TWENTY-FIRST

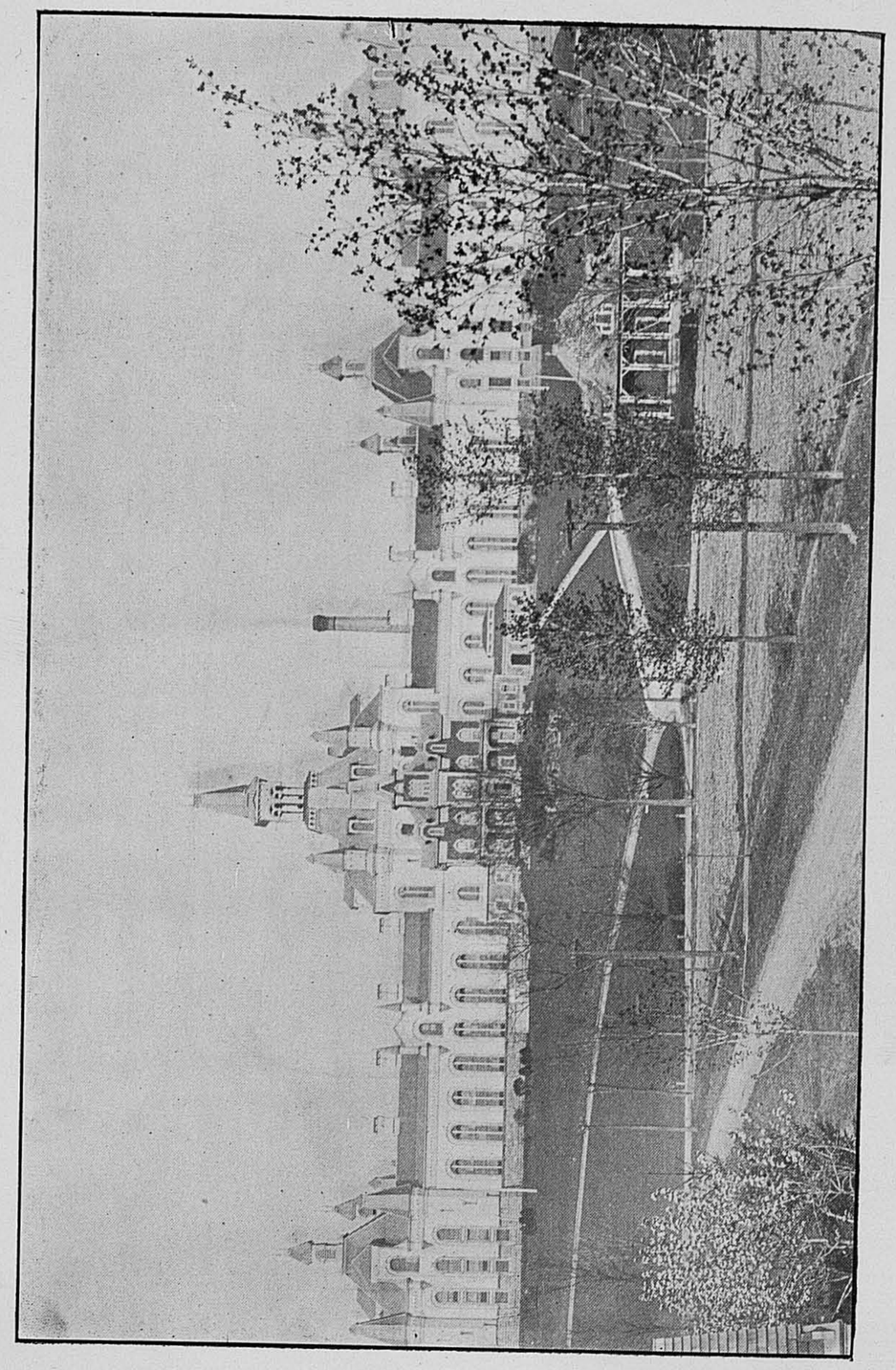
YEAR BOOK.

NEW YORK STATE

REFORMATORY

AT ELMIRA

1896.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

TWENTY-FIRST

YEAR : BOOK

OF THE

New York State Reformatory

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND ANTHROPOMETRIC TABLES.

ELMIRA, N. Y.
1897.

THIS VOLUME IS IN EDITING, TYPOGRAPHY, ILLUSTRATION AND BINDING, THE PRODUCT SOLELY OF PRISONERS' LABOR.

Administration and Personnel.

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H. B. BROCKWAY.

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Received during the year 538 indefinites, 15 definites.

Board of Managers' Report.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY,

ELMIRA, September 30, 1896.

To the Honorable, the Legislature :

The daily average of prisoners for the year is 1,354; it is 135 more than for the year 1895.

The *per capita per diem* gross cost for maintenance is .428 cents, and the net cost, or cost to the State over inherent earnings and income, is .363 cents.

The gross outlay for maintenance the whole year is $212,556.12; the income is $32,281.38, so that the net cost to the State for the year is $180,274.74.

As compared with the cost for 1895, the gross annual outlay is $4,126.06 less. The incidental and other income is less by $7,352.20, leaving the net cost to the State for 1896 only $3,126.14 more than for 1895, with an increase of the daily average number of inmates of 135.

It should be noted that the daily outlay for each inmate for maintenance is .078 cents less and the net cost .039 less this year than it was last year.

The earnings of the Reformatory (applied for support) aggregate to date $862,390.64. No further earnings can be expected. The Reformatory, in common with the other prisons in the State, must, on the first of January next, by reason of the Constitution and the Act of the last Legislature, discontinue all productive industries. It is also required that the prisoners shall be kept constantly employed. The Board of Managers expect to carry out the requirements of this law, keeping the prisoners employed with prison duties and various improving exercises, for which facilities

are already in hand. Increased attention will now be given to the processes by which the inmates may be trained up to reasonably safe citizenship: renovation of the physical man by baths and the gymnasium; training in manliness by military drill and organization; manual training for the more ostensibly defective of them for initial mental quickening and adjustment; trades training for skill in wage-earning occupations; education proper in the school of letters; not forgetting, of course, the importance of moral development, which is to some extent an expected result of this training.

The usual $200,000 of annual maintenance appropriation of the Legislature will not be sufficient to carry on the Reformatory, but there should be appropriated instead $250,000 to be used, so much thereof as may be necessary, for maintenance for the year ending September 30, 1898.

The improvements and facilities authorized to be made and provided by the last Legislature are in progress, but will not be completed until the close of the present fiscal year, September 30, 1897.

Further and full information of the inmates and work of the Reformatory for the year will be found in the reports of the General Superintendent and heads of departments submitted herewith.

[*Signed*] WM. C. WEY,
M. H. ARNOT,
WM. H. PETERS,
JAS. B. RATHBONE,
C. T. WILLIS.

General Superintendent's Report.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY,
ELMIRA, September 30, 1896.

To the Board of Managers:

The usual financial and statistical tables, together with reports of heads of departments, are herewith submitted.

The people of the State are year by year becoming better informed about the Reformatory, but there still remains so much of misapprehension as to the inmates and the system of management here that, at the risk of somewhat of repetition, it is thought to be necessary or at least useful to include in this report some items of further explanation.

This Reformatory should not be classed as one of the Juvenile Reformatories. Such a conception of it is erroneous. The prisoners here are not children, nor are they, properly speaking, "boys," a term so often inappropriately applied to them. The Reformatory is a prison, a Reformatory prison certainly, but nevertheless a prison for adult prisoners. The prisoners are males, having been convicted and sentenced for offences punishable by imprisonment in a State Prison, and are therefore felons. The committing age is between sixteen and thirty years. The average age is closely approximating twenty-one years. Some are less than twenty-one years old, but many are voters. Some of them are married, with families dependent upon them for support. The prisoners here are thus of substantially the same age as are the prisoners in the State Prisons, and are convicted and committed for similar crimes.

It is stated that more than sixty per cent of the prisoners in the State Prisons—those remaining there after the practical with-

drawal from the State Prisons of the fourteen hundred or more prisoners in this Reformatory—are not over thirty years of age.

It should be noted also in this connection that while this Reformatory is intended for first offenders in high crimes, fully forty per cent. of them have had previous experience of arrest or confinement in institutions or prisons. The prisoners in this Reformatory, as are prisoners generally, constitute a degenerate and anti-social class. They have been tested under restraints and motives sufficient to hold most men to social rectitude in free society, and have been found wanting. They are, therefore, dangerous to the property or persons of ordinary inhabitants, and it is for that reason that they are imprisoned; they are reclused for the protection of that portion of the inhabitants of our State who, while pursuing their own profit and pleasure, do nevertheless keep themselves within the law.

In the founding of this Reformatory by the State twenty years or so ago, and by the statutory limitations as to prisoners intended to be confined and treated here, there is recognized the principle of classification of prisoners for reformative treatment; but it is a rude recognition. The principle and the application of it is in the administration of this Reformatory very greatly extended, and the principle of classification is believed to be a fundamental requisite for any very useful effort at the reformation of criminals. The following are items of classification in administration:

1ST. There are three character grades with two sub-grades, one for Incorrigibles, and the other for some who are believed to be completely cured of their criminousness, but for one reason or another are detained in service, often with pay. There is a very small number of this latter sub-grade. The privileges of each grade differ, and the object of this classification is to intensify the motive of the indeterminate sentence for self-effort at improvement.

2D. There are three intellectual grades, subdivided into twenty-eight classes, for mental development and increase of common knowledge.

3D. The whole population is again classified into trades classes, based on individual adaptation and opportunities for wage-earning occupations, the intention being to fit the pupils for easily

learning in legitimate pursuits the means of living and of legitimate gratifications.

4TH. The whole population is also divided into sixteen military companies, constituting four battalions and a regiment, for the benefits of military drill and the training in manliness of bearing and movement and feeling incident to good military training.

5TH. Yet another classification comprising all the prisoners is made upon the basis of a religious persuasion of themselves or the families from which they come. They are divided into Roman Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew denominations. The object of this classification of religions is not at all to promote sectarianism, but for the better impression of the men themselves as to religious feeling, and incidentally to create or cultivate a tendency in them to seek, on their release, the best religious associations according to their faith and training.

6TH. Another classification is composed of those specially defective. These are divided into three groups, each representing prisoners of similar deficiency. Group No. 1 is composed of those exceptionally incompetent in the mathematical faculty of the mind; Group No. 2 of those grossly deficient in ordinary moral control in common conduct; and Group No. 3 is composed of dullards. These several groups are again subdivided into sections for assignment of specially adapted manual exercises intended to aid in overcoming their defects, respectively. The whole classification constitutes a Manual Training Class, whose exercises occupy the time of every day which is not devoted to the more general reformative departments.

7TH. The physical training or renovation group or classification is composed (*a*) of anæmic and undeveloped, (*b*) of semi-invalids, (*c*) of feeble-minded, (*d*) of those of more or less aberrated intellects, (*e*) of sexual perverts, (*f*) of moral imbeciles, (*g*) of prisoners newly arrived, who for the first month, are subjected to the treatment of baths and skilfully directed physical exercises in a well-appointed gymnasium. The purpose is to repair and fit the organism for its normal and healthful functions, increasing the amount of nervous energy, and by this means to strengthen character.

One of the advantages of such a complete classification and treatment of prisoners for their reformation is the necessity it

involves to possess full and accurate knowledge of each individual inmate. Of itself, the duty of assigning the prisoner to his proper grade, group, class and exercises assists the study of him as an individual, while constant observation and record of his performance and progress or want of progress when assigned and active, gives additional opportunities to know him—indeed supplies, without further careful effort, all needed information about him.

After such a classifying and organizing of the inmates, it becomes quite necessary to obtain and maintain complete control of every one of them, to the end that they may be, in the best way, directed for their reformation. The whole life of the prisoner must come under the governing authority, and be completely regulated thereby. It is intended that the early morning call shall awaken from slumber all the inmates, and from that moment until at evening, when, with natural and healthful fatigue, they do, at the retiring signal, quickly fall asleep again, their minds and powers shall be fully taxed and their energies directed in new and healthful channels. The discipline of prisoners in a Reformatory is, therefore, different from that of other prisons, where only safe-custody and orderly behavior is required. In a Reformatory, where the purpose is to train up the inmates to new habits of self-reliance and self-control, to good moral behavior and successful citizenship, a more strict and effective disciplinary *régime* is necessary. It is a common error to suppose that all prisoners need only an opportunity, together with sympathizing persuasion, to at once earnestly engage themselves for their own welfare and reformation. The truth is that a large proportion of the prisoners, even in the best Reformatories, are not thus motived and capable; many will not voluntarily take the prescribed training; they must, at least at first, be compelled. Speaking generally, it may be said that the extent of prisoners' coöperation for their own benefit by the prison training will not reach beyond the limit of leniency by their governors. The more of indulgence, the less of useful effort by the prisoner. Sentimentalism in a Reformatory is to its strong supports, its means of training, what the dry rot is to the beams of a building. The outward appearance is attractive, but there is no strength; it must fall. Our interest in and sympathy for young criminals should not exceed our sympathy for their innocent victims. The State's purpose is public protection

by the reformation of the criminal, from crimes—a purpose not to be forgotten by those who administer the prisons.

Trades Instruction.

The industrial status of the inmates on their admission to the Reformatory shows the need of their industrial training while imprisoned, and of good adjustment or re-adjustment of their economic life when they are released.

Of the 1,400 odd men here, only twenty-four (or less than two per cent) had trades on their admission, and these were among the least remunerative of trades; fifty-seven per cent were, previous to their arrest, capable of earning less than $5 per week, and twenty per cent from $8 to $10 per week. All these tradesmen and others were incapable of close and continuous application in labor, and so were but fugitively engaged or occupied, by which fault their legitimate income was still further reduced.

The Reformatory gives good instruction in thirty-four different trades, covering six mechanical groups, as follows: Woodworking and Finishing; Metal Working; Constructive and Fitting; Domestic; Decorative and Liberal; Typographical and Bibliopegic. Eleven hundred and six of the 1,400 inmates are now regular pupils in these classes, the remainder having graduated, being physically incompetent for trades work, or had trades on admission. One hundred and twenty thousand feet of floor space is devoted to these classes. Of the 329 men paroled during the year, 324 went to the trades acquired here, four had trades when received, and but one received no trades instruction.

Manual Training.

The Manual Training Experiment, instituted at the beginning of the year, mentioned in the Report for 1895, has progressed well, having regard to the embarrassments of it and the novelty of it for the purpose intended. It seems not impossible that the success of the experiment the coming year, when it is to be conducted better and on a larger scale, may greatly aid in solving the problem presented to the prison managers of New York by the new Constitution and the Laws: to keep the prisoners constantly employed without producing commodities of value. It is probably destined also to reveal another useful agency for the reformation

of very defective and incorrigible criminals. The summary of results stated below will not appear to be unimportant when it is noted that the pupils, all of them, were irresponsive and incorrigible under the quite unusual array of operating agencies of the Reformatory *régime*; that the expert instructor at first selected, while well qualified technically, was insufficiently aggressive for the class of pupils sought to be trained; that the teachers selected from among the better inmates as assistants were untrained, and so scarcely competent; and that the coercive measures necessary to interest the uninterested of the pupils had then been temporarily suspended.

There were, during the year, assigned to this class 141 men of all the groups and sub-divisions of groups for the completest possible adaptation of exercises to the end in view. Of the 141, improvement is shown by the severest test of improvement in the general ledger of records of every inmate as to twenty-eight of them; improvement is shown and reported by the instructor, as to seventeen; and partial improvement (of *mattoids*) is made in school work but not in trade, as to six; thirteen were withdrawn for invalidism, incorrigibility, etc.; thirty-six are, to date, still irresponsive; and thirty-nine were too recently assigned to warrant expectations of improvement now.

The Manual Training Experiment Class will now, at once, be increased to 225, and during the year to 500 pupils.

Nothing worthy of note has been done, during the year, with the plan to better utilize food for reformation, mainly because the facilities—kitchen and dining rooms—have not been constructed. The improvements which must needs be first made are progressing, and at the opening of next springtime the buildings and facilities necessary for the diet experiment will be promptly provided, and the experiment will be made.

There is every probability that the usefulness of the Reformatory to the State will remain unimpaired during the year before us. The staff of assistants to the General Superintendent is

greatly strengthened, there is to be more time for the inmates to receive the training here provided, which will enable still closer classification and further organization, while past experience must give increased skill in administration.

[*Signed*] Z. R. BROCKWAY,
General Superintendent.

Income and Expenditure.

HEREWITH is presented a statement of the receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1896. In the consideration of the various items, no account has been taken of the value of the labor performed by inmates on construction or in special duties.

COST OF MAINTENANCE, YEAR 1896.

Salaries of officers	$3,499 92
Wages and Labor	58,698 71
Board allowance	13,111 59
Expenses of managers	506 28
Provisions	35,323 04
Household stores	8,675 60
Clothing	31,489 78
Fuel and Light	17,891 60
Hospital and Medical supplies	684 42
Ordinary repairs	4,862 49
Transportation of inmates	11,379 93

MISCELLANEOUS.

General	$3,532 93	
Educational	4,630 20	
Ice and Water	3,029 46	
Military	657 65	
Physical training	272 46	
Photographs	268 95	
Postage	1,679 83	
Amusements	1,234 63	
Stationery	2,438 41	
Telegraph and Telephone	621 16	
Arms and Ammunition	21 64	
Funeral expenses	356 50	$18,743 82
Total		$204,867 18

Cost of Shops, Farm and Garden over earnings, inclusive of cost of Technological classes, carried on for instruction simply, and inclusive of Manual Training classes. (This does not include the earnings of trades classes for production enumerated below, with or without incidental instruction)		$7,688 94
Gross cost of maintenance		$212,556 12

[The incidental and other income, reducing the above-named gross cost of maintenance, amounts to $32,281.38 (as itemized under the head of "Trade-Class Earnings"). The net maintenance cost for the year was thus $180,274.74].

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Roads and Walks Appropriation		$5,000 00
Expended to September 30, 1895	$4,417 91	
Balance since expended	582 09	
		$5,000 00
Improvements and Facilities Appropriation		$75,000 00
Expended to September 30, 1896	$11,777 76	
Balance unexpended	63,222 24	
		$75,000 00

ANALYZED PER DIEM MAINTENANCE COST.

(Per capita. Average number of inmates, 1,354).

Salaries of Officers, Wages and Labor, including Board allowance	15.2
Expenses of Managers and Officers	0.1
Provisions	7.1
Household stores	1.8
Clothing	6.4
Fuel and Light	3.6
Hospital and Medical supplies	0.1
Ordinary repairs	1.0
Transportation of inmates	2.3
Miscellaneous	3.7
Trades teaching	1.5
Total, in cents	42 8

CASH, DEBT, AND PROPERTY STATEMENT, 1896.

Cash on hand :		
September 30, 1895	$39,554 15	
September 30, 1896	50,857 46	
Increment		$11,303 31

Balance of debts due the Reformatory after deducting amount due for prisoners' deposits :			
September 30, 1895	$24,471 15		
September 30, 1896	14,040 69		
Decrement		$9,430 46	
Value of property on hand, exclusive of funds and investments :			
September 30, 1895	$116,031 48		
September 30, 1896	107,593 71		
Decrement		$8,437 77	
Appropriations drawn from State of New York :			
Maintenance Appropriation		$155,000 00	
Improvements and Facilities Appropriation		31,069 67	
Roads and Walks Appropriation			$582 09
Improvements and Facilities as per Act (Chapter 345)			11,777 76
Cost of Maintenance over Earnings			180,274 74
		$203,937 90	$203,937 90

TRADE-CLASS EARNINGS.

Detailed statements are set forth below of the incidental income from Trade-classes, carried on for both instruction and production :

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

(Including E. & M. Pattern Department).

Cr.	Manufactured goods		$57,210 50
Dr.	Expended for foremen	$4,787 00	
	Expended for commissions	1,047 79	
	Expended for discount and interest	755 62	
	Expended for machinery and tools	4,436 33	
	Expended for teaming	930 25	
	Materials consumed	30,845 37	
	Bad debts	4,950 96	
	Amount gained or earned	9,457 18	
		$57,210 50	$57,210 50

WOOD-WORKING DEPARTMENT.*

Cr.	Manufactured goods and amount received for piece-work		$24,605 53
Dr.	Expended for foreman	$780 00	
	Expended for commissions	4 99	
	Expended for teaming	62 00	
	Expended for machinery and tools	1,043 28	
	Bad debts	987 41	
	Materials consumed	8,353 46	
	Amount gained or earned	13,374 38	
		$24,605 53	$24,605 53

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.†

Cr.	Received for piece-work		$5,315 83
Dr.	Expended for machinery and tools	$217 04	
	Expended for foreman	1,312 50	
	Expended for teaming	36 51	
	Expended for supplies	293 81	
	Bad debts	149 67	
	Amount gained or earned	3,306 30	
		$5,315 83	$5,315 83

CANE-SEAT DEPARTMENT †

Cr.	Received for piece-work		$1,124 14
Dr.	Expended for machinery and tools	$116 24	
	Expended for teaming	16 01	
	Expended for foreman	132 00	
	Amount gained or earned	859 89	
		$1,124 14	$1,124 14

UMBRELLA DEPARTMENT.†

Cr.	Received for piece-work		$7,162 95
Dr.	Expended for foremen	$1,299 96	
	Expended for teaming	196 27	
	Expended for machinery and tools	303 76	
	Amount gained or earned	5,362 96	
		$7,162 95	$7,162 95

*This department is carried on partly on State account and partly under the piece-price plan.

†These departments are carried on under the piece-price plan.

RESTAURANT.

Cr.	Amount received for meals		$12,198 42
Dr.	Expended for wages	$742 00	
	Expended for provisions, etc.	10,794 85	
	Amount gained or earned	661 57	
		$12,198 42	$12,198 42

PHOTO DEPARTMENT.

(This department is carried on for instruction mainly, with incidental product for home and other use).

Cr.	Received for work done		$1,482 40
Dr.	Expended for machinery and materials	$1,031 45	
	Bad debts	147 86	
	Expended for foreman	1,044 00	
		$2,223 31	
	Cost of department over earnings	740 91	
		$1,482 40	$1,482 40

TRADES-CLASS INVESTMENT, 1896.

This statement shows the investment in trades-classes, carried on for production and instruction :

The present investment is :

Property	$72,080 90
Cash	21,417 18
Balance of debts	25,026 09
Total	$118,524 17

This amount is derived as follows :

Earnings, 1886	$13,608 09
Earnings, 1887	65,460 96
Earnings, 1888	19,303 78
Earnings, 1890	20,652 52
Earnings, 1891	37,914 76
Earnings, 1892	40,019 72
Earnings, 1893	53,458 47
Earnings, 1894	32,109 85
Manufacturing Appropriation	50,000 00
Manufacturing Appropriation, 1890	50,000 00
Earnings, 1895	39,633 58
Earnings, 1896	32,281 38
Earnings re-transferred from maintenance to manufacturing	27,134 39

Earnings transferred to maintenance, 1888	$34,000 00
Earnings transferred to maintenance, 1889	23,450 00
Earnings transferred to maintenance, 1890	20,000 00
Earnings transferred to maintenance, 1891	44,994 76
Earnings transferred to maintenance, 1892	45,000 00
Earnings transferred to maintenance, 1893	32,560 00
Earnings transferred to maintenance, 1894	60,000 00
Earnings transferred to maintenance, 1895	39,837 51
Earnings transferred to maintenance, 1896	63,211 06
The present investment is	118,524 17
	$481,577 50 $481,577 50

ANALYSIS OF PROPERTY.

Department.	*Machinery and Tools.*	*Goods Available.*	*Total.*
Cabinet	$3,272 84	$1,538 87	$4,811 71
Tin	986 19	571 62	1,557 81
Broom	293 28	125 90	419 18
Boat	--------	1,562 82	1,562 82
Packing-case	452 39	1,415 77	1,868 16
Clothing	1,744 53	--------	2,744 53
Wood-carving	877 06	--------	877 06
Parole Men's Store Account	--------	26 78	26 78
Restaurant	--------	393 34	393 34
Hardware	19,165 93	29,098 07	48,264 00
Novelty	6,186 01	101 08	6,287 09
Electric and Marine Supply	556 85	224 09	780 94
Photo and Etching	2,371 38	364 07	2,735 45
Umbrella	611 91	140 12	752 03
Totals	$36,518 37	$35,562 53	$72,080 90

Statistics of Inmates.

SINCE the opening of the Institution—in July, 1876—to the close of the present fiscal year, 8,139 inmates were received at the Reformatory. Particulars in respect to the ages, terms of detention, antecedents, etc., of those imprisoned, as appearing on the Institutional registers, are presented herewith :

GENERAL.

Total number received since the opening of the Institution	8,139
Total number discharged	6,818
Difference	1,321
Indefinites returned from parole and now in custody	52
Prisoners' count, September 30, 1896	1,373

PARTICULARS.

Total number of inmates received		8,139
Details—		
Sentenced for definite terms	431	
Sentenced for indefinite terms*	7,708	
		8,139

RELATING TO DEFINITES.

Definites received		431
Details—		
Directly sentenced here by the State Courts	80	
Directly sentenced here by the United States Courts	141	
Transferred from other State Prisons	189	
Transferred from Rochester State Industrial School	21	
		431

*By indefinite term will be understood a period of detention limited only by the maximum term provided by the Penal Code for the particular crime of each prisoner.

Definites discharged		413
Details—		
Discharged by expiration of sentence	377	
Pardoned by the Governor	4	
Pardoned by the President	3	
Sentence commuted by the President	1	
Escaped, not yet retaken	2	
Committed suicide	1	
Died while incarcerated	2	
Re-transferred to State Prison	15	
Transferred to Criminal Insane Asylum	3	
Returned to Industrial School	4	
Transferred to Penitentiary (erroneously committed here)	1	

RELATING TO INDEFINITES.

Indefinites received		7,708
Details—		
Sentenced by State Courts	7,706	
Sentenced by United States Courts	2	
Indefinites discharged		6,405
Details—		
Absolutely released without parole	21	
Paroled	5,083	
Discharged from the Reformatory by expiration of maximum term	411	
Pardoned by the Governor	9	
Pardoned by the Governor while at Insane Asylum	1	
Died at Insane Asylum	2	
Pardoned by the President	1	
Killed by an inmate	1	
Killed by accident	3	
Committed suicide while incarcerated	4	
Died at Reformatory from natural causes	121	
Released by habeas corpus	5	
Returned to place of conviction, warrants untenable	6	
Sentence superseded	5	
Transferred to Auburn State Prison and now there remaining	21	
Discharged from Auburn State Prison	387	
Discharged from Auburn State Prison by special order of Managers	6	
Pardoned from Auburn State Prison	2	
Died in Auburn State Prison	14	
Transferred to Clinton State Prison and now there remaining	2	
Discharged from Clinton State Prison	215	
Died in Clinton State Prison	2	
Transferred to Criminal Insane Asylum and now there remaining	26	
Discharged from the Insane Asylum by expiration of maximum term	20	

Discharged from the Insane Asylum by special order of Managers and placed in care of relatives	12	
Escaped, not yet retaken	3	
Discharged by expiration of maximum term, upon escape	19	
Died upon escape	2	
Sentence superseded upon escape	1	

INDEFINITES PAROLED.

Total number paroled		5,083
Details—		
Sent out of State and therefore absolutely released at date of parole	151	
Correspondence and conduct maintained for six months or more and then absolutely released from further liability to sentence here	3,182	
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired	163	
Correspondence ceased, thus failing to fulfill obligations, and lost sight of	449	
Discharged by expiration of maximum term	680	
Died	22	
Sentence superseded while on parole	71	
Returned to Reformatory by arrest	345	
Returned to Reformatory voluntarily	20	
Returned to the Reformatory		365
Details—		
Re-paroled	168	
Discharged by special order of Managers	3	
Discharged from Reformatory by expiration of maximum term	51	
Pardoned by the Governor	1	
Died at Reformatory	4	
Died at Auburn State Prison	1	
Remaining at Reformatory	49	
Transferred to Auburn State Prison and there pardoned	1	
Discharged from Auburn State Prison	61	
Transferred to Clinton State Prison and now there remaining	3	
Discharged from Clinton State Prison	20	
Eloped	1	
Transferred to Auburn State Prison and now there remaining	1	
Transferred to Criminal Insane Asylum and now there remaining	1	
Paroled a second time		168
Details—		
Sent out of State and therefore absolutely released at date of parole	4	

Correspondence and conduct maintained for six months or more and then absolutely released from further liability to sentence here	65	
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired	14	
Correspondence ceased, thus failing to fulfill obligations, and lost sight of	13	
Discharged by expiration of maximum term	39	
Died	2	
Sentence superseded	1	
Returned to Reformatory by arrest	28	
Returned to Reformatory voluntarily	2	
Returned a second time		30
Details—		
Re-paroled	13	
Discharged by special order of Managers	2	
Discharged from the Reformatory by expiration of maximum term	5	
Remaining at Reformatory	2	
Discharged from Auburn State Prison	4	
Discharged from Clinton State Prison	3	
Pardoned from Clinton State Prison	1	
Paroled a third time		13
Details—		
Correspondence and conduct maintained for six months or more and then absolutely released from further liability to sentence here	2	
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired	1	
Discharged by expiration of maximum term	6	
Returned to Reformatory by arrest	4	
Returned a third time		4
Details—		
Re-paroled	1	
Discharged by special order of Managers	1	
Discharged from the Reformatory by expiration of maximum term	2	
Paroled a fourth time		1
Details—		
Returned to Reformatory by arrest	1	

SUMMARY.

Total number paroled		5,083
Details—		
Absolutely released	3,404	
On parole, not yet absolutely released	640	
Discharged from the Reformatory by special order of Managers	6	
Discharged by expiration of maximum term	783	

Died	28
Sentence superseded	72
Transferred to Auburn State Prison and now there remaining	3
Discharged from Auburn State Prison	63
Transferred to Auburn State Prison and from there pardoned	1
Transferred to Auburn State Prison and there died	1
Transferred to Clinton State Prison and there remaining	3
Discharged from Clinton State Prison	23
Transferred to Clinton State Prison and from there pardoned	1
Transferred to Criminal Insane Asylum and now there remaining.	1
Returned to Reformatory and now in custody	52
Returned to Reformatory and eloped	1
Pardoned by Governor	1

RATIO OF PROBABLE REFORMATION.

Total number paroled (of these, 168 were paroled twice, 13 three times and 1 four times)	5,083

ESTIMATE OF THOSE REFORMED.

Served well and earned their absolute release	3,249
Serving well on parole now	178
Absolutely released because paroled out of the State, correspondence and conduct maintained for six months or more	101
One half of those who, being sent out of the State and absolutely released at date of parole, ceased correspondence and were lost sight of	27
One half of those discharged by maximum expiration	439
One half of those lost sight of	231
Total	4,225 or 83.1%
Returned to Reformatory and now there remaining	52 or 1.0%
Died	29 or 0.6%

PROBABLY RETURNED TO CRIMINAL PRACTICES AND CONTACT.

One half of those who, being sent out of the State and absolutely released at date of parole, ceased correspondence and were lost sight of	27
One half of those discharged by maximum expiration	440
One half of those lost sight of	231
Sentence superseded	72
Transferred to State Prisons and now there remaining	7
Total	777 or 15.3%

RATIO OF PROGRESS AS TO RELEASE OF PRISONERS PAROLED.

Whole number paroled	5,083
After only twelve months	410 or 8.0%
After from thirteen to fifteen months	1,181 or 23.3%
After from sixteen to eighteen months	756 or 14.9%
After from nineteen to twenty-four months	1,075 or 21.1%

After from twenty-five to thirty-six months	1,066 or 21.0%
After thirty-six months	595 or 11.7%

The average detention before parole was 22.8 months.

PAROLE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

Total number paroled	329
Details—	
Served well and earned their absolute release	83
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired	165
Ceased correspondence, thus failing to fulfill obligations, and lost sight of	68
Discharged by expiration of maximum term	2
Died on parole, doing well up to time of death	2
Sent to other prisons while on parole	2
Returned to Reformatory by arrest	7

RATIO OF PROBABLE REFORMATION OF MEN PAROLED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

Total number paroled (of these, 18 were paroled for the second time, and 1 for the third time)	329

ESTIMATE OF THOSE REFORMED.

Served well and earned their absolute release	83
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired	165
One half of those who ceased correspondence while on parole	34
One half of those whose maximum term expired while on parole	1
Died, doing well up to time of death	2
Total	285 or 86.6%
Returned to Reformatory	7 or 2.1%

PROBABLY RETURNED TO CRIMINAL PRACTICES AND CONTACT.

One half of those who ceased correspondence while on parole	34
One half of those whose maximum term expired while on parole	1
Sent to other prisons while on parole or known to have resumed criminal practices	2
Total	37 or 11.2%

Biographical Compendium.

THESE tables are compiled from information relating to 7,706 of the 7,708 inmates indefinitely sentenced. Of one, an illiterate foreigner, no reliable data could be secured; another refused to give any information as to his family or past life.

RELATING TO PARENTS OF INMATES.

HEREDITY.

Insanity or epilepsy in ancestry	919 or 12.0%

DRUNKENNESS (IN ANCESTRY).

Clearly traced	2,895 or 37.5%
Doubtful	861 or 11.3%
Temperate	3,950 or 51.2%

EDUCATION (IN ANCESTRY).

Without any education	1,007 or 13.0%
Simply read and write	2,099 or 27.4%
Ordinary common school or more	4,213 or 54.6%
High school or more	387 or 5.0%

PECUNIARY CIRCUMSTANCES (IN ANCESTRY).

Pauperized	268 or 3.5%
No accumulations	6,233 or 80.9%
Forehanded	1,205 or 15.6%

OCCUPATION (IN ANCESTRY).

Servants and clerks	781 or 10.1%
Common laborers	2,819 or 36.5%
At mechanical work	2,593 or 33.7%
With traffic	1,341 or 17.5%

The professions (so-called):

Law	35	
Medicine	60	
Theology	31	
Teaching	46	
Total		172 or 2.2%

RELATING TO INMATES THEMSELVES.

ENVIRONMENT.

[*a*] Character of home:

Positively bad	3,624 or 47.0%
Fair (only)	3,184 or 41.3%
Good	898 or 11.7%

[*b*] Duration of home life:

Left home previous to 10 years of age	281 or 3.6%
Left home between 10 and 14 years of age	470 or 6.7%
Left home soon after 14 years of age	2,563 or 33.0%
At home up to time of crime	4,392 or 56.7%

As to the 3,314 homeless:

Occupied furnished rooms in cities	1,249 or 37.7%
Lived in cheap boarding-houses (itinerant)	611 or 18.4%
Lived with employer	667 or 20.1%
Were rovers or tramps	787 or 23.8%

EDUCATIONAL.

Without any education (illiterates)	1,404 or 18.3%
Simply read and write (with difficulty)	3,189 or 41.3%
Ordinary common school	2,852 or 37.0%
High school or more	261 or 3.4%

INDUSTRIAL.*

Servants and clerks	1,836 or 23.8%
Common laborers	4,407 or 57.6%
At mechanical work	1,114 or 14.0%
Idlers	349 or 4.6%

CHARACTER OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Positively bad	4,164 or 54.0%
Not good	3,352 or 43.6%
Doubtful	81 or 1.0%
Good	109 or 1.4%

NOMINAL RELIGIOUS FAITH OR TRAINING.

Protestant	3,366 or 43.4%
Roman Catholic	3,577 or 46.2%
Hebrew	523 or 7.2%
None	240 or 3.2%

* It should be stated that those who claimed some occupation were, as a rule, not regularly employed, nor steady, reliable workmen.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.

Against property	7,169 or 93.0%
Against the person	495 or 6.4%
Against the peace	42 or 0.6%

AGE ON ADMISSION.

Between 16 and 20 years of age	4,382 or 56.8%
Between 20 and 25 years of age	2,580 or 33.5%
Between 25 and 30 years of age	744 or 9.7%

CONDITION OF INMATES OBSERVED ON ADMISSION.

PHYSICAL.

[*a*] As to Health:

Debilitated or diseased	264 or 3.4%
Somewhat impaired	425 or 5.6%
Good health	7,017 or 91.0%

[*b*] As to Quality:

Low or coarse	2,368 or 30.7%
Medium	3,212 or 41.7%
Good	2,126 or 27.6%

MENTAL.

[*a*] Natural Capacity:

Deficient	89 or 1.2%
Eair (only)	1,139 or 14.7%
Good	5,958 or 77.3%
Excellent	520 or 6.8%

[*b*] Culture:

None	3,285 or 42.7%
Very slight	2,784 or 36.1%
Ordinary	1,458 or 18.9%
Much	179 or 2.3%

MORAL.

[*a*] Susceptibility to Moral Impressions (estimated):

Positively none	2,735 or 35.3%
Possibly some	2,956 or 38.4%
Ordinarily susceptible	1,640 or 21.3%
Specially susceptible	375 or 4.8%

[*b*] Moral sense (even such as shown under examination, either filial affection, sense of shame or of personal loss):

Absolutely none	2,453 or 31.8%
Possibly some	3,042 or 39.5%
Ordinarily sensitive	1,723 or 22.4%
Specially sensitive	488 or 6.3%

RATIO OF PROGRESS IN THE GRADES.*

Of the present 1,355 indefinite inmates, there reached the Upper First grade:

After only six months	66 or 4.9%
After from seven to nine months	57 or 4.2%
After from ten to twelve months	25 or 1.8%
After from thirteen to eighteen months	41 or 3.0%
After from nineteen to twenty-four months	40 or 3.0%
After from twenty-five to thirty-six months	41 or 3.0%
After from thirty-seven to forty-nine months	24 or 1.8%
Total	294 or 21.7%
In progress now	1,061 or 78.3%

The grade status of the 1,355 indefinite inmates now here is as follows:

In the Lower First or neutral grade	498 or 36.7%
In the Upper First or probationary grade	298 or 22.0%
In the Second grade	485 or 35.8%
In the Third grade	74 or 5.5%

PERIOD OF DETENTION OF PRESENT INMATES.

Of the present 1,355 indefinite inmates, there have been here:

Less than one year	502 or 37.0%
One year and less than two	412 or 30.4%
Two years and less than three	223 or 16.5%
Three years and less than four	146 or 10.8%
Four years and less than five	65 or 4.8%
Five years and more	7 or 0.5%

Average period of detention of present indefinite inmates: 20 months.

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* The minimum of time required to reach the Upper First or probationary grade, preparatory to release, is six months.

The School of Letters.

PROF. A. D. CALL, DIRECTOR.

THE SPECIAL LECTURE COURSES.

PROF. W. H. CHAPMAN'S REPORT. (LECTURER).

THE instruction given in the lecture department of the School of Letters is a part of the general scheme of reformation for which the Institution is maintained.

The specific aim co-ordinated to this general aim may be considered in the *men* taught, and the *work* undertaken.

The Men.

Ranging in age from sixteen to thirty, with an average age about that of men in college, there are observable the same differences in capacity and training as appear among college men. They are, on the whole, intellectually more mature than men of the same age found in the schools. Lacking in the school training of the latter class, the men here have received a peculiar and, in many ways, valuable training in the school of the world, which has sharpened them and given a certain practical turn to their thinking.

In egotism they equal, if they do not exceed, college upper-class men.

They possess a certain intellectual alertness that is quick to discern truth or error.

With this alertness is a certain skeptical spirit which habitually questions the correctness of statements made.

The membership of the classes in the lecture department is made up of those who have passed through the intermediate grades of the Reformatory School of Letters, and those whose training, in public or private schools before their incarceration, has fitted them for doing the advanced work of this department. This latter class includes graduates from academies and high schools, and occasionally under-classmen in colleges. What at first seems a very marked and undesirable disparity in age, and preliminary training, disappears in the practical work of the classes, where the peculiar maturity of intellect of the men deficient in early school training, enables them to do quite as satisfactory work as those whose preliminary training might be counted more fortunate. These statements apply only to a portion of the population, which, of course, includes many men of low mental quality, men who can never reach the lecture department of the School of Letters.

The Work.

The aim of all the lecture work is *practical*. The narrow limits of institutional life, which allow, on an average, less than two years for the training of a man for free life in society, makes it imperative that certain facts, of immediate and constant use to the men, shall be presented. That which shall be useful and helpful is the thing which it is desirable to teach.

Two main purposes are kept constantly in view: *intellectual*, and *moral quickening*. It is believed that the best results in character development are to be obtained by the symmetrical training of these powers together rather than of each in isolation. The men are trained to *think*, to *feel*, and to *act*.

The Lectures.

Four lectures are delivered each week, one each in Practical Ethics, Nature Studies, History, English and American Literature. The lectures are attended in the Chapel, which is splendidly adapted to the purpose, and is fitted up with stereopticon, blackboards, maps, charts, etc.

Each member of the class, on entering the Lecture Hall, receives a printed Outline (usually four pages) of the lecture to be delivered.

The members of the class have the privilege of addressing notes to the lecturer, asking for additional information on any of the subjects treated.

Ethics Class.

The class in Practical Ethics is made up of the brightest men in the Institution, including the inmate teachers of the School of Letters. The average number is about 300. Any member forfeits his class privileges when reduced to the Second Grade. As membership in the class is counted a distinction, men in the lower classes are ambitious for promotion, and men who have been reduced are anxious to be restored. That this should be so is easily understood when it is known that every man is on an equal footing with every other member of the class, and with the Instructor. There is the greatest possible freedom of debate and discussion, in which any man, who wishes, may take part. Questions are asked of any member of the class, or of the Instructor. The class is a check upon any abuse of these privileges, for where there are so many keen, alert minds ready to challenge any statement of fact, or of theory, it is dangerous for a man to make rash statements, as some member of the class is sure to call him to account. Though the sessions of the class are an hour and a half in length, it is very seldom that the bugle for dismissal does not sound in the midst of a very spirited and interesting discussion, which the class reluctantly leaves. The work of the class is usually introduced by a brief lecture by the Instructor. The purpose of this is to clear the way of difficulties, and to indicate the methods of approach by which the truth may be reached. The Instructor does not *give* the class *the truth*. The class and the Instructor are discoverers. It is believed that a truth which a man discovers for himself is of greater importance to him, than that discovered for him, without any effort of his own. This is especially true in morals, and it may be doubted whether moral truth, gained at second, or third hand, has much practical value.

The work of the class during the past year has covered the general field of morals. In addition many social questions have been studied with great interest and, it is believed, with profit. During the progress of the Housesmiths' strike in New York City, the class was divided into two sections: one impersonating the

employers, the other the employees. Citizens were invited in to sit as a Committee of Arbitration and heard the statement of facts, and arguments made by both parties to the dispute. Other questions discussed have been: "The Ethics of the Venezuelan Dispute." "The Ethics of the Raines Liquor-Tax Law," "What Attitude Should the United States Maintain Toward Cuba?" "The Relation of the State to the Liquor Traffic," "The Ethics of Gambling," "The Ethics of the Money Question."

The class has been honored during the year by the presence of distinguished teachers and thinkers, who have added greatly to the interest and value of the sessions which they attended. Among these visitors were Mr. F. H. Wines, of Illinois; the Hon. Frank B. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass.; the Hon. Mr. McMullen, of Indiana; the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Professor Janes (President of the Brooklyn Ethical Society); Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, and Professor Faulkner, of the University of Pennsylvania.

Nature Studies Class.

The class in Nature Studies numbers on an average about 400 men. These men are of lower attainments than the members of the Ethics Class, and in many instances, though not always, of lower intellectual and moral quality. Some will be promoted to the Ethics Class during their stay in the Institution.

The aim of the work is to awaken in the men an interest in Nature and to stimulate the imaginative faculty, which, in many, is very inactive, and in some instances seems almost, or quite, wanting. It is believed that the awakening of the imaginative faculty and the development of an interest in natural objects, may lead up to an appreciation of the creative thought, which has fashioned all these marvels, and so make possible the growth of the man's moral and spiritual nature, and a better conception of moral and religious duties.

As to form, the aim is to make these Nature lectures simple and entertaining. The story of Nature has to be put in a language which the men can easily understand, and in a popular way that will interest them. By the use of objects, charts, blackboard drawings and stereopticon slides the attention of the men is attracted through the eye, as well as the ear.

The field traversed with the class has been an extensive one, beginning with studies about the stars, then passing to studies about the earth, including the sea, the land, rivers, lakes, etc. Several months have been spent with studies in Natural History, which has been, perhaps, the most interesting field traversed.

While the Instructor does the most of the work, members of the class are encouraged to describe objects seen, or places visited. Occasionally members of the class display close powers of observation. The interest of the class is evidenced by the large number of rocks, plants and insects collected by the men on the farm, and brought to the class for identification. By questions on natural objects, or pictures of objects, the class is led to observe closely, and to mark resemblances and contrasts.

History Class.

The class in History numbers about 200 men. One half of the year was spent in the study of "American Politics," the rest of the year in the study of general history. The purpose of the study is to put the men in possession of the facts necessary to an intelligent appreciation of the privileges and duties of American citizenship. Popular measures are occasionally discussed by members of the class, and during the Presidential campaign, one-third of each lecture period was used for the study of current political events.

Literature Class.

Number of men, 425. It is the conviction of the Instructor that work in English and American Literature is particularly calculated to produce a refinement of thought and feeling in the class of men whose birth and training has left them deficient, especially in sensitiveness.

While a general survey of English and American literature is made with reference to its historical development, it seems best that with the men in the Reformatory, this should not be the sole end, nor the highest end. While every work of literary art is the product of certain influences, it is better that our men should appreciate a masterpiece in itself, and feel its power, than that they should know all about the forces that united to produce it, and yet not get the spirit of the work itself. The aim is to get the men *immersed* in the poem, or play, so that they shall be moved by its passion and touched by its power. That this is in some measure

possible is evidenced by the almost breathless interest manifested during the reading of literary masterpieces. I have been surprised at their appreciation of the beautiful in literary art.

The Result of the Work.

What are the results of your work? is a question frequently heard. In an institution like this, where there are a great number of helpful, reformative influences all the time in operation, it is not easy, indeed it is not possible, to say to just what influences a certain result is due. In his contact with the men the Instructor observes with pleasure the development that is in progress. Intellectual development is very marked. How much of this comes from the School of Letters, and how much comes from other Institutional sources, cannot be known; it seems fair, however, to attribute some of it, at least, to the former source.

The work of the classes, as measured by the monthly examinations, is very satisfactory. The standard required for passing, is 75%. The work of the four classes for the month of October, as shown by examination results, is as follows:

Class.	*Number examined.*	*Passed.*	*Failed.*
History	201	188	13
Literature	412	388	24
Nature Studies	392	350	42
Ethics (September)	278	246	22

Of the papers marked "Passed," the percentages of the greater number were 85, or more, and quite a number deserved and were marked 100.

The mechanical execution of the examination papers, in many instances, is of an unusually high order. The penmanship and spelling compare more than favorably with what one sees in similar work done in academies and colleges.

School Director's Report.

NOWHERE in the world of educational labor are there greater difficulties to be overcome, should there be such pedagogical skill employed, and, it should be added, are there broader fields for peculiar reward than is realized in an honest effort to evolve from a criminous being a better semblance of a moral and intellectual man.

The School of Letters does not aim to take young fellows from the lowest walks of life, some of whom cannot read or write at all, many of whom know little of multiplication or division, most of whom know positively nothing of the simplest processes in factoring and decimals, and, in one year, to return them to the world educated and intellectually developed men. Rather, with proper consideration for the conditions peculiar to the environment here, the aim is to grade and systematize the school work in such a way that our inmates, of whatever mental or moral condition, can be taught, really, substantially, thoroughly taught, not in subjects covering a wide range of thought and investigation—as will be seen by studying the outline given below—but in an intense and vivid application of mind to practical business mathematics and to proper expression in language. It is aimed to make up in concentration what is necessarily sacrificed in the breadth of the instruction given.

A complete and accurate summary of the nature of the work done by the School Department during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896, is given in the following outline :

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Prof. A. D. CALL, *Director.*
Prof. WM. H. CHAPMAN, *Lecturer.*

Number of inmate instructors, 21.
Number of visiting instructors (inmates), 12.

HOURS OF INSTRUCTION - - 379

1. ARITHMETIC :	(*a*) Recitations, 60 hours.	(*b*) Examinations, 15 hours.
2. LANGUAGE :	(*a*) " 60 "	(*b*) " 18 "

3. LECTURE :					
(*a*) Ethics	Lectures, 60 hours.		Examinations, 18 hours	
(*b*) Nature Studies	"	40 "	"	12 "
(*c*) Literature	"	60 "	"	18 "
(*d*) History	"	60 "	"	18 "
(*e*) Third Division Class,	"	39 "		

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

Arithmetic and History ..... 1,343 Language and Literature 1,349

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY PUPILS.

First Term—

Number promoted	744
No apparent progress	285
Number reduced	11
Number in "A" Class	215
Excused	90
Total	1,375

Second Term—

Number promoted	819
No apparent progress	269
Number reduced	9
Number in "A" Class	187
Excused	110
Total	1,394

Third Term—

Number promoted	629
No apparent progress	325
Number reduced	36
Number in "A" Class	199
Excused	183
Total	1,362

Number of pupils paroled	329
Number of pupils otherwise discharged	102
Total	431

A summary of the work covered by the men leaving the Institution during the fiscal year is interesting.

Out of the four hundred and thirty-one men leaving the Institution, seventeen were foreigners, entering unable to speak the

English language, fourteen of whom became able to "pass" in their work satisfactorily in the English classes, five of whom reached the Intermediate grade, three the Academic grade and one became a teacher. Eighty-eight could read and write no language at all upon entrance, all of whom could read and write before leaving, with the exception of two, who became insane. Twenty of these men reached the Intermediate grade and ten the Academic grade. Two hundred and fifty-five entered the Primary grade, two hundred and four of whom were advanced to the Intermediate and Academic grades, whereas there were only fifty-nine who entered the Intermediate standing; there were one hundred and fifty-seven who graduated from it; and, while only twelve came to us of the Academic Class, there were one hundred and forty-seven men who were of this class upon departure, seventeen of whom were teachers in the School of Letters.

NATURE OF STUDIES.

Lecture division. *Number of pupils.*
"A" Class. 195

Subject taught—First term—Ancient History.
Second term—Mediæval History.
Third term—Modern (European) History.
Fourth term—United States History (American Politics).

Lecture division. *Number of pupils.*
"A" and "B" Classes. 405

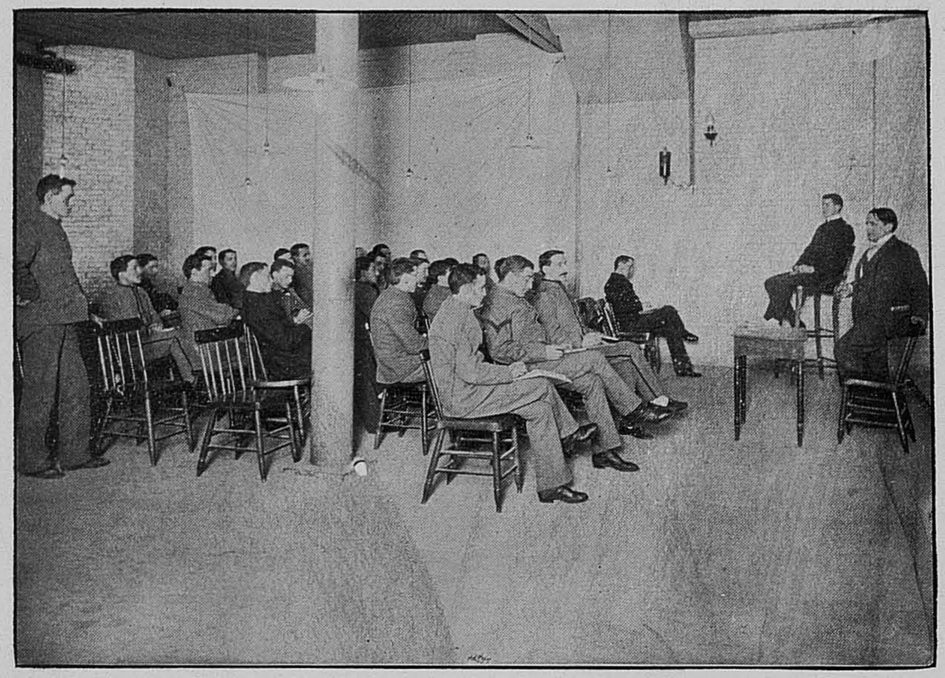
Subject taught—Literature:
Study of popular authors, English and American.
Prose and poetry.

Lecture division. *Number of pupils.*
"A" and "B" Classes. 405

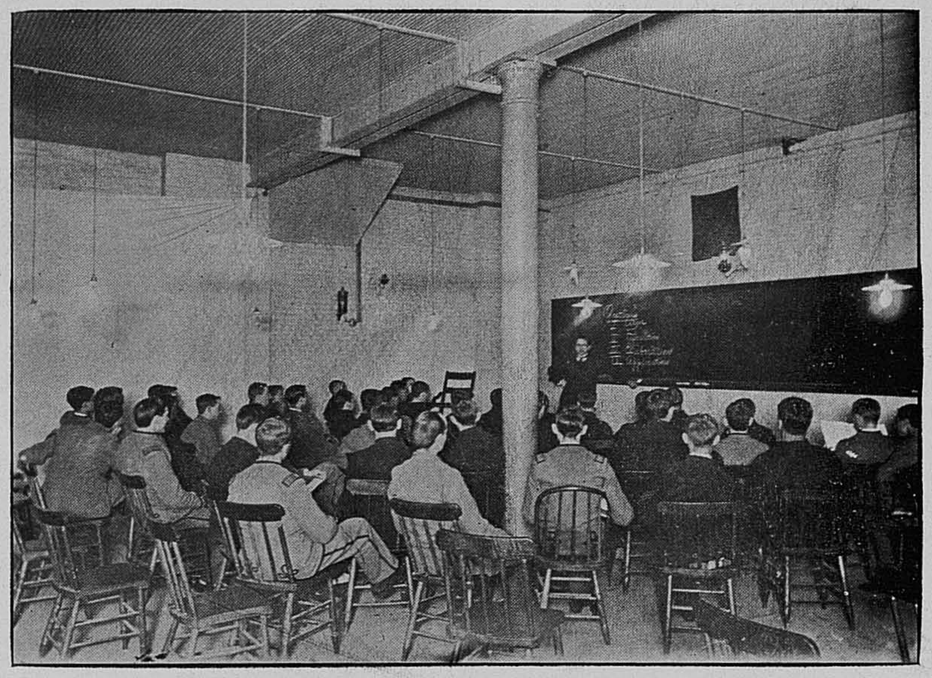
Subject taught—Ethics (Sunday sessions):
Lectures covering general field of Ethics, followed by discussions upon practical problems of the day, particular attention being given to latter-day social problems.

Lecture division. *Number of pupils.*
Intermediate I. and II. / Primary I. and II. 397

Subject taught—Nature Studies (Sunday sessions):
Beetles, bugs, flowers, and the like.
Familiar lectures on the Stars, the Earth, including land and sea, Physiology and the laws of health,



NORMAL CLASS—FRONT VIEW.



NORMAL CLASS—REAR VIEW.

Lecture division.

Evening Kindergarten, and Foreign Classes. Primary III., IV., V., VI. } Third Division Class (Sunday sessions).

Stereopticon lectures and the like.

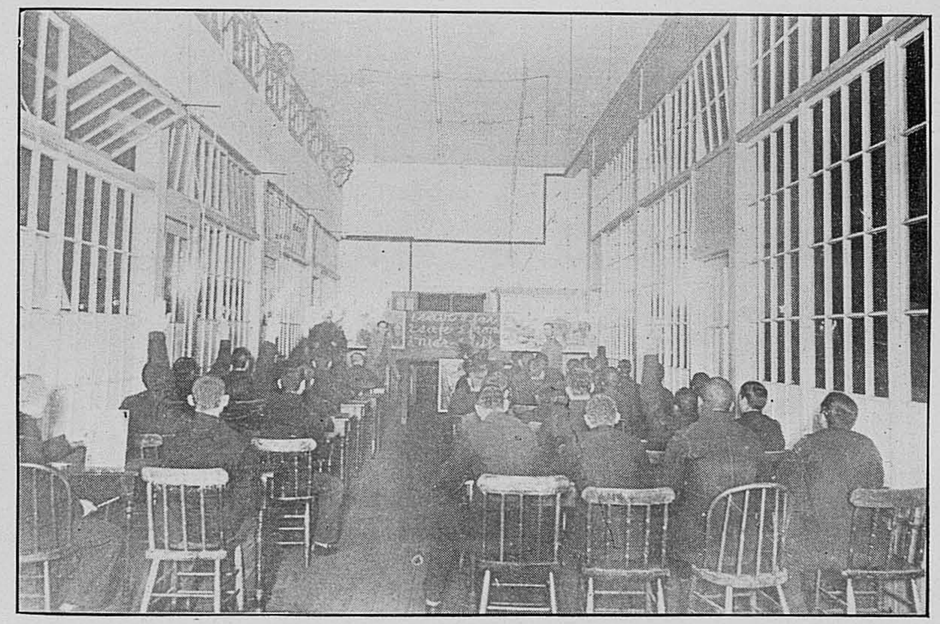
Normal Class - - Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Instruction before inmate teachers in the science and practice of teaching.

LANGUAGE DIVISION.

Intermediate I. 90 pupils. Term, four months.

All marks of punctuation, composition, prefix, suffix, etc.; business forms; practical completed language work; long memory gems each lesson.



EVENING KINDERGARTEN.

Intermediate II. 94 pupils. Term, four months.

Compound sentences, complex sentences, difficult spelling, composition and imagination exercises each lesson.

Primary I. [Two sections]. 111 pupils. Term, four months.

Plurals, possessives, sex words; business letters, spelling and composition; imagination exercises and memory gem each lesson.

Primary II. [Two sections]. 102 pupils. Term, four months.

Modifiers, quality words, plurals regularly and irregularly formed; use of apostrophe; memory gem and composition each lesson; imagination exercises.

Primary III. [Three sections]. 80 pupils. Term, four months.

Quotation marks, quality words, comparison, punctuation, letters of friendship and business; memory gem and spelling lesson; imagination lessons.

Primary IV. [Three sections]. 77 pupils. Term, four months.

Name words—common and proper; uses of capital letters, abbreviations, use of comma; easy letter-writing, oral exercises, spelling, etc.

Primary V. [Two sections]. 110 pupils. Term, four months.

Difficult word-building; new words and their uses each lesson; changing declarative sentences to interrogative sentences, etc.; devices used in each lesson; transposition.

Primary VI. [Two sections]. 55 pupils. Term, four months.

Simple word-building; language taught by use of chart; pictures and other devices—new each lesson; simple word-building—to simple sentences.

Evening Kindergarten. 33 pupils. Special work.

FOREIGN CLASSES.

	Pupils.		*Pupils.*
French	3	German	7
Russian	7	Hungarian	3
		Italian	8

Instruction in the English language. Taught by translation; object lessons and the like.

ARITHMETIC DIVISION.

Set I. 70 pupils. Term, four months.

Percentage, profit and loss, partial payments; review; trade discounts.

Set II. 68 pupils. Term, four months.

Linear measurements; square measure, concrete application; cubic measure, practical application; miscellaneous problems in measurements.

Set III. 80 pupils. Term, four months.

Fractions, continued; difficult multiplication of fractions; division of fractions; complex forms; general review; price, quantity and bills.

Set IV. 86 pupils. Term, four months.

Fractions—fundamental work; addition—application; subtraction—application; general review; simple multiplication.

Set V. [Two sections]. 102 pupils. Term, four months.

Review of decimals, factors, cancellation, least common multiple, greatest common divisor and application; practical concrete work.

Set VI. [Two sections]. 159 pupils. Term, four months.

Decimals—fundamental rules; subtraction, addition of decimals; multiplication, simple division; general application.

Set VII. [Two sections . 131 pupils Term, four months.

Denominate numbers,—tables; difficult multiplication,—tables; difficult division,—tables; general application in practical work, involving the tables learned.

Set VIII. [Three sections]. 111 pupils. Term, four months.

Notation and numeration to 1,000,000; the four rules, continued; numbers to 10,000—addition, subtraction, multiplication and division; practical application in concrete work; review.

Set IX. [Three sections]. 104 pupils. Term, four months.

Numbers to 10,000—addition and subtraction; multiplication tables and reversals; simple concrete work; United States money introduced.

Set X. [Two sections]. 70 pupils. Term, four months.

First Month—Mental arithmetic, for one halt hour; slate work in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of numbers up to and including 30,—all possible combinations; attention lessons.

Second Month—Attention lessons; mental arithmetic; all possible combinations up to and including 50; slate work; drill on preceding combinations.

Third Month—Attention lessons; mental arithmetic, continued; all possible combinations up to and including 100.

Fourth Month—Review, drill and clinch the work of the preceding three months.

Evening Kindergarten. 33 pupils. Term, four months.

First Month—Mental arithmetic, half hour of slate work; addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of numbers resulting to and including 10; object lessons and pictures; exercise on the "clock dial" and revolving blackboard; attention lessons.

Second Month—Work of the first month continued up to and including 19; attention lessons (R. B. B.); mental arithmetic; slate work; object and picture lessons.

Third Month—Attention lessons and mental arithmetic, continued; all possible combinations up to and including 30; slate work; object and picture lessons.

Fourth Month—Review, drill and clinch the work of the three preceding months.

This report would not be complete without reference to the work which has been started in connection with the Manual Training Class, having for its aim the development of mental quickening and self-control.

Since the beginning of the Intellectual branch of the Manual Training Class, mental power among some of the members has been manifestly improved, slowly but steadily.

The following summary of records, compiled from careful comparisons of markings in the evening classes, speaks well for the men who have partaken of this method of instruction.

Thirty-three per cent. have shown more or less improvement in their evening classes. Thirty-one per cent. have passed their arithmetic examinations in the evening classes the last month (October) with high percentages, something which they had heretofore been unable to do.

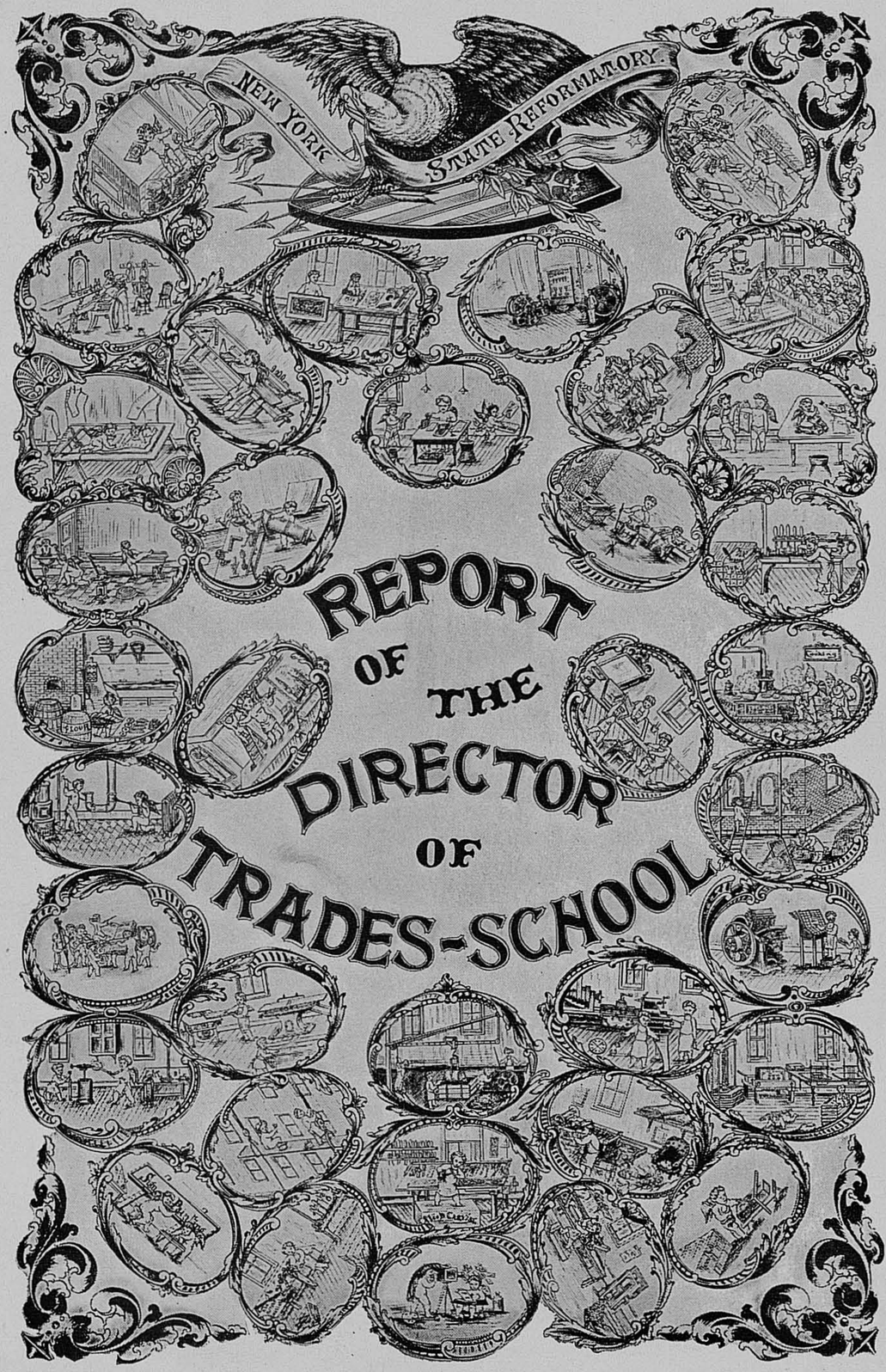
Thirty-six per cent. have shown no improvement, the necessity for disciplinary treatment causing their occasional absence and militating against progress.

The work, though in its infancy and largely experimental, promises much reward toward the development of the men whom it aims to assist. This so-called Intellectual part of the work, so auspiciously begun under the Manual Training Department, is founded on the general principle that wholesome ideas, properly associated, lead to habits of right thinking, which in turn makes more easily possible a higher condition for living. The work, necessarily slow, aims to be thorough and interesting.

In conclusion: It is hoped that in the year to come a more thorough and practical work will be accomplished in the School of Letters than in years past. A building devoted wholly to school work, with the new apparati so essential to real progress, together with the possibility for more hours of instruction under the new law relating to Convict Labor, certainly makes the prospects in this department brighter than ever before.

Respectfully submitted,

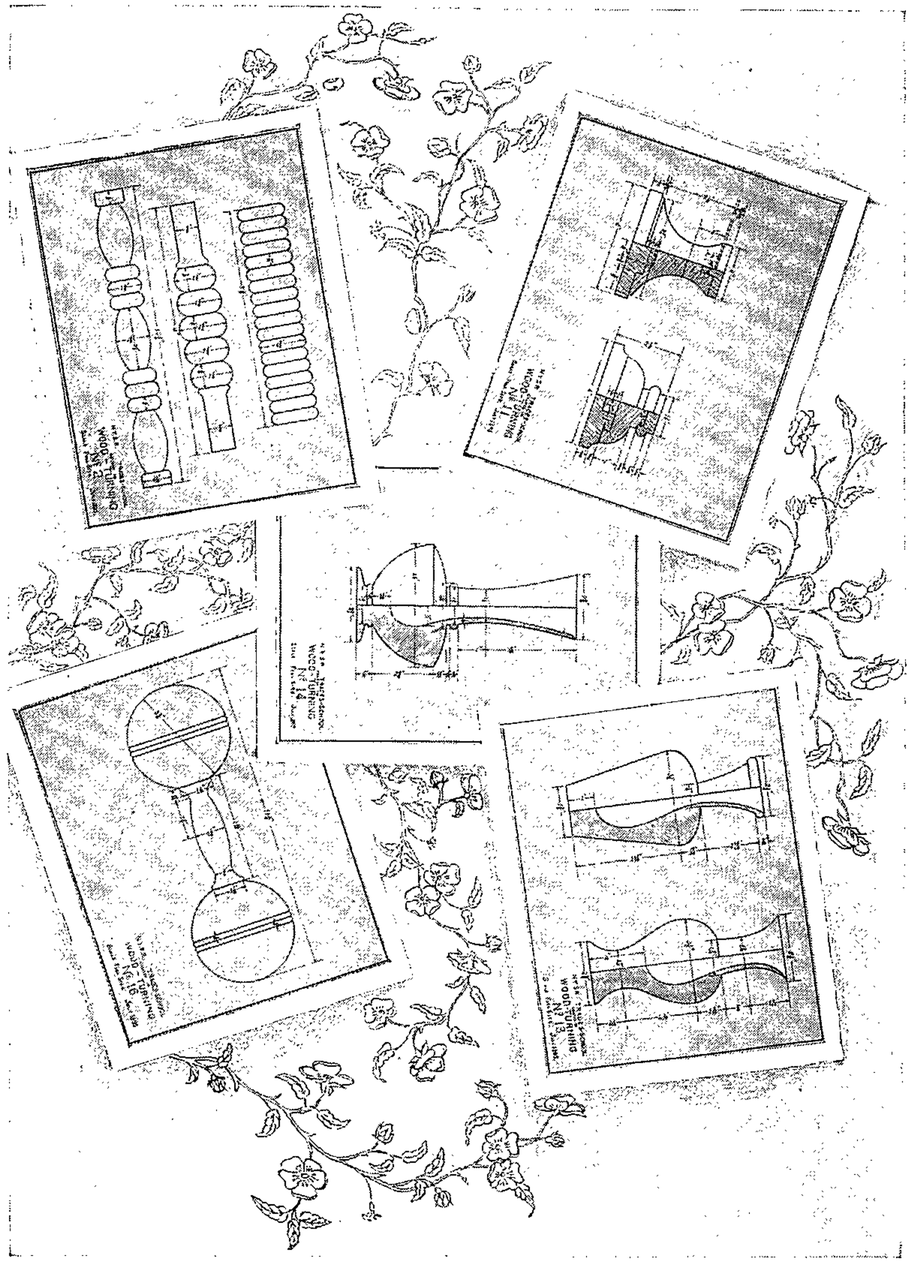
A. D. CALL.



THE founders of this Reformatory accepted it as an axiomatic truth that mere intellectual culture, even though supplemented by moral instruction, is insufficient to protect society against the vicious and to hinder the increase of the criminal classes. Since 93 per cent. of the crimes committed in America are against property, the conclusion was justifiable that the possession of the means of supplying the reasonable wants of life would constitute the safest assurance against the return of law-breakers, especially youthful and venial offenders, to criminal habits. The injunction was therefore imposed upon the Reformatory inmate, as one of the chief conditions of his eligibility for release, that he be able to earn his own livelihood. From the establishment of the Institution, at which time industrial education in our own country had received scarcely any attention, especial pains were constantly exercised by the management to inaugurate branches of manufacturing, the pursuits of which would furnish useful mechanical employment. But the training afforded by the industries for production was found inadequate, and trade classes were consequently organized. Manufacturing from time to time was checked and partially eliminated by legislation; trade instruction thrived from its inception in virtue of the native fertility of the soil in which it was planted. The trades-school system now in vogue here is the outgrowth of 13 years of careful application, adaptation and development of the industrial arts to the diversified needs of this sequestered community. Its existence has passed beyond the experimental stage, having already borne fruit, and the training has come to form an integral part in the process of reclaiming to citizenship the moral and usually mental sluggishness gathered into prison cells largely from the slums of cities. The Technological Department assumes the

responsibility of providing with a trade every prisoner received into the Institution not so equipped upon his admission. In the extensive range of handicrafts offered it presents admirable facilities for accomplishing this purpose. The school occupies buildings constructed for its specific use, and its instruction—with the single exception of the moulding class—is wholly differentiated from that incident to the work for profit in the manufactories. The class rooms are spacious; the equipments, as lathes and work-benches, are identical in size with those employed in operative industries; the exercises are not performed in miniature as in many schools, but are carried out in full proportions, such as would supply actual competition in business life; the pupils are men in years and not boys. The average trade course as outlined extends with no vacations through twenty months, which is also the average term of confinement within this asylum for criminals.

Has the inmate the privilege of selecting his trade? No question is oftener asked by the visitor and inquirer about trade instruction than this. In so far as his choice may harmonize with the course to be pursued as revealed by the diagnosis of his case, he has, but no further. The visitor thinks the naming of his trade by the prisoner a gracious and humane privilege; the comptrollers of the Reformatory have found it to be an unreliable and dangerous criterion. All sorts of trifling and whimsical influences prompt a newcomer to his selection. An ignorant comrade may have told him, while he was awaiting in jail his transference from the county in which he was convicted, that plumbing was the only trade taught here worth having, while another acquaintance, who possibly was once an inmate himself, may have advised him to take bricklaying for the supposed reason that at that he would be able to earn his parole more quickly. Within a day or two after his arrival, the recruit is given an audience with the General Superintendent. At this conference the prisoner undergoes an exhaustive and catechetical interrogation which as a rule discloses his species of criminality, and plans are there formulated for the treatment to be applied. The nature of the employment of his ancestors and relatives, as well as the tendencies of the subject himself, are influential in fixing upon a trade for the novice. The majority does not express a choice. In certain other individual cases, where the granting of employment is vouched for by a



DRAWINGS OF WOOD-TURNING CLASS EXERCISES.

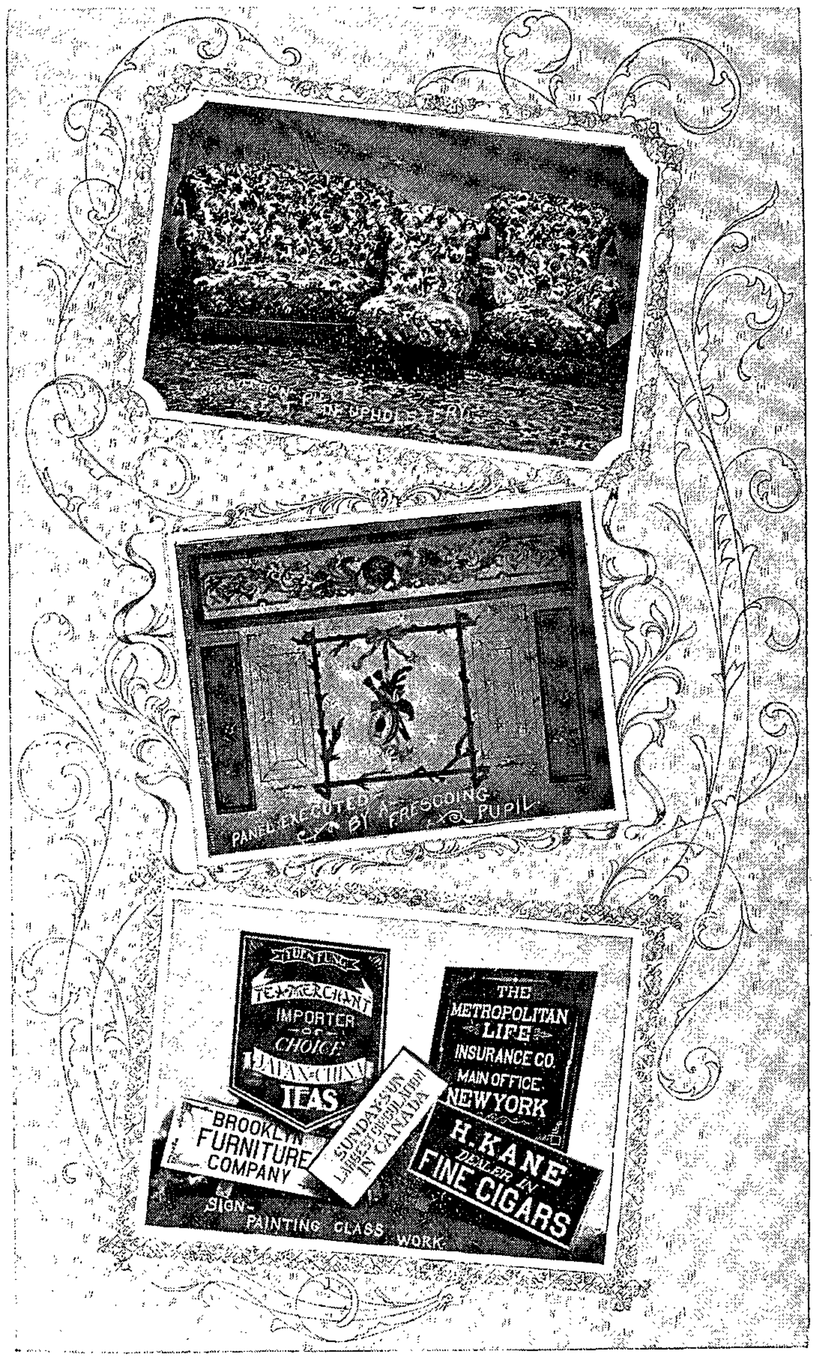
manufacturer or business man friendly to the family, the particular vocation to be thus prepared for may determine the trade to which the subject is assigned. Once placed at a trade, he is held rigidly to its pursuit. Changes are rarely made and never until the learner has shown unmistakably by indefatigable application his inability to make progress.

In this compulsory educational establishment there are certain peculiar conditions touching the relation of the prisoner to his trade learning which serve as potent incentives to action. The neophyte, arriving at a class room and beholding about him one- or two-hundred fellow beings thoroughly aroused and deeply intent on plying the details of their tasks, at once catches the prevailing spirit of animation and unconsciously follows example. It is a rare exception that the inmate does not take kindly to the work. Selfishness acts as a powerful stimulus. Even the crudest and most ignorant subject is impressed by the monetary value of the knowledge of a trade. The population of the Institution, numbering about 1,500 with officials, forms such a large consuming agent that it needs call forth a quantity of raw material which in its preparation for the maintenance of one department by another, necessitates the practical application of the mechanic arts. In each trade division, work thus a certain number of men employed on what is locally termed State-mechanical construction and repairs. They are chosen from among the most advanced pupils, and as the character of the work offers greater variety and liberty of movement, it constitutes an extra incentive to progress in the regular school routine. But incomparably the most effective cause tending to concentrate the interest and energies of the prisoner upon his trade work takes a hold deeper down near the vitals of the reformative principle and lies in the fact that the subject is a prisoner, and that his release from restraint depends in part upon such advancement. The showing made at his trade forms a component item in the monthly recapitulation of the inmate's record by which his progress in the Reformatory is judged, thereby directly lessening or prolonging the period of his detention here. To reach the upper grade and gain his parole is an ambition ever present in his mind inspiring him to action.

Beyond the scope encompassed by the casual observer lie hidden in this industrial institute various processes conducive to the

prisoner's progression, which are revealed only by a closer scrutiny of the training here established. One of these worthy of notice is the nicety with which the inmate's labor assignment or the daily work he is given to perform, is correlated to his trade teaching. It is the practice to place him as far as possible at labor having a connection with or supplementing his trade instruction, this rule being enforced by the administration with an unswerving invariableness. No foreman nor officer about the Institution has authority to change the work or duties of a prisoner, however humble such duties may be, without the sanction of the General Superintendent. And this is never granted by the General Superintendent until the prison registers, which show minutely every act—school, trade, labor and conduct mark—have been carefully examined, and the possible consequences of the change upon the training and treatment of the subject considered. The welfare of the inmate is held uppermost in mind and is not made secondary to the sordid regard of how his services can be made to bring the greatest pecuniary return to the State. In conformity with this scheme, evening cabinet-making pupils work days in the cabinet industry; similarly members of the brass-smithing class make and repair metal patterns for the use of one-hundred moulders; machinists and blacksmiths perform in the hardware shop the numerous hand and machine operations of fitting up castings as they come from the foundry and assembling them into the completed product ready for the market; clothing-cutting pupils are kept occupied in the clothing industry. These industries are branches of the manufacturing department of the Reformatory, and are distinct from the State-mechanical divisions of labor for the maintenance of the place to which reference has been made previously. There are not enough different industries within the prison to thus afford a practical application for all the trades taught in the Technological Department, but as far as they go their co-operation with the trades-school aids materially in the training and development of practical mechanics.

Not the least of the means employed for leading the pupil along the pathway of his prescribed trade is the supplying for his perusal of technical literature. Trade journals form a considerable portion of the mail matter received at the prison, and in various instances, to meet the wants of large classes, several copies



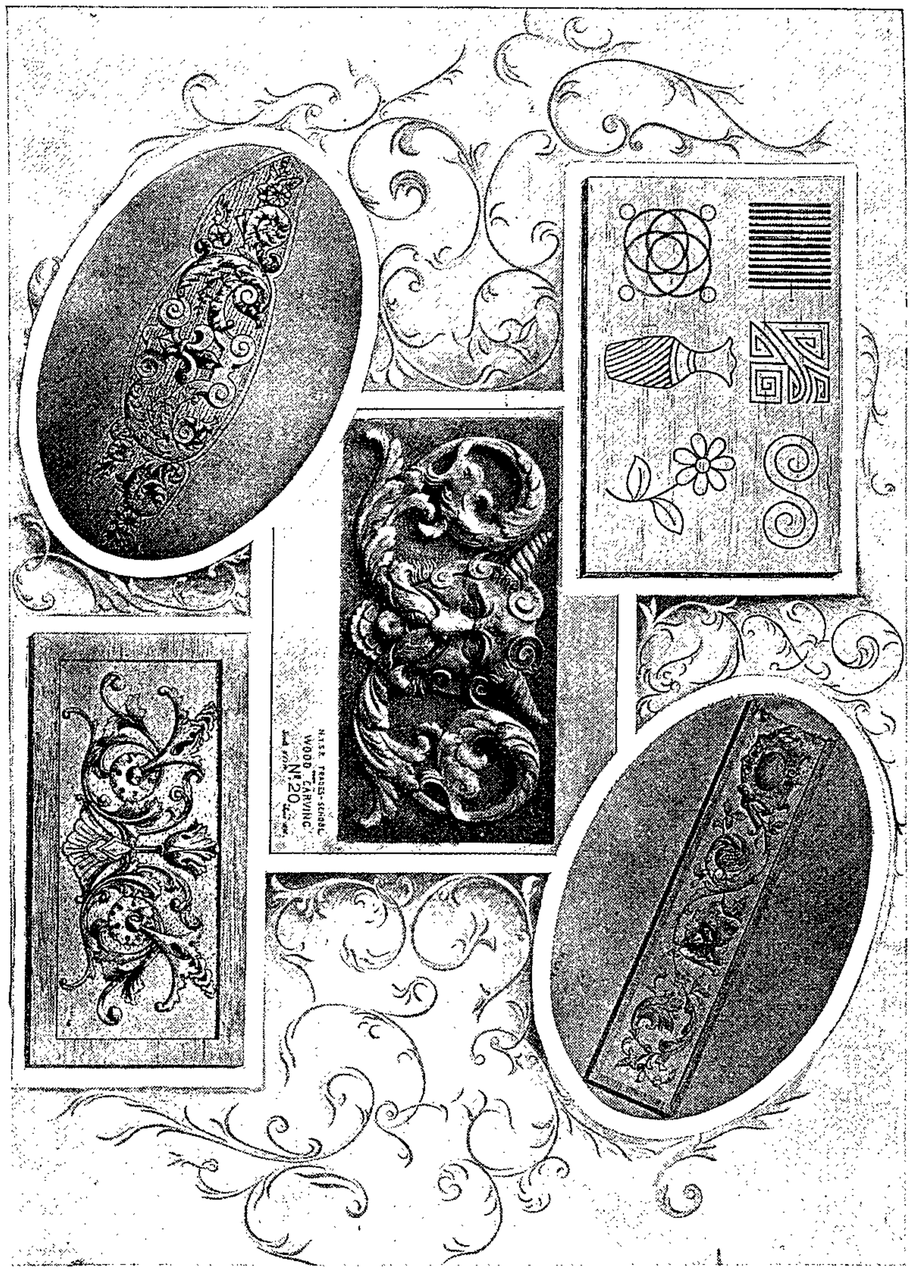
TRADES-SCHOOL PRACTICE WORK

of a periodical are taken. Their distribution is in the care of the librarian. The bindery first places a manilla board covering upon them, after which they are ready for delivery. This latter is effected systematically, so that a tradesman receives a journal devoted to his individual craft. The library contains a small collection of scientific and technical treatises and trade manuals which are furnished to the inmates upon application.

The inmate as a rule passes through the graded exercises of his trade course, acquiring moderately fair skill as he progresses. But I would not be understood as conveying the idea that all the students advance regularly along the prescribed routine and become with no difficulty nor interruption finished mechanics. Side by side with the advantageous conditions for trade instruction alluded to, there exist also formidable hindrances which impede healthful progress. These are due to peculiarities in the materials supplied. In the majority of inmates received there is an entire absence of any kind of wholesome training, not only of mechanical skill but of anything which has called for application, fixedness of purpose, or concentration of thought. Observation and discriminating powers are lamentably deficient in them. They exhibit an astonishing ignorance of common things; the terms straight, square, vertical and perpendicular convey no well-defined meaning to their minds. Many such upon their arrival here, if taken on a tour of observation through the different trade class rooms, would doubtless be unable to give the names of more than a dozen tools seen during the test. In this group, mental powers and natural mechanical capabilities may not be wanting; they may be present as in the child undeveloped, and only a greater time may be needed to remedy the defects. Some few cases arise wherein the inmate fritters away his time, hesitating to apply himself diligently to the acquisition of a trade on the ground that it will never be of use to him as he does not intend to follow it. Fanciful notions of easier means of support may possess his mind, or false hereditary pride concerning the respectability and dignity of labor exist among his feelings. The latter is an actually observed circumstance, and in the convict appears pitifully ludicrous. This class of obstacles is usually righted by a firm enforcement of the established discipline compelling trade learning.

The aggregate enrollment of pupils in the trades-school from October 1, 1895, to September 30, 1896, was 2,111. The excess of this over 1,810, which is given elsewhere in the Reformatory statistics as the number of men confined within this Institution for the same period, is accounted for by the fact that some inmates received instruction in two trades. The subjoined tabulation shows the distribution of the pupils among the various classes, and also other particulars:

	Total attendance.	*Average attendance.*	*Graduated from class.*	*Paroled to trade employment.*
Baking	31	9	--	--
Barbering	92	48	16	9
Bookbinding	49	24	11	3
Brass-smithing	58	25	2	1
Bricklaying	129	89	17	10
Cabinet-making	34	18	4	7
Carpentry	191	140	8	18
Clothing-cutting	42	29	2	9
Cooking	42	15	9	10
Dynamo-tending	8	5	4	2
Frescoing	96	59	15	7
Hardwood-finishing	30	20	6	4
Horseshoeing	54	16	3	3
House-painting	26	32	2	2
Iron-forging	48	29	1	5
Machine-woodworking	26	12	--	1
Machinists'	131	85	2	12
Moulding	212	144	71	2
Music	58	22	7	--
Pattern-making	5	4	1	--
Photography and Etching	22	10	1	2
Plastering	87	52	5	6
Plumbing	109	71	16	13
Printing	104	61	15	12
Shoemaking	39	25	--	3
Sign-painting	29	21	--	3
Steam-fitting	40	24	5	1
Stenography and Typewriting	58	33	17	8
Stone-cutting	60	32	12	3
Tailoring	17	12	--	5
Telegraphy	7	3	1	--
Tinsmithing	62	35	6	8
Upholstering	54	31	6	3
Wood-carving	34	17	8	1
Wood-turning	27	17	4	2
Not classified	--	--	--	2
Totals	2,111	---	277	177



WOOD-CARVING CLASS DESIGNS AND MODELS.

Of the 329 men paroled during the past year 177, or 54 per cent., went directly to employment at trades acquired at the Reformatory. These figures show correctly the ratio of the number of paroled men, securing upon their departure positions as craftsmen, to the whole number paroled. But a just estimation of this most practical test of trades teaching should include the further consideration that 64 men were discharged from the Reformatory at the expiration of their maximum terms, and that these men, having been detained here longer and thereby having received more trade instruction, were almost invariably better equipped in this respect than the average prisoner who earned a parole. Men absolutely released do not thereafter report their circumstances to the General Superintendent, so that no data are at hand concerning the vocations adopted by them, but it is fair to suppose that a large percentage, by reason of their superior training, found employment at their respective trades.

Conjunctive with their trade lessons, the learners toiling in those branches to which a knowledge of draughting is helpful, received instruction in mechanical drawing. As instances of craftsmen to whom this subject is not considered needful, barbers, bookbinders, printers and shoemakers may be specified. The drawing class assembled one evening a week and was attended by 938 men, of whom 230 completed the course of study. Scientific workmanship is not sought in this department, the time allotment being inadequate. The aim is to impart to the students simply such useful principles as will enable them to read and interpret shop drawings. A synopsis of the work shows: geometrical definitions and problems, copying easy sketches with special attention to learning scale drawing, orthographic projections of geometric models, detail drawing from models of machine parts, and the studying and explaining of finished drawings. Tradesmen in artistic lines, as wood-carvers and frescoers, omit the machine drawing and substitute therefor free-hand sketching. The length of the course is fourteen months. The students are divided into graded sections, each under the guidance of an inmate instructor, carefully chosen for the purpose. A normal drawing class for the coaching of inmate teachers holds sessions at stated times.

From October to May, inclusive, there met weekly a class in electricity numbering 26 pupils, which was instructed in the

theory of the science as far as such is essential to the education of a practical workman. The subjects taken up included electrostatics, voltaic cells, electromagnetism, simple electrical measurements, electro-plating, call bells and annunciators, telephones, dynamos, arc and incandescent lighting, motors, and electric railways. The information was imparted by lectures illustrated experimentally with suitable apparatus which the class possesses. Supplemental to the lecture room lessons a thorough inspection and study of our own lighting plant was made. Written examinations were held every month. Eight pupils had the further opportunity afforded by the actual work of caring for the dynamos and motors about the Institution. Two men were paroled to positions in electrical stations for which their training here fitted them.

Every one of the earlier years of the past decade witnessed the addition of some new trade to the list of those already taught in the Reformatory, but the limit in the variety of manual arts that could be introduced into our school, as rendered possible by the available means to conduct classes in them and by the situations for their followers obtainable in the localities to which paroled men are sent, was attained a few years since. During every subsequent year, however, a few classes were, one by one, disunited from the industries carried on here for profit or for the institutional maintenance, and were fitted out and reorganized as distinct undertakings, the increased benefit redounding to the pupils from such separations always warranting the change. Two examples of the foregoing occurred within the period covered by this report. A baking class, for instruction purely, began its sessions on January 30, 1896. Equipments for its use were provided for 12 men in apartments discontinuous with the bake-shop wherein the baking for home consumption is done. The novitiates under the guidance of a citizen preceptor, pursue, five afternoons a week, a series of graded lessons devised to afford practice in all parts of the trade. Graduates from the school of cooking are assigned to learn baking and *vice versa*. On September 7, 1896, a class in tailoring commenced operations. Prior to the formation of this class the tuition in tailoring was that which was apportioned to a pupil's lot who served as a workman in our domestic tailor shop, where production and not

CLASS IN PRACTICAL ELECTRICITY.

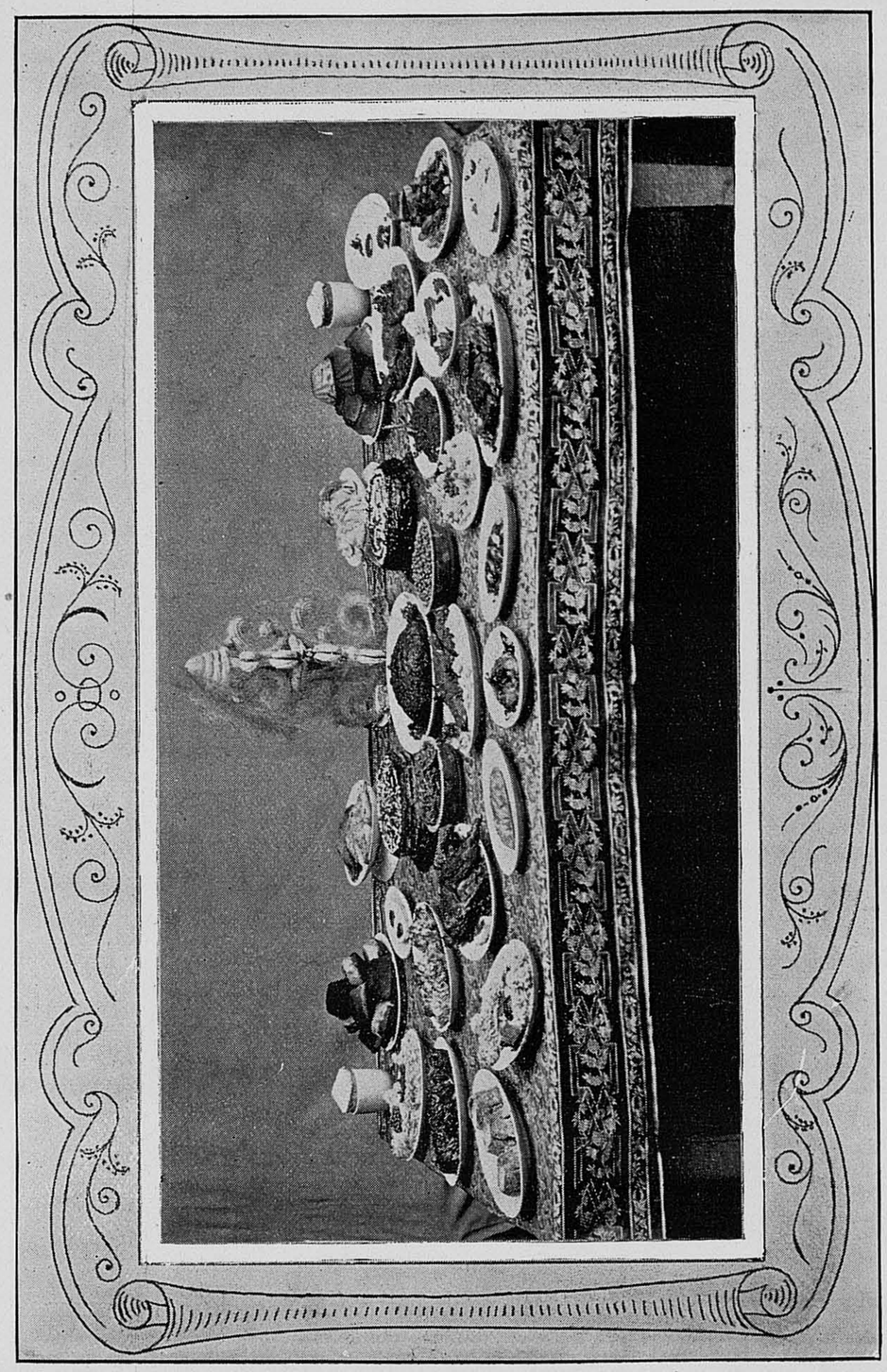
instruction held the ascendency. With this arrangement it not infrequently happened that a man was kept at some one process long after he had mastered the details of it, while he possibly remained ignorant of other operations that constitute equally as important divisions of his technism. Proficient pupils were advanced and entrusted with the more skilled parts of the work to the exclusion of duller ones, upon whom there was not time for bestowing the care and patience essential to their making progress. The tailor shop was called upon not only to manufacture garments falling strictly within the province of the tailoring trade, but to do all sorts of miscellaneous sewing and mending exacted by the entire prison population. The quantity of this latter kind of work was considerable, and the men selected for its execution were thus diverted from any profitable instruction. The class was organized to insure more speedily practical training in tailoring to those inmates appointed to take up that branch, and who would be dependent upon their knowledge of the craft in earning a livelihood when liberated. Accommodations were provided for 12 pupils. They meet forenoons five days in the week. It is intended to enlarge the membership to 28. The scheme is eventually to alternate this work with that of clothing-cutting, the pupils to take up the former days and the latter evenings.

The extensions and improvements to the Reformatory buildings made within the year have offered to the industrial art workers nurtured in the trades-school, unusually valuable opportunities. Under the supervision of a small number of citizen foremen, corps of inmate artisans,—chiefly masons, carpenters and painters,—have erected several structures located here and there about the grounds, besides remodelling the interior of one or two older buildings. Enumerating the principal additions begun and now in process of construction, there are: a bath-house, 35 by 194 feet, one story in height, and adjoining, on the west, the late Novelty Works; a two-storied edifice, 26 by 50 feet, superimposed upon the central section of No. 1 Shops and designed for the needs of the photographic and engraving department; an enlargement, 41 by 75 feet, to the Boiler House, for use as a coal depository, comprising a substory overlayed at the ground level by a floor of steel I-beams having the intervals arched with brickwork, and an enclosure above ground covered

by a steel trussed roof; and lastly, a wing extending northward from the Administration Building, a portion, 19 by 24 feet, of which annex will be utilized for office purposes, while the remainder, a pavilion, 30 by 45 feet, will serve as an ante-room for visitors. These improvements, begun in June, furnished up to September 30, employment to an average of six stone-cutters for 100 days, 17 bricklayers for 54 days, 19 carpenters for 66 days, and six painters for 53 days. None of them are completed and the work is continuing. Out of a legislative appropriation of $75,000.00 granted for carrying on these building operations, there is yet available for finishing constructions started and for making further changes, approximately $60,000.00, which fact holds out favorable prospects that in the succeeding year an abundance of trade practice will be supplied from this source.

There have been constructed by the technological classes for the use of the wood-turning sections 11 lathes similar to the one portrayed herewith. The design was wrought out by the force in the Trades-School Office; the patterns were made by the pattern-making class; the castings were moulded by the pupils learning moulding; while the machinists' class did the necessary machine-tooling and fitting to produce the finished lathes. Projects of this character, embodying essentially practical exercises, evoke the best skill developed among the pupils and are executed by the "State-mechanical" divisions of the trade classes. These lathes have a swing over bed of 13 inches, and a length of bed of five feet. The beds, legs and other stationary parts are made heavy to afford rigidity. A unique feature of the machine is the clamping device. By a movement of the lever through one-quarter of a revolution the carriage is simultaneously gripped to both the hand-rest and the V-ways upon the bed. This mechanism permits the placing of a cross-piece between the two side girders of the bed, and midway from the ends, which brace aids in maintaining the alignment of the centers. Eleven new lathes were completed and put into operation, with results so satisfactory that the building of 15 others was immediately commenced.

The main bulk of the efforts exerted for the advancement of the interests of the trade classes have been expended upon minute details of an importance not deserving a mention singly, but of a decided significance in the totality. Easy it is to comprehend



SOME DISHES OF THE COOKING CLASS COURSE.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY. TRADES-SCHOOL.

Cooking Class.

*Cons. No.*_____ *Name*_____ *Division*_____

*Assigned*_____ *Taken out*_____

In every lesson, insistence should be laid on the necessity for scrupulous cleanliness, both in person and in the care of foods.

1. Names and uses of the various cooking utensils; different parts of the range	15 hrs.
Care of range and kitchen wares; building fires	15 hrs.
Warming plates and ready dishes	6 hrs.
	36 hrs.
2. Preparation of tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoa; making toast	24 hrs.
3. Picking and peeling of simple vegetables	24 hrs.
4. Cutting vegetables for different kinds of garnishing	24 hrs.
5. Cooking vegetables: Mashed and stewed potatoes	12 hrs.
Boiled and roast potatoes	9 hrs.
Fried and sautè potatoes	9 hrs.
Onions, carrots and turnips	9 hrs.
Green peas, tomatoes, etc.	9 hrs.
	48 hrs.
6. Cooking eggs: Boiled soft, medium and hard	12 hrs.
Fried, scrambled and omelet	12 hrs.
Fancy	12 hrs.
	36 hrs.
7. Names of meats, and butchering in general	36 hrs.
8. Preparation and cooking of meats: Boiled	12 hrs.
Fried	12 hrs.
Broiled	12 hrs.
	36 hrs.
9. Preparation and cooking of meats: Roast	15 hrs.
Fricassee	15 hrs.
Sautè	15 hrs.
	45 hrs.
10. Preparing soups: Bouillon	9 hrs.
Consommè	12 hrs.
Broths	9 hrs.
Creams	9 hrs.
Purées	9 hrs.
	48 hrs.
11. Fish in various styles	18 hrs.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY.

Cookin

*Cons. No.*_____ *Name*___

*Assigned*_____ *Taken out*

In every lesson, insistence should be laid on the necessity

12. Making sauces: For fish	12 hrs.
For meat	12 hrs.
For vegetables	12 hrs.
	36 hrs.
13. Preparation and cooking of poultry and game	36 hrs.
14. Salads and relishes	24 hrs.
15. Preparation and cooking of fruits, fritters, etc.	18 hrs.
16. Puddings and sweet sauce	24 hrs.
17. Desserts—jellies, creams, etc.	36 hrs.
18. Division of meals into courses with technical names	9 hrs.
Explanation and classification of French additions in the names of dishes	15 hrs.
Distribution of time in the preparation of a full dinner; kitchen service of same	15 hrs.
	39 hrs.
19. Final examination to consist of the preparation and cooking of test pieces from course.	

LEAF FROM COOKING CLASS TIME REGISTER SHOWING COURSE OF STUDY.

how a revision of the course of study made in this class, a correction of an error or strengthening of a weak part accomplished in that, and an addition of a new machine supplied to some other, can be extended throughout 35 separate classes without effecting signal or apparently noticeable alterations in any individual instance. The year's work in the Trades-School Department has been fruitful of such gradually enacted betterments. No class has retrograded; not a few have materially improved alike in facilities possessed, curricula followed and results achieved. A half-dozen itemized particulars will suffice to illustrate. In cabinet-making there was prepared a new and carefully planned gradation of practice tests set forth by drawings suitably adapted to bench use. For the wood-carvers considerable labor was devoted to the execution of designs that, following in an orderly sequence, would furnish technically useful discipline and typify different styles of ornament. The appurtenances of the steam-fitting class were augmented by an outfit which enabled the carrying on of the work quite as in actual business performances. Four booths, 8 by 8 feet, on a platform raised somewhat above the floor were partitioned off and each provided with radiators. These and also a boiler, steam-pump, injector, steam-trap, and other fittings disposed conveniently about the room are connected and afterward rearranged to give instruction in their usage and application conformably to the different systems of steam-heating. To the paraphernalia in the machine shop came the acquisition of a twist drill grinder and a revolving pyramidal case, both for use in the tool room, and of a power hack-saw for general shop purposes. An increase to the appliances belonging to the machine-woodworking class was made by the transfer from the cabinet manufacturing industry of a Fay's No. 5 universal woodworker—a complicated machine affording excellent training in its adjustment and manipulation. The outlined pursuits of the carpentry class were amended to good account by the insertion of more house-construction exercises. A regrouping of the benches gave the necessary space to accommodate two buildings 14 feet in height, one with floor surface 14 by 14 feet, and the other 15 by 24 feet. Five lessons requiring 186 hours to complete them are spent upon such constructive practice. The house-building divisions engage, on an average, 18 carpenters. To facilitate the

classification of the work and aid in confining the pupils to their respective lessons, one house is undergoing the rough processes, as placing joists and setting studding, while the other is receiving the finishing touches, the workmen being accordingly divided into two squads.

Most telling of the results deriving origin from trade teaching are those to be found in the industrial and technical pursuits embarked in by the Reformatory graduates when returned to free citizenship. To exemplify, some cases are hereunto appended:—

Consecutive Number 6889 was admitted March 5, 1895. Had been previously a cabinet-maker's apprentice. Received instruction in same trade here. Paroled July 6, 1896, finding employment at cabinet work; wages $28.00 per month.

Cons. No. 7111 arrived July 13, 1895. Formerly employed as bookkeeper, salary not stated. Learned stenography and typewriting in our trades-school. Paroled August 7, 1896, and secured work at his trade, receiving $32.00 per month.

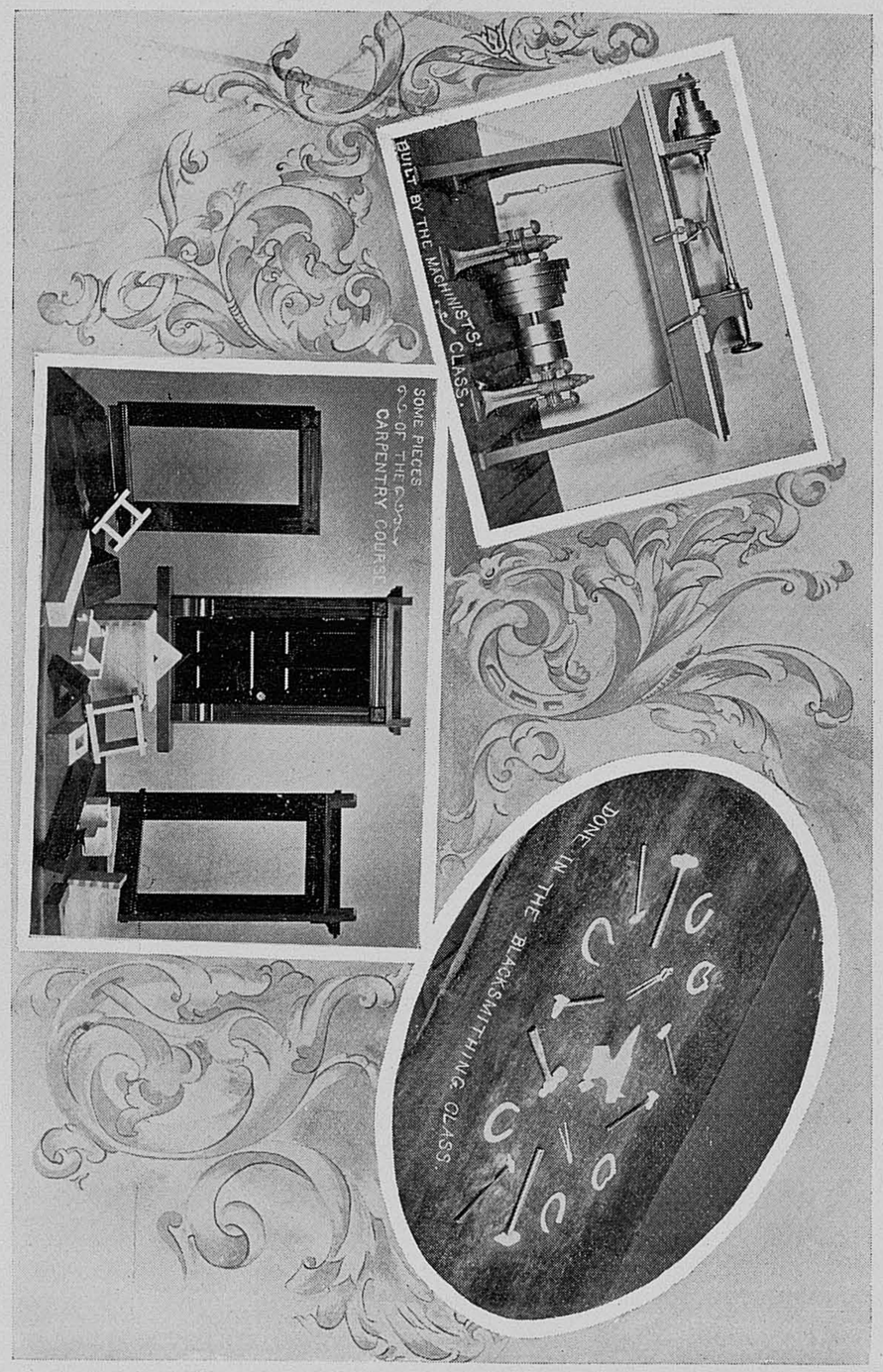
Cons. No. 7089 was brought to the Reformatory July 2, 1895. Prior to his commitment had followed the vocation of professional jockey, his pecuniary returns therefrom netting him at one time $8,500.00 per year. Was taught frescoing here. Paroled August 11, 1896, entering a painter's employ in the capacity of frescoer; wages $1.50 per day.

Cons. No. 6624 was received September 22, 1894. Had before worked in a stable, and as a delivery boy. Was assigned to learn printing at this Institution. Paroled April 9, 1896, to a position at his trade, earning $12.00 per week.

Cons. No. 6685 reached here October 27, 1894. Preceding his arrest had been a race track book-maker's clerk. Pursued in our trades-school the courses of molding and clothing-cutting. Paroled February 10, 1896, and obtained a situation as a cutter; salary $52.00 per month.

Cons. No. 7144 came to the Reformatory August 21, 1895. Had been in the past a bookkeeper and salesman at $23.00 per week. While here took up bricklaying and plastering as trades. Paroled August 26, 1896. Went to work as a bricklayer; wages, $60.00 per month.

WORK OF THE TRADES—CLASSES.



Cons. No. 7087 made his entrance into this Institution July 27, 1895. For some time back had been engaged in the occupations of advertising solicitor, clerk, bartender, proprietor of saloon, lastly stock keeper with income of $12.00 per week. Acquired the machinists' trade here. Paroled August 26, 1896, getting employment as a machinist; earnings $2.25 per day.

Cons. No. 6267 was admitted December 11, 1893. Formerly had filled a place as bookkeeper. Was taught stenography and typewriting in our trade class. Paroled May 9, 1895, to a clerkship at the Reformatory while seeking a position elsewhere. Left here January 1, 1896, engaging as a stenographer and bookkeeper, receiving $75.00 per month.

The higher and nobler intellectual and moral effects of trade teaching upon the convict are likewise directly traceable. The learner becomes awakened to a realization that accuracy and neatness have not only a marketable value but a charm and beauty peculiar to themselves. Just to the extent that taste is developed will a desire for a higher existence be enkindled. It is a constantly recurring and pleasing gratification to note the new hopes aroused in the minds of the pupils as they first experience the consciousness of an ability actually to shape and produce useful articles of skill. Habits of thrift are inculcated. To have in hand the resources of gaining an honest living materially strengthens the power to resist the impulse to secure a dishonest one. A note that came to the writer's desk a few days since from a pupil making a request about the details of his trade most clearly elucidates this. We quote the subjoined extract: "If you will grant me the opportunity of learning job composing in connection with my knowledge of type-setting, I can assure you of my leading an honest life. Such knowledge would be the means of a more thorough reformation in me than all the coercive power that could be brought to bear." It is simply impossible that a man should pass through a course of trade-school lessons without the exercise of considerable thinking, and it is equally impossible that he should use such thinking power without important mental and moral improvement. It may be of interest to remark that training of the nature here mentioned is diametrically antagonistic to the idea given expression in an occasionally advanced criticism that the reformatory treatment serves only as a temporary check

to criminal motives. A man cannot use his brain for a year and then suddenly stop thinking, at least only through the instrumentality of surgery, excessive and unnatural actions, or malignant diseases.

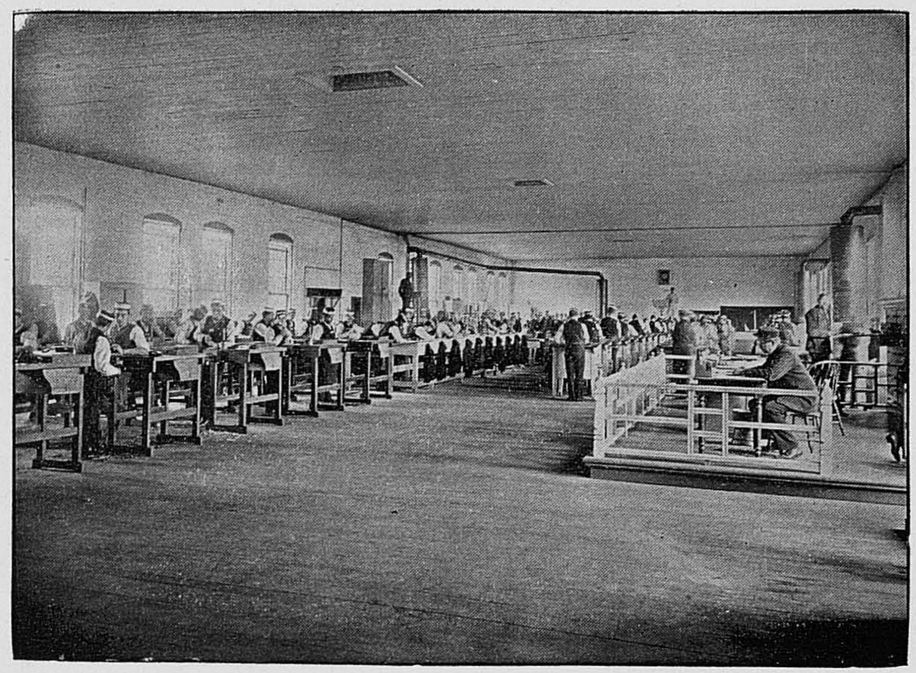
All of which is respectfully submitted.

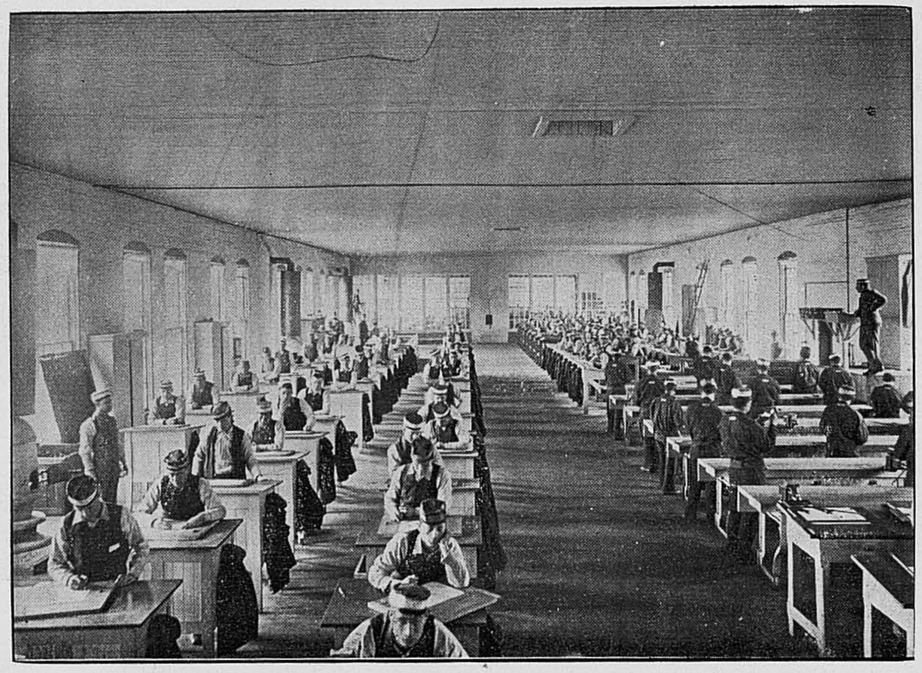
E. E. CLARK.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

Manual Training Experiment.

PROF. R. CHARLES BATES, DIRECTOR.





TWO VIEWS OF ONE OF THE MANUAL TRAINING CLASS ROOMS, IN WHICH ALL GROUPS ARE REPRESENTED.

Manual Training Class Statistics.

Number enrolled, 141 men ; grouped as follows :

Group I.	Object, Mathematical Quickening	18 men.
Group II.	Object, Self-Control	77 "
Group III.	Object, General mental Quickening	46 "

GROUP I.—Divided in order of General Mental Capacity and Mathematical Deficiency into subdivisions A., B. and C.:

In Division A. are	5 men.
In Division B. are	6 "
In Division C. are	7 "
Total	18 men.

Subjects for Group I. as follows :

Drawing (Free-hand and Mechanical), Joinery, Wood-carving, School.

Exercises graded in each subject to suit subdivisions A., B. and C.

GROUP II.—Self-Control. Composed of five sections, each subdivided into A., B. and C. divisions in order of Mental Capacity and degree of Self-Control exhibited.

Section I., Division A	3 men.
Section I., Division B	3 "
Section I., Division C	9 "
Total	15 men.

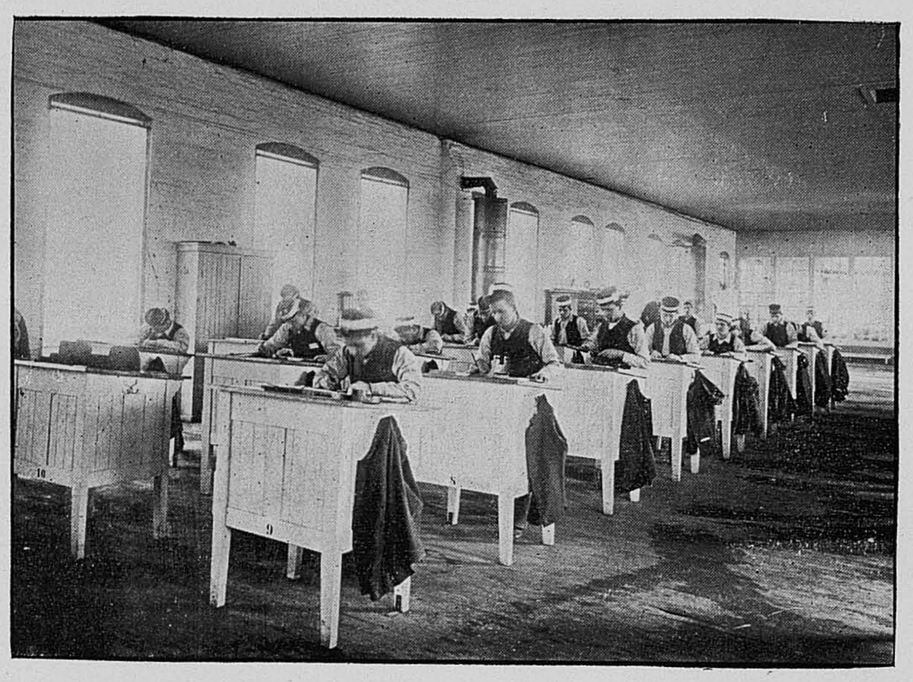
Section II., Division A	5 men.	
Section II., Division B	6 "	
Section II., Division C	5 "	
Total		16 men.
Section III., Division A	4 men.	
Section III., Division B	6 "	
Section III., Division C	6 "	
Total		16 men.
Section IV., Division A	4 men.	
Section IV., Division B	4 "	
Section IV., Division C	7 "	
Total		15 men.
Section V., Division A	2 men.	
Section V., Division B	4 "	
Section V., Division C	9 "	
Total		15 men.
Grand total		77 men.

Subjects for Group II.:

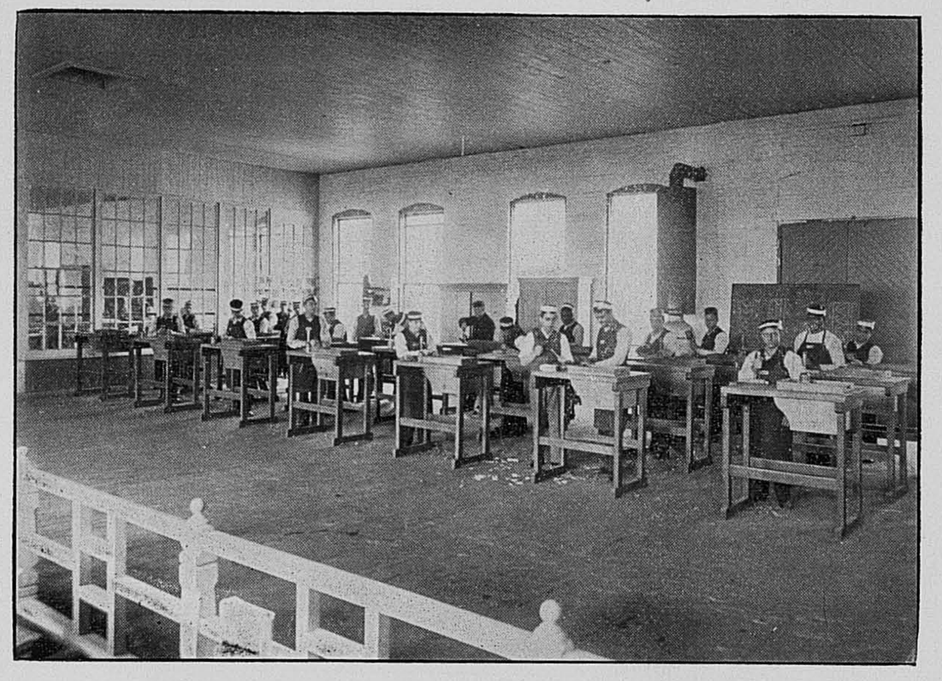
Drawing (Free-hand and Mechanical), Wood-turning, Moulding, Vise-work, Wood-carving, Athletics.

GROUP III.—Object, General Mental Quickening. Composed of three sections; divided, in order of Mental Capacity, into subdivisions A., B. and C.

Section I., Division A	3 men.	
Section I., Division B	4 "	
Section I., Division C	8 "	
Total		15 men.
Section II., Division A	4 men.	
Section II., Division B	5 "	
Section II., Division C	6 "	
Total		15 men.



A CLASS IN MECHANICAL DRAWING—GROUP II.



A CLASS IN WOOD-CARVING—GROUP III.

Section III., Division A	4 men.	
Section III., Division B	4 "	
Section III , Division C	8 "	
Total		16 men.
Grand total		46 pupils.

Subjects for Group III.:

Free-hand Drawing, Joinery, Card-board, Athletics, Clay Modeling, School.

MEMORANDA OF RESULTS, ETC.

Unfavorable general conditions should be noted as follows:

First.—During the first stages of the experiment, the class was in charge of a technically competent but insufficiently aggressive instructor for the class of pupils sought to be trained.

Second.—The teachers selected from among the inmates to assist the Director of the class have so far been untrained and scarcely competent.

Third.—The coercive measures necessary to interest the uninterested of them have been temporarily suspended.

Fourth.—Most of the earlier assignments were of men who had already served the greater part of their maximum terms, and were, consequently, influenced by the incentive of premature release.

Total assignments to class from its inception to date (September 30, 1896		141
GROUP I.—Mathematical Defectives:		
Total number three months or more in the class		17
Of these,		
Improvement (more or less) is shown in the general Conduct Ledger Record by	8	
Evidences of awakening and efforts observed by Instructor but not shown in general Record	1	
Withdrawn:		
Invalidism 3 / Established incorrigibility and Third Grade 1	4	
So far irresponsive to efforts in their behalf under the Third unfavorable condition	4	
Total		17

Average period in class, 7½ months.

GROUP II.—Self-Control Defectives:

Total number three months or more in class		49

Of these,

Improvement (more or less) is shown by general Conduct Ledger Record in the case of		10
Evidences of improvement observed by Director in the way of better manual processes, but not shown in general Record		14
Withdrawn:		
Invalidism	2	8
Established incorrigibility and Third Grade	6	
So far irresponsive to efforts in their behalf under the Third unfavorable condition above stated		17
Total		49

Average period in class, 8 months.

GROUP III.—Mattoids:

Total number three months or more in class		36

Of these,

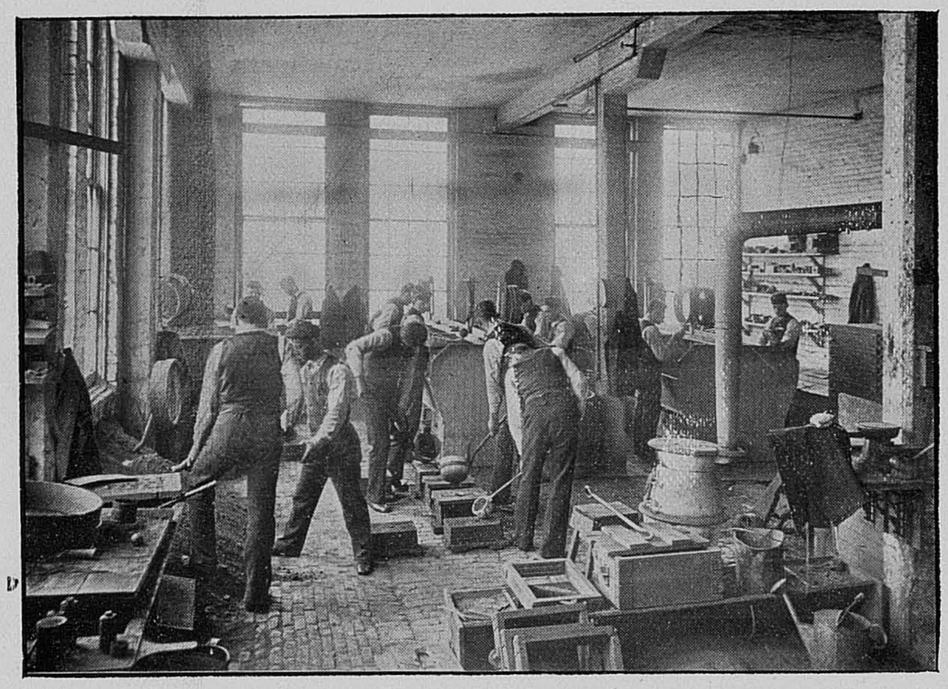
Improvement (more or less) is shown by general Conduct Ledger Record in the case of		10
Partial improvement (in school but not in trade) shown by Record		6
Evidences of awakening and efforts observed by Instructor, but not shown in general Record		2
No improvement—invalidism		1
So far irresponsive to efforts in their behalf—irresponsiveness due in the case of twelve of these in great measure to the Third unfavorable condition noted above		17
Total		36

Average period in class, 8 months.

RECAPITULATION, ALL GROUPS.

Improvement as shown by general Record	28
Improvement observed and reported by Instructor	17
Partial improvement (Mattoids) in school but not in trade.	6
Withdrawn for invalidism, incorrigibility, etc	13
So far irresponsive	38
Too recently assigned to warrant expectations of improvement	39
Total assignments	141

A CLASS IN SLOYD—GROUP I.



A CLASS IN MOULDING—GROUP II.

At the closing of the departments of manufactures on January 1, 1897, the department of Manual Training was increased to accommodate 225 pupils. From this number were selected those who properly belonged to Groups I., II. and III., the object of which is as follows:

Group I., Mathematical Quickening, two sections, each	25 = 50
Group II., Self-Control, four sections, each	25 = 100
Group III., General Mental Quickening, three sections, each	25 = 75
Total	225

The course of study for each group covers a period of one year, divided into three terms, with subjects as follows:

GROUP I.—Athletics and calisthenics, card-board constructions (developments), drawing (free-hand and mechanical), mental arithmetic, wood-turning, sloyd.

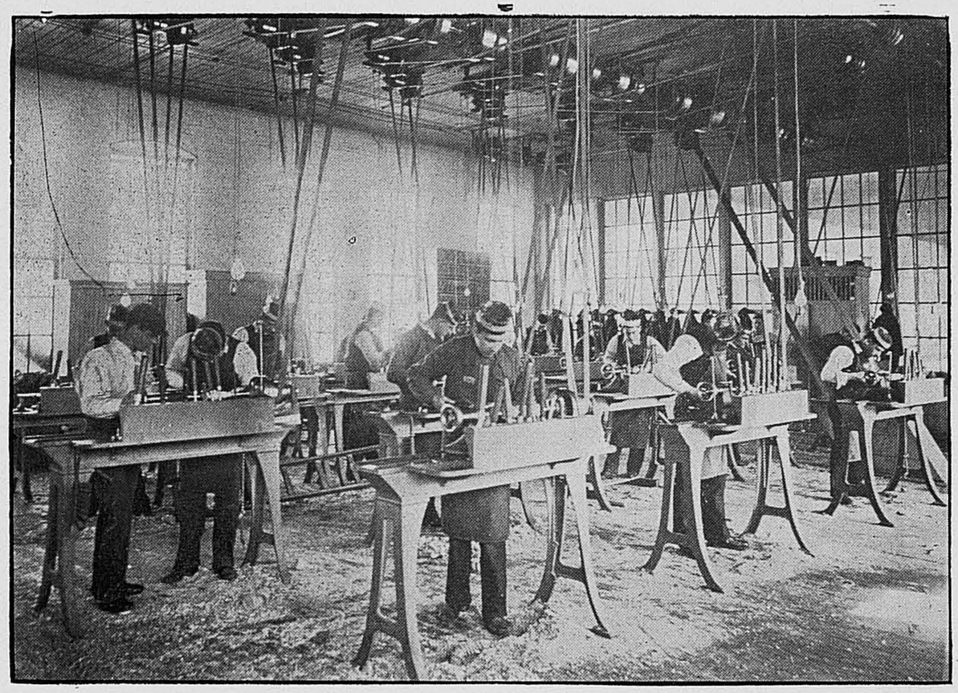
GROUP II.—Athletics and calisthenics, card-board constructions (advanced developments), clay modeling, drawing (free-hand and mechanical), mental arithmetic in Section 4, moulding, sloyd, turning and pattern-making, vise-work.

GROUP III.—Athletics and calisthenics, card-board constructions (simple developments), clay modeling, free-hand drawing, wood-carving, wood-turning, sloyd.

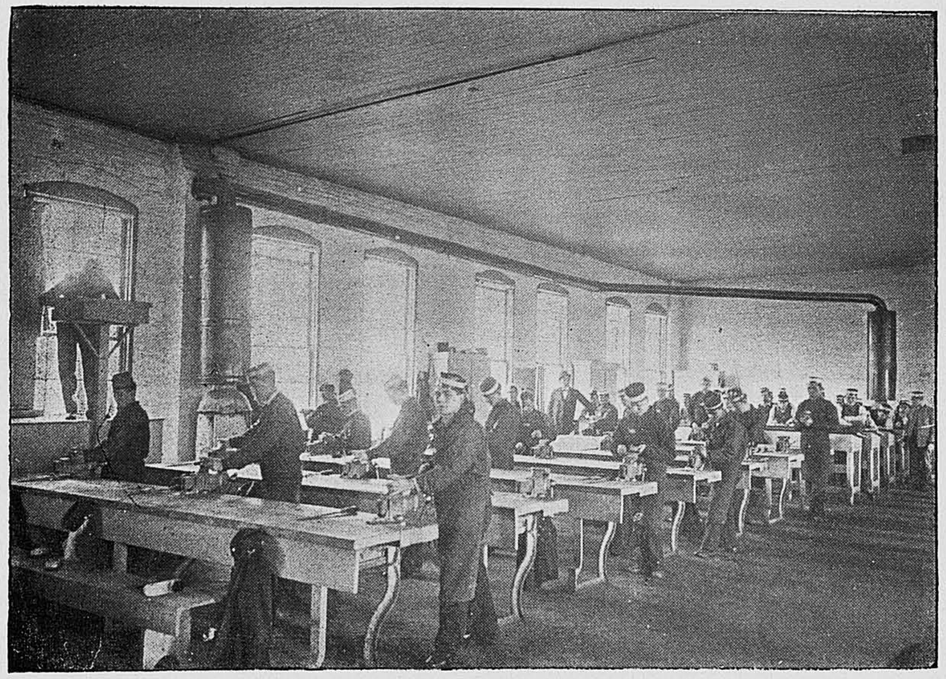
The teaching force is composed of three citizen instructors, including the Director, and twenty inmate instructors, who are carefully trained for the departments to which they are assigned.

Each section of the groups numbers twenty-five men, closely graded into A., B. and C. divisions in order of general mental capability; two instructors being employed at teaching each section.

The object of this close organization is to reach, as nearly as possible, the individual, to specialize upon him, determine his mental calibre and receptivity; and then work to build up the defective elements.



A CLASS IN WOOD–TURNING, GROUP II.



A CLASS IN FILING AND FITTING, GROUP II.

Physician's Report.

THE following is submitted as a resumé of the work of the Hospital for the year 1896 :

Number in Hospital October 1, 1895	22	
Admitted, October 1, 1895, to September 30, 1896	145	
Total		167

Of those admitted, there were :

White	126	
Colored	19	
Total		145

Of the 167 treated in the Hospital in the course of the year, there were :

Returned to cells	106	
Specially paroled, account of invalidism	8	
Regularly paroled	3	
Discharged upon expiration of maximum term	1	
Transferred to Matteawan State Hospital	18	
Died	13	
Remaining in Hospital, September 30, 1896	18	
Total		167

The causes of admission were :

Abscess of finger	1
Adenitis, cervical	2
Amputation of fingers, shop accidents	5
Appendicitis	2
Arthritis, rheumatoid	5
Balanitis	2
Broncho-pneumonia	1
Burns, hands, naphtha explosion	1
Contusion, right cheek	1
Debility	1
Feigning insanity	6

Fever, simple	12
Fever, typhoid	12
Fistula in ano	1
Fracture of arm and compound fracture of forearm	1
Fracture of ribs	1
Fracture of leg, tibia and fibula	1
Heat prostration	1
Hernia, irreducible	2
Hysteria	2
Hystero-epilepsy	1
Influenza	1
Influenza and organic heart disease	1
Insanity, dementia	1
Insanity, mania	9
Insanity, melancholia	9
Keratitis	2
Laryngismus stridulus	1
Masturbation	2
Mumps	1
Myelitis, chronic	1
Myositis	1
Observation as to mental condition	8
Opthalmia, gonorrhœal	1
Orchitis	1
Phimosis	2
Pleurisy, acute	5
Pleurisy, with serous effusion	6
Purpura hemorrhagica	1
Suicide, attempt at, lacerated wound of neck	1
Tonsilitis	1
Tuberculosis, peritoneal	2
Tuberculosis, pleural	2
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	20
Ulcer of foot	1
Wound, gunshot of thigh	1
Wound of scalp and contusion of face	1
Wound of scalp and contusion of head	1
Wound, stab on chin	1
Total	14

Death resulted as follows:

Apoplexy	1
Appendicitis	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1
Empyema	1
Influenza and valvular disease of heart	1
Myelitis, chronic	1
Purpura hemorrhagica	1

Tuberculosis	4
Typhoid fever	2
Total	13

White 8, Colored 5.

The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were, according to color: white, 1; colored, 3. Of the 24 cases of tuberculous disease in Hospital, 15 were white, and 9 colored. It appears from the above that plus 30% of the year's mortality was due to tuberculous disease; and of those dying in consequence of tuberculosis, 25% were white, and 75% colored.

The number of transfers to the Matteawan State Hospital is in excess of former years, classified as follows:

Dementia	5
Mania	8
Melancholia	10
Total	23

Of the above, two had previously been insane and treated in State hospitals. Two men were returned to the Reformatory from Matteawan.

In Witthaus and Becker's "Medical Jurisprudence, Forensic Medicine, and Toxicology," Dr. E. D. Fisher notes: "Among those confined in institutions, mental disease is not uncommon. Here it is also that the different forms of insanity are often feigned in order to avoid work or to procure hospital treatment." Kirn also states that imprisonment frequently operates as an individual predisposing cause of insanity. The age of the majority of Reformatory inmates and consequent tendencies to the neural disorders of adolescence, the nervous instability and mattoid tendencies of many that formerly found expression in roving lives, characterized by an absence of application and effort along legitimate lines of livelihood, under the routine and methodical living incident to imprisonment and the withdrawal of the stimulus of change and excitement, the concomitants of former living, operate to bring into the foreground and greater prominence latent or suppressed mental defects. Then, too, there has been a more liberal interpretation of mental alienation than in the past and "insanity of conduct" has, in certain instances, been referred to lesions of the mind. Of those committed to Matteawan as insane,

and prior to being so adjudged, nine were instances of crankism, "borderland dwellers," and might properly be termed mattoids; eight were psychopaths, deficient in inhibitory power and subject to recurring nervous explosions; and seven gave a faulty family history of alcoholism in the case of the father and epilepsy and insanity of brother or sister. The element of auto-sexual perversity entered into all the cases and in certain ones was the immediate factor in the production of insanity. Dr. E. C. Spitzka declares: "The prognosis of the psychoses associated with masturbation in males is bad." A few, not a majority, however, of the class of cases last named are returned to the Reformatory as cured or improved, but they are nevertheless either weakened in body or warped in mind. The sojourn of the balance in the hospital for the insane is prolonged till the expiration of their time, when they are transferred to other hospitals or given over to the care of friends. Two questions present themselves: Shall such be asexualized, their mental and physical power conserved; or an asylum existence and a life of helplessness and dependence ensue? There is an interest attaching from an ethical and economic point of view to extreme cases of this class. What are the rights of the individual, and how far can the State or its agents, after he has placed himself in custody by operation of law for his mal-conduct, proceed in protecting him from himself and preserving him to the commonwealth as a capable and efficient wage earner, preventing him from becoming a public charge? There is no question but what he has the right to give expression to his morbid inclinations without other penalty than the contempt of his fellows so long as he does so in private, does not offend public decency, makes no attempt upon his own life, nor commits an assault as the direct outcome of the nervous and mental condition in which he has placed himself. But is this right to remain unquestioned and unchallenged when excessive indulgence tends to mental hebetation and subversion of intent and ability for self-support? In this connection three propositions suggest themselves: 1. Have prison officials, without liability of rendering themselves open for damages, the right to asexualize, or sterilize against his will, a sexually morbid prisoner when indications for such surgical procedure are manifest; and is there the same justification for recourse to surgery as in the amputation of a crushed limb, the operation for

the relief of a strangulated hernia, and the elevation of depressed bone in a fracture of the skull performed upon the person of a dissenting convict? 2. Is a convict, serving his sentence, competent to execute an instrument declaring his wish to be asexualized and granting immunity from damages for abrogation of sexual capacity? If he be a minor, can he so consent without the concurrence of parents or guardian, and could the latter, without his consent, authorize his asexualization? 3. Or, such consent having been voluntarily given and subscribed to in the presence of witnesses in due form, can he, at the termination of his imprisonment, maintain a suit for damages? If as above stated, can the factor of imprisonment in the case be construed as coercion operating to obtain the consent above named, and become the basis for litigation?

The presence of female visitors in a male correctional or penal institution is stimulating and disturbing to the class of men under consideration, and in every way detrimental.

As a corollary of the year's experience in mental disease more instances of feigned insanity have occurred (16) than the aggregate of the three or more preceding years. The subtle means of communication obtaining in penal institutions whereby a knowledge of the occurrences in one department is transmitted to another, and throughout the prison, has carried to the inmates a cognizance of the transfers to Matteawan. The knowledge of current events in this particular reacted upon other inmates. To the neuropath it suggested a means of rendering himself conspicuous, receiving hospital care, escaping from task and routine uncongenial and distasteful, and the possibility of effecting a transfer to a hospital for the insane where, according to prevailing ideas, eating, relaxation and sleep—but no work—round out the day. Simulation of insanity is undertaken by the crafty in the hope of deceiving the authorities of the Reformatory to the extent of accomplishing a transfer to Matteawan, where it is not supposed that detention will be prolonged beyond a time necessary for the alienist to recognize the part being played. Another feature of the scheme is the hope indulged that being returned to the Reformatory as a malingerer, and after the fraud practiced, there will be a re-transfer elsewhere and where tobacco and exemption from school work are desiderata. A few of the cases of

feigned insanity were directly traceable to the system prevailing in a majority of county jails where tramps, vagrants, misdemeanants, ex-convicts, those accused of crime and awaiting trial, detained witnesses, etc., young and old, in promiscuity associate in the bear-pit, comparing experiences and giving "pointers" regarding various institutions.

July 1st a law became operative materially changing the manner of commitment to Matteawan of insane prisoners. Prior to this time transfer was had upon the certification of insanity by the Physician of the Reformatory and endorsed by the General Superintendent. Under the provisions of the new law the Physician certifies to the General Superintendent that A. is of unsound mind, stating his reasons for such opinion. Application is thereupon made to the County Judge for the appointment of a Commission in Lunacy. The Judge appoints as such Commission two physicians who are qualified examiners in lunacy. They thereupon examine the alleged lunatic and report their finding to the Judge, who, in the event of the case being declared upon oath to be one of insanity, issues an order of transfer to Matteawan. The expense of a Commission in Lunacy is a charge upon the Reformatory.

In 1895, between July 26th and September 1st, occurred eight cases of typhoid fever; and 12 cases in 1896, between February 7th and March 5th; or 20 cases included in two outbreaks of the disease with an interval of five months, during which time not a case presented itself. At the time of the appearance of the disease in 1895, the Reformatory was obtaining its water supply from the West Hill reservoir of the city system. Suspicion attaching to this water, its use was limited to bathing and steam purposes and resort was had to a nest of wells at the base of the hill for water for cooking and drinking. This arrangement, which continued till January 28th, 1896, was followed by an immediate subsidence of the disease. The rains and thaws occurring in the early part of January had renewed the depleted supply and filled the State reservoir so that it was deemed advisable to make use of the water system of the Reformatory. In ten days from the time of turning on the water of the State reservoir there was a case of typhoid fever, and 12 cases within a period of 27 days,

two of which terminated fatally. Recourse was again had to the wells, and, as before, there was a prompt subsidence of the epidemic. In the meantime the water of the State reservoir was examined and pronounced non-potable. Throughout the spring and summer and up to the present time the Reformatory has had a dual water supply. The State reservoir and city system (to which it was necessary to again return) have furnished water for power and bathing, while that required for drinking and domestic use has been obtained from the wells. A pure and abundant water supply is one of the most urgent needs of the Reformatory and should receive the consideration of the Board of Managers, that the responsibility for increased sickness, and perhaps mortality, shall not be their's in the event of failure to correct this most vital error in the Reformatory economy. The capacity of the wells is limited and not equal to all demands of the Institution. It is a question if they would not altogether fail in a season of prolonged drought. The Reformatory has outgrown its original water supply. There are physical conditions in connection with the impounding reservoir system that cause it to be a constant menace to health. A run, dry during the greater portion of the year, empties into the reservoir and is the only source of supply, carrying water thence during the storms of fall and spring, at the breaking up of winter, and after an unusual downfall of rain in excess of the immediate absorbing power of the earth. It drains an area of about eight square miles. Scattered over this territory are four farm-houses, with usual complement of out-buildings, barns, etc., the drainage of which is naturally into the run, and eventually by wash into the reservoir. The conditions somewhat resemble those that prevailed at Plymouth, Pa., in 1885, when polluted water caused an epidemic of typhoid fever with a mortality of 114,—10.3% of the total number of cases. The reservoir, in summer, is practically a stagnant pool and its water offensive to smell and taste from decomposition of vegetable matter and insufficient aeration.

In accordance with legislative enactment, the Bertillon system of measurements for identification has been adopted. All men are now measured accordingly upon admission, and as rapidly as possible the system is being applied to those committed

prior to its adoption. The plan of measurement is based upon "the almost absolute immutability of the human frame after the twentieth year of age," and comprises measurements of the head, including length and width of skull and length and width of right ear, length of left foot, left middle and little finger, and left forearm, height standing and sitting, and reach of outstretched arms; 11 measurements in all. The history of the Reformatory in the past has been that 57% of those admitted were between 16 and 20 years of age, and 33% between the twentieth and twenty-fifth year; or, 57% were adolescents and 33% had but just entered upon manhood. The opinion of those having the greatest experience in anthropometry whom the writer has been able to consult, is that, in this country, the maximum of bony growth is not attained much before the twenty-fifth year. The value of the measurements of Reformatory inmates, taken at admission, under the Bertillon system, and for purposes of future identification, remains to be determined, since 90% of men in the past were under the age-growth limit as stated. A reference to the anthropometric tables of the Report for 1895 gives 20 years and eight months as the average age upon admission, 87% being under 25 years of age. Corresponding tables for 1896 do not materially differ.

The work of the Gymnasium has been in excess of that of any previous year since its completion in 1889, and was as follows:

	No. of Men.	*Per cent.*
Carried over from 1895	34	4.40
Assigned in 1896 for special morbid physical conditions	81	10.60
Special assignment, account of cessation of certain industries	110	14.50
New men, upon admission	538	70.50
Totals	763	100.00

The 115 treated for special morbid conditions included convalescents from acute diseases, instances of chronic disease susceptible of improvement through systematized exercise, and others suffering from impaired function of one or more systems of the body not sufficiently pronounced to reveal actual lesion of the same. The office of the Gymnasium in treatment of these cases was supplementary to the Hospital. The specific conditions,

reasons for selection, hope of accomplishment, and results obtained in similar cases have been set forth and in detail repeatedly in former reports, and to narrate the same at this time would be repetitious. The cessation of certain industries in anticipation of the suspension of all productive labor on or before December 31st next, in accordance with constitutional provision, except along a few narrow and restricted lines, has caused the assignment of a number of men for the conservation of their health. This fact is suggestive of thought as to the future.

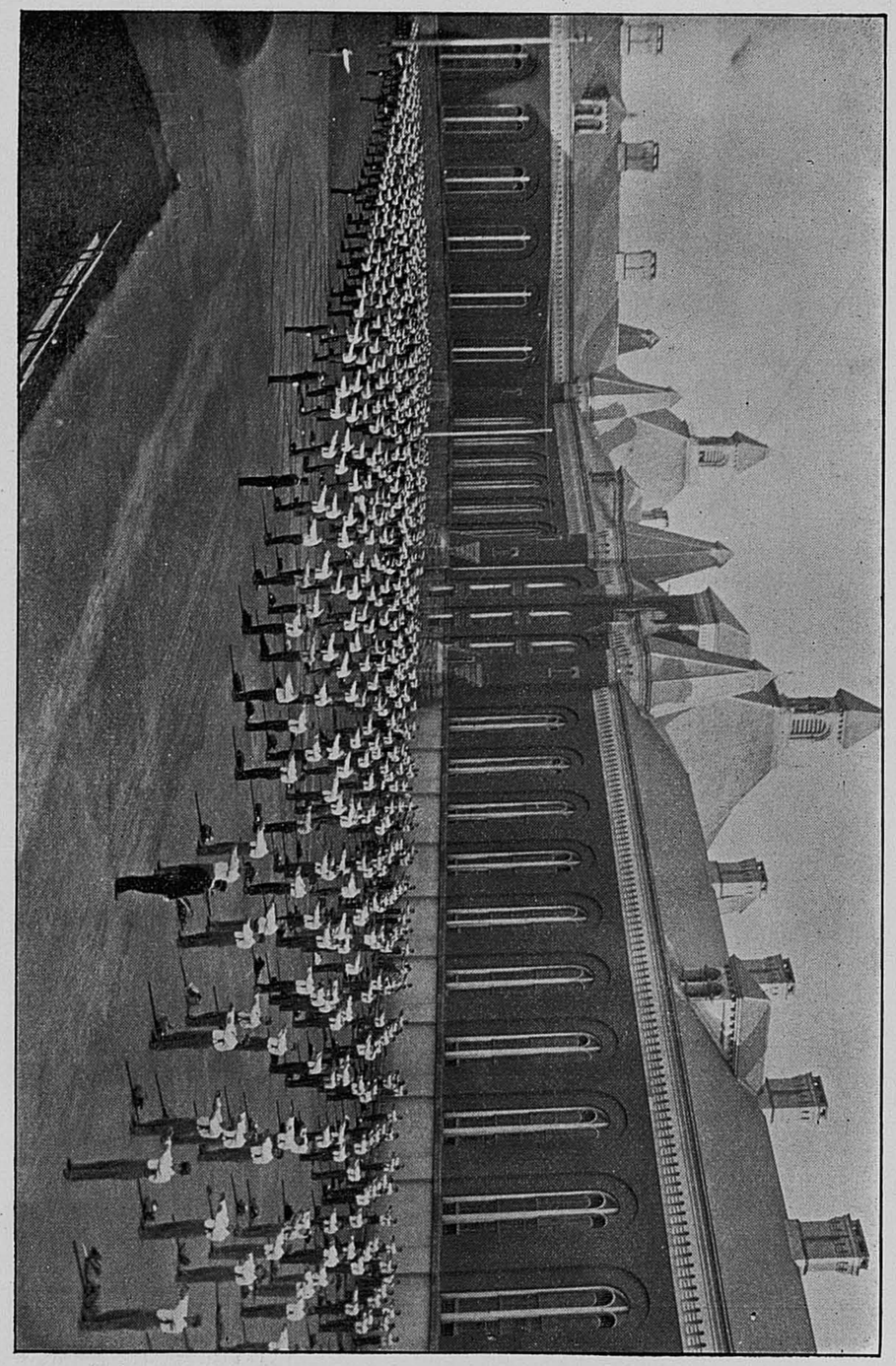
The plan adopted last year of placing all new-comers in the Gymnasium for a season was so satisfactory that it has been continued, and 538 indefinites, plus the small number of definite men, have received the benefit of supervised gymnasium work. Gymnasium work is especially prescribed in the case of new arrivals who reach the Reformatory in a condition, to a greater or less degree, of physical inertia and depreciation. The causes are many and varied and are to be sought for in the excesses, dissipation and privation, severally and collectively, that a large number have indulged in and been subjected to. The excessive use of tobacco by a majority tending during the growth period to a stunting of the body, enfeeblement of mind, and disorders of the nervous system; undue sexual activity, naturally and abnormally, indulged in with the inevitable sequellæ of disease and nervous disturbance; poverty and insufficient nourishment; confinement, while awaiting trial, in unsanitary jails—often prolonged many months, with inadequate exercise—may be named as a few of the factors of physical depreciation.

It is now eight years since the military system was introduced into the Reformatory. This feature survived the cause of its introduction (the Yates bill prohibiting prison industry,—subsequently repealed) and has to the present time included in its operation all not physically incapacitated. In 1889, with the facilities afforded by the completion of the Gymnasium, physical education on a rational and liberal plan was entered upon for the benefit of those markedly in arrears corporally. The synchronous operation of the two for a period of seven years has furnished opportunities for a comparative study of the relative merits of

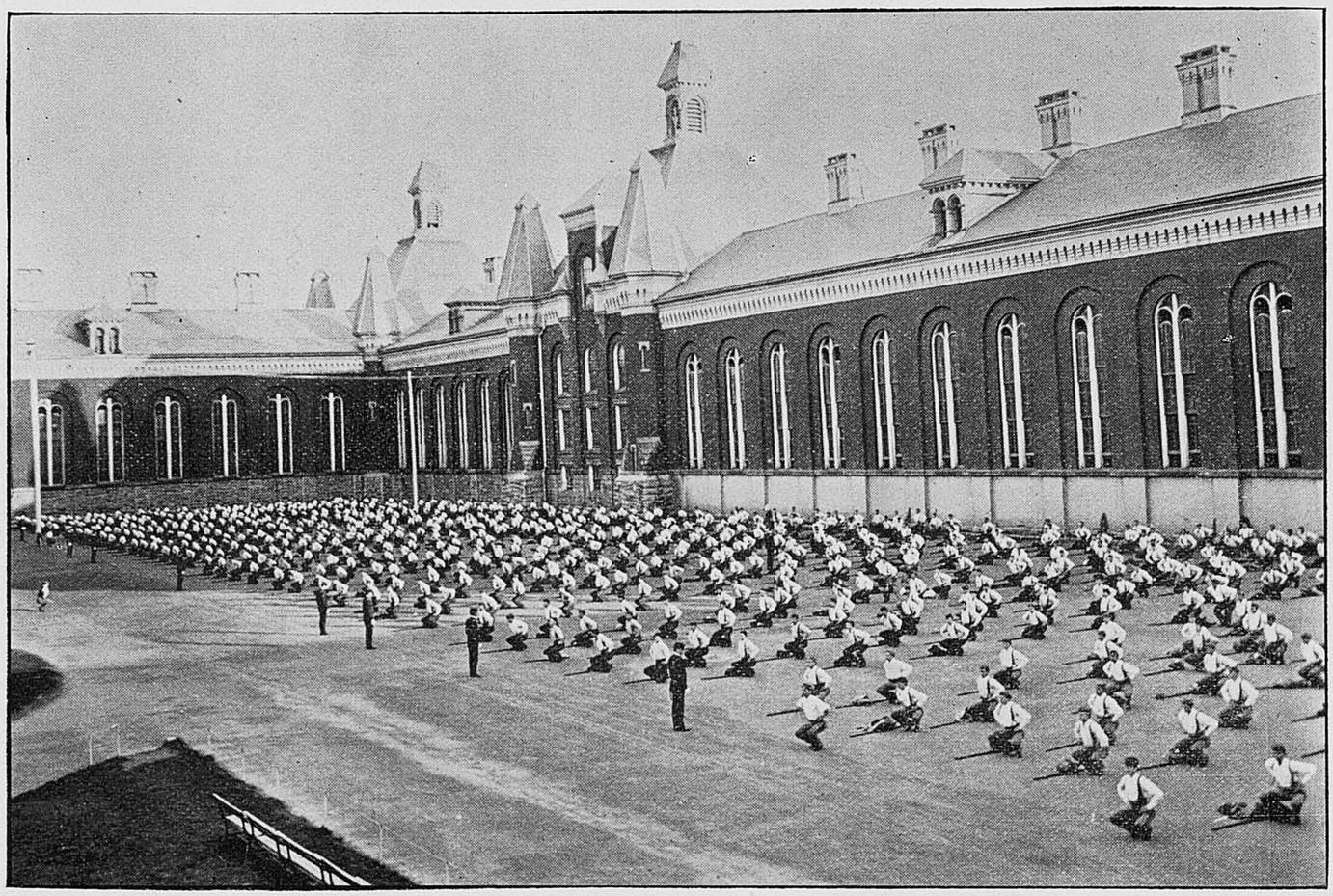
each in the physical rehabilitation of the average inmate and his establishment upon such a basis of health as confers the greatest susceptibility and responsiveness to efforts put forth in his behalf along lines of hand craft, intellectual quickening, and moral awakening.

The military system, while being of value in its relation to health and deserving of consideration for reasons not within the province of this report to discuss, is not, in the opinion of the writer, as comprehensive and far-reaching, from a hygienic standpoint, as systematized and progressive gymnastics. An authority (Dr. E. M. Hartwell), well known through his writings and teachings, thus epitomizes physical education and the four conditions it must meet in order to be successful: 1. It must have a direct and large effect upon the health of the pupils. It must build up vitality. The large muscular groups of the body, the muscles of the back, the waist, the chest, the thighs, must be made to contract with vigor a large number of times. It is through such vigorous contraction of these large groups that the heart is strengthened, the lungs are brought to their best condition of development, and the digestive system is stimulated to more perfect action. Upon the satisfactory working of these three systems health and vigor largely depend. 2. There should be that training which will confer skill in handling the body. The hands, arms and body should be trained to act with skill and activity. A high degree of co-ordination should be rendered easily possible. The muscles of the trunk and the nerve centers governing them must be brought into that condition of discipline which will enable them to act with the greatest readiness and freedom. The lack of development of the nerve centers is intimately connected with many nervous diseases. 3. There should be secured that control of the body which we call good carriage, graceful, vigorous action, not merely in walking, but in all other of the positions and exercises which are required of men. 4. The psychological elements, courage, coolness, self-control, and self-reliance should be prominently brought out.

Military training does not sufficiently meet the above four conditions, and especially in an aggregation of young men such as are met with here whose unwholesome past is not far removed, and who, while yet in the plastic age, exhibit the effects of gross



SETTING-UP EXERCISES—ARM.

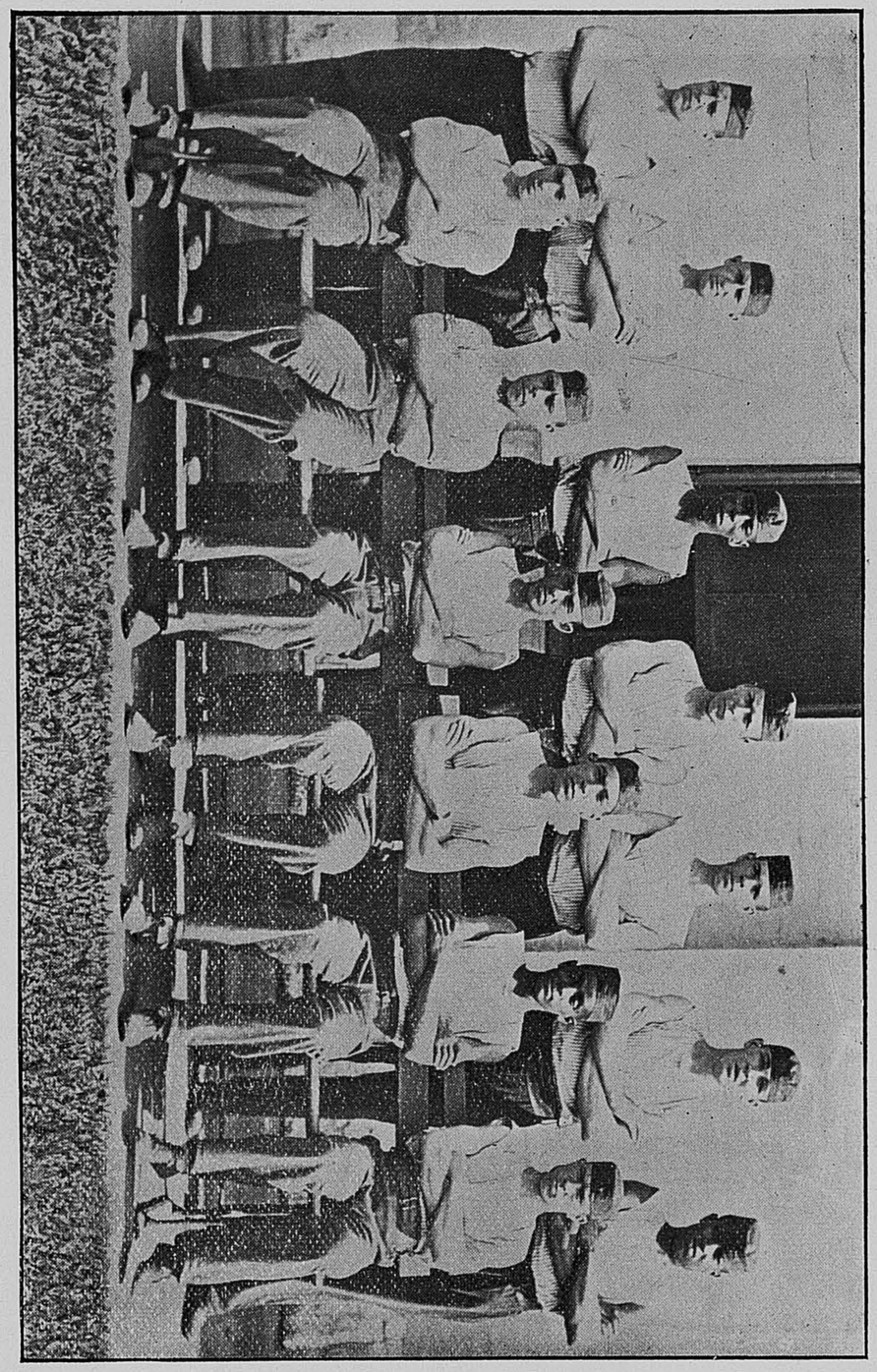


SETTING-UP EXERCISES—LEG.

dissipation and intemperate participation in all that appeals to their sensuousness. The exercises and tactics are not sufficiently far-reaching to develop the great group of muscles and thence react with adequacy upon the nervous, circulatory, respiratory, digestive and eliminative systems. The movements of the manual of arms are restrictive and tend to a unilateral rather than a bilateral development of muscles, and fail to yield the same results as obtained in the Gymnasium by light gymnastics and the use of the wand, bar-bell, Indian clubs, dumb-bell, and striking-bag. Even with the full tactics of the United States Army it is impossible to obtain such muscular development and control as is possible with gymnastics; and, unless the writer be in error, light gymnastics are in vogue and obligatory in the United States military and naval academies, are prescribed for enlisted men at the various posts, and employed by the military nations of Europe, as the result of experience and the conclusion of physiologists that sound health is not obtained through use and development of special muscles in the performance of specific acts, but in the synchronous and harmonious development of all muscles of the body. Concerning the second feature, skill in handling the body. The movements of the manual of arms, limited in number as they are, require comparatively little skill in their execution when once acquired, and are performed automatically to a greater or less degree. The experience here has been that the lowest class of men learn these movements and acquire a degree of precision comparing favorably with those more highly endowed, and with practically no beneficial physical results. It cannot be said that graceful carriage, one of the essentials of a correct physical training, is found to result from military training. The prisoner acquires an accuracy of step and correct alignment in marching, but round shoulders and an improper pose of the body remain unremedied. Or there may result, from teaching the men to march, an unnatural rigidity of the arms and stilted carriage. In "quick step" and "double time" the gait is shuffling, the foot striking upon the heel instead of the toe, and knee action is imperfect. Individual and not collective training is indicated. Allowance for these defects must in part be made for the crudeness of the men and the fact that the advantages they enjoyed in early life for the training of the body and mind were limited or

ignored. From a psychological point of view, the military system is of decided advantage in some particulars. A large number of inmates prior to incarceration rarely, if ever, came in contact with any form of discipline or government to which they yielded without hesitation or argument, and where, should they prove recalcitrant, such methods were adopted as to soon bring them to a recognition and acceptance of constituted authority. For such recalcitrants a military system has no attractions and not infrequently operates to cure them of their contumacy. Again, the elevation of an inmate to a minor office with restricted authority over his fellows increases self-respect, confers self-reliance, and compels a certain amount of coolness and courage, besides giving expression to justifiable pride in his elevation over his fellows as a result of the confidence imposed in him. And not least, such elevation to power and responsibility, something entirely new to many, is an excellent test of character. The enforced attention to personal appearance, cleanliness and order, the blacked boots, clean belts, polished buckle, and buttoned coat mark an introduction to polite amenities and conscious wants. There is no advantage derived from the military that cannot be obtained in other ways. From time to time the military organization has participated in light gymnastics. The benefits accruing therefrom have been such as to suggest their more frequent employment with profit, and particularly during the coming year, with cessation of productive industries for all save a few engaged in the manufacture of necessaries for local use. Facilities for such training already exist.

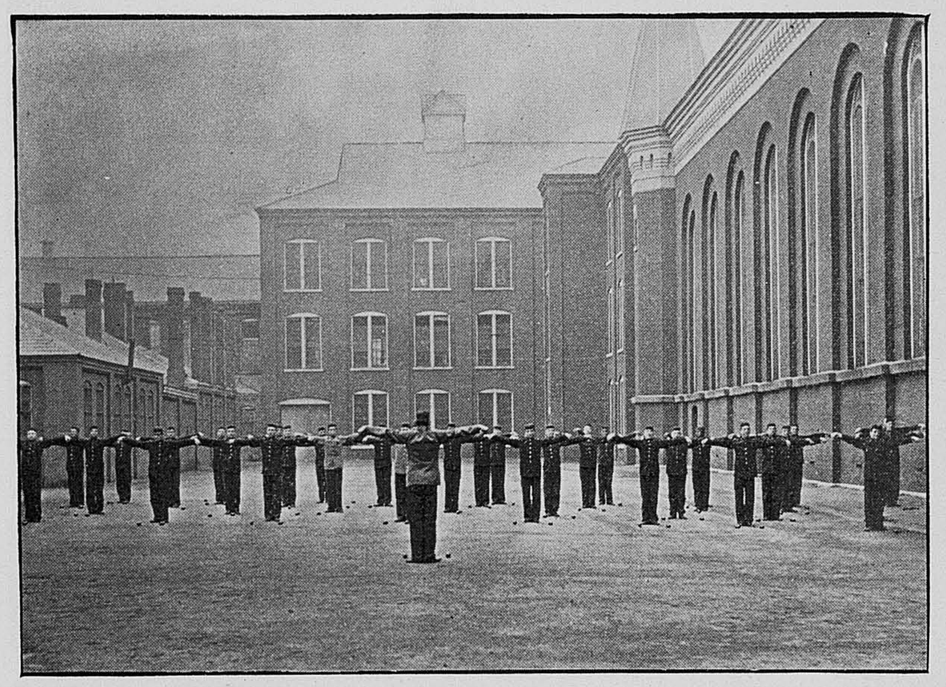
With the introduction of the Manual Training Department, a description of which appears elsewhere, light gymnastics and calisthenics have been employed therewith for pedagogic purposes, founded upon the experience of others and our own in past years in the treatment of mental, moral and physical defectives. These have comprised a series of systematized out-door gymnastics and athletic exercises under the immediate supervision of the Director of the Physical Education Department, and with the approval of the Physician. Three classes have been organized to meet the individual requirements of as many groups comprising



GROUP I.—(MATHEMATICAL DULLARDS). SPECIMENS.

the Manual Training Department, viz.: 1. Mathematical dullards. 2. Those lacking in self-control. 3. The stupids, or mattoids.

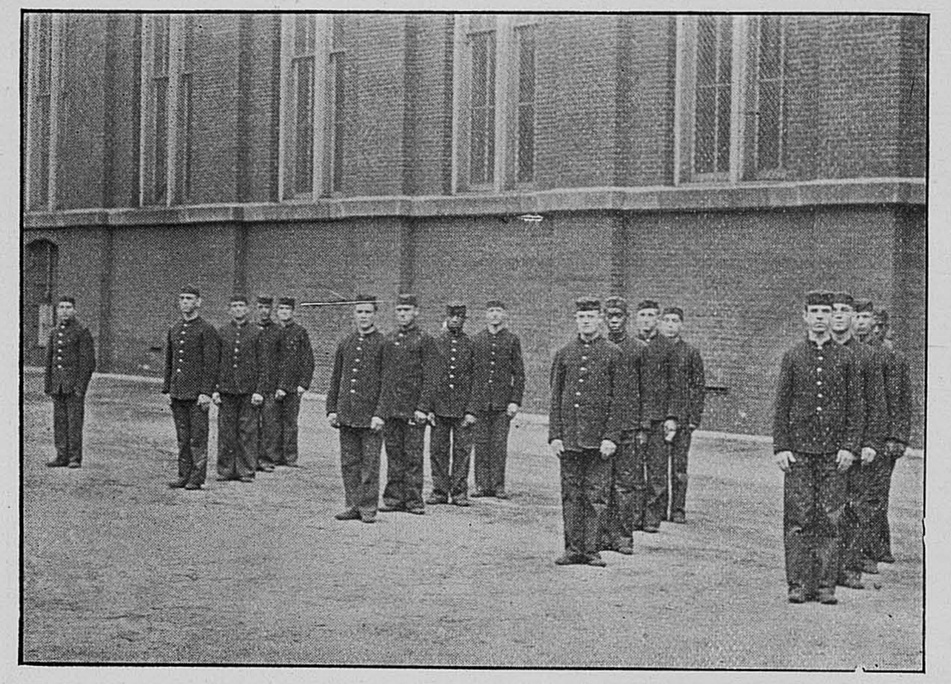
GROUP I.—The mathematical dullards. These were incapable of solving the most elementary problems in mental arithmetic, or else did so with hesitation and difficulty. They were instances of sluggish and dragging walk and presented a sleepy and dreamy appearance at work or in repose. They suggested arrested mental growth. From a careful study of these men by observation and immediate contact, exercises were selected that would tend



GROUP I.—CALISTHENICS.

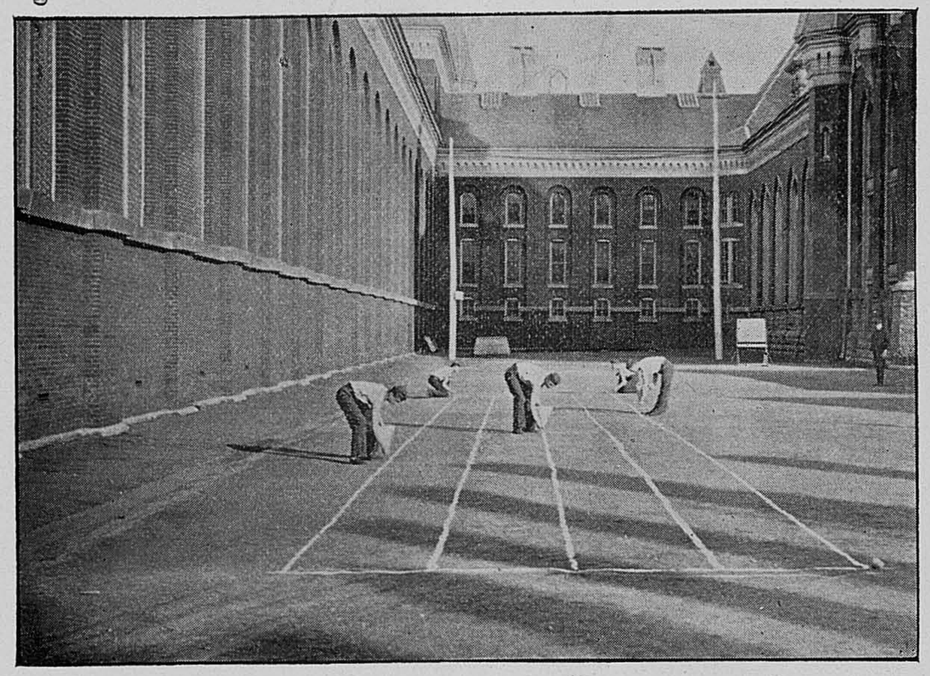
to act upon their defects. In addition, the exercises prescribed necessitate the direct employment of their mathematical faculties. The following schedule was adopted although subject to constant change as occasion for change presented itself. The exercises of this group, as with the others, are confined to one hour's practical work five days per week. The men receive a daily rain bath and rubbing down immediately after their exercises. With this group the hour is divided into sessions of half an hour each, subdivided

into periods of 15 minutes. The first 15 minutes are devoted to light calisthenics executed by command, with loud counting and simultaneous movements. This is followed by 15 minutes of marching and facing movements, with step counting. The first 15 minutes of the second half hour are occupied in the laying out of geometrical fields for athletic events, employing the 50-ft. tape and the 2-ft. rule with divisions of an inch. After being instructed as to dimensions, they are required to lay out the following:

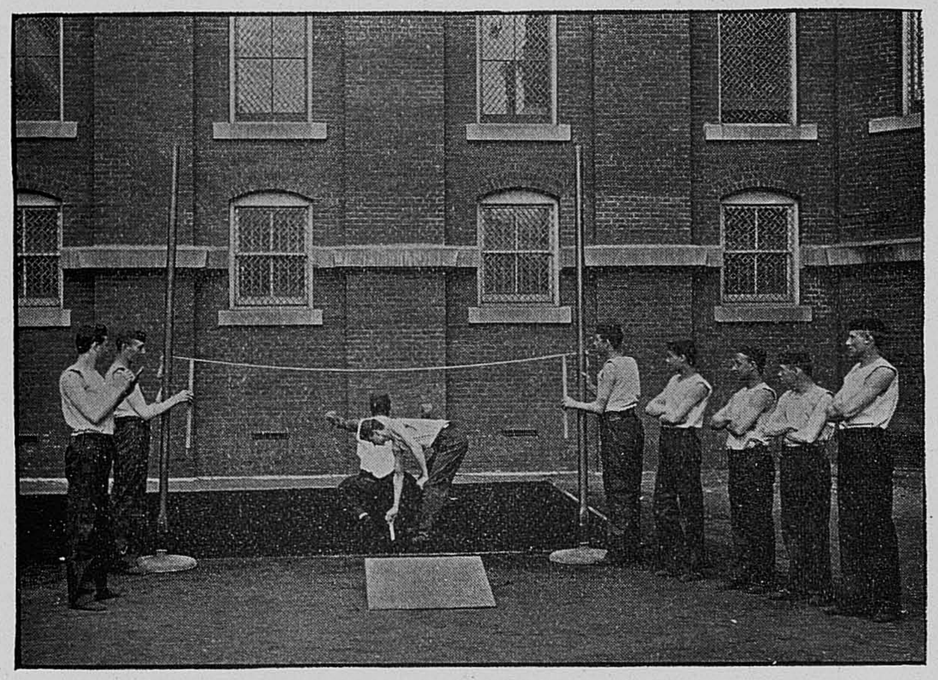


GROUP I.—FACING MOVEMENTS.

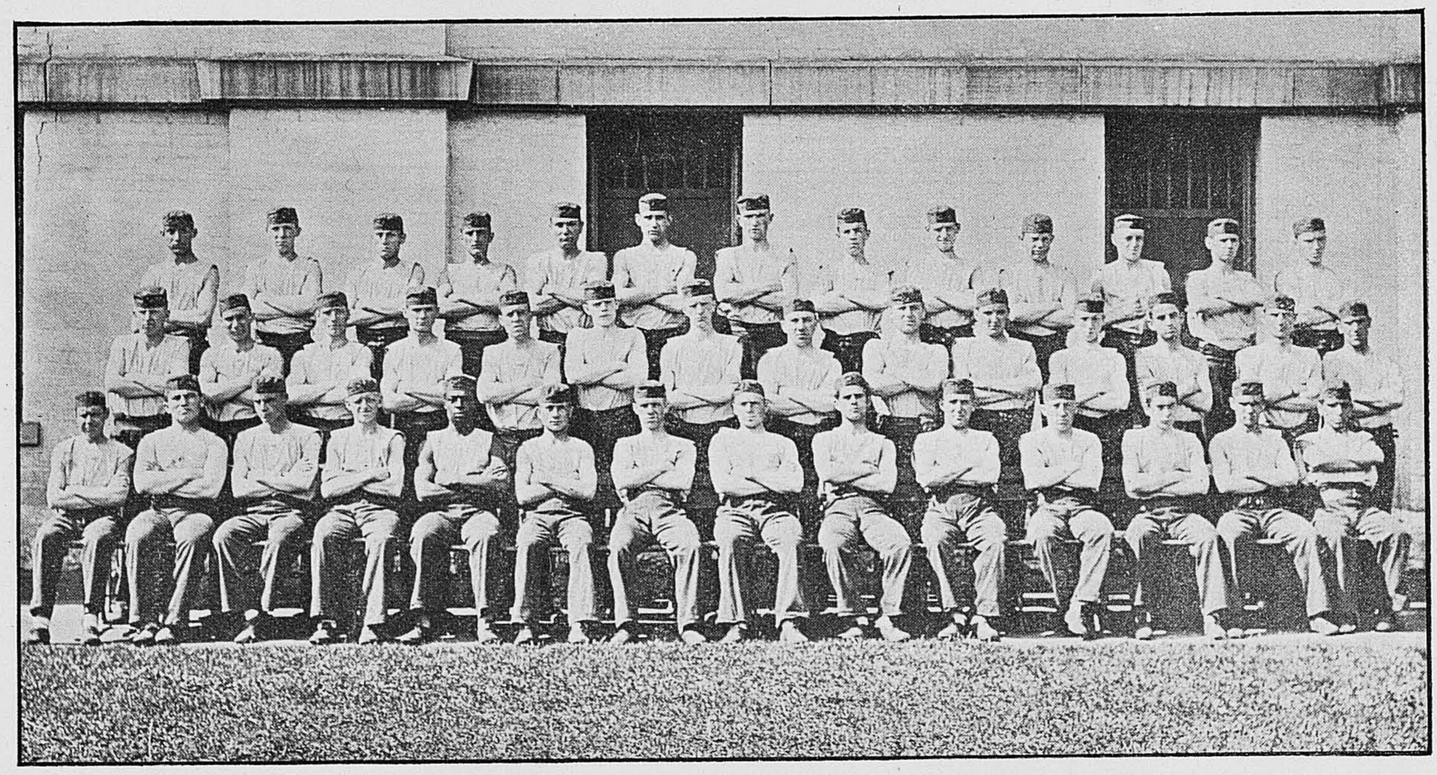
(*a*) baseball diamond; (*b*) basket-ball field; (*c*) track for 30 and 40-yard running races; (*d*) placing of hurdles at intervals, in harmony with established athletic field rules. The closing 15 minutes embraced practical work, viz.: high and broad jump; hop, skip and jump; high kicking; target throwing, etc. Each feat was measured and recorded by the performer, allowing him an opportunity to ascertain for himself, his daily decline, progress or fluctuation.



GROUP I.—MEASURING AND LAYING OUT FIELD.

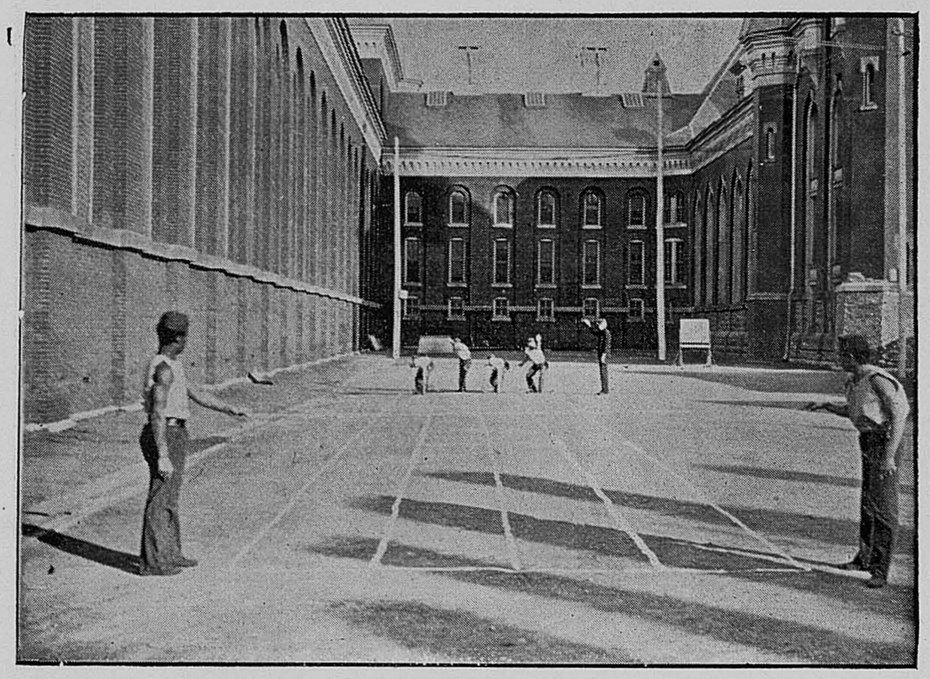


GROUP I.—HIGH JUMP MEASUREMENTS.



GROUP II.—(DEFICIENT IN SELF-CONTROL). SPECIMENS.

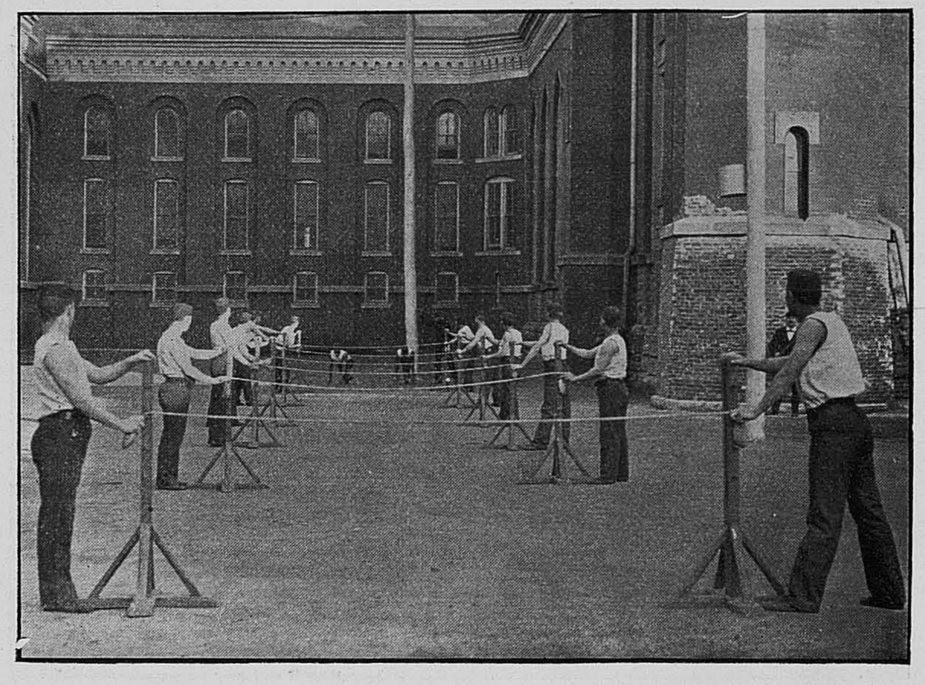
GROUP II.—Those deficient in self-control. The members of Group II., compared with those of Groups I. and III., are physically of better quality. In general appearance they show a better all-round physical development; and if in some instances the deteriorating effects of sexual abnormality were not so apparent, this class would, in the performance of athletics, compare favorably with the scholar outside prison walls. In the general performance of their work they have shown more interest than



GROUP II.—30 YARD DASH.

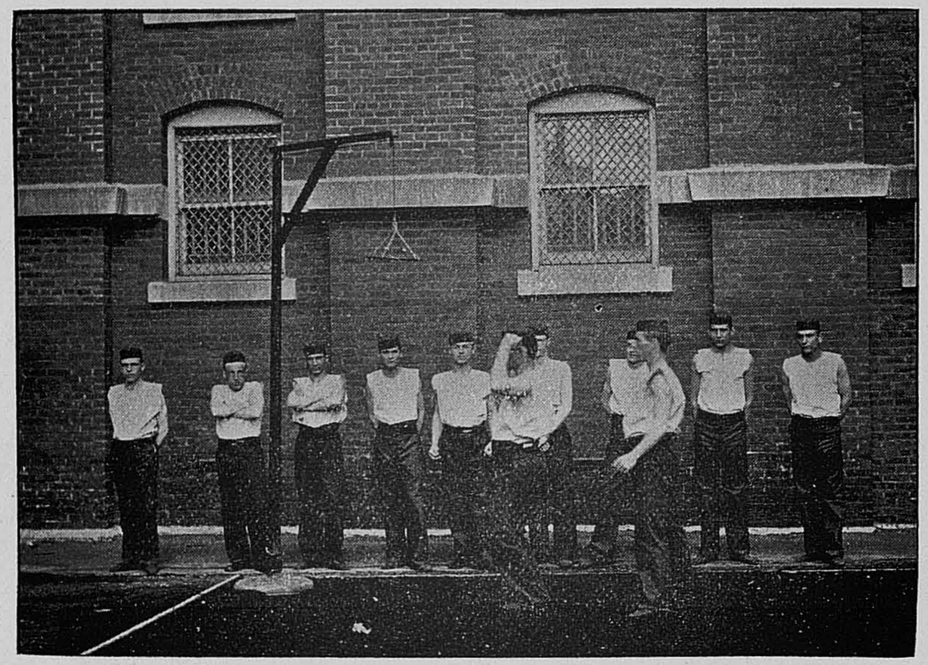
either Group I. or III., and in some instances have acquired skill in some of their athletic branches. The tendency of the athletics selected for this group by the Gymnasium Director was of a nature conducive to the cultivation and encouragement of self-control and self-reliance among the members, as shown by the spirit of good fellowship displayed by the successful toward the unsuccessful player, and in a measure subduing the ebullition of passion and the spirit of jealousy that formerly influenced their every

action in competitive contests. Still, there has always been maintained a healthy rivalry between the opposing factions in their different games and tests. It can be safely asserted that one essential feature in athletics, viz.: will-power, which was conspicuous at the start by its absence, has been strengthened and inculcated, especially in this group. "Who follows all things, forfeiteth his will." So it was with these men at the inauguration of athletics as a supplementary feature of the Manual Train-

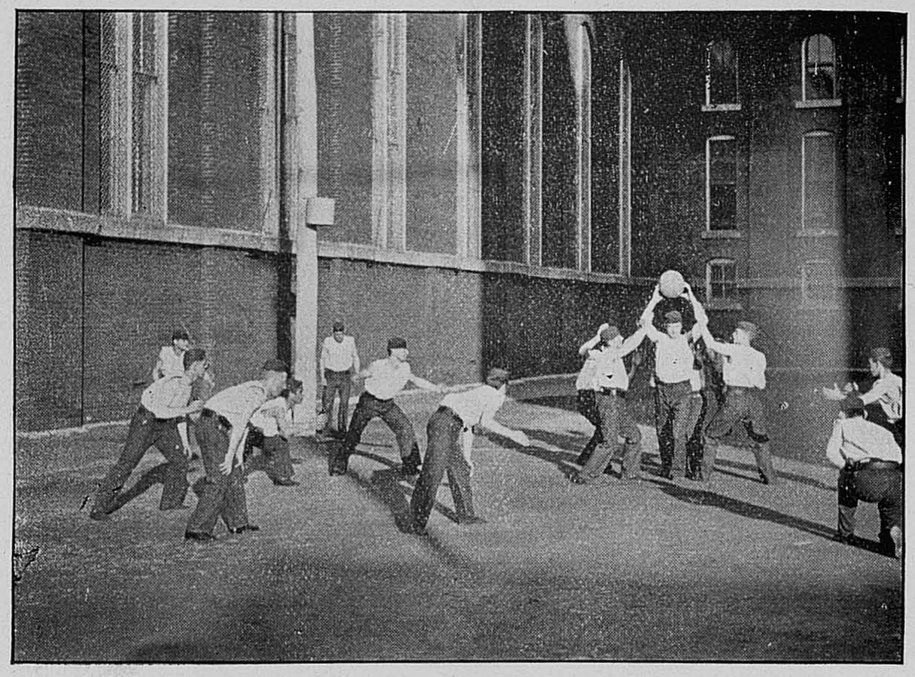


GROUP II.—HURDLE-RACES.

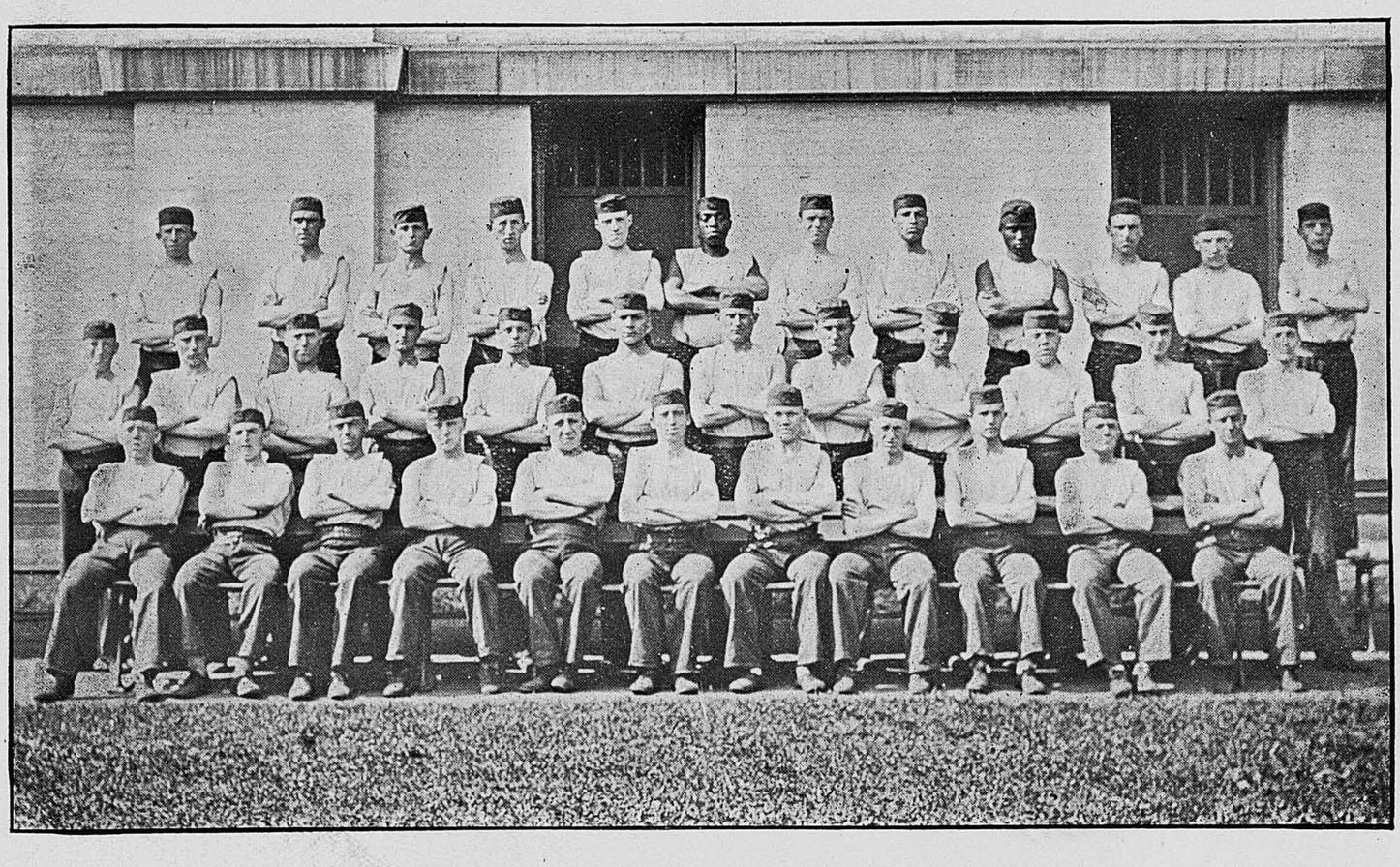
ing Class. It was observed by the Director that, perhaps by their exuberance of animal spirit, the men were prone to make frequent excuses for changes from one game to another, instead of striving to excel in one branch. Another observable feature was their attempts to shirk the exercises that required any exertion on their part. These defects have been remedied, not entirely, but sufficiently to justify the efficiency of athletics as a factor in the production of self-control; and instances can be cited of complete subordination of will to the controlling powers.



GROUP II.—HITCH KICK.

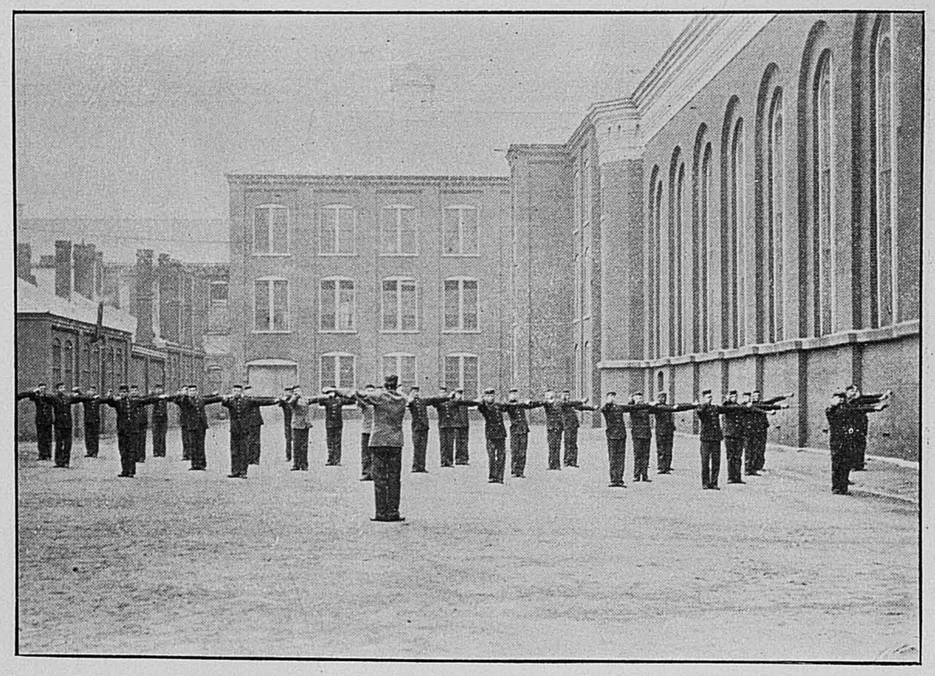


GROUP II.—BASKET BALL.



GROUP III.—(STUPIDS). SPECIMENS.

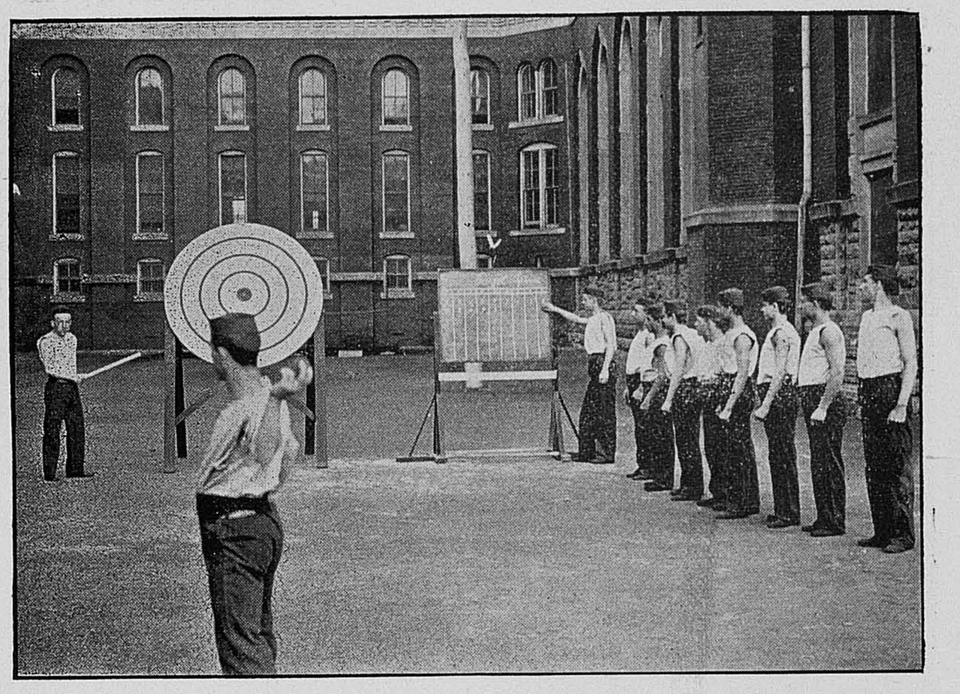
GROUP III.—The stupids. The members of this group are not far above the standard of feeble-minded boys. They are what might be termed all-round defectives. The object of the athletics selected for this group has been to arouse and awaken them from that lethargic state into which they periodically relapse. This has been, in a measure, accomplished, a great aid to which has been the daily rain bath. The following physical defects (some of which have been remedied wholly or in part)



GROUP III.—DUMB-BELL EXERCISES.

came under my observation: general weakness, weak chest, (respiratory organs), bent carriage of the body, stiffness of wrist joints and clumsy movement of fingers, spinal curvature, extreme (comparative) development of right arm. To overcome these defects systematic exercise was necessary, including free-hand exercises, club swinging, dumb-bell exercise, etc., meted out according to the respective deficiencies and requirements of the men. This group also spent one half hour in practical out-door

gymnastic and athletic work. After a general resumé of the work accomplished, it can be safely asserted that out-door athletics and gymnastics have proven to be, in a measure, a prophylactic for a number of ills which these three groups of defectives are subject to.



GROUP III.—TARGET THROWING (LEFT HAND).

There were received, during the year, 538 men with indeterminate sentences, as follows:

	No. of Men.	*Per cent.*
White	492	91.45
Black	35	6.50
Mulatto	11	2.05
Total	538	100.00

The tables of measurements and strength tests published in 1895 were so favorably received by those interested in anthropometry that similar tables of those committed in 1896 are herewith

GROUP III.—THROWING 12 LB. SHOT.

GROUP III.—THROWING 12 LB. HAMMER.

appended. The two years' tables, combined, represent the measurements of 1,067 men. The similarity of the two sets of tables is noteworthy.

After an acceptable service of one and a half years as Assistant Physician, Dr. George F. Rogan resigned his position to enter private practice.

All of which is submitted.

HAMILTON D. WEY, M.D.

ELMIRA, September 30, 1896.

To the Board of Managers.

TABLE I

AGE HEIGHT

HEIGHT Ft.	In.	AGE 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	TOTAL	PER CENT
4	8	1															1	.18
	9			1		1											2	.37
	10		1														1	.18
	11		1	1				1									3	.55
5		1	4	4	5	3	1	4			1		1				24	4.46
	1			3	3		1			1				1			9	1.68
	2	3	5	4	2	4	4	2	3	1	3		1				32	5.96
	3	1	6	8	5	8	3	2	3	3	1	1	1				42	7.80
	4	4	7	12	11	10	4	5	4	3	1	3				2	66	12.27
	5	2	10	14	9	13	3	9	5	7	2	1	5		1		81	15.06
	6	3	4	8	7	14	9	7	6	7	6	1		4	2	2	80	14.87
	7	1	3	10	11	10	8	8	8	6	2		2	2	2	2	75	13.95
	8	1	2	6	6	11	4	8	6	3	3	4	2	2			58	10.77
	9	1		1	3	4	3	5	3	3	4	2		1			30	5.58
	10		1	1		3	3	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	1		22	4.09
	11			1			1	1	3	1	1	1					9	1.68
6						1							1				2	.37
	1						1										1	.18
	2																	
	3																	
TOTAL		18	44	74	62	82	45	54	44	36	25	14	16	12	6	6	538	
PER CENT		3.34	8.17	13.77	11.53	15.24	8.36	10.02	8.17	6.70	4.64	2.61	2.97	2.24	1.12	1.12		100.

TABLE II.

AGE WEIGHT.

WEIGHT Lbs	AGE. 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	TOTAL	PER CENT
80					1											1	.18
85																	
90			1													1	.18
95	2	3	1													6	1.12
100	3	1	4	3	2											13	2.42
5		3	3	2		1	3							1		13	2.42
10	1	3	5	3	2	1		1		1						17	3.15
15	4	5	8	7	7	4	3	1	2	1					1	43	7.98
20	1	8	8	2	13	5	5	5	3	2	1		1		1	55	10.20
25	3	4	8	8	11	6	7	2	6		2	3	1			61	11.34
30	1	9	13	9	10	5	11	7		2	1	1				69	12.85
35	2	5	7	11	8	5	6	1	8	5	2	5	2		1	68	12.67
40			6	5	7	3	6	4	5	6	2	1		3		48	8.92
45		2	4	8	9	8	5	8	3	1	1	1	2	1		53	9.83
50		1	4	1	6	3	4	4	4	3		1	1		1	33	6.14
55	1		1	2	3	1	1	4	3			4	3			23	4.27
60				1		2		2	1		1				1	8	149
65					1		3	2		3			2	1		12	2.24
70					1	1		1	1	1	2					7	1.31
75					1			2			1					4	.74
80			1								1					2	.37
85																	
90																	
95																	
200																	
5																	
10																	
25															1	1	.18
TOTAL	18	44	74	62	82	45	54	44	36	25	14	16	12	6	6	538	
PER CENT	3.34	8.17	13.77	11.53	5.24	8.36	10.02	8.17	6.70	4.64	2.61	2.97	2.24	1.12	1.12		100.

TABLE III.

AGE LUNG CAPACITY.

LUNG CAPACITY CUBIC INCHES	AGE 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	TOTAL	PER CENT
90										1						1	.18+
100											1				1	2	.37
10		1			1											2	.37
20																	
30	3	2	3	1	2		2									13	2.42+
40	1	2	2													5	.93.
50	2	3	2				1	1	1	2		1				13	2.42+
60		7	6	5	3	2	4	1		1					2	31	5.77
70	1	2	4	6	7	2				1		1				24	4.46
80	2	9	7	6	11	7	5	2	3	2	1	1	1			57	10.58
90		5	3	6	7	1	1	1		1		2	1	2		30	5.58
200	4	3	11	9	11	7	8	8	2	1	1	1	1	2		69	12.85
10	1	3	13	9	8	3	7	5	9	4	2		1		1	66	12.27
20	2	1	4	2	6	1	8		3	2	3	2				34	6.33
30	1	4	9	10	10	3	3	3	5	4	1	1	1			55	10.20
40	1		5	4	7	4	6	5	3		2	3	3			43	7.98
50		1	1	2	1	3	4	4	1							17	3.15
60			3	1	3	5	2	3	2		1	1	3	2	2	28	5.20
70		1		1	2	4	1	6	2			2				19	3.53
80					1	1		2	1	2	1		1			9	1.68
90							1		1	1						3	.55+
300			1			1	1	1	2	1	1	1				9	1.68
10					1	1										2	.37
20					1			2		1						4	.74
30									1	1						2	.37
40																	
50																	
60																	
70																	
80																	
TOTAL	18	44	74	62	82	45	54	44	36	25	14	16	12	6	6	538	
PER CENT	3.34	8.17	13.77	11.53	15.24	8.36	10.02	8.17	6.70	4.64	2.61	2.97	2.24	1.12	1.12		100.

TABLE IV

HEIGHT LUNG CAPACITY

LUNG CAPACITY CUBIC INCHES	4 Ft				5 Ft.												6 Ft.				TOTAL	PER CENT
	8	9	10	11	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	0	1	2	3		
90							1														1	.18+
100											1		·			1					2	.37
10		1			1																2	.37
20																						
30			1	1	4		3	2		2											13	2.42+
40				2	1			1	1												5	.93
50	1				1		2	3		5				1							13	2.42+
60					3	4	5	3	3	6	3	2	1	2							31	5.77
70					1		4	3	5	2	3	4	2								24	4.46
80					4		5	7	8	11	7	7	5	2	1						57	10.58
90					1	1	2	5	6	5	4	3	2		1						30	5.58
200		1			3	1	5	3	15	12	14	9	3	2	1						69	12.85
10						2	2	6	10	15	10	9	6	3	3						66	12.27
20								4	5	6	6	6	5	1	1						34	6.33
30					3	1	1	4	6	5	9	13	9	2		2					55	10.20
40					1		2		3	6	5	6	10	4	5	1					43	7.98
50					1					4	3	1	1	5	1	1					17	3.15
60									1	2	12	4	3	1	3	1	1				28	5.20
70								1	2	1	3	6	2	2	2						19	3.53
80												1	3	1	3			1			9	1.68
90													2			1					3	.55+
300												1	4	2	1	1					9	1.68
10									1			1									2	.37
20														2		1	1				4	.74
30												2									2	.37
40																						
50																						
60																						
70																						
80																						
TOTAL	1	2	1	3	24	9	32	42	66	81	80	75	58	30	22	9	2	1			538	
PER CENT	.18	.37	.18	.55	4.46	1.68	5.96	7.80	12.27	15.06	14.87	13.95	10.77	5.58	4.09	1.68	.37	.18				100.

TABLE V.

WEIGHT-LUNG CAPACITY.

LUNG CAPACITY CUBIC INCHES	POUNDS.																					TOTAL	PER CENT
	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	225		
90							1																	1	.18+
100								1			1													2	.37
10	1					1																		2	.37
20																									
30				2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2													13	2.42+
40			1	2	1		1																	5	.93
50				1		1	2	1	1	3		2	1		1									13	2.42+
60					4		1	6	6	1	5	4	3			1								31	5.77
70					2	1	1	2	5	5	2	2	1	1	1	1								24	4.46
80					2	4	3	9	5	12	7	6	2	3	1	1		1	1					57	10.58
90								5	6	4	7	2	3	3										30	5.58
200				1		2	1	9	7	10	8	15	5	6	4				1					69	12.85
10					2		3	3	12	8	9	11	6	2	3	2	1	1	1		1		1	66	12.27
20						1		3	3	4	5	5	5	3	1	3			1					34	6.33
30						1	2	1	1	6	9	9	4	13	6	1	2							55	10.20
40						1		1	3	3	5	6	5	8	3	4	1	1		2				43	7.98
50								1		1	6	1	1	4	2				1					17	3.15
60									1	3	2	2	3	4	6	2	1	4						28	5.20
70									2		1	1	3	3	1	4	2		2					19	3.53
80									1				1		2	2	1			2				9	1.68
90													1	1				1						3	.55+
300										1		2	2	1	1		1				1			9	1.68
10												1			1									2	.37
20														1			3							4	.74
30											1	1												2	.37
40																									
50																									
60																									
70																									
80																									
TOTAL	1	0	1	6	13	13	17	43	55	61	69	68	48	53	33	23	8	12	7	4	2	0	1	538	
PER CENT	.18	.00	.18	1.12	2.42	2.42	3.15	7.98	10.20	11.34	12.85	12.67	8.92	9.83	6.14	4.27	1.49	2.24	1.31	.74	.37	.00	.18		100.

TABLE VI.

WEIGHT-HEIGHT.

WEIGHT LBS	4 Ft. 8	9	10	11	5 Ft. 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	6 Ft. 0	1	2	3	TOTAL	PER CENT
80		1																			1	.18
90				1																	1	.18
95	1	1	1	1	2																6	1.12
100					2	1	2	3	2	2	1										13	2.42
05					5		2		1	3	1		1								13	2.42
10					1	1	4	5	1	2	2	1									17	3.15
15					3	1	3	9	10	11	4	1	1								43	7.98
20					8	4	8	8	4	8	9	4	2								55	10.20
25					2	1	7	6	10	12	12	4	4	3							61	11.34
30				1	1		2	4	15	14	7	12	8	3	1	1					69	12.85
36							2	4	6	17	12	17	5	2		3					68	12.67
40						1	1	1	8	8	8	9	7	5							48	8.92
45							1	1	4	2	10	11	13	2	7	1	1				53	9.83
50								1	3	1	8	4	6	7	1	1	1				33	6.14
55									1		3	5	4	3	7						23	4.27
60												3	3	1			1				8	1.49
65										1	2			3	4	2					12	2.24
70									1		1	2		1	1	1					7	1.31
75												1	2		1						4	.74
80													2								2	.37
85																						
90																						
95																						
200																						
05																						
10																						
20																						
25												1									1	.18
TOTAL	1	2	1	3	24	9	32	42	66	81	80	75	58	30	22	9	2	1	0	0	538	
PER CENT	.18	.37	.18	.55	4.46	1.68	5.96	7.80	12.27	15.06	14.87	13.95	10.77	5.58	4.09	1.68	.37	.18	.00	.00		100.

TABLE VII.

AVERAGES.

TAKING AGE AS STANDARD.

AGE	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	HEIGHT Ft. In.	WEIGHT. LBS.	LUNG CAPACITY
16	18	5 - 4	117	182
17	44	5 - 4	122 ½	166
18	74	5 - 4 ½	127 ½	200
19	62	5 - 5	130	200
20	82	5 - 5 ½	131	207
21	45	5 - 6	134	221
22	54	5 - 6	131	211
23	44	5 - 6 ½	142	229
24	36	5 - 6	138	231
25	25	5 - 6	140	219
26	14	5 - 7	146	222
27	16	5 - 6	140	221
28	12	5 - 7	146	232
29	6	5 - 7	139	216
30	6	5 - 6	151	196

AVERAGE AGE OF 538 MEN = 20 YEARS 10 MONTHS.

" HEIGHT " " " = 5 FEET 5 6/10 INCHES.

" WEIGHT " " " = 135 2/3 POUNDS

" LUNG CAP. " " " = 210 CUBIC INCHES.

TABLE VIII.

AVERAGES

TAKING HEIGHT AS STANDARD.

HEIGHT	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	AGE	WEIGHT LBS	LUNG CAPACITY. CUBIC INCHES
4 8	1	16	95	150
9	2	19	87	155
10	1	17	95	130
11	3	19	105	137
5.	24	19	108	177
1	9	20, 5	119	187
2	32	19, 10	120	171
3	42	19, 3	121	171
4	66	21, 6	129	202
5	81	21, 9	127	202
6	80	21, 6	139	216
7	75	21, 2	135	223
8	58	21, 4	143	231
9	30	22, 2	145	236
10	22	23, 3	154	242
11	9	22, 9	148	247
6.	2	23, 6	147	290
1	1	21.	160	280

TABLE IX.

AGE - STRENGTH OF CHEST.

AGE	POUNDS. 10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	TOTAL	PER CENT
16				6	6	2	3	1									18	3.34
17		1	2	14	7	5	9	2	3	1							44	8.17
18		2	6	12	12	14	13	7	4	3	1						74	13.77
19	1	1	3	4	8	18	16	5	3	2			1				62	11.53
20		1	2	10	12	16	21	9	5	5	1						82	15.24
21			2	5	7	6	11	7	4	1	1	1					45	8.36
22	1	1	1	8	9	10	10	3	6	2	2		1				54	10.02
23	1		1	5	4	3	9	10	6	2		1	1	1			44	8.17
24	2		2	1.	7	5	3	5	6	3	2						36	6.70
25	1		2	2	2	2	6	1	4	4		1					25	4.64
26		1			2	2	2	3	2	1			1				14	2.61
27					2	2	5	4	1	2							16	2.97
28				2	2		1	1	4	1		1					12	2.24
29			1	1			3			1							6	1.12
30						2	2			2							6	1.12
TOTAL	6	7	22	70	80	87	114	58	48	30	7	4	4	1	0	0	538	
PER CENT	1.12	1.31	4.09	13.03	14.87	16.18	21.16	10.77	8.92	5.58	1.31	.74	.74	.18	—	—		100.

TABLE X.

AGE—STRENGTH OF BACK

AGE	POUNDS. 100	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	TOTAL	PER CENT
16	1			1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1		1	1	1			18	3.34
17				3	2	7	9	6	5	5	2	1	1	1	1	1		44	8.17
18	2		2	1	4	10	9	11	10	10	8		4	2			1	74	13.77
19			2	1	5	2	6	14	8	6	10	1	3	3		1		62	11.53
20	1				2	5	12	14	12	13	8	5	7	2		1		82	15.24
21			2		3	1	1	5	8	7	8	1	4	1	1			45	8.36
22	1	2			2	4	6	9	6	6	7	2	3	2	3		1	54	10.02
23	1				1	1	3	3	5	8	8		4	5	2	2	1	44	8.17
24	2					1	5	3	5	2	7	2	5	3		1		36	6.70
25	1					3	1	4	1	4	5	1	4	1				25	4.64
26					2		2		5	1	2			1			1	14	2.61
27								3	2	2		1	3	2	1	1	1	16	2.97
28							1	1	2	1	3	1		1	2			12	2.21
29									2	2		1				1		6	1.12
30						2		1			1		1	1				6	1.12
TOTAL	9	2	6	6	23	38	61	76	73	68	70	16	40	26	11	8	5	538	
PER CENT	1.68	.37	1.12	1.12	4.27	7.07	11.34	14.14	13.59	12.67	13.03	2.97	7.44	4.82	2.05	1.49	.93		100.

TABLE XI.

AGE - STRENGTH OF LEGS.

LBS	AGE. 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	TOTAL	PER CENT
100	1		2		1		1	1	2	1						9	1.68
200				1		1										2	.37
220		2		1						1						4	.74
240			3	1			2		1		1					8	1.49
260		2	1	2	2		4	1	1		1					14	2.61
280	2	1	1	1	4	2	3								1	15	2.79
300	2	2	7	4	6	2				1		1	1			26	4.82+
320		6	11	6	7	3	4	1	1	1	1		1		1	43	7.98
340		1	2	2	5	3	1	1	4	2	1					22	4.09
360	2	7	10	4	8	2	8	3	5	4	1	1		2		57	10.58
380	2	4	5	3	10	4	4	4	2	1	2	2	1			44	8.17
400	3	3	2	9	8	5	5	2	2	4	1	3				47	8.74
420		1	3	2	6	6	2	5	1	1	2					29	5.38
440	1	2	5	6	4	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1		32	5.96
460	2	2	4	5	1		5	3	2	1	2		1			28	5.20
480	2		4	4	5	3	2	3	3	1		1	2			30	5.58
500	1	7	1	2	3	5	2	4	3	1		2		1		32	5.96
520			4	2	4			3	3					1	1	18	3.34+
540			2	2	1	1	3	1		2		3	1	1	1	18	3.34+
560						1									1	2	.37
580		1		2	2	3		2					3			13	2.42+
600		1	2	1				2		1						7	1.31
620		1				1	1	1	1	2		1	1		1	10	1.86
640				2												2	.37
660		1	2		1			3								7	1.31
680					2		1	1								4	.74+
700			1		1		1	1								4	.74+
720			1				1		1							3	.55+
740			1						1		1					3	.55+
760						1	1					1				3	.55+
840					1											1	.18
880						1										1	.18
TOTAL	18	44	74	62	82	45	54	44	36	25	14	16	12	6	6	538	
PER CENT	3.34	8.17	13.77	11.53	15.24	8.36	10.02	8.17	6.70	4.64	2.61	2.97	2.24	1.12	1.12		100.

TABLE XII.

AGE – STRENGTH OF ARMS.

AGE.	DIPS. 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	TOTAL	PER CENT
16	3	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	1								18	3.34
17	6	4	12	7	7	4	3		1								44	8.17
18	18	7	12	8	9	4	7	5	2	1		1					74	13.77
19	9	6	8	7	9	8	9	2	2	1	1						62	11.53
20	10	4	9	12	16	11	8	4	6	1		1					82	15.24
21	3	4	6	6	4	6	4	4	7					1			45	8.36
22	5	4	5	13	6	5	4	3	5	1	2	1					54	10.02
23	5	3	4	11	5	3	3	5		4	1						44	8.17
24	4	3	1	7	7	1	5	3	2		1		2				36	6.70
25	3	1	1	3	4	4	4	1	2	1	1						25	4.64
26	3	2	1	1	4	2			1								14	2.61
27	1	1	1	4	2	3	2	2									16	2.97
28	1		2		3	2	1		1		2						12	2.24
29	1		1	1				1			2						6	1.12
30	1	1	2	1		1											6	1.12
TOTAL	73	43	68	82	78	57	51	31	30	9	10	3	2	1			538	
PER CENT	13.59	7.98	12.67	15.24	14.50	10.58	9.46	5.77	5.58	1.68	1.85+	.55	.37	.18				100.

"Dips" means the Raising or Lowering of Bodily Weight upon Parallel Bars by Strength of Arms.

TABLE XIII.

HEIGHT – STRENGTH OF CHEST.

HEIGHT ft.	in.	POUNDS. 10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	TOTAL	PER CENT
4	8				1													1	.18
	9		1	1														2	.37
	10				1													1	.18
	11		1	1						1								3	.55
5		1	1	3	6	4	5	2	2									24	4.46
	1			2	1	2	2	1		1								9	1.68
	2			2	11	6	4	4	3	2								32	5.96
	3			1	6	10	11	8	4		1	1						42	7.80
	4		1	2	9	11	12	13	6	4	8							66	12.27
	5	2	1	4	13	12	15	15	6	10	2	1						81	15.06
	6	1		3	7	11	11	26	10	7	4							80	14.87
	7			2	8	11	15	15	7	8	7		1	1				75	13.95
	8		1		5	7	7	13	9	8	2	2	1	3				58	10.77
	9				2	4	2	7	6	3	2	2	1		1			30	5.58
	10	1		1		1	1	6	5	3	3		1					22	4.09
	11	1	1			1	2	2			1	1						9	1.68
6								2										2	.37
	1									1								1	.18
	2																		
	3																		
TOTAL		6	7	22	70	80	87	114	58	48	30	7	4	4	1			538	
PER CENT		1.12	1.31	4.09	13.03	14.87	16.18	21.16	10.77	8.92	5.58	1.31	.74	.74	.18				100.

TABLE XIV.

HEIGHT-STRENGTH OF BACK

HEIGHT Ft.	In.	POUNDS. 100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	TOTAL	PER CENT.
4	8								1											1	.18
	9						2													2	.37
	10							1												1	.18
	11				1	1											1			3	.55
5					1	1	3	5	4	6	2		1	1						24	4.46
	1				1	1			1	3	2	1								9	1.68
	2					2	3	6	7	4	3	4	2		1					32	5.96
	3						2	7	6	9	6	3	6		2		1			42	7.80
	4	1			1		3	3	7	11	13	11	10		2	3	1			66	12.27
	5	2		2		1	4	8	4	12	13	11	8	2	6	5		2	1	81	15.06
	6	1					3	1	13	12	12	11	10	5	6	3	1	1	1	80	14.87
	7	2			2		1	4	10	10	9	13	7	1	6	6	1	3		75	13.95
	8	1					1	2	5	6	5	4	13	1	9	4	4	2	1	58	10.77
	9						1	1	2	2	3	2	7	4	5	2	1			30	5.58
	10	1							1		4	4	4	1	2	2	1		2	22	4.09
	11	1									1	4	1	1	1					9	1.68
6										1			1							2	.37
	1															1				1	.18
	2																				
	3																				
TOTAL		9	0	2	6	6	23	38	61	76	73	68	70	16	40	26	11	8	5	538	
PER CENT		1.68	.00	.37	1.12	1.12	4.27	7.07	11.34	14.14	13.59	12.67	13.03	2.97	7.44	4.82	2.05	1.49	.93		100.

TABLE XV.

HEIGHT-STRENGTH OF LEGS.

LBS.	FEET. 4 8	4 9	4 10	4 11	5	5 1	5 2	5 3	5 4	5 5	5 6	5 7	5 8	5 9	5 10	5 11	6	6 1	6 2	6 3	TOTAL	PER CENT.
100									1	2	1	2	1		1	1					9	1.68
200					1							1									2	.37
220			1		1	1	1														4	.74
240		1					1	1	1	2			1	1							8	1.49
260					3	1	2	1	1	1	3	1		1							14	2.61
280		1			3		2	1	2	3	2	1									15	2.79
300				1	2	1	4	3	3	4	3	3	1	1							26	4.82
320					3	2	4	6	6	8	6	7	1	1							43	7.98
340							1	2	7		7	3	1		1						22	4.09
360	1			1	4	1	2	5	6	10	10	10	5	1	2						57	10.58
380						1	6	7	7	4	4	6	7			2					44	8.17
400					4		3	6	8	8	2	4	4	3	1	3	1				47	8.74
420				1			3	1	3	4	8	4	2	2	1						29	5.38
440					1	1			3	6	7	4	4	3	2	1					32	5.96
460							2	2	2	5	5	4	2	5	1						28	5.20
480								3	7	4	3	4	6	2	1						30	5.58
500					2	1	1	1		11	3	3	3	2	3	2					32	5.96
520									4	2	5	3	1	1	1		1				18	3.34+
540								1	1	1	4	4	6		1						18	3.34+
560											1	1									2	.37
580									1	1	2	2	4	1	1			1			13	2.42+
600								1			1	2	1	2							7	1.31
620									2	1	3	1	2	1							10	1.86
640													2								2	.37
660										2	1	2			2						7	1.31
680										1		2	1								4	.74+
700									1				2	1							4	.74+
720								1	1	1											3	.55+
740												1		1	1						3	.55+
760													1		2						3	.55+
840															1						1	.18
880														1							1	.18
TOTAL	1	2	1	3	24	9	32	42	66	81	80	75	58	30	22	9	2	1			538	
PER CENT	.18	.37	.18	.55	4.46	1.68	5.90	7.80	12.27	15.06	14.87	13.95	10.77	5.58	4.09	1.68	.37	.18				100.

TABLE XVI.

HEIGHT-STRENGTH OF ARMS.

HEIGHT Ft. In.	DIPS. 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	TOTAL	PER CENT.
4 8					1												1	.18
9	1		1														2	.37
10					1												1	.18
11			2						1								3	.55
5	4	2	1	3	5	3	1		3	1	1						24	4.46
1	1	2	1		1		1	1		1				1			9	1.68
2	1		6	7	5	6	4		3								32	5.96
3	4	6	5	7	3	8	6	1		1		1	1				42	7.80
4	9	2	8	10	15	3	6	6	5	1		1					66	12.27
5	9	6	10	10	8	10	11	6	8	1	2						81	15.06
6	14	9	7	9	11	7	11	3	5	2	2						80	14.87
7	9	7	14	13	9	8	5	5	1	1	2	1					75	13.95
8	5	2	9	10	11	9	2	5	3	1	1						58	10.77
9	6	2	2	8	4		2	4			1		1				30	5.58
10	5	4		4	2	3	3				1						22	4.09
11	5	1	1		2												9	1.68
6			1	1													2	.37
1									1								1	.18
2																		
3																		
TOTAL	73	43	68	82	78	57	51	31	30	9	10	3	2	1			538	
PER CENT	13.59	7.98	12.67	15.24	14.50	10.58	9.46	5.77	5.58	1.68	1.854	.55	.37	.18				100.

TABLE XVII.

AVERAGES
TAKING AGE AS STANDARD.

AGE	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	STRENGTH OF CHEST LBS.	STRENGTH OF BACK LBS.	STRENGTH OF LEGS LBS.	STRENGTH OF ARMS DIPS.
16	18	53	260	374	3
17	44	56	222	397	3
18	74	59	266	400	3
19	62	59	275	437	4
20	82	64	285	407	4
21	45	66	286	435	4
22	54	64	291	407	4
23	44	72	314	469	4
24	36	68	297	416	4
25	25	70	291	410	3
26	14	73	288	401	4
27	16	74	336	471	4
28	12	76	320	480	5
29	6	63	320	453	4
30	6	77	293	473	2

AVERAGE STRENGTH OF CHEST OF 538 MEN. 60 POUNDS

" " " BACK " " " 303 "

" " " LEGS " " " 429 "

" " " ARMS " " " 4 DIPS

TABLE XVIII.

AVERAGES.

TAKING HEIGHT AS STANDARD.

HEIGHT Ft.	In.	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	STRENGTH OF CHEST LBS.	STRENGTH OF BACK LBS.	STRENGTH OF LEGS LBS.	STRENGTH OF ARMS DIPS.
4	8	1	40	240	360	4
	9	2	25	200	260	1
	10	1	40	220	220	4
	11	3	47	247	360	4
5		24	48	241	337	4
	1	9	51	247	344	5
	2	32	54	254	351	4
	3	42	60	253	370	4
	4	66	65	283	405	4
	5	81	61	282	412	4
	6	80	65	291	419	4
	7	75	68	285	425	4
	8	58	74	315	471	4
	9	30	78	314	475	3
	10	22	66	320	511	3
	11	9	61	289	389	1
6		2	70	290	450	2
	1	1	90	380	580	8

TABLE XIX.

RECAPITULATION.

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES.

YEARS 1895-1896.

	1895.	1896.
MEN RECEIVED DURING YEAR	529.	538
AVERAGE AGE	YEARS. MOS. 20. 8	YEARS. MOS. 20. 10
" WEIGHT	133 LBS	135 2/3 LBS.
" HEIGHT	5 FT. 5 6/10 IN.	5 FT. 5 6/10 IN.
" LUNG CAPACITY	202 CUB. IN.	210 CUB. IN.
" STRENGTH OF CHEST	69 LBS.	60 LBS.
" " BACK	270 "	303 "
" " LEGS	375 "	429 "
" " ARMS	4 DIPS	4 DIPS.

MEASUREMENTS TAKEN AND COMPILED BY J. L. BEATHOLD.