could be supplied them. This year's appropriation for the farm, it is suggested, should be $3,000 divided equally between the supplemental and general appropriation bills.

The work done under the appropriation made by the last Legislature of $35,000 for the completion of the new domestic build-



SCENERY.—PAINTED BY AN INMATE.

ing has been progressed as rapidly as the weather would permit, and will be completed within the sum named.

The amount so far disbursed for this account is $14,584.62. The labor is being done entirely by the inmates, and their work compares to their advantage with that done on the present Reformatory buildings.

In my last annual report I directed attention to the necessity of increasing the sewerage capacity of the institution, and of constructing a suitable building for bathing and laundering purposes, and a hospital. These buildings, together with one for the blacksmith, plumbing and tinning and the machinery details, and another for the bricklaying and house-painting classes are urgently needed, and I ask authority to proceed with their construction by the inmates so soon as the purchase of the required materials is provided for.

Three years ago 117 inexpensive books were authorized purchased for the library, and no further sum has been appropriated for this purpose.

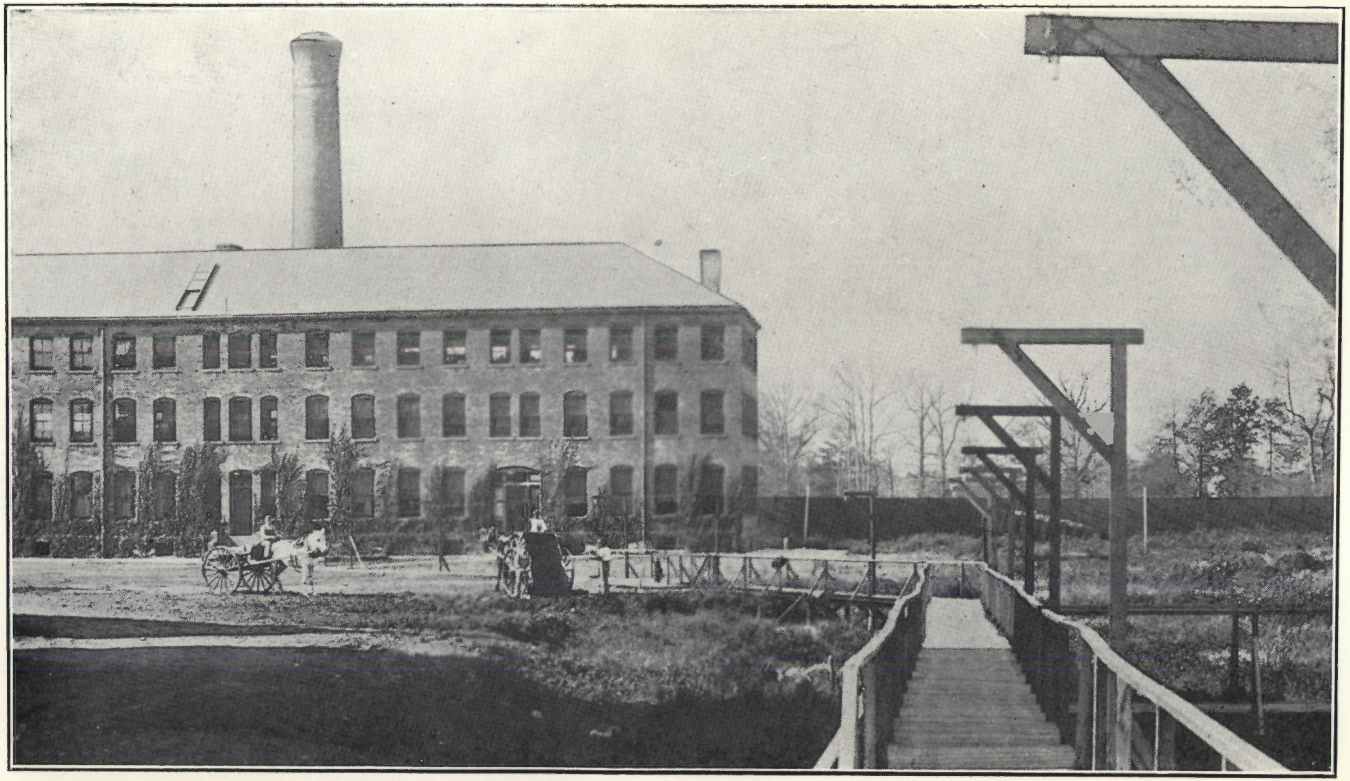
What little reading matter is at the command of the inmates is now confined to such magazines and books as their families supply them or have been donated to the institution by its friends.

I earnestly commend to your perusal the attached reports of my assistant superintendents, of the chief clerk, the chief engineer, the military and moral instructors, the physician, the principal of the school, the parole officer and the assistant Bertillon operator. From these reports much valuable information regarding the internal government of the Reformatory, and of its pressing needs, may be gathered, and to these officers, and to their subordinates, the State is indebted for whatever of success has attended the institution since it was opened for the admission of inmates.

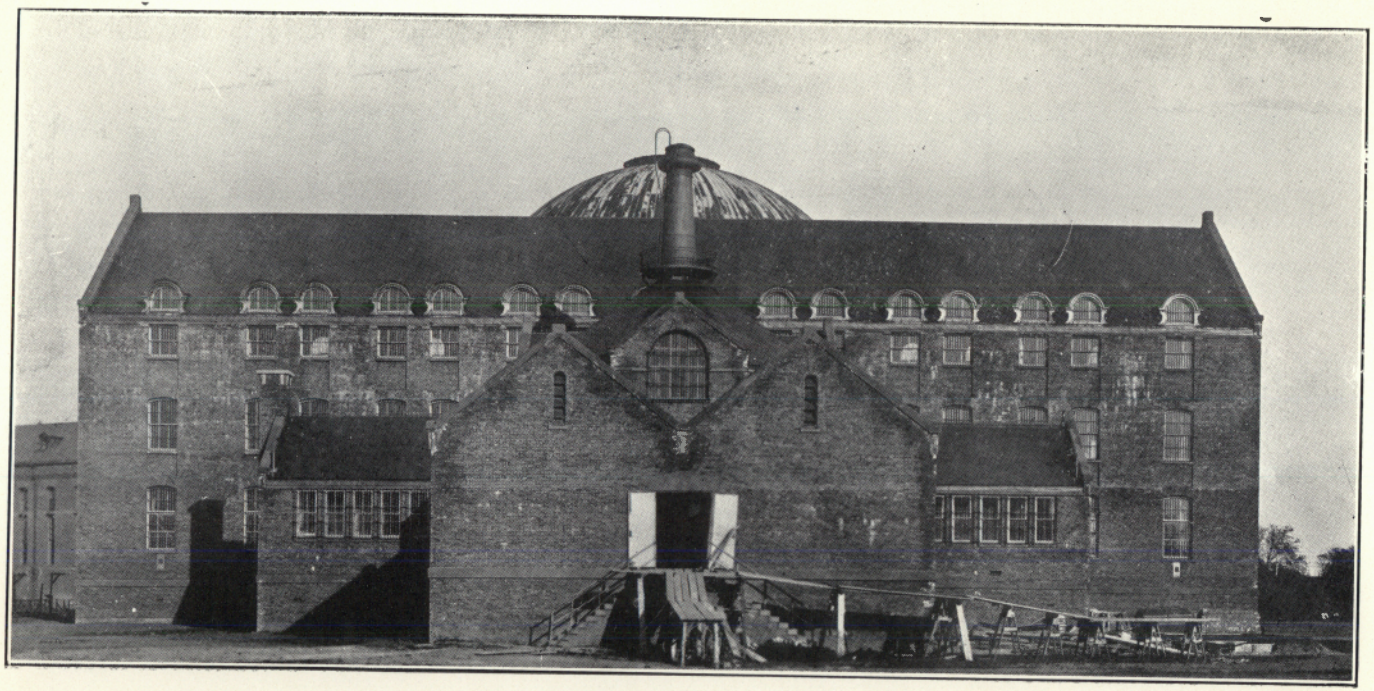
All of them have labored zealously, enthusiastically and unitedly for the advancement of its best interests, and they have, as they deserve, my full measure of gratitude for their untiring efforts in its behalf.

Respectfully,

JOS. W. MARTIN, *Superintendent.*



INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.



UNFINISHED DOMESTIC BUILDING.—WEST VIEW.

Report of Assistant Superintendents.

OCTOBER 31ST, 1904.

To the Superintendent:

In accordance with your request, I herewith respectfully submit my report as disciplinary officer of this institution for the year ending October 31st, 1904.

The deportment of the inmates during the past year has been exemplary, the conduct reports for the entire year showing a decrease of 16 per cent. over the preceding year, despite the constant increase in population, and I am confident a still better showing would have been made but for the overcrowded condition of our cell building.

The increase in population has necessitated a corresponding increase in every detail throughout the institution, and that the officers and instructors have maintained the usual high standard of discipline and industry reflects very much to their credit.

My thanks are due them for their hearty co-operation, and to yourself for your kindly advice and uniform courtesy at all times.

Respectfully,

CHARLES F. ABBOTT,

Assistant Superintendent.

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1904.

To the Superintendent:

I herewith respectfully submit my annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1904.

The results obtained through the labor of the inmates have been most gratifying, especially as a means of tuition, and the financial saving to the State, although of a secondary consideration, was considerable, as there has been no expenditure for contract or outside labor of any kind during the year, all new buildings erceted, repairs made, &c., having been performed entirely by the inmates of the several departments, the following being a synopsis of same:

The carpentry detail in charge of and under the instruction of Chas. H. Hankins has made numerous alterations and repairs, also completed much new work, all performed in a most creditable manner, among which might be mentioned as being of special merit the making of the doors, window sashs, frames, general woodwork and trim for the new station, building second story to slaughter house, which is of frame with shingle roof and sides, hospital for tuberculosis patients, which building is unique in construction, as same was planned to take the place of the tent in use during the past year, same having canvas in the window frames in place of glass, to allow free circulation of air; new stalls erected in barn, &c.

The new machinery recently installed in the carpenter shop now makes it possible to turn out any kind of woodwork, trim, sash and blinds, &c., and was a much-needed addition; the equipment is the best obtainable, and the work since their installation is equal, if not superior, to many factories. The inmates in this detail not alone become proficient in carpentry but are also taught cabinet making, and have manufactured many tables, desks, cabinets, &c., for use in the different departments of the institution, in a manner that cannot be too highly commended.

The mason detail, in charge of Instructor John C. O'Brien, besides all repair work about the numerous buildings, which was of great magnitude, have erected a waiting station in front of Dome Building; this building is of brick, with 30-foot tower, concrete roof, floor and sidewalks, the capstones are also of cement, and were made in wooden moulds by the inmates, concreted guard room floor, which is 81 feet in diameter, using mineral color for 15 feet, red border; concreted entire first floor of

new domestic building, also cellar under guard room, and have begun the erection of a brick tie-to, or a connecting building between the new domestic building and guard room; this is two stories in height, 96 feet in length, and 61 feet wide, iron and slate roof.

The two center walls supporting the first floor are built of stone taken from the old house on the corner of the institution property, and are 82 feet by 14 feet 20 inches, the laying of which was of great benefit to this detail as a means of instruction in stonemasonry, besides the amount saved in material.

The water tables, window sills and steps leading to yard are made of concrete, the practicability of which has been thoroughly demonstrated and tested, and found to stand the hardest kind of usage, also being much cheaper than stone. There has been purchased a Century machine for the manufacture of artificial stone, and after the completion of the tie-to there will be erected a hospital of these blocks. This machine can be operated by two men, and has already been put in operation successfully, and by spring we should have a sufficient number of blocks completed for the above purpose; there can also be made by this machine a great variety of different size stones and facings, thereby making it possible to erect any kind and style of building.

The officers' quarters and old domestic building have been entirely renovated and repainted by the painting detail, under the instruction of Richard F. Cross; also the ironwork of dome, ironwork and interior of new domestic building and the scenery and stage settings for stage in assembly hall are about completed. All wagons and carriages have also been repainted and refinished in a most creditable manner, and I sincerely hope before another year passes that a suitable shop will have been erected for their use, as the facilities now afforded them for this work is inadequate, although the work and finish under the circumstances can hardly be excelled.

They have also repainted a number of the out-buildings, and finished all desks, chairs, cabinets, &c., manufactured by the carpenter detail.

The shoe shop, in charge of James McCullom, has manufactured all the shoes worn by the inmates, and also a number of sets of harness, both work and driving.

The two yard details, under Guards Joseph Morse and E. Smith Hoover, have graded the south parade ground, and used the superfluous earth for filling marsh north of new domestic building. This work, although of a laborious nature, has been invaluable, and might be classed as one of the most important, on account of the marshy condition of our grounds; they have also dug all excavations, and attended to all carting and heavy trucking.

The tailor department, John E. Connelly, instructor, have been taught all branches of this trade, and have manufactured all the clothing worn by the inmates, parole suits, overcoats and underclothing.

The farming detail, under William T. Day, have had a most successful season, the yield far exceeding that of last year, an account of which will be found in the report of the Chief Clerk.

The laundry has maintained its prior high standard for excellent work, and with the new machinery and utensils, are well equipped to supply any demand that might be made upon its working capacity, under the able supervision of Robert F. Alden.

The manner in which the officers in charge have conducted their departments deserve the highest commendation.

Respectfully yours,

E. H. SCHWARTZ,

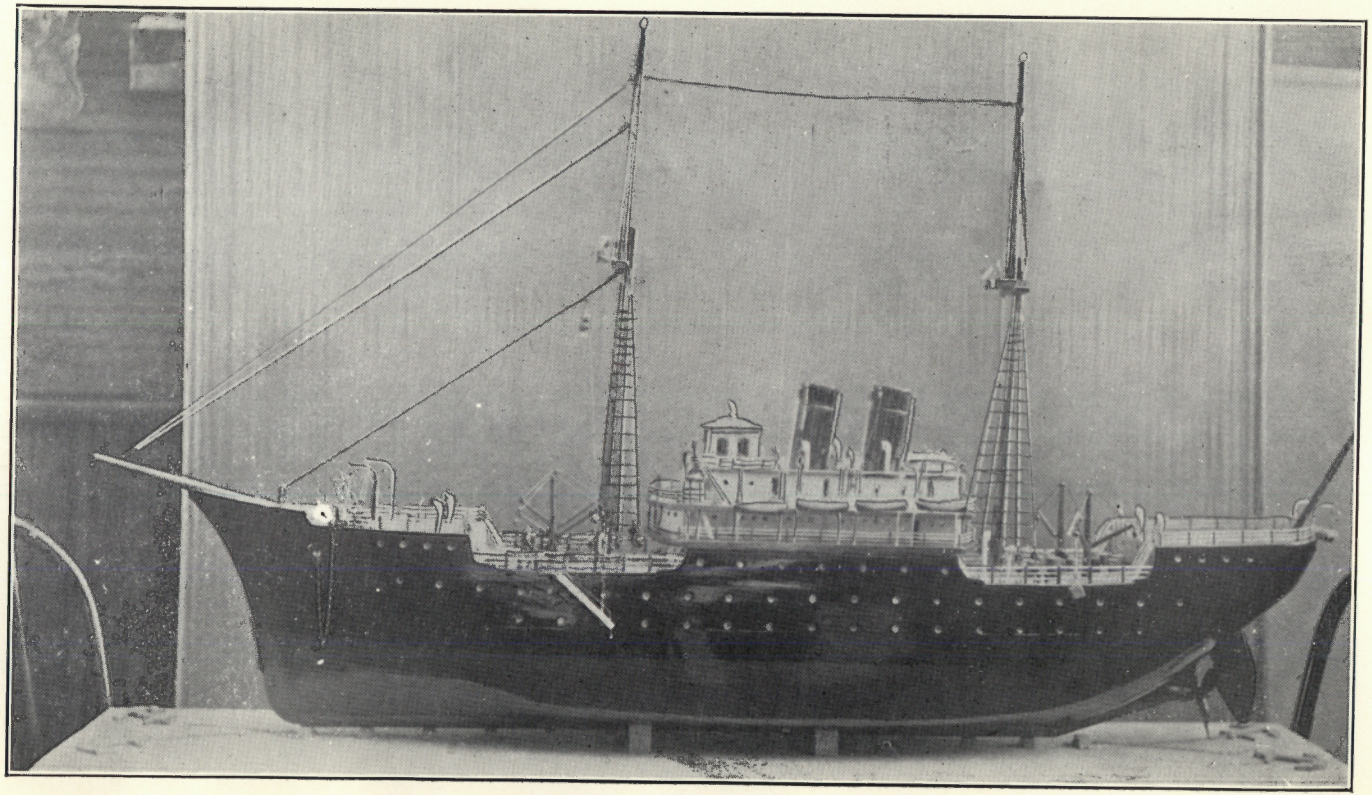
Assistant Superintendent.

OCTOBER 31, 1904.

To the Superintendent:

DEAR SIR—I herewith submit my annual report as assistant superintendent in charge of the institution at night.

It gives me great pleasure to report that, with the small number of officers on duty at night, good discipline is being maintained;



CARPENTRY CLASS.

but as the population of the institution has increased to such a large number, I feel it is very necessary for the good of the institution and for the continuance of good discipline that more night guards be put on at the earliest possible moment.

As the population is still increasing, and the number at the present time is three hundred and eight (308), with fifty-four (54) inmates in the corridor, and all of the rooms filled, therefore, it will require more officers and more attention to maintain good discipline.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the loyal support I have received from all the officers in conducting the institution at night; and kindly accept my cordial thanks for the kindness you have extended to me on every occasion.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN BANKER,

Assistant Superintendent.



INMATES' KITCHEN.

Report of Chief Clerk.

To the Superintendent:

Herewith please find my annual report, showing the amount expended and receipts covering the fiscal year from November 1st, 1903, to October 31st, 1904.

The number of inmates in the Reformatory on November 1st, 1903, was 240; the deaths during the year, 5; escaped, 5, one of whom was recaptured; 1 transferred to the insane asylum; the number paroled was 146,19 being returned on account of breaking conditions of parole; 207 were received during the year, making the total number in the institution on October 31st, 1904, 308. The daily average in confinement during the year was 273.

I submit the following statement, showing the various appropriations granted by the Legislature for maintenance and betterments of the institution during the past year:

	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Completion of New Domestic Building	$35,000 00	$14,584 62	$20,415 38
Commissioners' expenses	1,000 00	553 68	446 32
Superintendent's salary	3,000 00	3,000 00	
Salaries employes	38,000 00	36,021 49	1,978 51
Maintenance	35,000 00	34,999 93	07
Furniture, appliances and repairs	10,000 00	9,999 56	44
Payments to discharged inmates	2,000 00	1,460 00	540 00
Live stock, implements, etc	2,500 00	2,499 07	93
Fire insurance	2,000 00	1,792 50	207 50
Governors' emergency fund	1,000 00	998 16	1 84
	$129,500 00	$105,909 01	$23,590 99

The balance of $20,415.38 of the appropriation for the completion of the new domestic building is all covered by contracts on file in the comptroller's office, and will be expended during the ensuing year.

After deducting supplies and appliances on hand October 31st, 1904, the net cost for maintenance, repairs, new work and improvements for the year, is as follows:

MAINTENANCE.

Armory	39	
Amusements	154 15	
Barn, farm and garden	833 06	
Bedding	801 88	
Clothing	3,531 88	
Clothing discharged inmates	1,386 63	
Commissioners' expenses	553 68	
Engines and boilers	1,740 66	
Freight, express, cartage	189 02	
Fuel	6,622 67	
Hospital	368 58	
House furnishing	1,781 08	
Insurance and water	3,579 64	
Laundry	593 22	
Library	42 14	
Means of instruction	232 59	
Miscellaneous	216 16	
Officers' expenses	858 32	
Printing, postage, stationery, telegraph and 'phone	1,257 19	
Inmates paroled	1,460 00	
Sanitary	331 25	
Subsistence	14,823 81	
Salary superintendent	3,000 00	
Salaries employes	36,021 49	
		$80,379 49

REPAIRS.

Fire apparatus	$ 102 40	
Furniture	211 75	
Light	447 88	
Machinery and tools	17 70	
Repairs and renewal	5,039 54	
Paint shop	26 22	
Shoe shop	34 91	

Tailor shop	740 38	
Carpenter shop	114 31	
		$ 6,735 09
New work and improvements		14,584 62
Total		$101,699 20

The total cash receipts for the year, and which have been remitted to the State Treasurer, amounted to $13,622.64, received from the following sources:

Overall contract	$13,013 54	
Scrap and second-hand material	88 30	
Rent of poles on Woodridge avenue	5 00	
Shoes made and repaired for officers	157 82	
Clothing made and repaired for officers	307 48	
Materials sold and credited to repairs and renewals	50 50	
		$13,622 64
Of the above amount there has been credited to the various accounts to which it belongs		609 10
Thus leaving		$13,013 54

Which, deducted from the total expenditures, shows the net cost for the year as follows:

Maintenance	$80,379 49	
Repairs	6,735 09	
New work and improvements	14,584 62	
		$101,699 20
Cr.		
New work and improvements	$14,584 62	
Cash remitted to Treasurer account overall contract and scrap sold	13,101 84	
		27,686 46
Making total net cost for year, which includes all expenditures except new work and improvements		$74,012 74

The following statements show the per capita rate for the entire maintenance of the inmates. It should be noted that these rates include all expenditures with the exception of the charge for new work and improvements:

Total cost of maintenance	$80,379 49	
Total cost of repairs, etc	6,735 09	
		$87,114 58

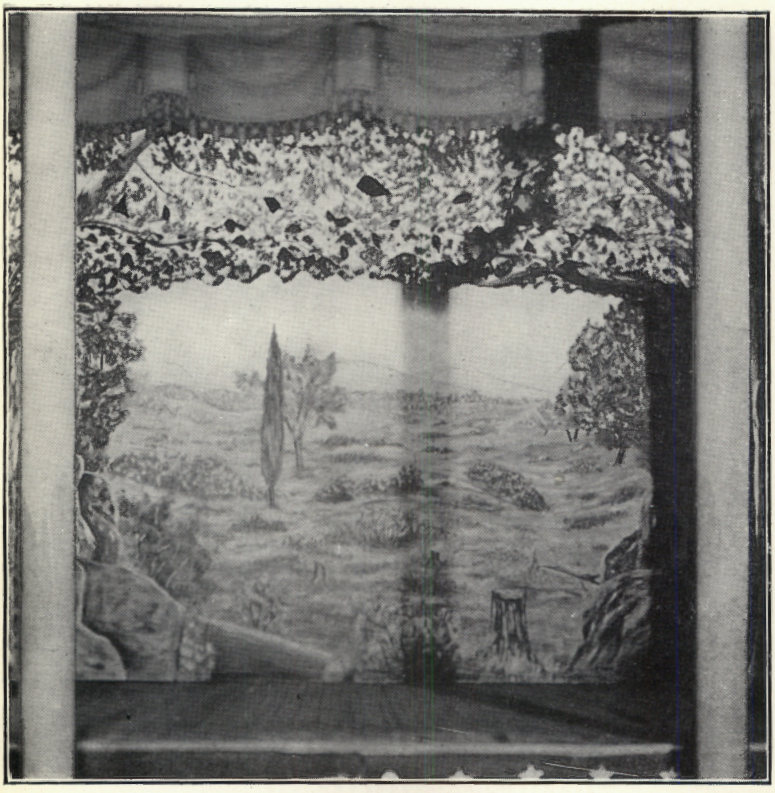
Cost per capita per annum	$319 10	
Cost per capita per diem	.872	
Expended for maintenance, repairs, etc	87,114 58	
Cr.		
Cash remitted to Treasurer account overall contract and scrap sold	13,101 84	
		74,012 74
Net cost per capita per annum	$271 11	
Net cost per capita per diem	.74	
Total cost of subsistence	14,823 81	
Less cost of officers' table	5,211 71	
		9,612 10
Cost per capita per annum	$35 20	
Cost per capita per diem	.096	

A comparison of the per capita cost of this year with that of last is as follows:

	1903-4.	1902-03.
Cost per capita per annum	$319 10	$305 46
Cost per capita per diem	.872	.838
Net cost per capita per annum	271.11	261 42
Net cost per capita per diem	.74	.717
SUBSISTENCE.		
Cost per annum	$35 20	$31 99
Cost per diem	.096	.087

While the expense per capita shows a slight increase over last year, it should be remembered that the cost of all food supplies was in most cases largely in excess of the prices paid during 1902 and 1903; also that the increased cost of cotton added greatly to the cost of all clothing and bedding; that many items carried in our inventory since the opening of the institution have either been worn out or have depreciated in value. I, therefore, believe that if the prices of 1902 and 1903 had prevailed during the past year the rates per capita would have been less than those of that year.

Herewith please find statement of the production of the various departments of the New Jersey Reformatory, in which goods and supplies are produced for the use of the institution, and also the estimated value of the labor of all inmates employed. The



SCENERY.—PAINTED BY AN INMATE.

average daily number in the Reformatory during the year was 273, distributed as follows:

7	daily average inmates in Hospital.		
20	daily average inmates Engineers' Department:		
	5,673 8-hour days worked during year, at $1.20...	$6,807 60	
	Total value of material used, exclusive of coal		$4,897 59
11	daily average inmates Masons' Department:		
	2,538 8-hour days worked during year, at $1.20..	3,045 60	
	Total value of material used		2,420 10
7	daily average inmates Painting Department:		
	1,998 8-hour days worked during year, at $1.20..	2,397 60	
	Total value of material used		702 73
16	daily average inmates Carpenter Department:		
	4,031 8-hour days worked during year, at $1.20..	4,837 20	
	Total value of material used		1,534 50
15	daily average inmates Tailor Department:		
	4,069 8-hour days worked during year, at $1.20...	4,882 80	
	Total value of material used		2,583 10
12	daily average inmates Shoe Shop Department:		
	2,969 8-hour days worked during year, at $1.20...	3,562 80	
	Total value of material used		1,482 63
9	daily average inmates Farm Department:		
	2,321 8-hour days worked during year, at $0.96...	2,228 16	
	Total value of material used		1,214 78
12	daily average inmates Yard Department:		
	3,199 8-hour days worked during year, at $0.96.	3,071 04	
16	daily average inmates Laundry Department:		
	4,834 8-hour days worked during year, at $0.48..	2,320 02	
	Total value of material used		520 54
3	daily average inmates Barn Department:		
	1,080 12-hour days worked during year, at $0.72...		777 60
10	daily average inmates Guard Room Department:		
	2,438 8-hour days worked during year, at $0.48...	1,170 24	
6	daily average inmates Officers' Quarters Department:		
	2,074 12-hour days worked during year, at $0.72..	1,493 28	
7	daily average inmates Store Room and Shipping Department:		
	1,893 8-hour days worked during year, at $0.48...	908 64	
15	daily average inmates Kitchen Department:		
	5,029 12-hour days worked during year, at $0.72..	3,620 88	
5	daily average inmates Bakery Department:		
	1,506 12-hour days worked during year, at $0.72..	1,084 32	
	Total value of material used		3,340 05

During the year there was a daily average of five inmates in the tailor shop under instruction, whose lobor was not included in the above schedule.

The total estimated value of labor performed by inmates during the year, as shown by the above statement, is $42,208.08, to which should be added the 31,412 dozen overalls made by inmates on overall contract, for which the State received $13,013.54, making a total of $55,221.62, covering the value of labor performed in this institution during past year.

This amount if apportioned among the 273 inmates (daily average) here, shows that the work performed by each inmate was worth to the State $202.28.

Herewith please find statement showing the work done and goods manufactured in the various departments for the use of the Reformatory:

SHOE SHOP.

154 pairs parole shoes made for inmates.
531 pairs brogan shoes made for inmates.
1,179 pairs shoes repaired for inmates.
36 pairs shoes made for officers.
84 pairs shoes repaired for officers.

1 set of buggy harness.
1 set of delivery harness.
1 set of coach harness.
3 bridles.

In addition, this department has repaired all the harness and leather parts of carriages.

LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT.

260,898 pieces washed. 229,364 pieces ironed. 8,524 pieces repaired.

ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.

The articles manufactured in this Department are shown in the Chief Engineer's Report.

TAILOR SHOP.

Made for Officers.

4 overcoats.
48 pairs pants.
19 vests.
32 coats.

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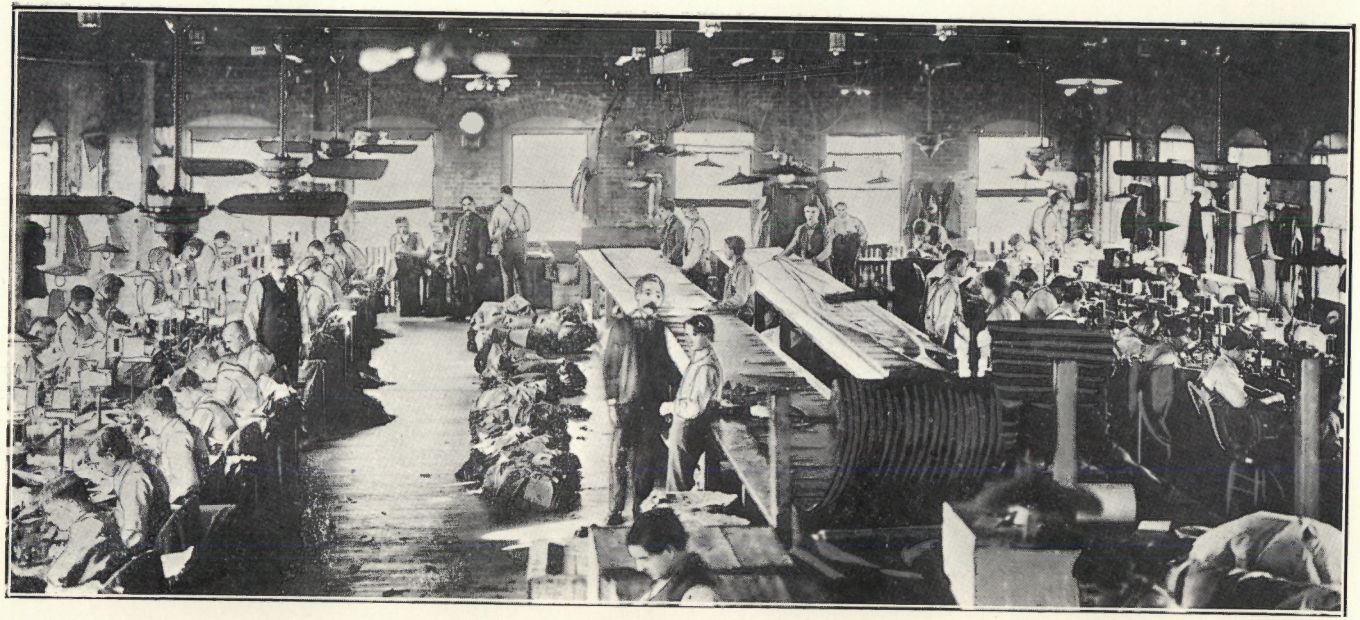


TAILORING CLASS.

Made for Paroled Inmates.

91 overcoats.	151 vests.
131 pairs pants.	143 coats.

Made for Inmates.

308 caps.	8 vests.
265 pairs pants.	108 coats.
852 outside shirts.	89 bed ticks.
412 drawers.	43 pillow ticks.
645 overalls.	56 drill belts.
196 jumpers.	126 bed sheets.
133 aprons.	75 table cloths.
154 towels.	94 napkins.

Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired for Officers.

129 overcoats.	244 vests.
604 pairs pants.	422 coats.

Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired for Inmates.

1,342 pants.	509 vests.
910 coats.	

BAKERY.

50,638 loaves bread.	11,164 cakes, large and small.
9,276 pies, turnovers, etc.	39,970 rolls, biscuits, etc.

PRODUCT OF THE FARM FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1904.

7,600	heads cabbage	$ 02	$ 152 00
138	heads cauliflower	05	6 90
14,350	ears sweet corn	01	143 50
76	barrels squash	1 00	76 00
30	barrels pumpkins	50	15 00
64	baskets peppers	25	16 00
766	baskets tomatoes	20	153 20
2,000	bunches celery	05	100 00
177	bunches onions	02	3 54
2,046	bushels potatoes	50	1,023 00
21	bushels radishes	50	10 50
149	bushels white turnips	25	37 25
25	bushels rutabaga turnips	25	87 50

191	bushels string beans	1 00	191 00
23	bushels Lima beans	1 00	23 00
14	bushels egg plants	50	7 00
8	bushels lettuce	1 00	8 00
25	bushels carrots	50	12 50
9	bushels Swiss chage	25	2 25
51	bushels cucumbers	1 00	51 00
1,800	lbs. hay	20 00	18 00
3	tons fodder corn	12 00	36 00
702	bundles cornstalks	03	14 06
5	acres fodder corn	30 00	150 00
1	calf		9 75
18,846	quarts milk	02	376 92
			$2,723 87
	Cost of production		1,214 78

The contract for the manufacture of overalls with the Sterling Manufacturing Company amounted last year to $11,503.07 less $1,191.08, amount manufactured in October, 1903, and not then remitted to the Treasurer, but included in this year's account, making the total amount forwarded to the Treasurer for that year $10,301.99, while during the past twelve months there has been remitted to Trenton on account of this contract $13,013.54, an increase of $2,711.55. Having added more machines to this department, the output for the coming year will undoubtedly be still larger.

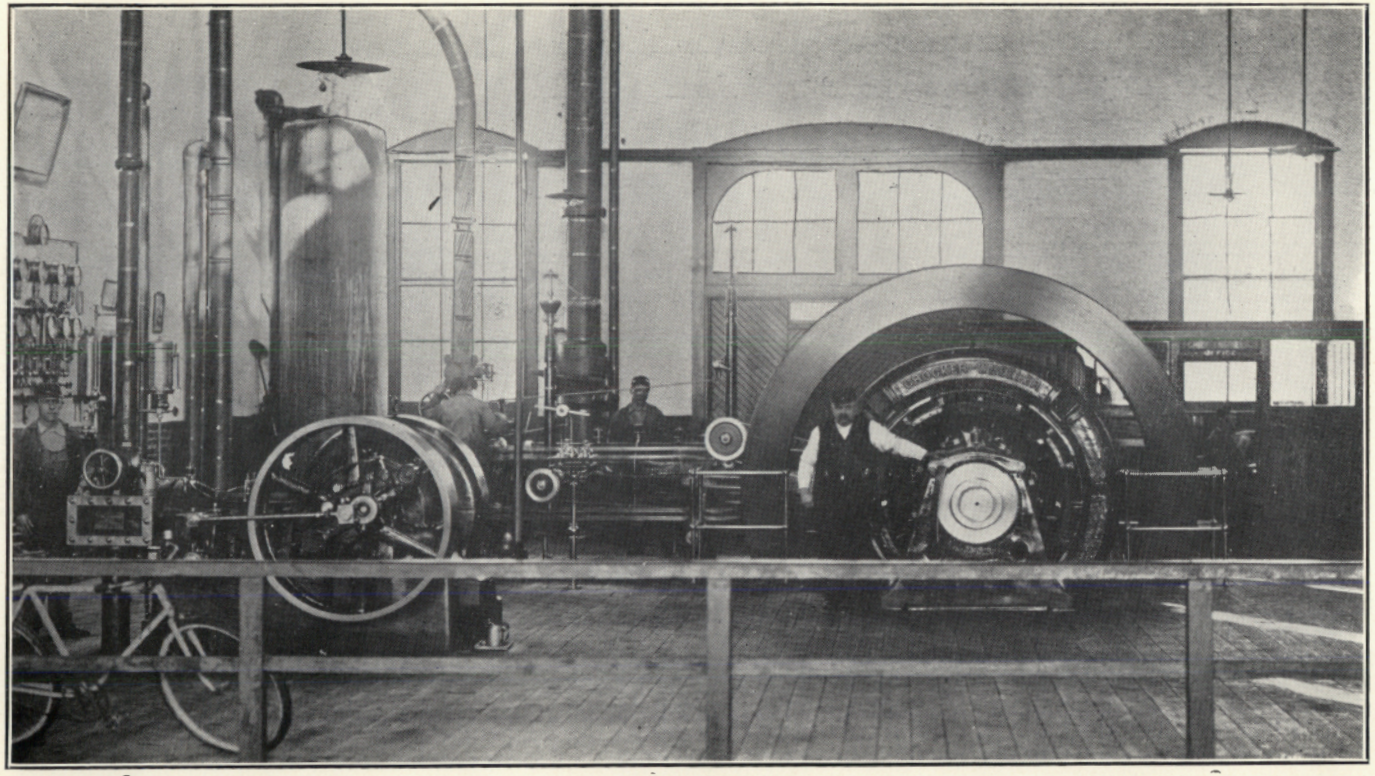
The reports of Assistant Superintendent Schwartz and the chief engineer having described in detail the work performed by the various departments of the institution, there remains nothing further that suggests itself that can be added as explanatory of the foregoing statements.

Yours respectfully,

LEWIS E. PRICE,

Chief Clerk.

OCTOBER 31ST, 1904.



ENGINE ROOM.

Report of Chief Engineer.

To the Superintendent:

In submitting my second annual report of the work accomplished by the departments under my charge, I will say that the results have been highly satisfactory.

The recent electrical installations, viz., 600 lamps in the new domestic building, including kitchen, dining, school and drill rooms, the lighting system in the waiting station, one 20 H. P. motor in the carpenter department, one 3 H. P. motor in the blacksmith department, or an enlargement of about 500 amperes since last year, compels running the large engine and generator continually.

As the small engine and generator is only rated for 240 amperes, it will be readily seen that, in case of an accident to the large engine, the work of the industrial and educational departments would be stopped until repairs could be made, 600 amperes being the total amperage at present.

In regards to the heating of the institution, I will say that all three boilers are compelled to run at once, thus there are none for reserve in case of accident.

I, therefore, advise the purchase of one 150 H. P. Ball & Wood engine, a 100 K. W. Diehl dynamo, with direct connections; and two 150 Babcock & Wilcox water tube boilers, with a safe working pressure of 125 pounds each to the square inch.

The water supply from the City of Rahway is very uncertain. I have been compelled to shut down on several occosions for repairs to main line, and as there is no auxiliary supply, I advise that artesian wells and a stand-pipe be erected, so that there may be had a steady water supply at all times.

I also wish to add that the present sewer is already inadequate to drain the sewerage of the institution.

The present sewer is only a ten-inch line, into which empties the sewerage from the power house, the industrial building and new domestic building, the hospital, barn and the surface and roof drainage from all the buildings.

I have been compelled several times during the past year to bail out the cellars of the various buildings on account of the sewer being overtaxed.

There should be, at least, a line three times the capacity of the present one.

This is of supreme importance, as the health of the inmates is endangered by this unsanitary condition of our sewerage system.

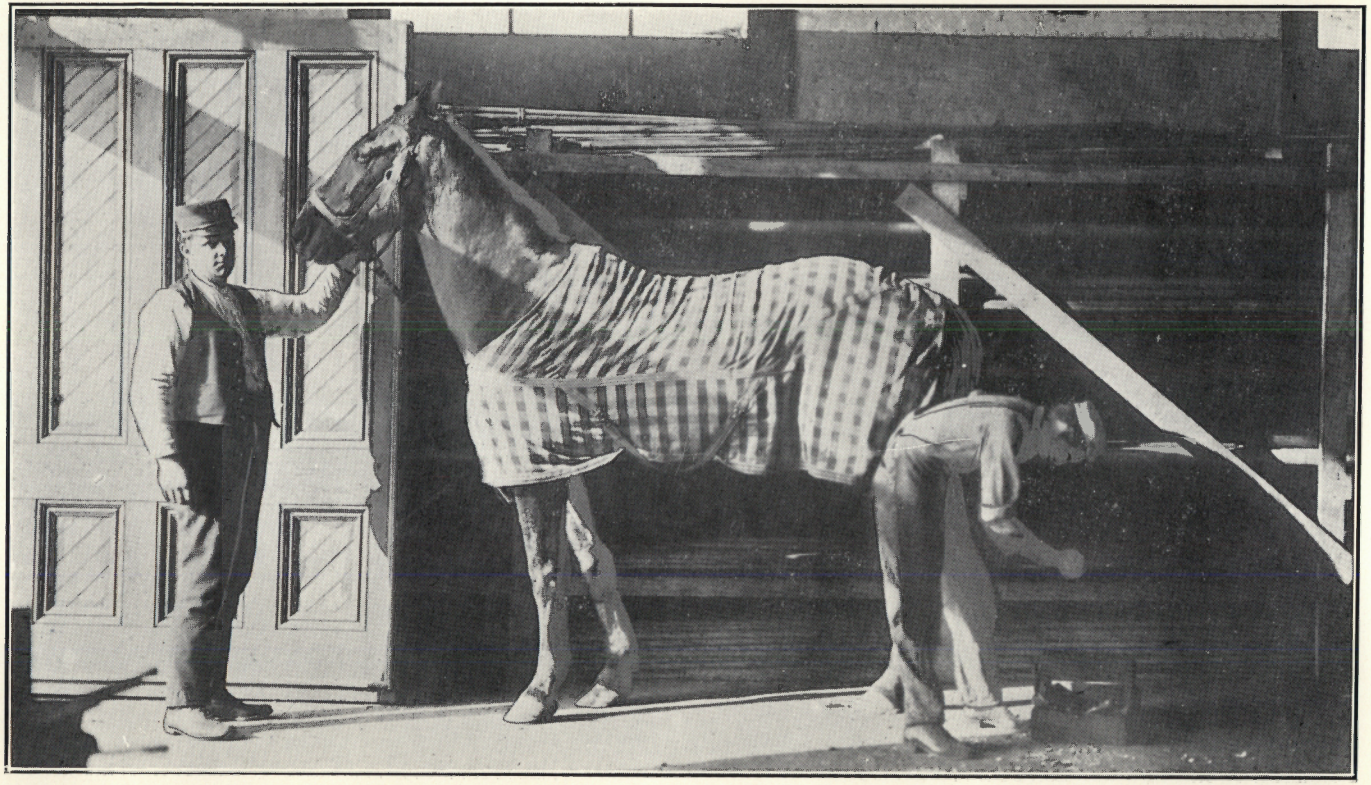
The Reformatory is also in need of a suitable building for the plumbing, steamfitting, tinsmithing, blacksmithing and machinery details, as all of the above are crowded into the power house.

Herewith please find statement showing the work accomplished in the various departments in my charge:

TINNING DEPARTMENT—(Mr. Brooks, Instructor.)

Goods Manufactured.

27 dippers.
49 galv. iron pails.
11 funnels.
11 2-quart measures.
7 teapots.
202 tin cups.
10 potato steamers.
3 charcoal furnaces.
1 galv. iron pan.
1 stew kettle.
24 dust pans.
12 milk pails.
50 cake pans.
1 cake box.
2 Planished iron pans.
206 feet leader pipe.
36 bread pans.
6 3-gal. galv. iron water cans.
7 3-gal. galv. tin water pails.
12 1-gal. galv. tin water cans.
2 galv. iron waste cans.
1 galv. iron strainer.
26 dishpans.
17 oil drip pans.
4 60-gal. galv. iron oil tanks.
62 pudding pans.
3 galv. iron paint tanks.
7 galv. iron ash cans.
5 galv. iron swill cans.
3 oil pumps.
2 galv. iron boxes.
7 wash boilers.
1 wash basin.
6 sugar scoops.



HORSESHOEING CLASS.

The making up and laying of the 556 square feet of tin roofing on the isolation hospital was accomplished by the inmates of this department.

Aside from the above, the inmates of this department have made repairs amounting to the sum of $302.62.

PLUMBING AND STEAM FITTING—(Mr. Brooks, Instructor.)

Installing steam line and returns for steam kettles in new Domestic building.
Installing steam heating system in Hospital and engine room.
Installing 100 feet sewer pipe for Bell trap, in guard room.
Fitting railing for rear steps, new Domestic building.
Laying 784 feet soil pipe.
Installing water troughs and hydrant in barn.
Installing pump in pump pit.
Other repairs and miscellaneous work amounted to the sum of $982.42.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT—(Mr. Bauer, Instructor.)

Laying 700 feet 800,000 C. M. cable, new Domestic building.
Laying 1,250 feet No. 8 cable, barn drive.
Laying 500 feet No. 0 cable, carpenter department.
Laying 1,525 feet No. 0 cable, waiting station.
Lighting barn drive and rear board walk branch.
Installing 20-H.-P. motor in carpenter department.
Installing 3-H.-P. motor in blacksmith department.
Installing electric light system in new Domestic building.
Plumbing in waiting station.
Other repairs and miscellaneous work amounted to the sum of $532.78.

BLACKSMITH'S DEPARTMENT—(Mr. Jaques, Instructor.)

Goods Manufactured.

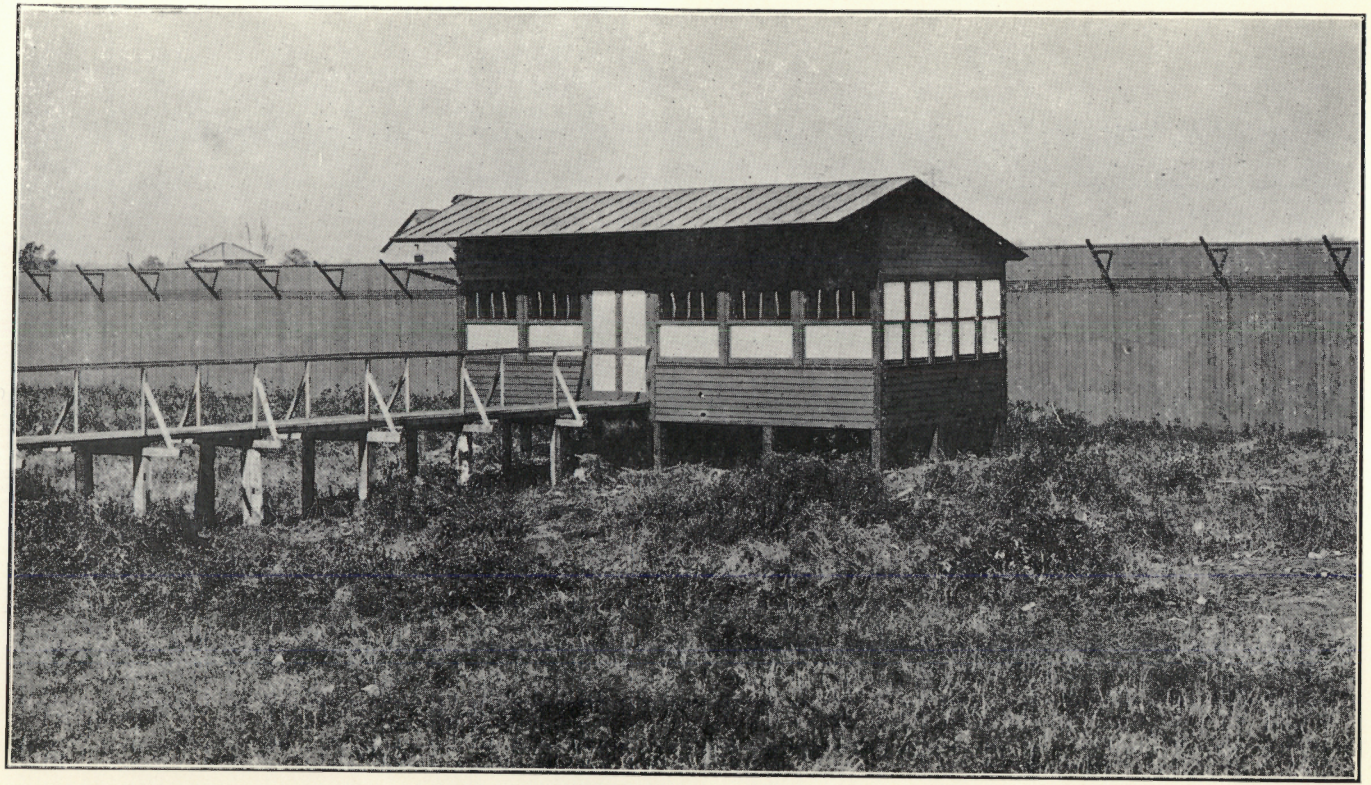
352 ⅜-inch bolts.
205 ½-inch bolts.
60 pairs clamps and hangers.
2 mason's hammers.
2 striking hammers.
2 brick hammers.
1 blacksmith's hammer.
7 coal chisels.
1 hatchet.
3 punches.
8 picket stakes.
1 Hardie.
6 bale hooks.
24 wrenches.
1 poker.
1 slice bar.
1 grate lever.
2 drift pins.
1 fire hook.
1 set lathe tools.

Built one buggy.
Built one runabout.
Iron work for new truck.
Making iron doors and windows for new Domestic building.
Shod 62 horses.
Other repairs and miscellaneous work amounted to the sum of $686.84.

In conclusion, Mr. Superintendent, I wish to extend to you and your assistants my sincere thanks for the courtesy and support I always receive from you.

Respectfully submitted.
DAVID A. CARLEY,
Chief Engineer.

OCTOBER 31ST, 1904.



TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION.

Physician's Report.

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1904.

To the Superintendent:

I herewith respectfully submit to you my third annual report, giving a summary of the work of the medical department from November 1st, 1903, to October 31st, 1904.

The health of the inmates has been very good, only a few cases of contagious disease occurring during the year.

We have had five (5) deaths, four from tuberculosis, and one from accidental poisoning. The deaths from tuberculosis all showed evidences of the disease upon their admission to the Reformatory.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you and the officers of the Reformatory for the courtesy shown me and the assistance rendered me in carrying out the work of my department.

I beg to attach herewith a list of the diseases treated during the past year:

Abscees	65	Ingrowing toenails removed	5
Acne simplex	15	Insanity (committed to State Hospital at Trenton	1
Acne vulgaris	6	Keloid	1
Alopecia	3	La Grippe	20
Bromodrosis	8	Laryngitis	2
Banitis	1	Malarial fever	26
Burns (general)	1	Neuralgia	3
Burns (local)	4	Otitis media (chronic)	7
Catarrh	43	Pharyngitis	7
Chancre	3	Poisoning, accidental	1
Carbuncle	2	Psoriasis	2
Chloasma	4	Pterygium	3
Conjunctivitis	5	Pruritis aui	2
Constipation	9	Pruritis testicles	2
Cystitis	1		

Diarrhoea	12	Rheumatism	10
Diphtheria	1	Syphillis	4
Dysentery	3	Tape worm	1
Eczema	15	Teeth extracted	148
Epistaxis	2	Tinea tonsurans	1
Eye, foreign bodies removed	2	Tonsillitis follicular	16
Fractures—arm, 1; fingers	3	Tuberculosis	4
Gonorrhoea	9	Tubercular glands	5
Hemorrhoids	5	Tumors removed	4
Hernia	5	Typhoid fever	1
Heart disease (organic)	7	Urticariae	5
Herpes	3	Uvulitis	2
Hydrocele	1	Uvula, removed	1
Injuries, minor	33	Varicocele	16
Incontinence of urine	1		

Respectfully submitted,

H. PAGE HOUGH,

Physician.

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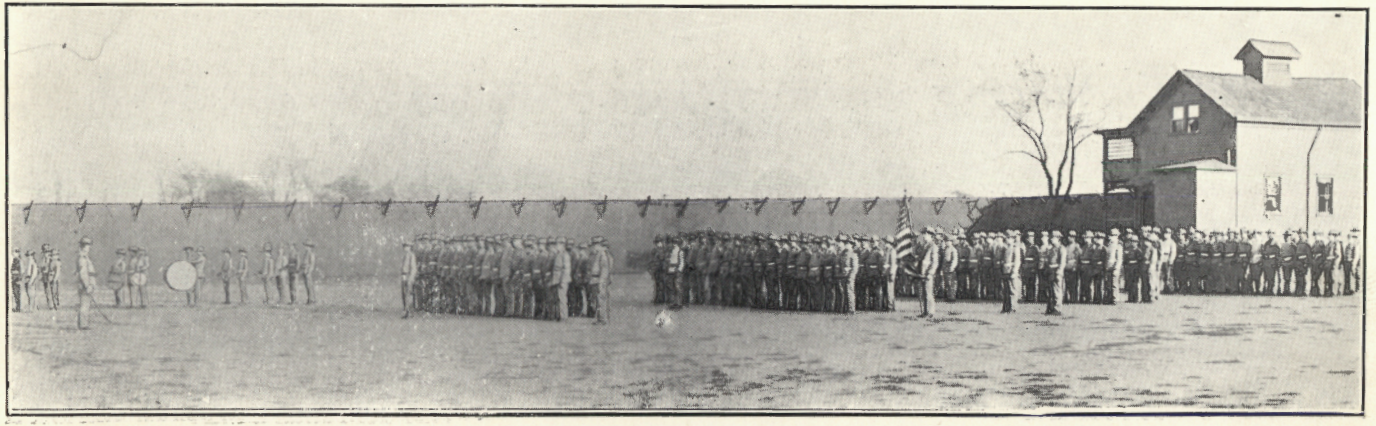
THE BATTALION.—PHYSICAL DRILL.



THE BATTALION IN MASS.

Report of the Military Instructor.

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1904.

To the Superintendent:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report for the military department for the year ending October 31st, 1904.

Having been appointed military instructor on August 1st, 1904, there is only an interval of three months that I can cover in my report.

I have followed the same principles as my predecessor, General Gillmore, and have endeavored to keep the inmates up to the same high state of efficiency as they were prior to my appointment.

The discipline is good and I have very seldom been obliged to report an inmate during drill.

The inmates have shown remarkable ability to accustom themselves in the short time they are here to military courtesy and discipline, which I think is of great benefit to the general discipline of the institution.

The new "Drill Regulations," as adopted by the War Department on June 23d, 1904, have been taken up, and, while it is a radical change from the old, I find that the inmates are taking a great deal of interest in them, and will soon be as proficient as they are in the old.

This will necessitate a great deal of instruction, for under the old regulations I found about 5 per cent. of the inmates were more or less familiar with the tactics on their admission to the institution.

The different squads under instruction are, and have been since my appointment, in charge of inmate instructors, and are doing as well as can be expected, but I think that the result and discipline would be better if they were in the hands of an officer of the institution.

The inmates are organized into a battalion of four companies and three squads of instruction.

As a new inmate arrives he is assigned to the third squad, and works himself up from there through the second and first squads, and is then permanently assigned to a company in the battalion.

The companies are officered entirely by inmates, who, as a rule, take pride in having the best company. This induces all the inmates to strive for promotion, which I find is a great help in maintaining discipline in the battalion.

Mr. George Rowley has been in charge of the field music, as before, and has brought it up to a very high state of efficiency.

In conclusion, Mr. Superintendent, I desire to thank you and all the officers of the institution for their uniform kindness and courtesy at all times. I remain

Yours respectfully,

RICHARD F. CROSS,

Military Instructor.



THE CHANCEL.—DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED BY INMATES.

Report of the Moral Instructors.

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1904.

To the Superintendent:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following as the report of the moral instructor for the year ending October 31st, 1904:

Religious services have been conducted regularly in the temporary chapel every Sunday during the year. There is great variety of religious opinion among the inmates, but all have so far joined heartily in the public services. The rule affecting chapel attendance is that the Roman Catholics must attend mass, and may attend the preaching service. Such as are not Roman Catholics must attend the preaching service, and may attend mass. The Hebrews must attend the instruction of the rabbi, and may attend the other services. This rule has been fully justified by the results in practical operation, and, as a matter of record, it may be said that, while the inmates attend their particular service, they also avail themselves of the optional services, and nearly all attend the preaching service.

Your moral instructor meets the inmates personally at least once a week. These visits open the way to words of encouragement and advice, and are helpful in furthering the ends of the institution. The courtesy of the officers in charge is especially to be mentioned, in affording the moral instructor every facility in carrying on his work. I have received frequent inquiries from citizens, students of sociology, and chaplains of prisons, asking whether the Reformatory, as distinguished from the common prison, accomplishes the ends it has in view. The high percentage of parolled inmates who are doing well is the complete answer to this inquiry.

The religious census of all the inmates admitted from the opening of the institution to the present date is as follows:

Roman Catholic	177	Hebrew	15
Methodist	116	No religion	6
Baptist	63	Reformed	5
Presbyterian	51	Russian Catholic	2
Episcopal	48	Unitarian	1
Lutheran	30		

These figures refer to the religious connection or preference as given by the inmates in their personal statement on entering the institution.

As far as possible, reading matter, except newspapers, is provided to the inmates. Through the courtesy of interested friends of the institution, books, magazines and musical instruments are available for common use among the inmates. Most of the inmates spend the time in their rooms in reading. Confession is heard at regular periods by the priest in charge, and systematic instruction is given by the rabbi in his department, and the moral instructor regards it his high privilege to encourage each inmate to build his moral life on the foundation laid by those to whom he looks for guidance.

May I not repeat my suggestion of last year, that our great need is a suitable and well-equipped chapel for our religious work?

Very respectfully,
CHAS. L. COODER,
Moral Instructor.

OCTOBER 31ST, 1904.

To the Superintendent:

As moral instructor of the Reformatory I respectfully submit the following report:

Mass has been said every Sunday during the past year. Four times during the ember days, the inmates have been afforded an opportunity to receive the sacraments of the church. Necessary religious articles, such as prayer-books, &c., have been given to them. I feel very much encouraged by the moral tone of the

institution, and I am convinced that your kind but firm enforcement of discipline is calculated to produce the best results.

Respectfully yours,

B. T. O'CONNELL,

Moral Instructor.

OCTOBER 31ST, 1904.

To the Superintendent:

As moral instructor of the Reformatory, I submit the following report:

Religious services and moral preaching have been held regularly every month in the year, consisting of bible reading, sermon and advice as to morality and to behavior becoming a gentleman and a useful member of society. But there is a great need of Hebrew books for the inmates. These books are printed in Hebrew and English. The books used at present are loaned to me, and are not quite what they ought to be.

My visits to the Reformatory have always been well received, and I also appreciate the co-operation of the other religious instructors.

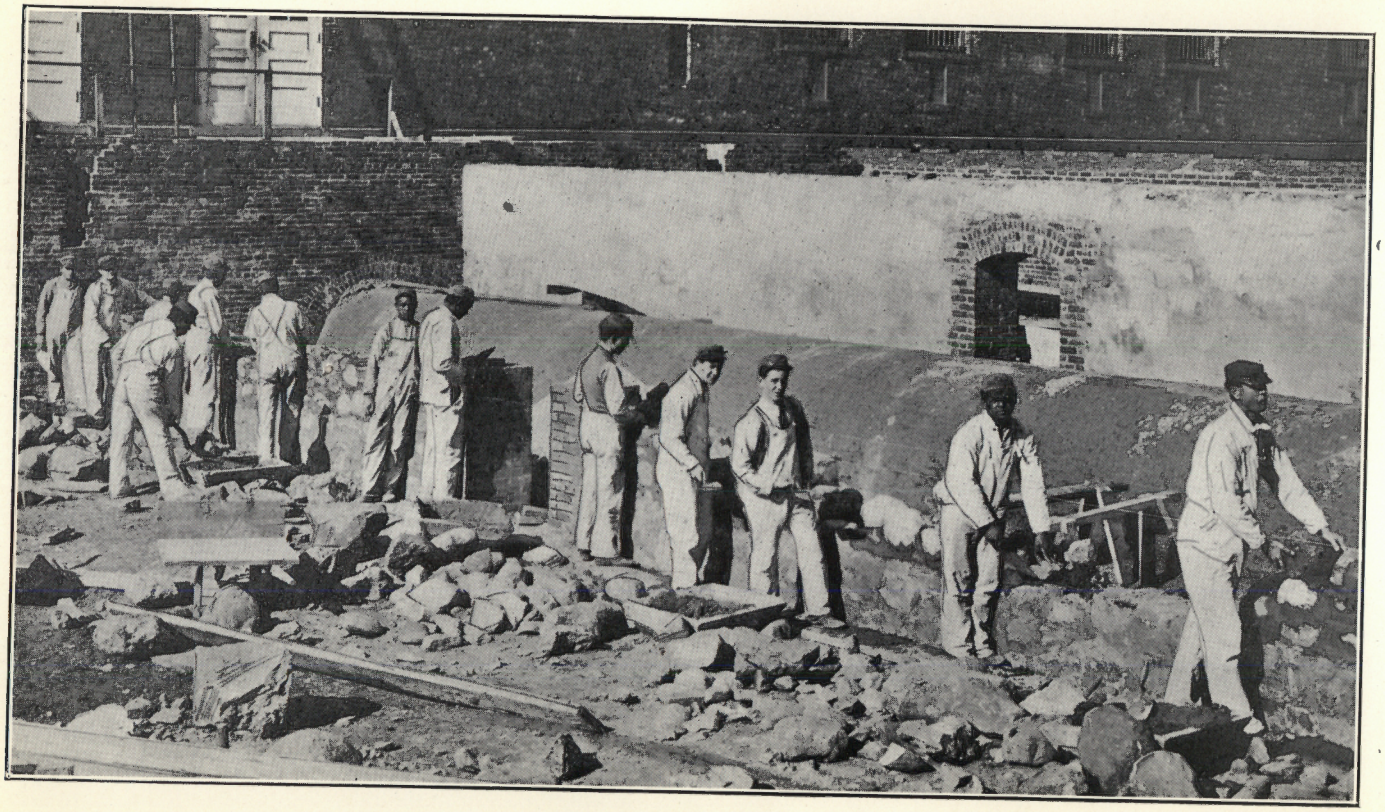
I am fully convinced the seed which I have sowed to my class will bear good fruits.

I also will, and must, say, having visited so many institutions, I have not found one, either in this country nor in Germany, France, England, equal to its order, cleanliness and politeness by the inmates, as well as by the officers. Everything which I have observed in the Reformatory is highly commendable.

Very respectfully yours,

CHAS. S. GEISENHEIMER.

Moral Instructor.



BRICKLAYING CLASS.

Report of the Principal.

To the Superintendent:

The school term last year was closed on the 1st of July by appropriate exercises. The program consisted of addresses by Ex-Governor Foster M. Vorhees, who also awarded the prizes to the winners of the debate, and by the Rev. C. L. Cooder, moral instructor; also recitations, orations, vocal and instrumental music, mementoes and a debate. The present school term opened on the 7th of September.

The progress of the school during the past year has been very gratifying and encouraging, although the school accommodations are poor now to what they will be when the new school rooms are occupied. The character of the work done, and the general efficiency of the school has been improved by the appointment of an additional instructor, thus making it possible to do away with some inmate teaching. Thoroughness and accuracy in the essential studies are insisted upon.

By the system of grading in use, the number of months saved by pupils run into the hundreds, some inmates saying as high as twenty months in a little over a year's work. At the beginning of the present term, the members of each class that had done satisfactory work in the preceding term were advanced to the next higher grade, which has resulted in added interest being shown.

Among the studies pursued during the past year were arithmetic, spelling, history, geography, writing, reading, language, grammar, civil government, algebra, letter-writing and bookkeeping. A class in shorthand was formed last year of the

brightest inmates, and has been continued up to the present time, with an increase in numbers and interest. This class has made excellent progress, four of its members now taking dictation at the speed required for ordinary office work.

During the past month this course has been made a practical business course, by the purchase of a typewriter, so that facilities are now furnished for turning out competent stenographers and typewriters, thus placing the educational advantages of the institution second to none.

The discipline during the past year has been all that could be desired, and the school work has moved along smoothly and without friction of any kind.

The following statement will show the number of inmates in each grade or division, also the number in the shorthand and typewriting class:

A Division	19	F Division	27
B Division	26	G Division	26
C Division	20	H Division	26
D Division	23	I Division	26
E Division	68	Shorthand and typewriting class	9

In closing, permit me to thank you, Mr. Superintendent, for the valuable assistance you have cheerfully rendered this department during the past year, as well as the co-operation of your honorable Board, and the officers of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBT. J. SHEARER,

Principal.



SHOEMAKING CLASS.

Report of Assistant Bertillon Operator.

RAHWAY, N. J., October 31st, 1904.

To the Superintendent:

I herewith submit my annual report for the year ending October 31, 1904.

During the year we have received two hundred and seven inmates, all of whom have been measured according to the Bertillon system of identification. The photograph and statement have been taken in conjunction with the measurements; thus we continue to pursue the most accurate and complete system by which men who have committed crime may be classified.

We continue to mail our cards to the chiefs of police of the cities and towns in the State, and to a great many in the United States. We have had occasion to send photographs with measurements to Europe, receiving in reply a very complete report relative to the parties concerned, and in every case the identification has been established.

In our exchanges with the Central Bureau at Albany, where cards are received from all the Bertillon departments of the country, we have received information relative to the men who have broken their parole, and are now confined in some of the penal institutions of New York State, which has been of the greatest importance to our institution, and a great saving of money to the State. Had it not been for the accuracy of our system, and the invaluable assistance of the New York Central Bureau it would have been impossible to locate these men.

The absolute identification under this system is becoming more apparent each day, and, it is hoped by the police officials of the

various cities and towns in this State, also the officials of the penal institutions, that we may have, in the near future, a Central Bureau for the advancement of criminal identification.

We have added to the department the finger print system, which is similar in many respects to the system used by the Chinese some two thousand years ago.

The records of our department are complete, and can be rightly classified with those of the older institutions of our country.

Thanking the Board of Commissioners and the Superintendent for rendering assistance in advancing the work of this department, I remain,

Respectfully submitted,

M. J. McADAMS,

Assistant Bertillon Operator.



IRONWORKERS' CLASS.

Report of Parole Officer.

To the Superintendent:

I herewith respectfully submit my report as parole officer for the year ending October 31st, 1904.

When an inmate is authorized parole released, I secure employment for them, boarding accommodation with some respectable family, accompany them to their destination, open a savings bank account for them, and exercise a constant supervision over their movements during the time they are on parole.

This necessitates my covering a large area, as the paroled inmates are employed in every part of the State.

I have, in several instances, secured better and more remunerative employment for inmates already on parole, but in a majority of cases they display pride in holding the original position secured for them, and proving to their employers the value of the training received here, as is shown by their increased earnings.

It is an established fact that the critical time in the Reformatory system is the period immediately following the inmate's release on parole, and the importance of vigilant and constant supervision at this time can hardly be overestimated.

During the year 207 inmates were committed to the institution, 146 were placed on parole, 19 were returned for violating their parole agreement, and 31 have been granted their absolute release.

I have also made 348 visits to paroled inmates, and have tried by offering advice and encouragement to aid them in every way in the fight they are making to live down the shadow of crime, and to attain, by rehabilitation, recognition as citizens of repute.

I quote below a few of the letters received from paroled inmates, from many written in the same strain:

Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 21st, 1904.

Mr. C. S. Moore, Parole Officer, New Jersey Reformatory:

Dear Sir:—I take my pen in hand to let you know that I am well and hope you are the same. I want to thank you for what you have done for me, as it has been a great benefit to me.

I can safely say, that by following your advice, I can see a happy future before me. No more at present, but a thousand thanks to you all, for starting me on the path to manhood and prosperity. I remain,

Sincerely yours,

——— ——— ———.

Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 24th, 1904.

Mr. Charles S. Moore, New Jersey Reformatory, Rahway, N. J.:

Dear Sir:—I must write you just a few lines to let you know how I am getting along. I left the position in Hoboken, after receiving your permit, to accept one in New York City, and am doing very nicely.

When I think of the time I was detained at the Reformatory, I cannot but realize the good it did me, and since my release I have endeavored to live up to the rules of the institution, and I must say that I feel the good effects of it.

I often think of the officials, and of the kindness shown me while there. Thanking you for the good advice you have given me, and also hoping you are in the best of health,

I beg to remain,

——— ——— ———.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 6th, 1904.

Mr. Chas. S. Moore, Parole Officer:

Dear Sir:—I take this opportunity of letting you know that I have been doing well since leaving your institution, and desire to say that the Reformatory did me good in all ways, and also made a man of me. I have a chance now to be somebody and will make the best of it.

I cannot praise the institution too highly, as it taught me the best lesson I have ever learned and also gave me a better education. I will close with best regards to all.

Very truly yours,

——— ——— ———.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. S. MOORE,

Parole Officer.

OCTOBER 31ST, 1904.