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TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

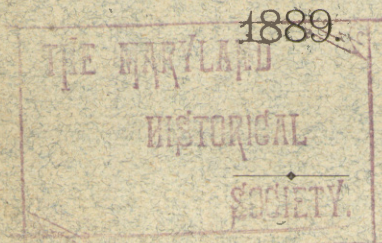
NEW JERSEY

# State Reform School

FOR

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS,

*For the Year Ending October 31st,*

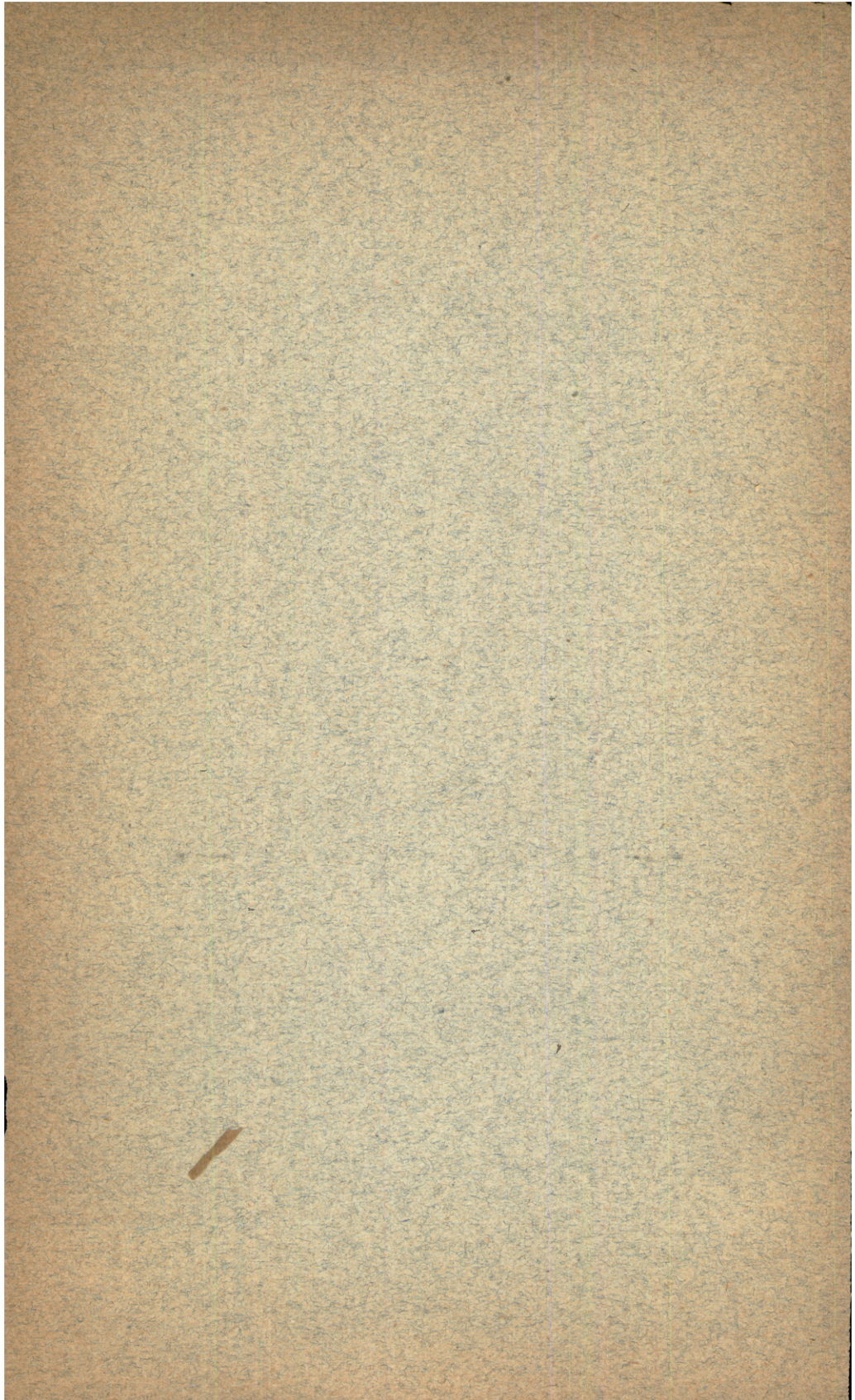


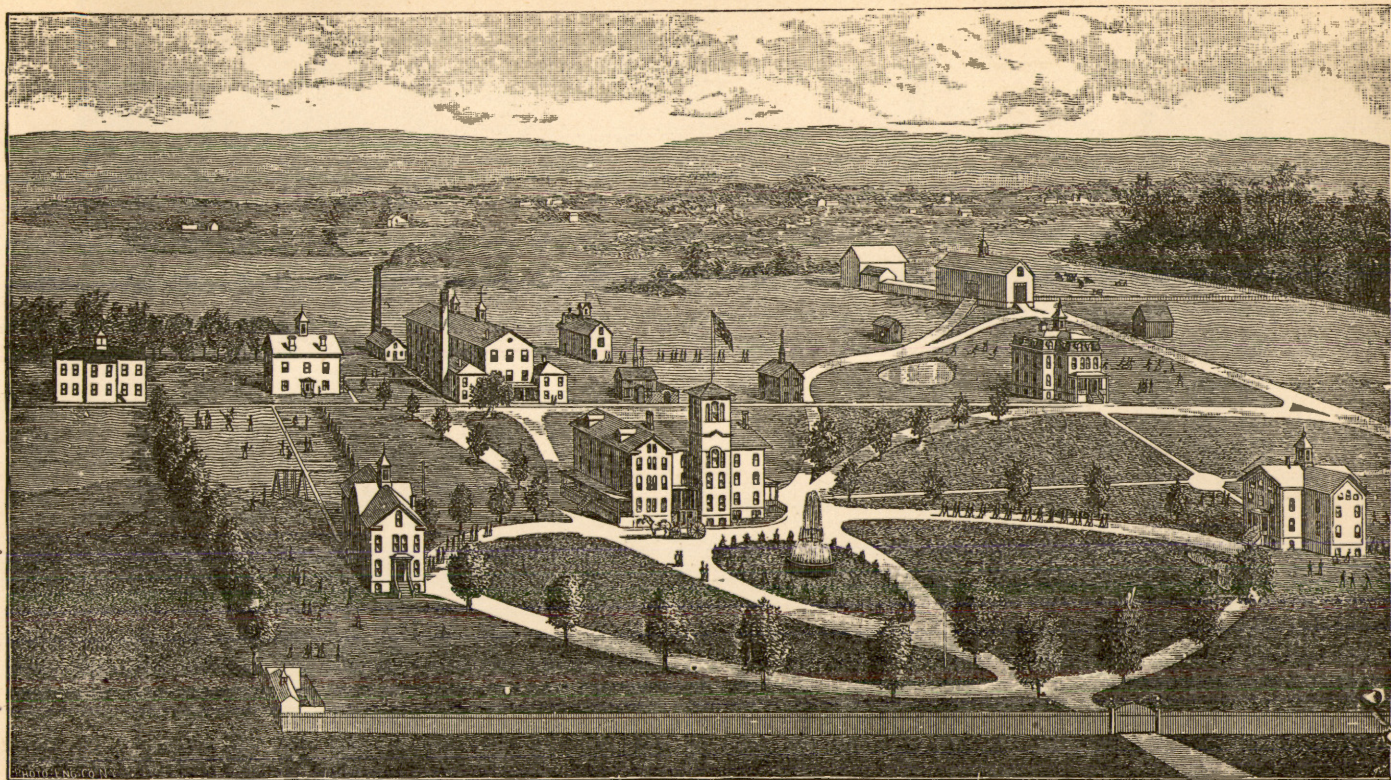
**New Jersey State Library**

TRENTON, N. J.:

THE JOHN L. MURPHY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1890.





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

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## BOARD OF CONTROL.

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HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR ROBERT S. GREEN.  
CHANCELLOR ALEXANDER T. MCGILL, JR.  
CHIEF JUSTICE MERCER BEASLEY.

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### TRUSTEES.

P. FARRELLY .....	Morris County .....	January, 1890.
P. H. WYCKOFF.....	Middlesex County.....	January, 1890.
N. S. RUE .....	Monmouth County .....	January, 1891.
R. A. DONNELLY.....	Mercer County .....	January, 1891.
J. F. DOWNING.....	Middlesex County.....	January, 1892.
F. MURPHY .....	Essex County.....	January, 1892.

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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

As Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School for Juvenile Delinquents, we address to you this our twenty-fifth annual report; and in so doing, take pleasure in being able to state that all the work that was in course of completion at the date of our last report is now finished, and so far has given good satisfaction; notably the electric light plant, the water-supply, and the sanitary improvements that have been made in each family building. The reformatory work, as explained by the Superintendent, has been made more difficult by the increased number of boys and the interruption of the regular employment in the principal industry of the institution. Notwithstanding these adverse factors, we feel that much good has been done, as all the officers and teachers have been conscientious in the discharge of their duties; and too much credit cannot be given to them for the interest they have displayed, and the efforts made both by precept and example to benefit those committed to their care. In the several branches of industry pursued by the boys, principally those essential to the work of the school, namely, carpentry, blacksmithing, tailoring, shoemaking, printing, &c., we have employed as many hands as possible. The addition made in the printing department will, we feel certain, be a permanent benefit. We send with this report a copy of *The Advance* as a sample of the work done by the boys under the instructions of Mr. Babcock, the editor and foreman of the office.

The contract made with the Untited States Brush Company (to be terminable at the option of the Trustees), will, we hope, give in time more profitable employment than did the shirt making, which we were obliged to discontinue owing to the failure of Messrs. Downs & Finch.

We shall endeavor during the coming year to comply with the suggestions of the Superintendent relative to the building of a green-house. We think we can do this by the labor of the inmates, with but little outlay for material.

The last Legislature, we are thankful to be able to say, approved of your recommendation to establish an intermediate prison, and, in our judgment, the sooner such a prison is opened the better, as there are some in this school that should be under greater restraint than is

possible for us under the present family system to enforce, and their influence in a reform school is injurious.

We sincerely hope that the county authorities who are not complying with the law relative to the separation in jails of minors from adults, will be reminded of their duty in this regard. If they could be made to realize the benefits to society that a compliance on their part would insure, we are certain that neither trouble nor expense would be spared by them to do so.

Owing to the constant changes in the different families occasioned by the release of boys, and the large number committed during the year, the graded system in the schools has not proved to be of as great benefit as we had hoped; notwithstanding this, the teachers are heartily in accord with the wishes of the Trustees, and are doing all in their power to maintain and perfect the system.

The quality and quantity of the products obtained from the farm have been entirely satisfactory, and we beg leave to refer you to the report of the Farm Committee for details.

The Treasurer's report gives full information as to our income and expenditures, and to this we refer you as to our financial condition.

Dr. Zandt, the attending physician, has been most attentive in his visits, and we attribute in part the good health of the boys to the care and attention bestowed on them by him. We have endeavored so far as we could, to buy the best of all things needed for their sustenance, as we feel that one of the first causes of good health is a proper and sufficient quantity of wholesome food.

The tables accompanying this report as statistics, are worthy of study. Numbers 11, 12 and 13 are made in order to show the amount of labor that is essential to the care of nearly four hundred children, and to this must be added what is necessary for the hired help of the school. The number of negro boys in the institution is surprisingly large, and to what cause to attribute the increase of numbers of this race we are unable to say.

That this school is for juvenile delinquents, is made apparent by the fact that of 143 of those committed during the year, the average age is but a fraction over thirteen years; and hence, to our mind, the greater the necessity for not sending to this place those that should be confined in an intermediate prison; and there are many such who are not only sent here, but are likewise committed to the State Prison for want of a more suitable place.

We also, at this time, take pleasure in recognizing the great interest that the Rev. B. S. Everett, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Jamesburg, the Rev. J. F. Flanagan, the rector of the Catholic Church of Jamesburg, and other clergymen, have taken in the spiritual welfare of the inmates, and for the first time we submit to you communications from them. These communications being the first, they are not as full as we had hoped, but in future years we feel that what they have to say as to reformatory measures will not be the least instructive

part of our report. The last Legislature passed a bill authorizing us to pay chaplains a salary not to exceed \$1,500 a year. With our present income we have not been able to appropriate for such services more than \$500. We therefore respectfully ask that in order to carry out the obligations, and to meet the requirements imposed, that the law be so amended as to provide for a special appropriation of \$1,500 for this purpose, and not to be charged to maintenance account, or that the salary of both the Protestant and Catholic chaplains be paid directly by the State Treasurer. The good work that these reverend gentlemen are doing would be materially aided by a chapel of sufficient size to afford both the Protestant and Catholic chaplains more ample and suitable accommodations, and which could be used at other times as a lecture-room, and for musical and other entertainments in which all the inmates could join. Such a building would cost about \$7,000.

It is essential that we have a new family building, otherwise we shall be obliged to refuse to receive any more boys, as there are now more in the institution than can be advantageously taken care of. The new building for this purpose, with furniture, would cost as near as we can judge, about \$8,000. We deem both of the foregoing structures essential, but of the two, the new family building is the most pressing. We therefore respectfully ask for an appropriation of \$15,000: \$7,000 for a chapel and \$8,000 for a new family building.

There are two provisions of the present law governing this institution to which we beg leave to call your attention. The first reads as follows :

“That every boy committed to the said Reform School shall be personally liable for his maintenance and all necessary expenses incurred therein on his behalf; and the parent, guardian or relative, who would have been bound by law to provide for and support him if he had not been sent to said school, shall be liable to pay for such maintenance and necessary expenses, and, if the Trustees shall so order, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the Superintendent of said school, in any court having cognizance thereof; *provided*, that the Trustees may, in their discretion, remit such liability or any part thereof.” (See Revised Statutes of New Jersey, page 952, ¶ 26, § 2.)

This should be repealed or so amended as to make it the duty of the committing magistrate to ascertain the ability of the parents or guardians to pay for the maintenance of such juveniles as they may commit to this institution, and to specify on the commitment the amount to be paid. We have made efforts to collect from those whom we considered as having sufficient means to pay, and only in a very few instances have we been able to collect anything.

The other reads as follows :

“That every commitment to said Reform School, except such as shall be made on complaint of any parent or guardian, shall be until the boy attains to the age of twenty-one years, and no longer; *but the*

*Trustees, in their discretion, may, at any time after one year's service, by their order, discharge a boy from said school, as a reward of good conduct, and upon satisfactory evidence of his reformation." (Revised Statutes of New Jersey, page 952, ¶ 27, § 3.)*

This should be so amended that those committed to the Reform School should be retained at least three years, which, in our opinion, considering as we before stated, that of 143 committed during this year, the average age was but a fraction over thirteen years, would not be too long a time in order to instruct them in any one of the mechanical arts, or to pursue such a line of study as would enable them to be self-supporting after leaving the institution. The length of time spent by those committed to the school averages but a fraction over two years, and in many cases not more than twelve months. In considering the time essential in order to ascertain the fitness of a boy for a trade, it is impossible, in this length of time, to give him sufficient instruction in any particular industry to make it of any use to him after he is discharged. We would be pleased at any time to confer with your Excellency, the Board of Control, or a committee of the Legislature, on this subject, realizing, as we do, the responsibility of our position, and knowing that much is expected of us.

We cannot refrain from calling your attention to what seems to us to be needful legislation, and it is quite impossible to effect the reform that could be looked for unless some change is made, and we feel certain that better results would be attained by the changes suggested than is possible under existing circumstances. Before closing, we most respectfully urge the members of the Legislature to visit the school, that they may thereby judge for themselves of its necessities, and the more fully realize the benefits that may accrue to the people by a fostering care of this, "one of the most important institutions of the State."

NATHANIEL S. RUE,

PATRICK FARRELLY, *Secretary.*

*President.*

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

*R. A. Donnelly, Treasurer, in account with New Jersey State Reform School for Boys.*

## MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

1888.	<i>Dr.</i>	
Nov. 1.	Unexpended balance from fiscal year 1887-1888.....	\$823 72
" 17.	Check from State Treasurer, account of quarterly appropriation .....	5,000 00
Dec. 4.	Cash deposit of Superintendent from November sales.....	219 32
" 31.	Check from State Treasurer, balance of appropriation for first quarter .....	6,190 00
1889.		
Jan. 2.	Cash deposit of Superintendent from December sales.....	168 84
Feb. 1.	Cash deposit of Superintendent from January sales .....	788 31
" 16.	Check from State Treasurer, account of appropriation for second quarter .....	5,000 00
Mar. 6.	Cash deposit of Superintendent from February sales.....	343 67
" 27.	Check from State Treasurer, balance of appropriation for second quarter .....	6,360 50
" 30.	Cash deposit of Superintendent from March sales.....	248 64
May 1.	Cash deposit of Superintendent from April sales .....	102 84
" 11.	Check from State Treasurer, account of appropriation for third quarter.....	6,000 00
June 1.	Cash deposit of Superintendent from May sales.....	75 82
" 20.	Check from State Treasurer, balance of appropriation for third quarter .....	6,384 00
July 2.	Cash deposit of Superintendent from June sales.....	846 50
Aug. 3.	Cash deposit of Superintendent from July sales.....	179 45
" 15.	Check from State Treasurer, account of appropriation for fourth quarter .....	7,000 00
Sept. 16.	Check from State Treasurer, balance of appropriation for fourth quarter .....	5,723 00
" 28.	Cash deposit of Superintendent from August and September sales .....	283 44
Oct. 22.	Check from State Treasurer, account of appropriation of 1889-1890 .....	4,500 00
" 28.	Cash deposit of Superintendent from October sales.....	92 78
Total .....		\$56,330 83

1888.	<i>Cr.</i>	
Nov. 7.	By payment of due vouchers for October.....	\$4,420 46
Dec. 5.	By payment of due vouchers for November.....	4,454 00
1889.		
Jan. 2.	By payment of due vouchers for December.....	6,085 80
Feb. 6.	By payment of due vouchers for January.....	4,545 13

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Mar.	6.	By payment of due vouchers for February .....	\$3,582 22
Apr.	3.	By payment of due vouchers for March .....	3,412 10
May	2.	By payment of due vouchers for April .....	4,311 88
June	5.	By payment of due vouchers for May.....	4,757 90
July	3.	By payment of due vouchers for June .....	4,186 27
Aug.	7.	By payment of due vouchers for July.....	4,531 81
Sept.	4.	By payment of due vouchers for August.....	3,981 53
Oct.	2.	By payment of due vouchers for September.....	6,304 56
"	31.	By balance unexpended.....	1,757 17
Total .....			<u>\$56,330 83</u>

## TEN-THOUSAND-DOLLAR APPROPRIATION OF 1887.

1888.		<i>Dr.</i>	
Nov.	1.	Unexpended balance from fiscal year ending October 31st, 1888 .....	\$5,710 80
		<i>Cr.</i>	
Nov.	7.	By payment of due vouchers for October .....	877 76
Dec.	5.	By payment of due vouchers for November .....	298 38
1889.			
Jan.	2.	By payment of due vouchers for December.....	349 88
Feb.	6.	By payment of due vouchers for January .....	200 40
Mar.	6.	By payment of due vouchers for February.....	85 55
May	1.	By payment of due vouchers for April.....	136 82
June	5.	By payment of due vouchers for May.....	1,127 32
Aug.	7.	By payment of due vouchers for July .....	254 49
Sept.	4.	By payment of due vouchers for August.....	10 76
Oct.	31.	By unexpended balance.....	2,369 44
Total.....			<u>\$5,710 80</u>

## LIBRARY APPROPRIATION.

1889.			
Apr.	3.	Expended in anticipation of appropriation.....	\$91 24

## APPROPRIATION FOR LIGHTING.

1888.		<i>Dr.</i>	
Nov.	1.	Unexpended balance from fiscal year ending October 31st, 1888 .....	\$4,423 62
1889.			
Aug.	15.	Borrowed note at three months—face, \$2,832.80; discount, \$44.15; proceeds.....	2,788 65
Oct.	31.	Deficit balance, drawn in anticipation of appropriation from State Treasurer.....	2,876 95
Total.....			<u>\$10,089 22</u>
1888.		<i>Cr.</i>	
Nov.	7.	By payment of due vouchers for October .....	\$547 26
Dec.	5.	By payment of due vouchers for November.....	400 34
1889.			
Jan.	2.	By payment of due vouchers for December.....	4 50
Feb.	6.	By payment of due vouchers for January .....	91 36
Mar.	6.	By payment of due vouchers for February.....	58 00

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Apr. 3.	By payment of due vouchers for March.....	\$40 00
June 5.	By payment of due vouchers for May.....	58 00
Aug. 15.	By payment of contract—Brush Electric Light Company...	6,056 96
Oct. 21.	By payment of borrowed note.....	2,832 80
	Total.....	<u>\$10,089 22</u>

SUMMARY OF BALANCES.

Balance on Maintenance account.....	\$1,757 17
Balance of ten-thousand-dollar appropriation of 1887.....	2,369 44
Total.....	<u>\$4,126 61</u>
Balance on Library appropriation (overdraft).....	\$91 24
Overdraft on light appropriation.....	2,876 95
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	1,158 42
Total.....	<u>\$4,126 61</u>

The undersigned, members of the Auditing Committee, have examined the foregoing accounts of the Treasurer, and compared the vouchers and footings of the several items forming the same, and found them correct.

PATRICK FARRELLY,  
 JOHN F. DOWNING,  
*Auditing Committee.*

## REPORT OF THE FARM COMMITTEE.

<i>Dr.</i>		
To inventory 1888, farm produce.....	\$8,228 55	
To inventory 1888, live stock.....	5,463 00	
To inventory 1888, implements.....	2,502 50	
To inventory 1888, fertilizers.....	150 00	
		\$16,344 06
To cash paid for labor.....	\$1,779 24	
To cash paid for machinery and tools.....	369 45	
To cash paid for wagons, harness, etc.....	503 35	
To cash paid for live stock.....	428 68	
To cash paid for grain and feed.....	70 51	
To cash paid for fertilizers.....	959 44	
To cash paid for plants and seeds.....	394 97	
To cash paid for farm improvements.....	43 12	
		4,548 76
To profits for fiscal year ending October 31st, 1889.....		1,823 41
		\$22,716 22
<i>Cr.</i>		
By cash for live stock sold.....	\$616 07	
By cash for produce sold.....	1,156 99	
By cash value of products consumed.....	3,791 92	
By cash value of live stock consumed.....	1,024 91	
By cash inventory 1889, farm produce.....	7,663 91	
By cash inventory 1889, live stock.....	5,269 70	
By cash inventory 1889, implements.....	3,050 22	
By cash inventory 1889, fertilizers.....	142 50	
		\$22,716 22

New Jersey State Library

# REPORT OF THE FARM COMMITTEE.

## PRODUCTS OF FARM FOR 1888-1889.

Wheat.....	1,590 bushels.
Rye.....	110 "
Oats.....	225 "
Corn.....	3,175 "
Potatoes (white).....	910 "
Onions.....	262 "
Potatoes (sweet).....	668 "
Beets (cattle).....	175 "
Beets.....	215 "
Turnips.....	257 "
Carrots.....	59 "
Radishes.....	34 "
Beans.....	52 "
Peas.....	39 "
Tomatoes.....	144 "
Corn (green).....	33 "
Cucumbers.....	8 "
Cucumbers (pickles).....	4 "
Asparagus.....	33 bunches.
Cabbage.....	86 heads.
Peppers.....	6 bushels.
Squashes.....	470 "
Celery.....	1,095 bunches.
Lettuce.....	32 bushels.
Strawberries.....	1,071 quarts.
Blackberries.....	28 "
Apples.....	452 bushels.
Peaches.....	20 baskets.
Watermelons.....	290 "
Muskmelons.....	155 "
Hay.....	127 tons.
Wheat straw.....	30 "
Rye straw.....	5 "
Oat straw.....	8 "
Corn stalks.....	12,400 bunches.

NATHANIEL S. RUE,  
P. HAMPTON WYCKOFF,  
JOHN F. DOWNING,

*Farm Committee.*

# GENERAL INVENTORY.

NEW JERSEY STATE REFORM SCHOOL, NOVEMBER 1st, 1889.

*Dr.*

To general inventory November 1st, 1888.....	\$64,322 83	
To profit and loss (credit).....	5,772 60	
	\$70,095 43	

*Cr.*

By furniture and household articles.....	\$12,701 64	
By stationery, books, etc.....	1,133 73	
By clothing .....	4,805 88	
By provisions, stores and supplies.....	7,613 21	
By piping, blacksmith and other tools and machinery.....	9,334 39	
By pumps, engines, boilers, tanks, hose, etc.....	5,101 00	
By farm produce.....	6,540 91	
By live stock.....	5,299 90	
By wagons, carriages and harness.....	2,437 85	
By implements.....	1,198 54	
By heating apparatus.....	3,792 00	
By water and sanitary fixtures.....	4,079 62	
By lighting.....	6,056 96	
	\$70,095 43	

(15)

## LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

---

IRA OTTERSON .....	Superintendent.
MRS. S. E. OTTERSON.....	Matron and Principal of Schools.
GEORGE W. SHINN .....	Visiting Agent.
JOHN F. BABCOCK.....	Printer.
L. W. WALKLETT .....	Bookkeeper.
JOHN D. BOWNE.....	Chief Engineer.
M. E. LARKIN .....	Officer No. 1 Family—Carpet-room.
P. J. McDONALD .....	Officer No. 2 Family—Plumber.
T. H. DILLON .....	Officer No. 3 Family—Brick-yard.
A. E. SHEMELEY .....	Officer No. 4 Family—Brush-shop.
W. W. DAVIS.....	Officer No. 5 Family—Teacher No. 6 School.
J. H. ENRIGHT.....	Acting Officer No. 6 Family—Painter.
J. S. CARSON.....	Officer No. 7 Family—Blacksmith.
MRS. A. S. LARKIN.....	Teacher No. 1 School.
MRS. M. A. McDONALD .....	Teacher No. 2 School.
MRS. A. E. BOWNE.....	Teacher No. 3 School.
MISS H. M. SCHENCK .....	Teacher No. 4 School.
MRS W. W. DAVIS.....	Teacher No. 5 School.
W. W. DAVIS .....	Teacher No. 6 School.
MISS I. S. THORNALL.....	Teacher No. 7 School.
JOSEPH B. NAYLOR .....	Steward.
MISS M. E. DONAHAY .....	Matron Main Building.
MRS. J. S. FARR.....	Cook.
CHARLES PATTERSON .....	Baker.
MISS M. PARK.....	Tailoress.
MRS. M. E. SHEMELEY.....	Laundress.
MRS. K. ENRIGHT.....	Boys' Dining-room Main Building.
MISS E. THOMAS.....	Boys' Dining-room (Nos. 5 and 7).
CHRISTOPHER ELLIOTT.....	Farmer.
THOMAS ELLIOTT.....	Watchman.
CHARLES McDONALD .....	Assistant Engineer.
A. QUACKENBOS .....	Assistant Engineer.
J. V. TITUS .....	Carpenter and Wheelwright.
CHARLES SODEN .....	Shoemaker.
THOMAS LEOPARD.....	Coachman.
B. C. SUTTON.....	Assistant Officer, and Assistant on farm and brick-yard.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School:*

GENTLEMEN—I take pleasure in presenting this my annual report, being the twenty-fifth of this institution.

From the reception of the first boy, July 6th, 1867, until the present time, there have been a total of two thousand and fifty-two (2,052) boys committed to its care. During the last fiscal year there were one hundred and forty-five (145) committed. The number gone out during the whole period is one thousand six hundred and eighty (1,680), leaving three hundred and seventy-two (372) as inmates at the present time. Of the whole number gone out, so far as we have been able to reach, or get tidings of, we are pleased to say that a very large percentage are industrious citizens. Of the number committed to the school during the last year, we cannot say that they differ materially from those received during the preceding years; nor of those gone out that they did so with brighter prospects or higher aims than those who have gone out before. Yet we have much to encourage us in looking over the work of the past year. We do not expect, nor dare we even hope, that *all* boys going out from us will be heroes or victors in withstanding and overcoming temptation. So long as there is sin in the world so long will humanity in its weakness be overcome by it.

On the whole, we believe the greatest source of trouble and danger to our boys after going out from the school, lies in the miserable, filthy homes, and in too many cases the drunken parents, to which they return. When fleeing from the temptations of the street or saloon, if boys could feel they had a safe harbor into which to run for cover and help, in good homes, in which examples of temperance, cleanliness, honesty and industry were set by the parents, we would, we feel, have but few boys returned; in fact, as to that, if all homes were of this character we would have but few boys committed to our care.

Since our connection with this work, we have been impressed with the necessity of some means of *compelling* at least some pretense of cleanliness in the abodes of human beings in portions of our State. In every city or borough, we find ordinances against nuisances of various kinds—slaughter-houses, pig-pens, cesspools, etc., being enumerated—yet I venture to say that there are hundreds of apart-

ments in the different cities of New Jersey the condition of which is far worse to the moral, if not to the physical, well-being of the adult population of the immediate vicinity, and a hundred times worse to the infant population, than any or all of the enumerated nuisances. We have never gone into any of the poorer quarters of a city to look after a boy's condition, nor has our Visiting Agent ever returned from a visit among their homes, in the cities, but there has been brought to light dwelling-places of humanity unfit for the comfortable quarters of the lower species of domestic brutes. Yet in the face of all this, after trying to, and in some measure succeeding in teaching a boy habits of cleanliness, and when by his proper behavior he has attained the grade entitling him to go out, we often feel obliged by the advice and influence of those who should know better, to return boys to these "*unclean*" abodes. We have more than once seen boys shrink from the first contact after being released, but, as in other matters, familiarity breeds contempt, so too often is it in these cases, the boy sinks to his former level, and enters again the list of criminals, or, tiring of his miserable home, quits it to join the army of tramps.

Of the boys sent to country homes, a large majority do well, and we venture to state that a comparative table of financial *savings* would be greatly in their favor.

The number of boys received during the year has increased our number beyond what it has ever been before. Four years ago the total number of boys were reduced to such an extent, and the accommodations not being convenient, the number of families were reduced from seven to six. Since that time the apartments used (we had but six family buildings) have been utilized for other purposes. The present increased number necessitated some provision for their accommodation, and we have, according to your instructions, made the necessary alterations to convert the hospital building into a family house, and, as an experiment, which seemed warranted, have made the family to consist of colored boys only. This has not heretofore been feasible, because there were not a sufficient number of colored boys to form a family.

The present number of boys exceed our accommodations, and the number will undoubtedly be increased before spring; we had hoped it would not be necessary to ask at the coming session of the Legislature for an appropriation for any new buildings, yet we are compelled, gentlemen, to call your attention to the fact that the increase in number of boys during the last fiscal year has been one-fourth of the whole number at the opening of the year.

We also call your attention to the needs of a larger assembly-room for the institution. Our chapel, the largest room we have, is so small that we have been unable to have the whole school assembled at one time during the past summer. Now that cooler weather has come we have tried it, and find it very uncomfortably crowded. We would very much like to have a chapel large enough to comfortably accom-

modate the whole school population. The present chapel-room could be used for other purposes, and is in fact needed.

In the early part of the year (December, 1888), we were able to put into service the electric light plant which was in course of erection at the close of the last fiscal year. Four hundred and nineteen 16-candle-power lamps and twenty-six 32-candle-power lamps were put into service, in the buildings and on the grounds. After using the electric light thus far we are well pleased with it.

The long line of pipe carrying steam to the family buildings numbers Four, Five and Seven, was a continual source of dissatisfaction, in that we were not able to derive the benefit desired in heating the buildings, owing to the loss of heat in the transmission of the steam. It being decided by you to put a separate heating apparatus in the double building, Five and Seven, we have built an addition for the boiler and coal-bin, and are daily expecting the arrival of the boiler.

The hospital building has never been suitably heated. In so far as it was warmed, it was done by stoves. Being a very cold building this was not satisfactory, and to fit it for the reception of a family of boys we have carried out your wishes in fitting it with a system of pipes and radiators, and put in a boiler to generate steam in an addition built for the purpose. In arranging the house, we have fitted one side of the hall in the basement for a play-room, and divided the other side into two rooms. In the center of one we built a large bath, and made this the toilet-room; the other room is for various uses. The large ward on the first floor is fitted with nearly new school furniture, and the ward on the upper floor for the dormitory. The officers' and teachers' private rooms are opposite the dormitory.

The wooden annex to the kitchen was rotten around the bottom, and too small for the purpose. This has been removed and replaced by a large brick addition with a good cellar under it. The old ice-house, which was used for many years as a cellar, and was long since condemned and ordered removed when opportunity offered, has been torn down, the hole filled up and sodded over. The roof was taken to the stock-yard and a shelter for cattle made of it.

We have been at times for several years troubled for the want of sufficient water. Last summer we took up the line of pipe leading the water to our pumping reservoir, and found much of it clogged with roots. These we removed, and partly from this cause, and partly from the excessive rainfall, we have had an abundant supply of water. However, to provide an additional storage capacity, we have built a cistern ten feet deep and twenty feet in diameter, and arranged to collect rain-water in it, or pump water from the pumping reservoir. Now we have a good storage capacity.

About the first of last March the firm for whom we were manufacturing shirts notified us they could give us no more work for a time. We looked elsewhere, as you suggested, and failed to find work of a similar kind. A few weeks later the firm made an assign-

ment, and this entirely closed our shirt-making business. The boys formerly employed thereat were employed as best we could, by enlarging our farming operations to some extent, by various improvements upon the grounds and farm, and at tile and brick-making. We have made and burned two kilns each of tile and brick.

With the increased number of boys and the limited amount of work it has been impossible to do satisfactory reformatory work. It required the greatest vigilance to prevent the boys plotting mischief, or to ferret it out when plotted, and to prevent escapes. To the fact of a scarcity of regular employment, and to that alone, we attribute more attempts at escape, and a greater number of escapes than we have had of late years.

About the time the shirt work failed we put some of the smaller boys at cutting and sewing carpet-rags, and a few larger ones to weaving them into carpet. In this we were successful in keeping about forty boys employed. We also formed a class of about forty of the most backward boys, and sent them in school for a morning session, so that with the afternoon's session they had six and a half hours' schooling every day. Wherever we could utilize a larger number of boys in any of the trades we have done so.

By your permission we have also purchased a large Campbell cylinder printing-press, and increased the number of boys at work in the printing office, and to provide regular employment, we issue *THE ADVANCE* weekly, instead of semi-monthly as before. We are as fully as ever convinced that the printing office is a valuable addition to our school.

During September, failing in procuring any more suitable employment, we put one hundred of the smaller boys at brush-drawing, and for the same reason we have recently increased the number, and put some larger boys at finishing the same. We have never championed brush-drawing as a *trade*, but we are, and ever shall be, an advocate of regular *employment*, and occupation of the mind and hands, as the true foundation of reformation, and we feel it a pleasant sight to see so many little fellows so industriously at work, and so much interested in their work.

Anticipating the receipt of the appropriation of \$1,000 for a new library, we have spent nearly \$100 out of the maintenance account fund to replenish it. We hope we may soon receive the whole of the appropriation. Our library is in a low condition, and we sadly need the books.

We would be very thankful for a green-house, where we might propagate and raise small plants and flowers. Now all tender plants we may have on the grounds during the summer that cannot be cared for in the house windows, must be left out to perish. The culture of plants and flowers is a good and refining business for boys, and we wish we could do more of it.

We are pleased to report but one death during the year—that of

John Henry Smith, a colored lad from Camden. For particulars please see the Physician's report. His remains were forwarded to a friend, who had them buried with those of the rest of his family. We have been remarkably free from any serious sickness among the boys during the year.

We are pleased to know that, generally, the law relating to the separation of minors and adults in jails is complied with. A few counties do not regard it. (See Table VI.) As an instance of its importance, I will quote one case which has recently come to my notice. An inmate of the school was wanted as a witness at one of the county courts, and an officer coming with a request from the prosecutor that he be delivered, it was done, and a promise given that he should be well cared for. He passed one night in the jail, and upon his return a quantity of tobacco and some of the vilest and most obscene pictures were found upon him, and before detected the former had been distributed and the latter exhibited. We feel safe in saying the effect of those pictures and the talk that had probably been occasioned thereby did more to degrade that boy than our efforts to elevate could counteract in six months, if ever. We hope to see the time when custodians will realize the importance of entire separation of boys from adults in jails.

We were encouraged at the action taken by the last Legislature in the matter of an intermediate reformatory, and hope to hear before the adjournment of the next Legislature that decided steps have been taken for its erection.

We are pleased to report that, for the most part, the same corps of assistants and co-laborers remain with us in the work. While, for various reasons, some have deemed best to sever their connection with the institution, our best wishes go with them to their new fields; and those who have taken their places are endeavoring to and do fill them with credit to themselves, and to the benefit of the institution.

In closing, gentlemen, we wish to express our appreciation of your confidence, kindness, counsel and assistance during the year; and we pray and trust our Heavenly Father may better fit us for coming duties, and more abundantly crown our efforts with success.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA OTTERSON,  
*Superintendent.*

# STATISTICAL TABLES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1889.

TABLE No. 1.

Number of boys remaining October 31st, 1888.....	298
Number of boys committed during the year.....	145
Number of boys returned during the year.....	51
	196
Number of boys cared for during the year.....	494
Number of boys discharged (see Table No. 9).....	122
Number of boys remaining October 31st, 1889.....	372
(Of these, 320 were white and 52 were colored.)	

TABLE No. 2.

FROM WHENCE, AND IN WHAT MONTH COMMITTED.

COUNTIES.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
Atlantic.....		1				1	1						3
Bergen.....		1					1					1	3
Burlington.....	1												1
Camden.....			1	1	1	1		3			1	1	9
Cape May.....													
Cumberland.....	3		1						2				6
Essex.....	2	3	2	3	2			2	10	2		1	27
Gloucester.....													
Hudson.....	6	3	5	1	3	6	3	5	9		6	1	48
Hunterdon.....							1						1
Mercer.....	1	1	1		2			1					6
Middlesex.....					3						2		5
Monmouth.....		1			1	1		1	2			1	7
Morris.....		1									2		3
Ocean.....						2							2
Passaic.....			2		2	1		2	1	6	1		15
Salem.....													
Somerset.....									1				1
Sussex.....													
Union.....	1			1					1		2		5
Warren.....			2						1				3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>145</b>

Of these boys, 128 were white and 17 colored. 78 were Protestants and 72 Catholics.

TABLE No. 3.

FOR WHAT OFFENSES COMMITTED.

Grand larceny.....	3	Disorderly conduct.....	4
Petit larceny.....	60	Malicious mischief.....	2
Breaking and entering.....	25	Arson.....	2
Entering and larceny.....	17	Assault and battery.....	6
False pretenses.....	2		
Incorrigibility.....	9	Total.....	145
Vagrancy and incorrigibility.....	15		

TABLE No. 4.

AGE WHEN COMMITTED.

Nine years.....	4	Fourteen years.....	33
Ten years.....	10	Fifteen years.....	51
Eleven years.....	12	Not known.....	2
Twelve years.....	19		
Thirteen years.....	14	Total.....	145

TABLE No 5.

HOME INFLUENCE AND MORAL CONDITION.

Have lost fathers.....	25	Previously arrested.....	52
Have lost mothers.....	23	Fathers arrested.....	24
Have lost both.....	16	Mothers arrested.....	8
Have intemperate fathers.....	47	Brothers arrested.....	38
Have intemperate mothers.....	20	Have stepfathers.....	4
Have used intoxicants.....	16	Have stepmothers.....	13
Have used tobacco.....	103		

TABLE No. 6.

NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN JAIL BEFORE AND AFTER TRIAL.

One day.....	1	Sixteen days.....	2
Two days.....	7	Seventeen days.....	1
Three days.....	5	Nineteen days.....	3
Four days.....	4	Twenty days.....	3
Five days.....	9	Twenty to thirty days.....	20
Six days.....	1	Thirty to forty days.....	11
Seven days.....	10	Forty to ninety days.....	24
Eight days.....	2	Over three months.....	9
Nine days.....	1	Not in jail.....	20
Ten days.....	1		
Thirteen days.....	2	Total.....	145
Fourteen days.....	9		

CONFINED IN CELLS WITH ADULTS.

In Hudson County Jail, 14 boys an average of 76 days each.

In Essex County Jail, 2 boys an average of 39 days each.

In Bergen County Jail, 1 boy 140 days.

In Somerset County Jail, one boy 120 days.

(This information was obtained from the boys when they entered this institution, but for the accuracy of which we do not vouch.)

TABLE No. 7.  
BIRTHPLACE OF BOYS.

New Jersey.....	93	England.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	8	Scotland.....	3
Massachusetts.....	2	Switzerland.....	1
Missouri.....	1	Holland.....	1
Ireland.....	2	Russia.....	1
Germany.....	8	Italy.....	1
New York.....	11	Not known.....	7
Connecticut.....	1		
District of Columbia.....	3	Total.....	145

TABLE No. 8.  
BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.

	Fathers.	Mothers.
Sweden.....	1	1
Spain.....	1	...
Russia.....	1	1
Norway.....	1	1
Canada.....	1	...
Scotland.....	3	4
Germany.....	18	16
England.....	6	3
Ireland.....	33	33
Italy.....	2	2
Rhode Island.....	...	2
New Jersey.....	37	39
New York.....	5	4
Pennsylvania.....	3	4
Connecticut.....	2	...
Virginia.....	4	3
Kentucky.....	1	...
District of Columbia.....	1	2
Not known.....	25	30
Total.....	145	145
Whole number in United States.....	53	54
Whole number foreign.....	67	61
Number not known.....	25	30

TABLE No. 9.  
DISPOSAL OF BOYS.

Released on their own recognizance.....	67
Indentured.....	38
Escaped.....	5
Discharged—twenty-one years old.....	3
Died here.....	1
Returned to jail.....	3
Transferred to School for Feeble-Minded.....	5
Total.....	122
(Of these boys, 107 were white and 15 colored.)	

TABLE No. 10.

WORK DONE IN SEWING-ROOM DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1889.

Number of pieces made.....	6,521
Number of pieces repaired.....	24,973

TABLE No. 11.

WORK DONE IN INSTITUTION LAUNDRY.

Number of pieces washed.....	151,855
Number of pieces ironed.....	11,220
Number of pieces mangled.....	33,150

TABLE No. 12.

WORK DONE IN SHOE SHOP.

Number of pairs of shoes made.....	931
Number of pairs of shoes repaired.....	2,041

TABLE No. 13.

BRICK-YARD.

<i>Dr.</i>		
To brick on hand as per inventory of 1888.....	135,000	
To brick made during the year.....	172,669	
		307,669
<i>Cr.</i>		
By brick sold during the year.....	23,785	
By brick used in boiler-room.....	8,004	
By brick used in factory.....	1,924	
By brick used in carpenter-shop.....	1,000	
By brick used in No. 6 building.....	7,000	
By brick used in Nos. 5 and 7 building.....	17,000	
By brick used in gutters.....	14,040	
By brick used in kitchen.....	16,500	
By brick used in barns.....	500	
By brick used in main building.....	1,200	
By brick used in paving.....	3,708	
By brick used in cistern.....	11,508	
By brick used in cesspool.....	500	
By brick used on farm.....	8,000	
By brick on hand as per inventory of 1889.....	178,000	
By wall brick on hand.....	5,000	
By loss in handling wall brick.....	10,000	
		307,669
DRAIN TILE.		
<i>Cr.</i>		
By tile sold during the year.....	3,250	
By tile on hand as per inventory of 1889.....	25,700	
		28,950

TABLE No. 14.

## SCHOOL REPORT.

Number of boys in—	
Fifth Reader.....	9
Fourth Reader.....	135
Third Reader.....	106
Second Reader.....	55
First Reader.....	56
Total.....	361
United States History.....	38
Alcohol and Hygiene.....	27
Physiology.....	8
Natural Philosophy.....	8
Geography—Comprehensive.....	37
Geography—Elementary.....	98
Geography—Primary.....	40
Spelling—Orally and by dictation.....	265
Spelling—Reed's Word Lessons.....	142
Writing—With Pen and Ink.....	318
Writing—With Pencil on Slate.....	43
Arithmetic—Partial Payments.....	18
Arithmetic—Interest and Percentage.....	36
Arithmetic—Compound Numbers.....	19
Arithmetic—Fractions.....	65
Arithmetic—United States Money.....	52
Arithmetic—Long Division.....	31
Arithmetic—Addition to Short Division.....	114
Arithmetic—Numeration and Notation.....	26
Total in Arithmetic.....	361

## VISITING AGENT'S REPORT.

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GENTLEMEN—It again becomes my duty to present a report of the work accomplished in my department during the year now closed.

From four years' experience in this almost unlimited field of labor in all the various details, I can yearly see more and more the great benefits derived therefrom. The care and guardianship exercised over our youth during their minority, after being allowed to leave this institution on parole, indenture or release, is a matter of the highest importance, the moral and restraining influence of which is clearly evident. This effect can only be had—first, by personal visits of inspection to the homes of the boys while in the school; and secondly, by regular visits to these minors while outside, wherever they may have been placed, or may be found, which tends to hold fast the benefits derived from the care, discipline and instruction while at the school, a large percentage of which would otherwise be lost.

### HOME VISITS OF INSPECTION.

These are made at the Agent's convenience, once at least during the boy's stay in the school. Various nationalities and conditions in life are found. Two hundred and forty-three of such visits have been made and recorded in detail during the year. Many of these homes are filthy and degrading in character, utterly unfit to allow boys to return to.

### VISITS TO OUT-BOYS.

The effort is made to visit each outside minor at least twice every year. Those inclined to do right are encouraged, sustained and assisted in their efforts, and those found doing wrong are warned and shown the peril of their folly, a helping hand offered them, and efforts made to reclaim them.

The total number of boys thus reached during the year, their conditions rated and graded, was as follows (leaving a very small percentage not reached):

A 1. (Doing exceedingly well).....	54	} 374.	79 per cent. of the whole.
No. 1. (Doing well).....	320		
No. 2. (Not doing very well).....	82	} 100.	21 per cent. of the whole.
No. 3. (Doing badly).....	18		
Total number reached.....	474		

I now have on active visiting list five hundred and fifty-seven boys between the ages of nine and twenty-one years.

VISITS MADE THE BOYS AT THE SCHOOL BY THEIR RELATIVES  
AND FRIENDS.

Five hundred and eighty-one visitors have been received and entertained during the year, chiefly on the regular monthly visiting-days designated for this purpose, an average of forty-eight per month.

The acknowledged appreciation of the visible results of my efforts to do my duty in this important service, by your honorable body, all officers of the institution and citizens of the State generally, encourages and strengthens me for future work.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. SHINN,

*Visiting Agent New Jersey State Reform School.*

## REPORTS OF MORAL INSTRUCTORS.

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FROM REV. BENJAMIN S. EVERETT,

*In Regard to Religious Services and Moral Influences in the New Jersey State Reform School.*

It has been my privilege for twenty years to aid in the religious services of the New Jersey State Reform School. Once a month regularly, and on many other special occasions, I have thus been enabled to help the moral and reformatory work of the school. I, however, have only done a part of such work. Others have aided. For a number of years past our work and influence has been confined to the boys of professedly Protestant parentage and preferences. These boys are regularly gathered every Sabbath morning for Sabbath-school instruction, and under their teachers are faithfully taught the lessons of God's word, and called to memorize Scripture texts. David C. Cook's Expositions of the International Sabbath-School Lessons are the text-books used in connection with the Bible itself. On Sabbath afternoons they are assembled in the chapel. After a service of devotion and praise, led by the Superintendent, they have preaching by some Protestant clergyman, or occasionally an address by a Christian layman. At all these services where I have ministered I have found the boys attentive and interested. We have drilled them in the Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed and the Lord's Prayer, giving regular expositions of them. Besides this, they always recite their verses of Scripture. Thus are their minds stored with those truths which lie at the foundation of all true moral character. While not situated so as to know much of individual cases, except where I have been called to visit sick ones, I yet can testify to the generally healthful and hopeful influence of these moral and religious privileges. Most faithfully and earnestly the boys are told the truth—living truth—that accepted and obeyed makes wise to salvation. These services are well supported by the employes of the school, and there can be no doubt of the good influence they have on the institution.

BENJAMIN S. EVERETT,

*Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Jamesburg, N. J.*

JAMESBURG, November 5th, 1889.

FROM REV. FATHER FLANAGAN.

DEAR MR. OTTERSON—In obedience to your kind request to submit a report to the Board of Trustees of the State Reform School as to the religious standing of the Catholic boys in said institution during the past year, I now cheerfully do so. Throughout the last twelve months, I can with great safety state that one and all of them have done exceedingly well in the practice of spirituality. In going to their religious duties, namely, the Sacraments and Mass, they did so with willingness and pleasure. Their behavior at Sunday services was really edifying. Their recital of lessons in Sunday-school affords their teachers the greatest satisfaction. Last June did the goodly number of 34 boys receive at the hands of RT. REV. MICHAEL O'FARRELL, Bishop of Trenton, the Sacraments of First Communion and Confirmation. No further remarks have I to make regarding the Catholic boys of the State Reform School to the Trustees this year.

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH F. FLANAGAN.

JAMESBURG, November 1st, 1889.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Honorable the Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School:*

I have the honor to present to you my report for the year ending October 31st, 1889. More than a decade has passed since my connection with this institution, and at no time have I been able to record so small a death-rate, or so small a percentage of serious sickness in a school numbering nearly four hundred boys. No contagious disease has entered our portals. 'Tis true we have had more or less sickness common to humanity, but by prompt attention of those who had charge of the sick, we have prevented any serious issue or complications. We have had but one death during the year. John H. Smith, colored, of No. 2 family, died on the 3d of July, of tuberculosis meningitis. The family history was that of tuberculosis. The sanitary arrangements of the different family buildings are almost as perfect as skilled art can make them. The water-supply is both pure and fully adequate to the wants of the institution. I would, however, recommend a frequent analysis, as there is always danger of contamination from surface-water. I would recommend the building of a small hospital, as the present one is used for a family building, and never was a proper building, either as to arrangement or location. Thankful for your kind co-operation and indorsement of my efforts in behalf of the welfare of the boys, I am, very respectfully,

H. D. ZANDT,

*Attending Physician New Jersey State Reform School.*