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ILLUSTRATED SOUVENIR  
OF INDIANA REFORMATORY

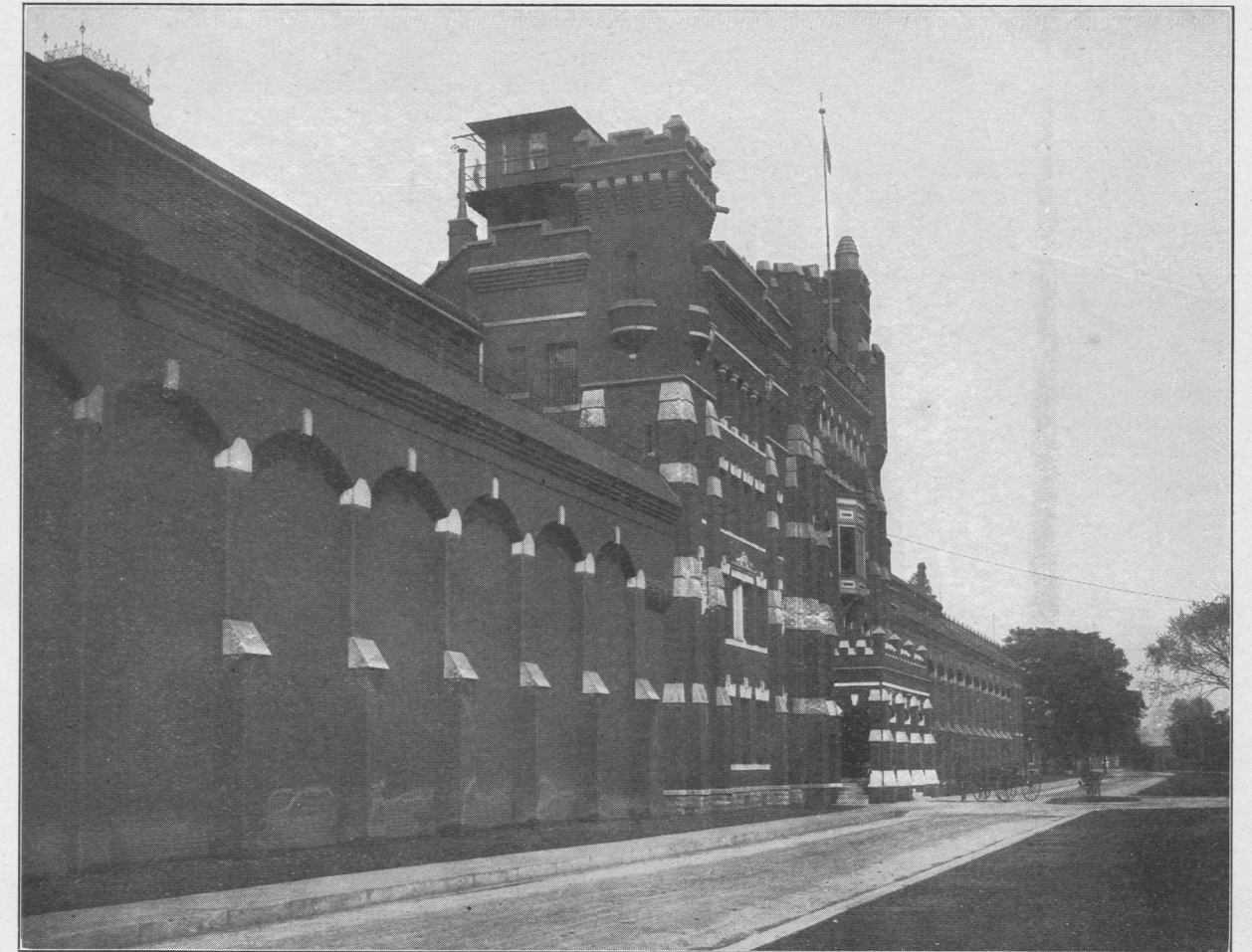


JEFFERSONVILLE  
1910





It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to provide for the thorough training of each and every Inmate in the common branches of an English education; also in such trade, industry or handicraft and to offer such rewards as will enable him, upon his release, to more surely earn his own support and make him a more self-reliant and self-supporting citizen.  
—Part of Section 6, Indiana Reformatory Act of 1897.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



# Roster, Indiana Reformatory

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## Preface

THE reformatory law of this State was passed by the legislature of 1897, and in this law there were provided two great factors in the scheme of reformation—a school of letters and a system of trades-schools. We shall attempt as briefly as possible to set forth the present organization and workings of these two agents, as we believe that a general knowledge concerning them will assist in bringing about a better understanding on the part of the general public of the work being done here, and a more cordial support of the work of this institution.

In connection with the school of letters and the system of trades-schools we wish to impress upon the minds of the general public that there are two other very important adjuncts in the scheme of reformation—religious instruction and discipline. What we think and what we do constitute our conduct and this is materially influenced or determined by the influences brought to bear upon the inmates here along the lines of education and discipline. The boy whose ideals are low is sure to fall a victim to evil environment and he therefore becomes a bad citizen of the State and a fit subject for the work of this or similar institutions. Our hope is to inculcate into the minds of the boys here higher ideals.

Real reformation must begin with a proper determination on the part of the individual to reform, so that the highest duty of a reformatory is to bring about a change of ideals in those undergoing treatment. In this connection the fact must not be lost sight of that one of the most helpful influences is firm, just, but kind discipline together with broad religious and moral instruction. The more practical and successful the general scheme of education with proper religious instruction and firm discipline the higher will be the character of good accomplished along the lines of reformation.



## Moral Instruction

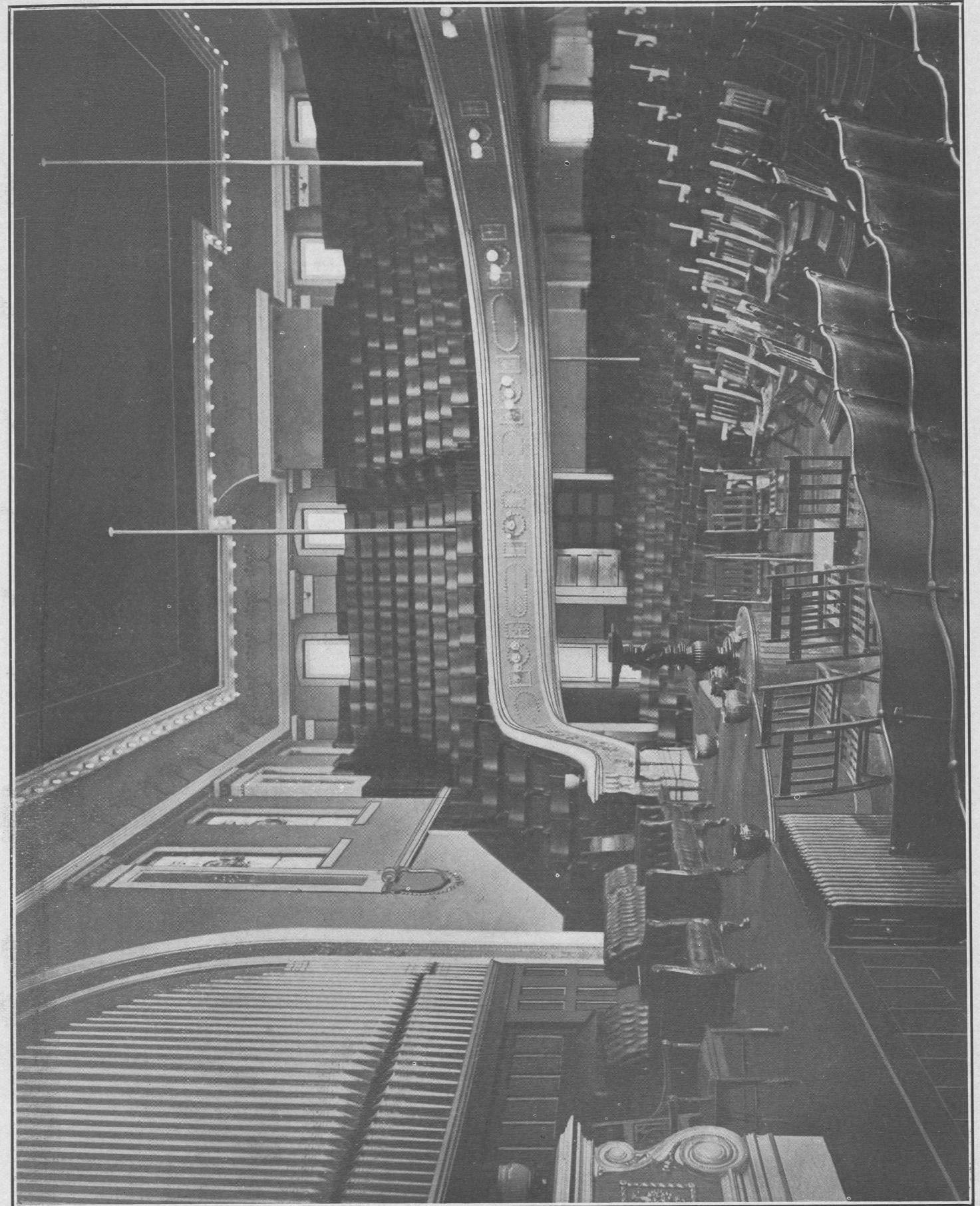
ANY system of correction that overlooks or underestimates moral instruction is sadly deficient. It is the keynote to which all other departments of the system must be tuned. So there can not be too much stress laid upon rational moral teaching.

The Indiana Reformatory is endeavoring to erect a standard in moral instruction that will be second to none in the penal institutions of the land. Every method is employed to arouse within the inmates a desire for a better life and the development of such traits of character as will make them strong in manhood.

Special classes are maintained for instruction in vital religious topics. A Sunday School is conducted wherein the International Sunday School Lesson is taught by competent teachers. The Chapel Service on Sunday morning is made as attractive and interesting as possible. Each of these influences tends to arouse within the hearts of the men noble purposes and more holy desires.

In addition to the classes of instruction, the Chaplain endeavors to come into personal contact with each man at different times during his stay in the institution. He holds a private interview with each man as soon after he enters the institution as possible. This interview reveals the character of the inmate and affords an opportunity of reaching the better side of his nature. In fact, every effort is made by special instruction and personal contact to arouse the dormant moral faculties and stimulate them to activity.

The results of moral instruction are far from satisfactory, but they are encouraging. Many men are returned to society with correct ideas of living and nobly meeting the obligations of true citizenship. With the encouragement we receive in this work we shall continue to put forth the greatest possible effort to show the young men committed to our care, for an indeterminate period, a better and nobler way of living.



CHAPEL



## The School of Letters

FOR ages education has been looked upon as the one great factor in the formation of good citizens; but not until a quarter of a century ago was it thought of as a means in the reformation of bad citizens. It is not strange that the School of Letters has risen in the reformatories and prisons of our land; the only strange thing is that it did not come sooner. In this respect, the Indiana Reformatory is fully abreast of the times, possessing a well organized school in which are taught the essentials of arithmetic, reading, spelling, writing, language, United States history, civil government of Indiana and of the Nation, and hygiene.

Statistics on 398 men recently received in the Institution reveal, on examination, the following facts:

### EDUCATION (BASED ON STATEMENT OF INMATE).

Completed no grade . . . . .75	Completed third grade . . . . .27	Completed sixth grade . . . . .47
Completed first grade . . .36	Completed fourth grade . . .68	Completed seventh grade . . .31
Completed second grade . .11	Completed fifth grade . . . .54	Completed eighth grade . . . .38
Completed part course in high school . . . .6	Completed high school course . . . .5	

### EDUCATION (BASED ON TEST AT TIME OF COMMITMENT).

#### ARITHMETIC.

Illiterate . . . . .145	Add and subtract only . . . . .33	Completed to fractions only . . .92
Add only . . . . .51	Completed to divisions only . . .54	Completed to percentage only . .5
	Completed . . . . .23	

#### LANGUAGE.

Neither read nor write . . . .39 or 9.75 per cent.	Read and write readily . . . .146 or 36.5 per cent.
Simply read and write . . . .181 or 45.25 per cent.	Common school education . . .19 or 4.75 per cent.
High school education or more . . . .2 or .5 per cent.	

As to regularity of attendance, it was found that 27 men had never attended school, 246 were regular in their attendance and 125 irregular. The causes of irregularity were as follows: truancy, 5; work, 78; poverty, 1; sickness, 21; carelessness of parents, 20.

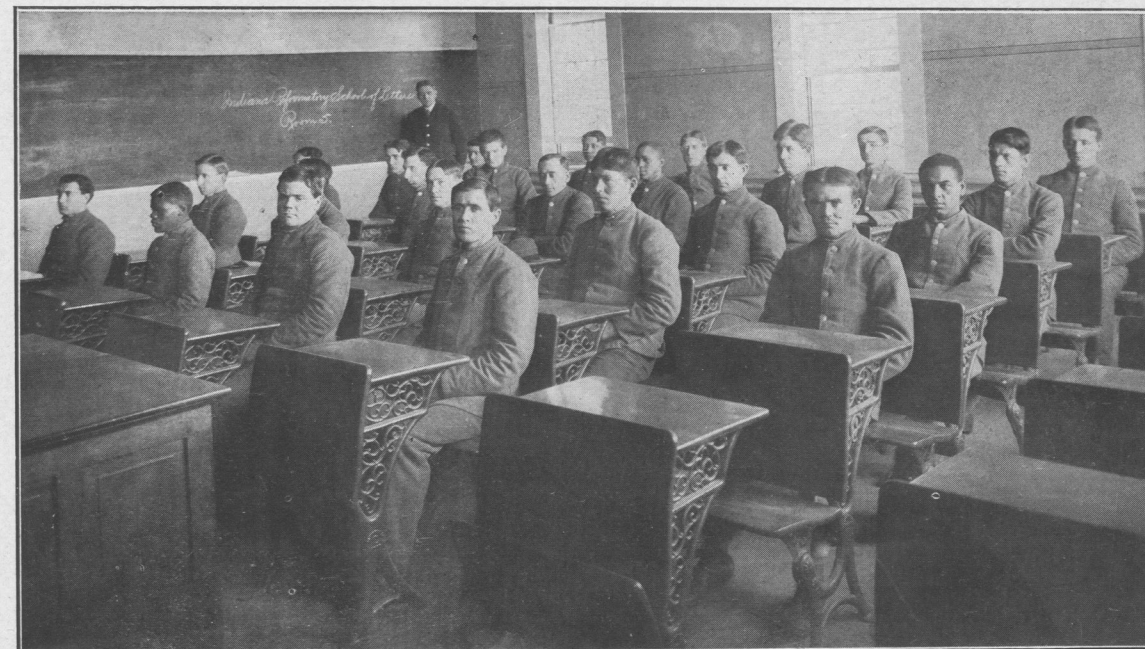
But, perhaps the most important consideration in the whole matter is the item of schoolability. Out of the list of 398 men, 382 were found to be schoolable, 14 not schoolable, and 2 doubtful. It is a great source of satisfaction to those who are wrestling with the social problem of crime and its extinction to know that such a large per cent of violators of the law are capable of receiving instruction. It means that by far the greater per cent are victims of a "faulty environment" rather than of a "tainted heredity." The improvement of external conditions is a comparatively easy task, but the infusion of better blood into the human stock is a very long and tedious process.

### ORGANIZATION.

Each man who is assigned to school is required to attend one session of two hours each day. Classes are so arranged as to ability and advancement that promotions and demotions can be made at any time, making it possible for a man of unusual ability to advance in one year from the lowest class to the completion of the course.

Each man receives individual attention. This is accomplished by dividing the two-hour session into a class recitation period and a study period. During the study period the teacher gives special attention to those who are more backward in the work. Thus, men used to failure are gradually accustomed to success. Other special features of the work are the use of printed outlines instead of already prepared texts, the abolition of all questionable matter in arithmetic, the grouping of all subjects, exclusive of arithmetic, under the one head of language, the adoption of all subject matter to the practical needs of the men, and the allotment of three sessions per week to arithmetic alone and three sessions to language in order to avoid confusion.

A course in correspondence has been maintained the past year, sixty-five men being enrolled in this department. No inmate is permitted to take this course until he has reached fractions in his advancement.



SCHOOL ROOM



## Library

**T**HE inmates of this and kindred institutions necessarily spend a large per cent of their time in their cells. To keep their minds employed while thus confined, the management has provided a library of almost ten thousand volumes. These books have been selected with great care, no books being selected that would have a tendency in any way to lower the morals of an inmate.

A large number of the best magazines are kept on hand to supply reading matter for the inmates. Each inmate may have, if he so desires, two books and two magazines each week.

To show the circulation of books in the library the following is taken from the last published report:

Average daily circulation.....	625	Average monthly circulation .....	16,241
Total circulation .....	194,499		

During the year 2,328 weekly and 2,256 monthly magazines were received.



LIBRARY

## The Trade School of Barbering

**T**HIS department was instituted on August 1, 1910, and has proved very satisfactory. It is situated in the south wing on the ground floor of the Trade School building. It is splendidly ventilated, well lighted, very roomy and well adapted for the purpose intended.

The barber school is equipped with a twelve-chair outfit and considerable care has been taken to make it entirely sanitary. We have running water both hot and cold, plenty of clean towels, and the very latest improved tools used in the tonsorial art.

The object of this department is to teach the apprentice everything pertaining to this profession such as shaving, hair cutting, shampooing, hairdressing, the care of the skin, to cure and prevent skin diseases of all sorts arising from shaving, etc. He will also be taught the value of sanitary conditions in the barber shop, when, how, and why to sterilize the tools he uses, and in fact he will be turned out a first class Journeyman AMERICAN Barber, the superior of all others of the craft.

The workmen in the shop feel very proud of the fact that they shave about 1,400 men every week and cut every inmate's hair once every month. The inmates seem to enjoy also the change from the old method of having this work done in the different workshops under very unsanitary conditions as compared with what they now have.



BARBER SHOP



## Disciplinary Department

ONE of the most important features in connection with the work of the Reformatory is the matter of discipline. The reason for many of our criminals is found in the failure on the part of the parents or other natural guardians to exercise the proper control or discipline over these boys when they are mere children. Many of our people have the erroneous idea that discipline and physical punishment are synonymous terms. To those accustomed to handling boys this idea does not prevail, for we know that the best and most lasting kind of discipline is secured by kind but just treatment.

We try to impress upon the minds of the officers the fact that the officer who reports the greatest number of inmates for violation of rules is not looked upon as the best officer, but that the officer who is able to maintain the best discipline with the fewest number of reports has the confidence of the management.

In such an institution as this the surest and most lasting discipline is to be had by the strengthening of these inmates morally, mentally and physically. We try to impart to them such information as will convince them of the sincerity and honesty of those in charge. We do not believe in any of the old methods of discipline consisting of physical punishment or the adoption of such methods as tend to humiliate the inmate and cause him to lose self-respect, for in the end this appeals to and develops only his more vicious nature. It is a positive, standing order in this Institution that no officer shall strike an inmate except in self defense or in defense of a fe low officer, foreman or another inmate, and then only when it is seen that the offending inmate cannot be handled without it. The management of this Reformatory at all times endeavors to have as officers, men of the highest degree of integrity, who are capable of handling the inmates with the least possible friction.

For the purpose of aiding every boy here who has an honest intention to do right we have adopted a book of rules for their guidance, and for the violation of these rules certain penalties are assessed. We try in every way to make the best possible impression upon the inmate and to encourage him to realize the benefits to be derived from honest and correct living, and at the same time to let him know that there is a penalty for every willful violation of the rules.

When a boy is first brought to this institution he is placed in the second grade and is carefully instructed as to his conduct and the purposes for which he has been sent here. He is also informed that by perfect behavior for a period of three months in the second grade he shall be advanced to the first grade, when, with a continuance of perfect deportment he will be permitted to come before the Board for consideration of parole at the end of his minimum sentence, that during the time of his minimum sentence he will be placed in some trade-school for the purpose of teaching him a useful trade, and that if found necessary he will be sent each day to the school of letters. In the large majority of cases this is all that is required in order to secure good discipline, and an honest endeavor upon the part of the inmate to derive benefit from his confinement here.

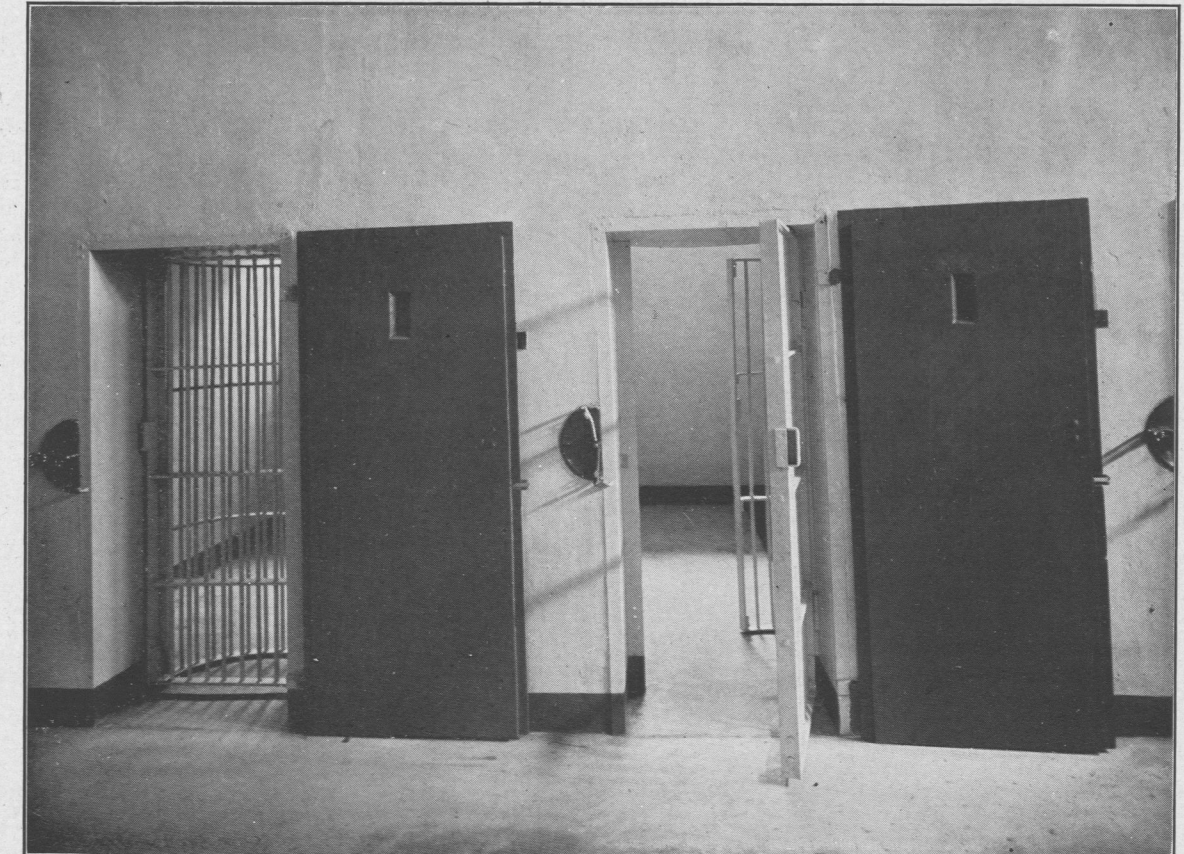
Unfortunately, however, there are those who are sent here that seemingly care nothing for rules, regulations or even themselves, and who are not in the least amenable to kind treatment. And for such it has been found necessary to adopt such methods as fines, reduction in grade and solitary confinement, which may mean an addition to his minimum sentence of thirty days to one year before he will be permitted to appear before the Board of Trustees for consideration of parole. Even these methods at times seem to fail of having the required effect. For the more serious offences, and where the inmate shows a stolid indifference to the milder means of discipline, and a determination to resist all efforts, such inmate is placed in solitary confinement where he is required to stand during a certain number of hours each day. This is not intended so much as a physical punishment as it is to impress upon him the fact that if it is found necessary he will be removed entirely and permanently from the association of other inmates, thus relieving them of the dangers from his presence. During this time, when absolutely alone, he is able to commune with himself. He is visited frequently by the General Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent, who try to reach the remaining spark of good that is left in him.

One of the great problems in the work of reformation is to be able to understand and to handle the above class of men and boys. We all recognize that their presence in such institutions and their influence upon the other inmates is deplorable. So the best results cannot be hoped for until a more perfect classification and separation has been secured. Unfortunately we are all forced to admit that there is a certain percentage of unfortunate defectives whose moral make-up is so warped that even the best and most modern form of discipline in such institutions fails to do any good. What to do with such a hopeless class is, indeed, a most serious problem. For their own good and for the good of society it were better had they never been born, but being with us we should not hesitate to adopt the necessary means to prevent their mingling with their fellowmen, and to encourage all the necessary legislation looking to the prevention of their procreation.

It was formerly the opinion of prison authorities that in order to secure the best results from solitary confinement this should be in dark, close cells. Science and experience has solved the problem definitely and differently, and we today know that this is wholly unnecessary and that darkness and bad ventilation are conducive to tuberculosis, while the effect upon the inmate with reference to his punishment is not as good as where it is effected in a well-lighted and well-ventilated cell.



SOLITARY CORRIDOR



SOLITARY CELLS—OPEN AND CLOSED



# Daily Reports

## INDIANA REFORMATORY

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S DAILY REPORT

September 10, 1910

DAVID C. PEYTON, Gen'l Sup't.

Sir: The condition of the Reformatory this date is as follows:

Number of inmates in punishment. . . Two. . . Number of inmates released from punishment. . . Two.

**Grade Count:**

Upper Grade . . . 873 . . .  
Middle Grade . . . 173 . . .  
Lower Grade . . . 12 . . .

Below is a statement of reports handled this date, together with previous convictions admitted by inmates, and promotions.

No.	NAME	OFFENSE	OFFICERS	REMARKS
6146	Bruce	Disorderly conduct in Dining Room	Coffin	Reduced to Middle Grade
5793	Balzuk	Disorderly conduct in shop	Wendholt	Fined \$2.00
5990	Weise	" " " "	"	" 2.00
6420	Wilkins	Threatening to injure another inmate	White	" 2.00; Solitary
6144	Miller	Short work	Simmonds	" 1.00
6444	Castor	" "	Moore	Reprimanded
	Meany	" "	"	Fined \$1.00; Solitary

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS ADMITTED			PROMOTIONS		
No.	6177	Willeys, Lancaster, O., P. L. 2 years. 1907.	To Upper G.	To Middle G.	
No.	6786	Wallace, Pontiac, Ill. G. L. 18 months. Paroled 1908.	No. 5944 Long	No. 6230 Smith	
No.			No. 6749 Brown	No.	
No.			No. 6750 Smith	No.	
No.			No. 6751 Loper	No.	

Respectfully,  
LEON LEAF,  
Ass't Superintendent.

## INDIANA REFORMATORY

INMATES' DINING ROOM

August 31st, 1910

DAVID C. PEYTON, Gen'l Sup't.

Sir: The number of inmates in my charge 46. Inmates received for duty at 6:15 o'clock. Condition of Dining Room and Kitchen, Good.

**BILL OF FARE**

BREAKFAST			DINNER			SUPPER		
Boiled Rice	Bread		Roast Beef	Onions		Fried Mush	Bread	
Raisins	Coffee		Mashed Potatoes	Corn Bread		Molasses	Coffee	
Sugar	Sugar		Brown Gravy			Butter	Sugar	

Condition of furniture, etc.,	Good	
Breakage	1 cup, 2 plates	
Number inmates fed	1040	Amount of requisitions—Kitchen \$ 90.878 Average cost, .0874 cts
Total	1072	—Bakery 40.597 " " .0379 "
		Total 131.475 " " .1253 "

Respectfully,  
F. J. COFFIN,  
Steward.

## INDIANA REFORMATORY

PHYSICIAN'S DAILY REPORT

September 10, 1910

DAVID C. PEYTON, Gen'l Sup't.

Number of Inmates reported as sick	1	5	Excused—Painting Dept.	
sent to Hospital for treatment	2		Printing	
sent to cell for treatment	1		Shoe	
prescribed for at sick call	9		Store Room	
receiving medicine in shops	3		Tailoring Dept.	
not requiring treatment	1		Tinsmithing	
days lost because of sickness	1	9	Yard	
Excused—Shirt Dept., Shop No. 6	1		Cases in Hospital continued	1
" " " " " " " "	7		admitted today	2
" " " " " " " "	8		discharged as cured	
" " " " " " " "	9		" improved	
" " " " " " " "	10		Deaths in Hospital today	1
" " " " " " " "	11		Cases remaining in Hospital	1
Foundry " " " " "	12	1	Attendants in Hospital	1
" " " " " " " "	13	1	Sleeping in Hospital	1
" " " " " " " "	14	1	Cases in sick cell continued	6
" " " " " " " "	15	1	admitted today	1
" " " " " " " "	16	5	returned to duty	6
" " " " " " " "	17	2	remaining in sick cell	6
" " " " " " " "	18	1	Admitted to Tubercular col.	
" " " " " " " "	19	1	Discharged from	
" " " " " " " "	20		Remaining in	1
Blacksmithing Dept.			Surgical operations	
Brickmasonry	1		Accidental injuries	4
Broommaking			Burns	8
Barbering	1		Dentistry—Treatments	
Cabinet			Extractions	
Carpentry	1		Gold fillings	
Cell House, A.			Silver	
" B.	2		Cement	
" C.			Bridge work	
Clothing and Bertillon Dept.			Crowns	
Culinary Dept.			Plate work	
Electrical			Cleaning	
Farming			Total no. treated	
Laundry				
Library				
Machinery	1			
Miscellaneous Dept.	1			
Musical				

Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Boiled Rice	Roast Beef	Irish Stew
Milk	Boiled Beans	Stewed Fruit
Coffee Cake	Vegetables	Vegetables
Coffee		Tea
Number served . . . 26 . . .	Number served . . . 26 . . .	Number served . . . 26 . . .
Special	Special	Special
Eggs, Cereal, Milk	Eggs, Toast, Milk	Eggs, Cereal, Milk
Number served . . . 3 . . .	Number served . . . 3 . . .	Number served . . . 3 . . .

The sanitary condition of the Institution is . . . Good . . . Number of Inmates in solitary confinement . . . 2.  
Number of Inmates in special restraint elsewhere . . . 6 . . . Physical condition of each . . . Good . . .  
Remarks: . . . Used 341,300 feet of gas . . .

H. H. SMITH, Physician.  
E. L. S.

## INDIANA REFORMATORY

September 10, 1910

DAVID C. PEYTON, Gen'l Sup't.

Sir: The location of the Reformatory population this date is as follows.

TRADES SCHOOLS	Count brought forward	889
SHIRT DEPARTMENT	OTHER DEPARTMENTS	
Shop No. 6 . . . . . 51	Store room . . . . . 7	
7 . . . . . 53	Yard . . . . . 27	
8 . . . . . 61	Trusties outside . . . . . 16	
9 . . . . . 45	Greenhouses . . . . . 4	
10 . . . . . 65	274	
	Clerks and office men . . . . . 10	
	Runners . . . . . 15	
	Railroad gate . . . . . 2	
	"A" Ward—Employed . . . . . 5	
	—Sick in cell . . . . . 2	
	—Idle . . . . . 10	
	"B" Ward—Employed . . . . . 5	
	—Sick in cell . . . . . 2	
	—Idle . . . . . 10	
	"C" Ward—Employed . . . . . 25	
	—Sick in cell . . . . . 6	
	—Idle . . . . . 13	
	289	
	Hospital—Employed . . . . . 11	
	—Under treatment . . . . . 13	
	—Tubercular colony . . . . . 1	
	—Fresh air colony . . . . . 13	
	In punishment . . . . . 2	
	Insane and under restraint . . . . . 6	
	Inmates not assigned . . . . . 1	
	Foundry Department—School . . . . .	
	Shirt Department—School . . . . .	
	Miscellaneous . . . . .	
	169	
	889	
	Total count	1,058

Trades-Schools Instructors . . . . . 10	Night Officers . . . . . 10
School of Letters " . . . . . 7	Tower Guards . . . . . 4
Shop Officers . . . . . 32	Total . . . . . 63
Officers who have reported inmates today . . . . . P. E. Wendholt, F. J. Coffin, H. L. White,	
W. E. Simmonds, E. C. Moore.	
Officers sick . . . . . None	
Officers on vacation . . . . . Bert Brown, E. B. Clifford, E. W. Peterson.	
Officers absent . . . . . Leon Harrell	
	Respectfully,
	LEON LEAF,
	Ass't Superintendent.



## The Trades Schools

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THE trades schools, system employed in this Institution is that of instruction combined with production. The progress at the beginning may seem slower than when construction is the supreme consideration without any regard for production, but results show that such is not the case. We believe that one of the greatest incentives to any boy in the matter of his learning a useful trade is the fact that he is producing something that will serve a useful purpose.

For this reason the apprentice at the start is placed upon work that goes out into use in some of the institutions or political divisions of the State. It sometimes occurs that the instructor has to complete the article in the presence of the learner until such time as it is found that the learner has advanced far enough to be trusted to do the work with the usual oversight. In this way the waste is reduced to the minimum. During his stay here each inmate is trained in shop practice in one of the following trades; painting, tinsmithing, printing, carpentering, masonry, broommaking, tailoring, cabinet work, general foundry work, barbering, laundering, baking, machinistry, shoe making, etc.

It is believed that a large public institution properly equipped such as this it can better supply the necessary instruction in science and technique than any outside school or shop. The institution has an extensive supply of machinery and appliances.

Under the law all contracts have ceased and the different industries retained are made to conform to the highest ideas of the trades-schools system. Almost wholly the product is sold to other State institutions and to the political divisions of the State. A catalogue is issued descriptive of the various articles manufactured.

It must be remembered, however, that the mere matter of monetary gain to the state is only secondary in consideration, but that the reformation of the inmate and the protection of society are the chief aims. It must not be lost sight of, however, that every man must be taught to become a real producer as well as a consumer.

## Engineering Department

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PRESIDENT LOWELL, of Harvard University, said in his inaugural address that the best type of liberal education aims to produce men who know a little of everything and SOMETHING WELL. That in a few words is the basic doctrine of the Engineering Department.

The mechanical equipment of this large, modern institution is diversified enough, to give each inmate attached to the department such a practical insight into engineering work that even the foremost engineering school could not equal; coupled with the insight it is the constant aim to have the inmate perfect himself in one of the various special branches that come under the supervision of the chief engineer.

A machine is easier to handle than the man who handles the machine. Every piece of apparatus has certain characteristics which must be mastered before successful operation will be possible, but once mastered these characteristics are invariable, and may be depended upon to manifest themselves in an orderly, regular manner. On the other hand, the operative is composed of a bundle of unknown and variable characteristics which require a thousand-fold more study and close cultivation to master, but which will repay the effort many times over in increased efficiency, and better results in engine room, boiler room and other points. The fellow who thinks his job is unimportant usually gets just that kind of a job.

The power plant is the heart of the Institution. The rhythmic puff of the exhaust of its engines synchronizes with the whirl of pulleys and motors in the various departments; let its dynamos cease their productive power for a few minutes—telephones jangle, messengers scurry about, even the steward from the main kitchen, dispatches his runner to inquire why his machines have ceased their labors in be half of a hungry multitude.

The central station equipment consists of three direct connected unites aggregating 600 K. W. All power within the walls emanates from these generators. One hundred motors ranging in size from  $\frac{1}{4}$  H. P. to 150 H. P. receive current from this source; in addition it requires 40 arc lamps, 8 search lights, and about 4,000 incandescent lights, for the proper lighting and safety of the Institution.

Three pumps of compound, duplex, and direct connected type, are used for water supply and fire protection, with a combined capacity of 2,250 gallons per minute. Seven boilers of various types, including water tubes, furnish the steam necessary for the operation of these machines.

The engine room also shelters a well equipped fire department, consisting of two hose reels, 1,000 feet  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch hose, a chemical engine, and a ladder wagon: this modern equipment is manned by twenty trained inmates ready, at a moment's notice, to fight fire in a scientific manner. An electric alarm system connects all parts of the Institution with the engine room.

Several miles of water mains carry a supply of fresh, pure well water to the various points of use.

A modern vacuum heating system, recently installed, warms the institutional buildings when needed, and utilizes the exhaust steam from the engines in the action; the hot water is returned to the plant, and forced by powerful hot water pumps to all the buildings.

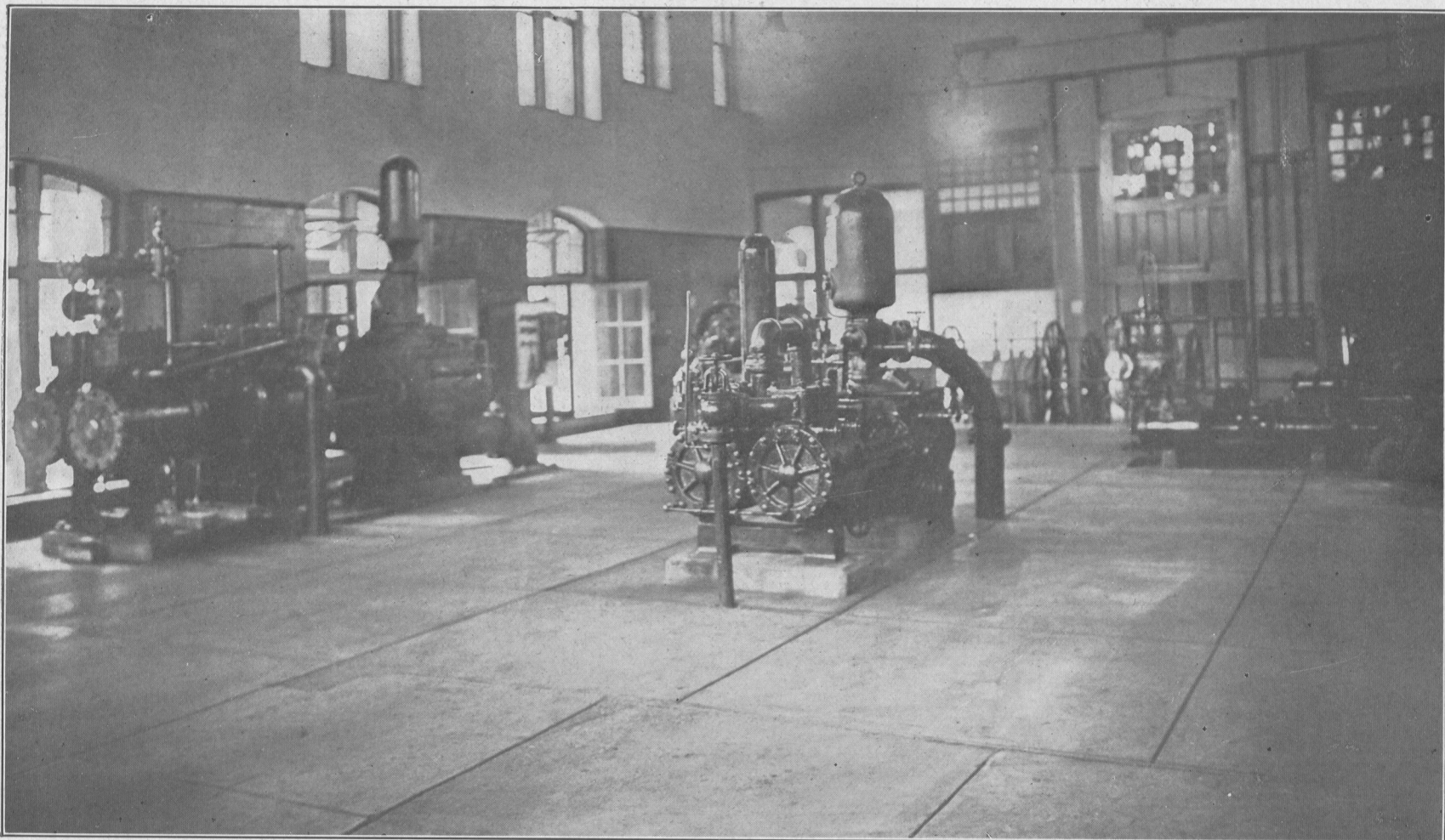
A machine shop fully equipped with modern, motor driven machine tools is an invaluable unit of the department.

An ice machine and cold storage plant cools and preserves the tons of provisions required, and furnishes an abundant supply of ice.

The sanitary plumbing system requires the services of several men to maintain it in perfect order. In all thirty-five men comprising engineers, assistant engineers, switch-board operators, oilers, firemen, water tenders, coal passers, electricians, plumbers, steam fitters, ice plant engineers, and machinists bend their energies in making the engineering department a mooth running, noiseless machine.

The switchboard, a cut of which is shown on another page is the product of the young men of the electrical department.





WEST WING OF ENGINE ROOM, SHOWING PUMPS AND FIRE DEPARTMENT



VIEW OF SWITCHBOARD





VIEW OF MAIN ENGINE ROOM

## Cabinet Department

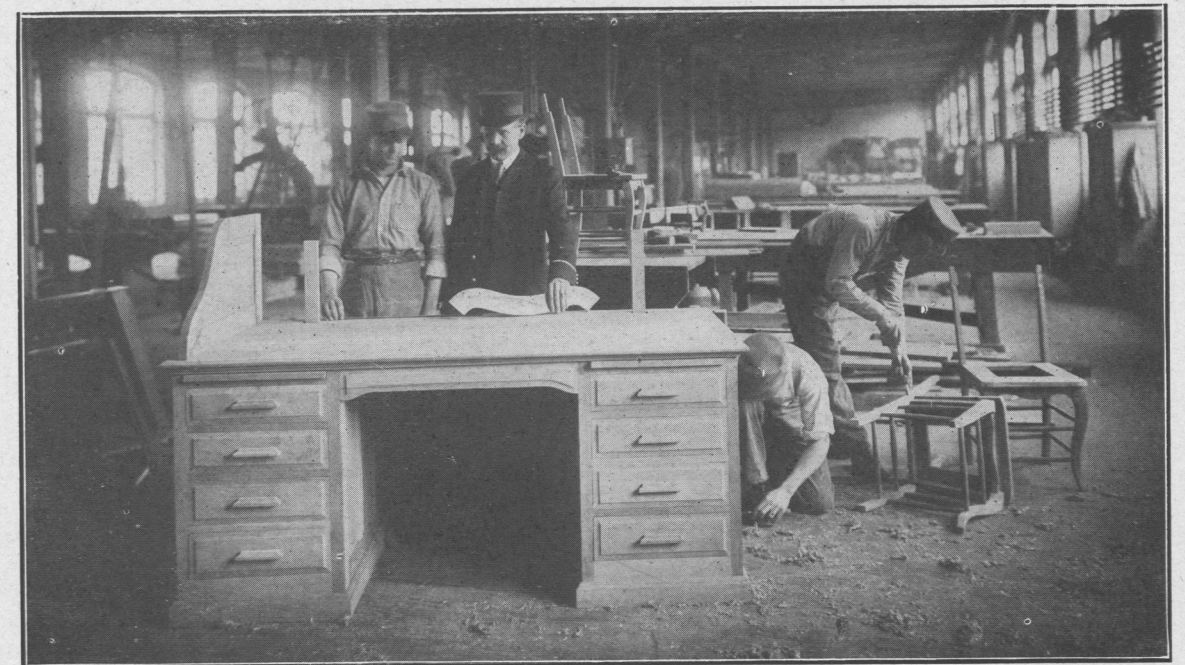
**T**HIS department is now entering upon its fifth successful year. It has grown from an experiment into an established fact and the quality of the work has advanced even more rapidly than the size of the department, which now occupies all of the floor on which it originally was allowed a single corner. It is now equipped with all of the latest improved machinery necessary to a first class cabinet shop. Thirty men are employed in this department and they are obliged to work overtime everyday in order to keep up with the orders now on hand.

At the present time we are turning out a fine line of rockers, dining room chairs, library furniture, beds, dressers, chiffoniers, dressing tables, book cases and racks, center tables, wash stands, filing cases, flat and roll top desks in plain or quartered oak, and all sorts of office equipment. We make a specialty of institutional furniture.

Our working system is similar to that followed in the average outside shop so that any man who learns the cabinet trade here may go outside upon parole or discharge and creditably fill a position in any of the cabinet making concerns of the country.

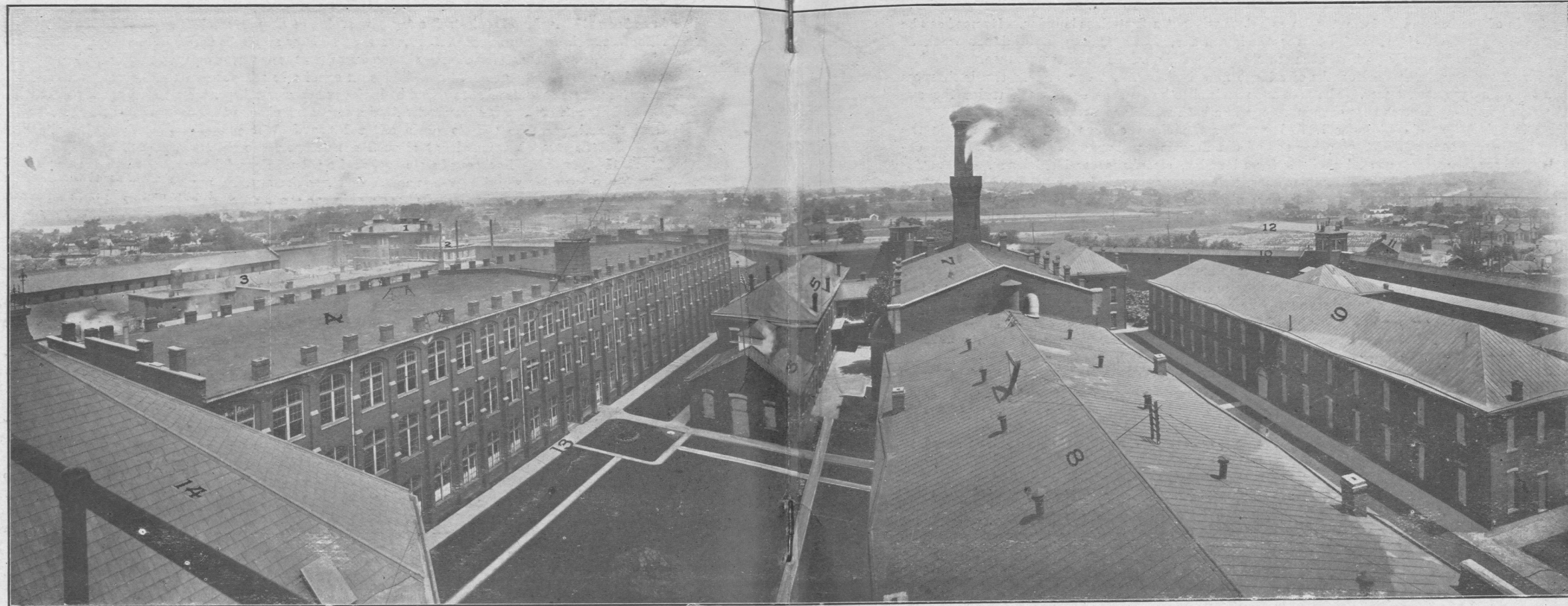
The men here have an advantage over the average outside apprentice as they necessarily have the individual instruction of an expert cabinet maker and are given the very best furniture magazines to read and study from. They thus become acquainted with the best up-to-the-minute ideas, designs, and methods of manufacture and many of them thus get suggestions for original designs or methods which prove advantageous to them in their work.

Real wood working is an art, and the man who is thoroughly interested finds great pleasure in his work. The smell of freshly cut wood is a tonic to him and the joys of labor and health combined make relapses into idleness and crime improbable to a high degree. There is a chance to make good and to make good money at this trade and any inmate in this department who applies himself to it earnestly may fit himself for the best of jobs when he goes back to free society. It is his to improve or neglect his opportunity and he shall reap just as he sows. Industry will get him the best there is and carelessness and indolence will send him back to the same environment from which he came, with the danger of another conviction. Our every effort, however, is to arouse a lively interest in each inmate and we believe that in this we are successful to a very satisfactory degree.



CABINET DEPARTMENT





BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE INDIANA REFORMATORY

### Index to Birdseye View

1. Hospital.
  2. New offices of disciplinary department and roof garden.
  3. Foundry.
  4. No. 1 Trades-Schools building.
  5. School of letters.
  6. Cold blast (refrigerating department).
  7. Chapel building.
  8. "B" cell house—168 cells.
  9. No. 2 Trades-Schools building.
  10. Wall.
  11. Barn.
  12. Farm.
  13. Lawn and walks.
  14. "C" cell house—600 cells.
- "A" cell house not in view—200 cells.

### Points and Pickings

Three thousand three hundred and fifty-one men have been paroled.

No man is released without having had an opportunity to learn a trade.

Every inmate that is capable of learning is given an opportunity to graduate in the common school branches.

As many as fifty-seven men have been authorized for parole at one meeting of the Board.

No one is released on parole before permanent and profitable employment has been provided for him.

Three hundred and fifty-eight men are now on parole not including those paroled by the Governor or the Court.

Seventy-five per cent of the men paroled receive certificates of final discharge.

On every parole agreement is the following condition printed in red: "He shall in all respects conduct himself honestly, avoid evil associations, obey the law, and abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor, or frequenting places wherein it is sold; he shall not own, carry, nor use any deadly weapon."

It is never too late to mend but the sooner a man commences the better.

Every man has a good spot in his make-up and appreciates a square deal.



## Culinary Department

**T**O SEE a thousand men sitting at a meal at the same time and in the same room is not an everyday occurrence in the life of most people. Such a sight, however, is a familiar one in the Indiana Reformatory dining-room three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. The capacity of the large dining room is 1,050 men and it is full to overflowing every day. The walls are beautifully decorated with paintings, the work of the painting trade school, and every thing is immaculately clean. The men are seated at long tables, each table accommodating seven men, with their faces all turned in the same direction. At a given signal from the presiding officer the meal is begun and eaten in silence, the main part of the meal having already been placed upon the table. Numerous waiters constantly move from table to table helping the men to more food or doing such work as is required in an ordinary dining room. The men are not served with a certain ration but are allowed as much food as they desire.

Every article of food must be first-class and well prepared to pass the inspection of the steward. No second grade food will be received by the Institution, on the principle that, "the best is always cheapest." This seems almost incredible when you consider that the average cost per day is not more than ten cents and five mills.

The meal hours are as follows: Breakfast at 7 a. m., dinner at 12m., and supper at 4:30 p. m. Supper on Sundays is eaten in the cells, each man carrying from dinner a lunch to which is added pie or doughnuts, or a large section of ginger bread. This is the only meal not eaten in the dining room.

A very impressive sight may be witnessed at the evening meal when the men with arms folded sit in perfect silence, all eyes turned toward the front during the lowering of the Stars and Stripes as the band plays the beautiful strains of "The Star Spangled Banner." Such an occasion, at the close of the day just before the men go to their cells for the night, is certainly inspiring and is well calculated to arouse a feeling of patriotism in the hearts of all those who participate in it.

It is quite natural that this great piece of machinery for feeding so many men easily turns itself into a trade school. The dining-room becomes the first place of instruction. About forty men are required to care for it and to do the work in the kitchen. Here the men are taught discipline, cleanliness and carefulness. Care in cleaning the dining-room and in handling the dishes teaches carefulness in all things.

After a short stay in the dining room the men are promoted to the kitchen. The kitchen is equipped with a 7 x 16 foot six-oven range, five caldrons of 130 gallons each and four steaming tables. The first instructions are given in preparing and cooking meats and vegetables by the steaming process. Then follows cooking in the range. If a man shows any ability whatever as a cook, he is given a thorough finishing course on the range which will fit him to hold a position as cook anywhere.

Beginning September first each year, a course in canning and pickling is given to all the men in the kitchen and dining room. The course is based upon scientific methods and principles which insure thoroughness in the details of such instruction.

In the Institution's bakery the instruction is very complete and thorough. All the work is done by hand, bringing the men in close contact with all the minor details of the trade. At present seven men are under instruction, turning out daily 1,800 pounds of white bread and 900 pounds of corn bread; or 800 loaves of bread each weighing 2½ pounds, and 115 pieces of corn bread 16 x 17 inches, 1½ inches thick, requiring eight barrels of flour, and 350 pounds of corn meal.

In color and thorough baking the bread will compare favorably with any bread on the market and is much superior to most of it. In fact few State institutions can show better bread than is produced daily in the Indiana Reformatory by inmate labor alone.



DINING ROOM



## Carpentry Department

THE carpentry and wood department of the Indiana Reformatory was first established in February, 1903. Previous to that time, all building and repair work of any consequence had been done by outside labor, and the necessary expense to the State from year to year was no small item. Up to the above date there was no equipment to speak of belonging to the Institution for use in this department; and had there been a skilled workman among the nine hundred inmates, satisfactory results could not have been obtained on account of the absence of the necessary tools. The advisability of establishing this department was obvious, and it has become a splendid adjunct, not only in the saving of expense to the State, but in giving the inmates in the department a start in a profitable trade or occupation.

We have a complete plan for the instruction of inmates in all branches of the trade. Much good has already been accomplished in this department but more will be done in the future towards fitting the inmate with a trade that will enable him to become a useful citizen, and in the majority of cases open up to him new ways and methods of maintaining himself on the outside.

Several points are taken into consideration in our plan of instruction, chief of which is the education of the inmate. It would be more than useless to expect success with a class of men who do not possess a fair knowledge of the three "R's." But if they come to the department with a fair education and show a willingness to learn and convince us of their sincerity in the matter by their application and conduct, we can equip them with an occupation that will bring them fair wages and, in a very short time, by close application and honest endeavor, make of them good mechanics, thereby placing them on a higher level in the struggle for existence.

On being received in this department the inmate is questioned as to the experience he has had, and as to how eager he may be to take up this line of work. If he has had no experience he will be introduced to the different tools and their uses will be explained to him. This is only a preparatory step, as actual experience with the tools in question is the only means by which he can familiarize himself with the many different kinds of work that may be done with the same tool.

The apprentice of today fares much better than did the young workman of ten years ago. At that time a separate tool was required for almost every different piece of work. For instance, in order to make the different varieties of mouldings, a set of twenty-six planes was necessary. At present we have in our shop one plane with fifty-two bits, each cutting a separate and distinct mould.

We are prepared to give the inmate in this department a practical knowledge of cabinet making, furniture repairing, wood turning and carving, and a great deal of attention is given to the study of architecture in order that he may, after leaving the Institution, more successfully perform the duties which may be assigned to him by a contractor. There are at present twenty-eight men under instruction.

When the last souvenir was published, the departments of carpentry and cabinet making were housed in one building. At the present time the amount of work has so increased in both departments and consequently the number of inmates employed, that it was deemed advisable by the management to locate the carpentry department in a separate building thereby giving it more room, and better advantages for instructing the inmates in construction work, especially since a new equipment is being added to the department. We fully realize the fact that the fellow who is not familiar with the planing mill cannot command the same wages as the one who understands both mill and hand work. With the additional equipment being added to this department it will be second to none, and the best results will be obtained.

## Masonry Department

MASONRY is divided into the following chief divisions or branches, namely: stone cutting, bricklaying, rubble work, hammered or range work, concrete or artificial stone making, plastering etc. Stone cutting is divided into the following branches: building stone cutting, monumental cutting, monumental lettering, carving, etc. Building stone cutting is a method of preparing blocks or cubes of stone, ready to support or for decoration, as the case may be. The tools necessary for this work are as following: picks, hammers, points, chisels, mallets, axes, brushes, square, level, etc. The time required for the student to master stone cutting, according to American stone contractors, or as in most localities, is four years.

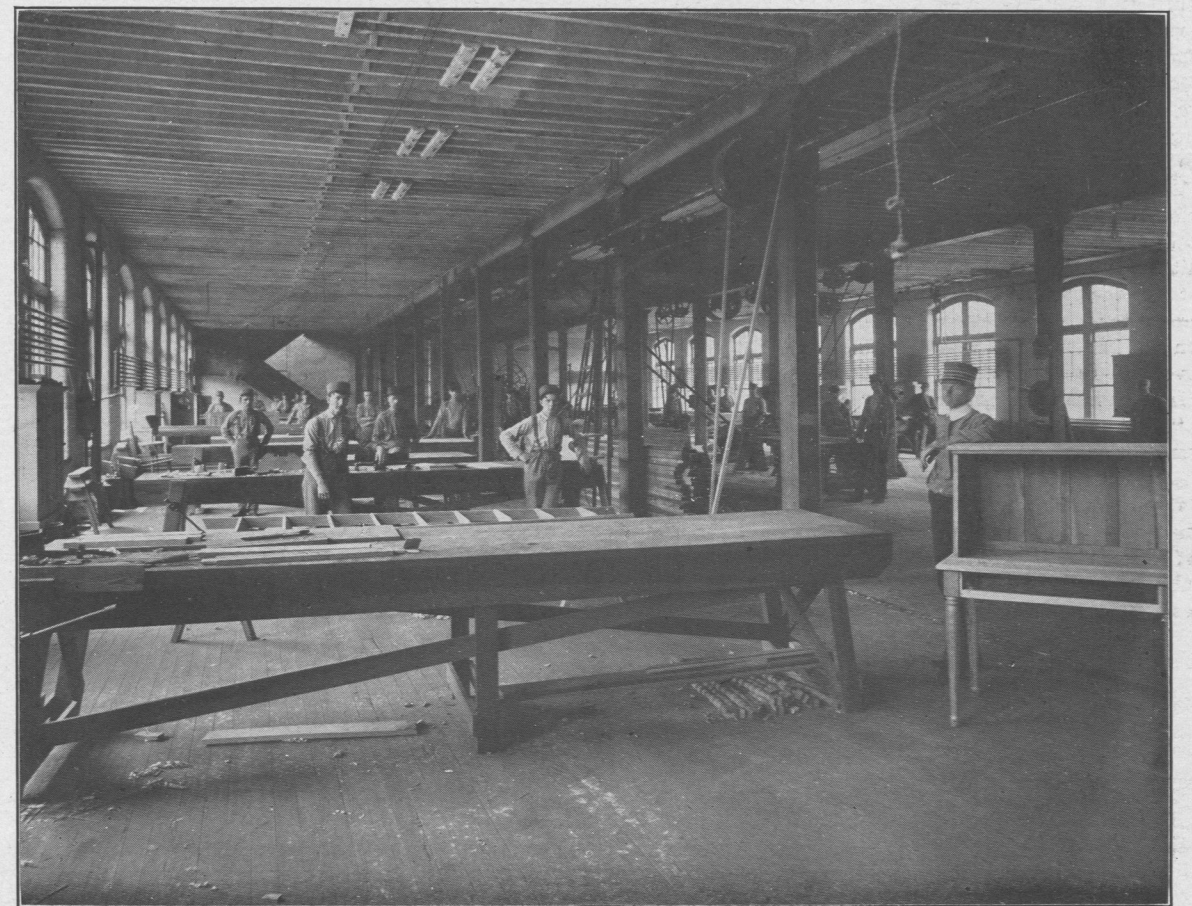
It is of vital importance that the apprentice shall have practical problems in arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, etc., that he may be in a position to estimate the cost of work, material required, etc. All this will come in due time and we feel confident that the department of masonry offers a most excellent opportunity to give to the men under instruction such training as will fit them to join the great army of producers and to become useful, instead of baneful, members of society.

There is considerable reconstructive and repair work going on all the time, thus giving this department practical experience in the various kinds of work coming under this head.

The demand for good masons is growing daily and good wages can always be commanded by competent men. The inducements to learn this trade are especially numerous and no boy who is assigned to this class needs worry about what the future has in store for him if he will but apply himself diligently to the task of making himself just as proficient as his time will permit.



MASONS AT WORK



CARPENTER SHOP



## Hospital Department

**T**HE duties of the physician of a public institution such as the Indiana Reformatory are many and varied. He has in his charge the physical welfare of every inmate in the Institution. This means that he must not only look after those who apply to him as being sick, but also that he is to a great extent responsible for the sanitary condition of the Institution.

He must make the necessary recommendations as to the general diet and personal hygiene of those men who come under his jurisdiction. He is also consulted in regard to the employment of the various inmates for it is the intention of the management that each inmate shall have such employment as will be to his best advantage and, of course, in this the physical condition plays an important part.

When an inmate is received into this Institution, he is subjected to a rigid examination and a complete record is made of his physical and mental condition as well as of his personal and family history. He is then recommended for such work as will be conducive to his general health according to his individual peculiarities.

There is a daily sick call at which any inmate who so desires may consult the physician. Those whose illness is of minor nature which does not render the performance of their regular duties inadvisable are prescribed for and returned to duty, and those who need more attention are admitted to the hospital for treatment. In no instance is an inmate required to work unless pronounced able to do so after a thorough examination by the physician. A careful record is kept of all such examinations and treatment, if any, so that each inmate's card shows just what attention he has received.

During the past ten years the sanitary condition of the Institution has been gradually improved; and in direct ratio to this improvement the death rate has decreased, the number of inmates reporting at sick call has decreased and the general health of the Institution has improved.

Scientific investigation has proven beyond a doubt that dust is an excellent vehicle for bacteria or disease producing germs. Germs that, on properly sodded and watered lawns, are harmless, become deadly when flying on particles of dust. In other words a dust laden atmosphere is a disease laden atmosphere, and when introduced into the lungs in the process of breathing may produce disastrous results. It is in this manner that a very great majority of consumptives are infected. Working along this line the campus, or yard within the walls, has been provided with granitoid walks, brick streets and sodded lawns.

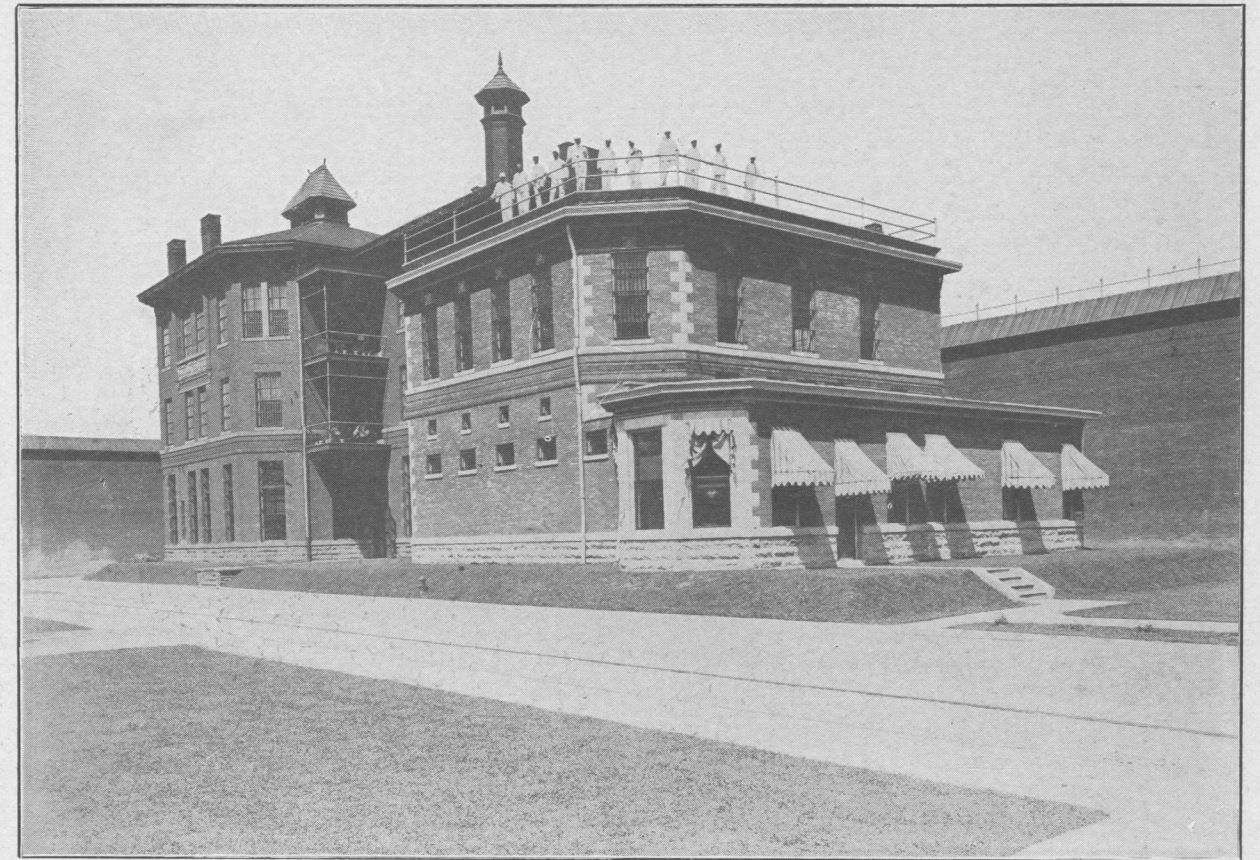
Tuberculosis is one of the gravest questions with which prison authorities have to contend and without doubt the only solution to the question is open air treatment, together with re-enforced diet and improved sanitation. The new cell house where the majority of the inmates are housed, is equipped with modern plumbing and sewerage, as well as with a system of ventilation whereby fresh air is constantly being forced into each cell by an electric fan, and the foul air drawn out by an exhaust fan. By this method all of the air in the cell house is changed every seven minutes. We have in addition to a tubercular ward, a roof garden located on the roof of the hospital annex on a higher plane than the outside walls where tents have been placed for the treatment of tubercular patients. In this manner the best available air is provided and in almost all incipient cases placed in the tubercular colony, a marked improvement occurs and they are returned to duty after a few weeks. Few cases are not benefited by this treatment. Only tubercular cases are permitted on the roof garden, but all minor surgical cases and mental defectives are permitted to stay on the drill ground all day where they can get more exercise and fresh air than is available in their cells.

The food for all of the inmates has been improved not only in quality and variety but also in the method of preparation. The personal hygiene of the inmates is carefully supervised. They are required to bathe in the general bathroom and change their clothing once or twice each week, depending upon the nature of their employment. Each cell is provided with water and other suitable facilities for a sponge bath daily, if the occupant so desires.

Since the object of this Institution is to make these men self-supporting, law abiding citizens, it is the intention of the management to turn them out in the best mental, moral and physical condition attainable. When an examination shows that an operation will benefit an inmate and if he desires this operation performed, he is admitted to the hospital and kept there until he has recovered. In no case is an operation performed without the consent of the patient or as prescribed by law.

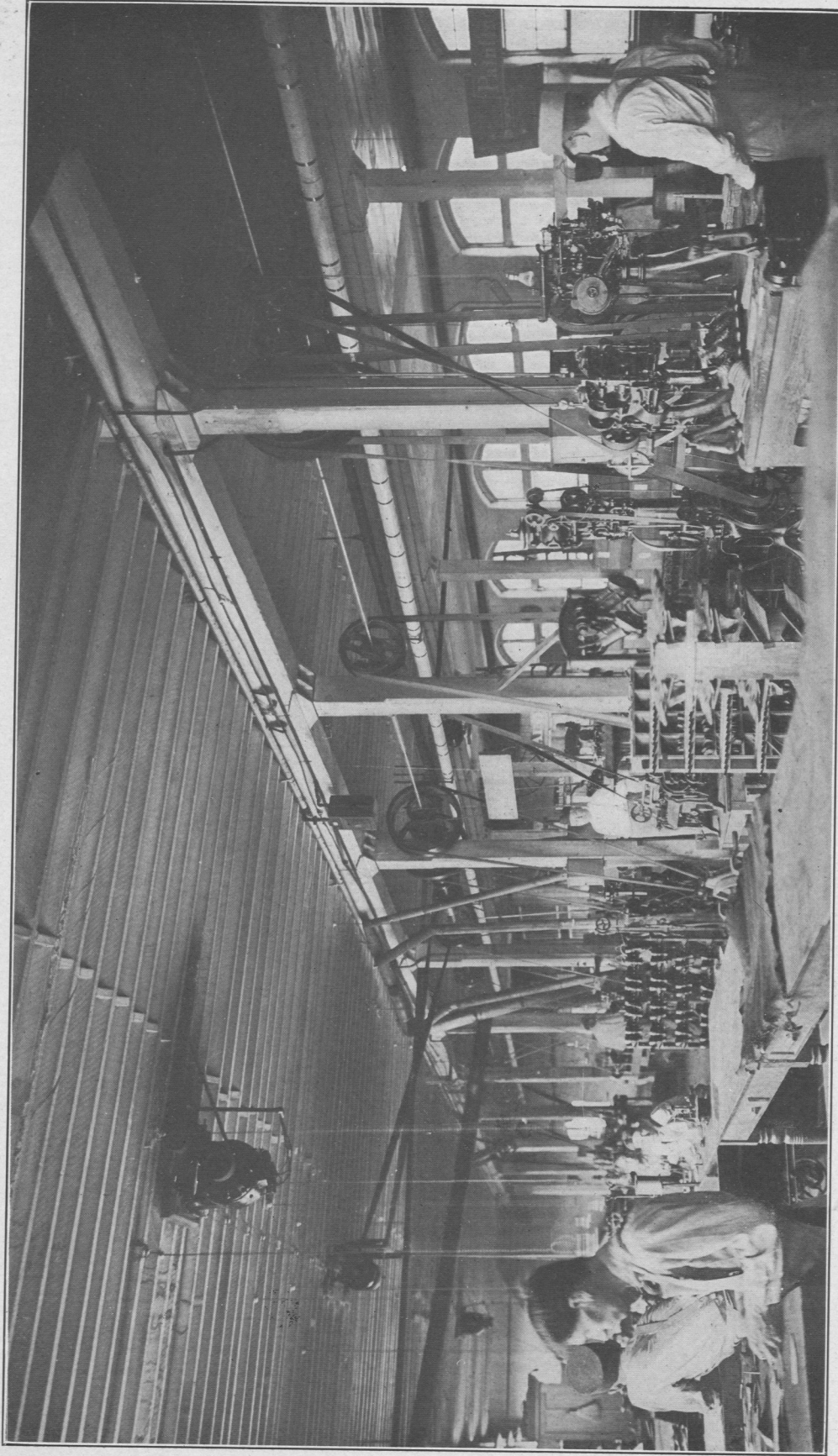
Indiana has a law providing for the sterilization of certain classes of inmates an extract of which is given:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That on and after the passage of this act it shall be compulsory for each and every institution in the State, entrusted with the care of confirmed criminals, idiots, rapists and imbeciles to appoint upon its staff, in addition to the regular institutional physicians, two (2) skilled surgeons of recognized ability, whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with the chief physician of the institution to examine into the mental and physical condition of such inmates as are recommended by the institutional physician and board of managers. If in the opinion of this committee of experts and the board of managers, procreation is not advisable and there is no probability of improvement of the mental and physical condition of the inmate, it shall be lawful for the surgeons to perform such operation for the prevention of procreation as shall be decided safest and most effective."



HOSPITAL





## Shoe Department

**T**HIS department was established in 1906, but for the first year and a half made shoes only for the inmates of this institution. Great difficulty was encountered in securing the services of a thoroughly competent shoe man. In February, 1908 the present instructor was engaged. At the direction of the management he prepared a number of sample shoes and visited various state institutions to show his samples with a view to learning their needs and securing their orders for foot wear. The result is that this institution is now making nearly all of the shoes used in those institutions.

The shoes made here range from plain, heavy, seamless, standard screw brogans to ladies' vici kid, polished tip Bluchers, made on very stylish lasts. All of our shoes are made of solid leather; hemlock, oak, and union tanned, according to the required serviceability of the various makes, and we fully believe that the best is cheapest in the end. Our aim is not so much for profit as it is to give the best value possible for the money and, primarily, to furnish educative employment to them assigned to this department.

Each inmate in this department is instructed in some one branch of the shoe making trade. If he proves apt, and willing to take advantage of the opportunity offered him, he is instructed in several different branches. In fact he may become a thorough all around shoe maker, capable of taking a place at good wages in any shoe factory anywhere.

## Musical Department

**M**USIC is an art which has great power over human nature, and one of the greatest helps toward the uplift of humanity is good music. Its influence is especially valuable in an institution of this kind, helping us to get into personal touch with each individual and enabling us to reach deeply into the hearts of each. Music, therefore, is of vital importance here.

To the mind music brings thought, to the heart it gives feeling, and to the soul it gives help and encouragement, and even a look into the infinite.

Music is a silken strand that closely connects man to God. We may call it divine, for God uses it as a means of speaking to men. It is the universal language of the world and the medium of communion between heaven and earth. Its power carries us to the brink of eternity and gives us thoughts, feelings, and visions of the great "beyond."

The boys of this department are taught each day to play on some special instrument. Their proficiency depends, of course, upon their individual capacity to learn and to interpret what they learn. They are also taught the rudimental, historical and theoretical phases of music, composition and arrangement. The success of some of these boys is very gratifying. Some of them become artists on their chosen instruments while others become excellent composers and arrangers. There are thirty-six members in the band at present. Their time is divided each day in individual instruction, individual practice, ensemble rehearsals, and in playing for the population of the reformatory and visitors.

The band is both a military and a concert organization. Each Sunday morning it escorts the battalions of inmates to the drill ground where military drill, dress parade, and review are presented, and later on it plays assembly marches while the population enters the chapel for devotional service. Besides the processional and recessional selections the band renders the highest types of standard overtures during the service. Following the devotional exercises the band repairs to the band stand at the head of the dining room and renders a concert during the progress of the noon meal.

On week days at noon and evening the band occupies the band stand on the lawn and plays marches while the lines from the various work shops march with their officers in charge to the dining room. When all are seated with arms folded at the evening meal the band plays "Star Spangled Banner," while "Old Glory" is being lowered from the flag staff in the main court.

Our library of musical selections is very complete. Few organizations of this kind have libraries larger or better. Our list comprises the choicest works of the classic and romantic, ancient and modern schools.

We feel that the best is none too good and so we strive every day to improve, because music is a daily inspiration to inmates officers, and visitors. Without it our surroundings would be less cheerful and the days would seem longer than they are. Our motto is: "Today must be better than yesterday."



BAND



## The Farm and Garden

THE Reformatory is unfortunate in that it has not sufficient land for the purpose of raising all vegetables that are required for its own consumption. We have about twenty acres of land of questionable utility. Most of this is leased from the railroad company and can be taken from us on thirty days notice. With the proper amount of fertile land, this could be made the most profitable department of the trades-schools system, for there is no better trade to be taught to the average boy than that of agriculture, consisting of gardening, farming and the care and raising of stock.

We manage, however, to do fairly well with the limited number of acres we have, and will be able each year to give to several of our boys valuable instruction in this department.

We produced this year 100 dozen bunches of rhubarb; 200 bushels of turnips; 450 bushels of tomatoes; 2,500 gallons of milk; 3,000 bunches of green onions, four to the bunch; 40 bushels of onion sets; 125 dozen ears of green corn; 10 barrels of lettuce; and 36,000 radishes.

Owing to the limited number of acres of land and to the fact that we have no pasture land at all, and that our barn facilities are very meager, we have not seen our way clear to attempt the keeping of a dairy of sufficient size to furnish milk for the Institution. We have three cows that furnish the milk for the hospital, general superintendent's and assistant superintendent's residences. Milk is purchased by contract for the inmates.

It requires much study and expense to properly handle that which nature has given us along lines of agriculture, so that we may reap the largest rewards in this, the greatest of all vocations. There is nothing more beneficial to the inmates of the Institution who are fortunate enough to be assigned to this work, than the healthful exercise they get in the field while assisting in raising a variety of vegetables for the table use.

No small part of the work with soil about such an institution is the raising of flowers, and properly caring for the lawns. We pride ourselves in having as fine hot-house plants and as well kept lawns as can be found in any public or private grounds. All such work tends to brighten and lift up fallen humanity, and many times assist in bringing about reformation by teaching the inmate the beauties of nature and the possibilities in store for him by proper attention and cultivation, not only of plant life, but of human life as well.



HOG YARD AND SANITARY SHED

## Broom Making Department

THE making of brooms and mops is meeting every expectation and is a valuable addition to the industries of the Institution.

The equipment consists of seven winding machines, seven sewing machines, and all other machinery necessary to fit up a shop employing about twenty men. All of the machinery is of the most improved styles for the making of brooms by hand and power, so that the men who are being taught the trade can, on leaving the Institution, successfully fill positions in the best factories in the country in which hand and power machinery is used.

The men are divided into three classes—primary, intermediate, and advanced. The course of instruction is so arranged that each man advances step by step, from the sorting of corn, to the finishing of a broom.

In the primary class he is taught sorting, sizing, hurl cutting and bunching. The average man can do this work successfully after one week's instruction, and practice.

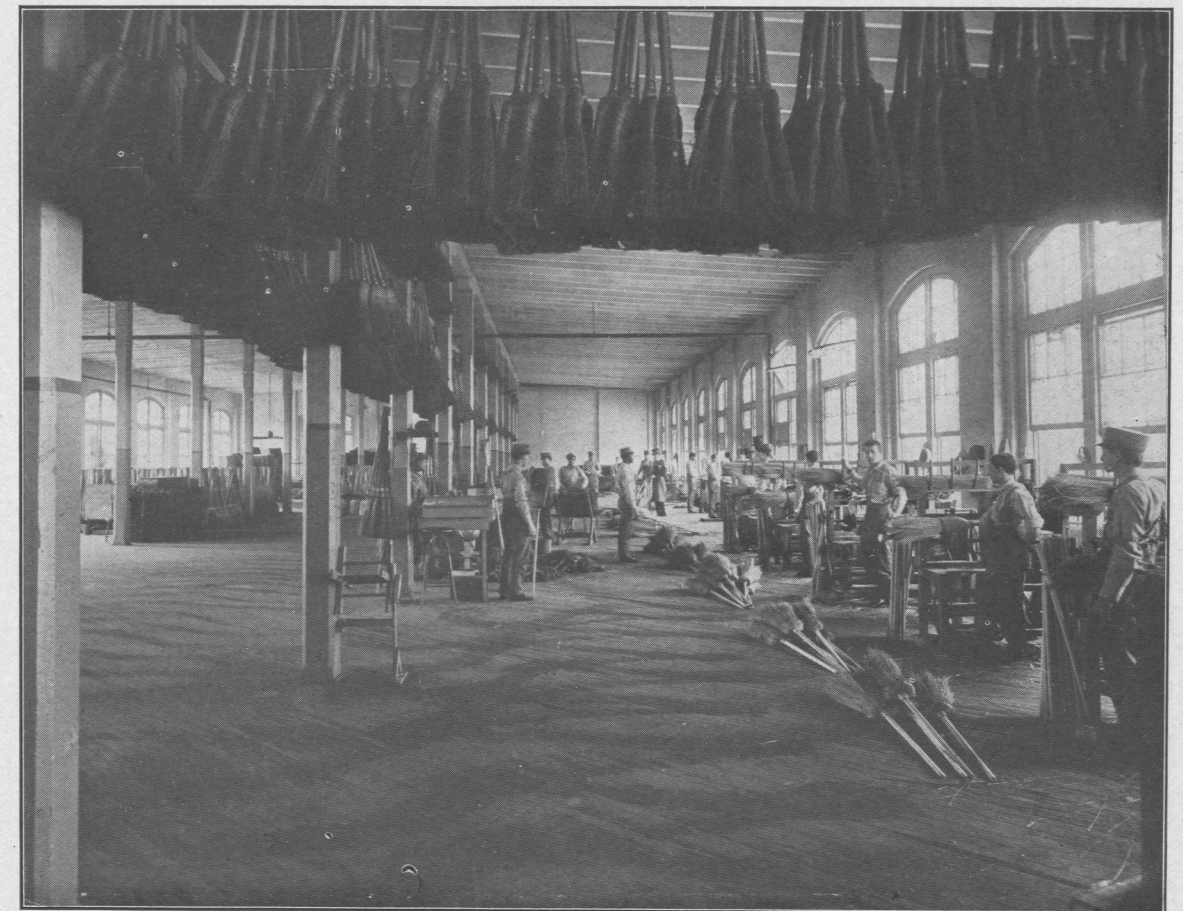
In the intermediate class he first learns how to make the inside of a second grade broom, allowing the instructor to finish his product for perhaps two weeks.

But before he advances to the next class he must learn how to complete a second grade broom. The work of the advanced class is learning to make brooms of grade No. 1, which are practically the same as the No. 2, except that they are made of a better quality of corn, and are given a finer and better finish. The members of this class also learn to make whisk brooms and mops, the steps in making which are practically the same as in the making of house brooms.

Only the very best quality of broom and brush corn is used, which enables the Institution to turn out a class of goods equal to anything on the market.

Besides, every broom is made under the direct supervision of a competent instructor, which insures that only first class product will be turned out.

At present twenty inmates are employed who are able to turn out twenty dozen per day, fifteen dozen mops, or twenty dozen whisk brooms.



BROOM MAKING DEPARTMENT



## Shirt Making Department

**T**HIS department was organized in March, 1906, for the purpose of making shirts for the State institutions and political divisions of the State. The surplus we sell on the market.

This department is equipped with up-to-date machinery and most favorably located in a well lighted and ventilated room, and was installed for the purpose of giving employment to a number of inmates who were unable to do anything but light work and who at that time were unemployed, and gives them an opportunity to earn their maintenance, make something for the state, and at the same time make something for themselves.

The amount of work required by each and every inmate is arranged so it give them an opportunity to make over money which is placed to their credit and given to them when they are released from the institution, this also gives them a chance to become expert machine operators, therefore, better preparing them to enter the tailoring department, where they are transferred whenever a vacancy in that department occurs.



SHIRT MAKING DEPARTMENT

## The Storeroom

**T**O CARRY on such a system it is necessary that institutions of this kind should have modern storerooms. Each day's record should be a complete history of supplies purchased and used, and should be so arranged that the superintendent of the institution can call the heads of the departments to account, if there is any sign of waste or extravagance.

In years gone by it has cost more money to pay officers in our public institutions for hunting up supplies that have been stored in various rooms and buildings of the institution than it would to build a room of sufficient size to accommodate everything that is carried in stock. In addition, the annoyance and uncertainty is obviated by having a place for everything and having a record that can be turned to, that will be an accurate inventory of the stock and supplies on hand.

In the Indiana Reformatory we have such a system inaugurated, and but few supplies are purchased except on monthly bids approved by the Board of Trustees. When these supplies are purchased they are, on entering the Institution, placed in the storeroom, weighed and checked up by the storekeeper who delivers to the chief clerk all the weights and measurements, and the chief clerk compares same with the original invoice. If the chief clerk finds that the weight and measurements are correct according to invoice, the storekeeper is instructed to receive the goods and place them in their proper place in the storeroom. If the weights or measurements are found to be short, the necessary deductions are made and the party from whom they were purchased so notified.

After the goods are placed in the storeroom, there must be a system of requisition, which we have in the various departments of the Institution. Before 9 a. m. each morning the heads of the various departments must make out one of these requisitions with pen and ink, calling for the articles that are wanted in their departments for the next day. These requisitions are sent to the storekeeper and are then forwarded to the General Superintendent's office. The General Superintendent examines the requisitions, and if he feels that the department needs the supplies called for, he approves the requisition and returns same to the storekeeper. From these requisitions the storekeeper measures or weighs up what is called for, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon the heads of the various departments send to the storeroom and receive such supplies, receipting the storekeeper for same. These requisitions are then figured up by the storekeeper item by item, with the cost carried out in dollars and cents, accurately entering same on records returning the requisitions to the office of the General Superintendent the next morning, so that the head of the Institution is able to tell what it costs in dollars and cents to run each of the departments the preceding day.

In addition to the regular storeroom a large well equipped wareroom has just been inaugurated in which will be kept the heavier stock and second hand articles that may be worked over and used.

Nothing is issued from the storeroom or wareroom in the way of brooms, shoes, clothing, etc., unless the old or worn-out article is returned for the new. These old articles are at once placed in what is termed the "condemnation-room" and at intervals during the year they are disposed of by the management, the receipts from same being turned over to the state as receipts of the Institution.



STOREROOM



## Foundry Department

**B**ELOW is a view of the moulding room of the foundry. This room is 320 feet long and 141 feet wide. It has a double deck sky light which makes it without doubt one of the best lighted and ventilated foundries in the country. It has a floor capacity accommodating 200 moulders. The melted iron is delivered direct to each of them by a complete overhead track system. This track also delivers the castings to the cleaning room.

The cupolo is seven feet in diameter inside and has a melting capacity of forty-five tons of iron in two and one-half hours. The average daily melt is thirty-five tons.

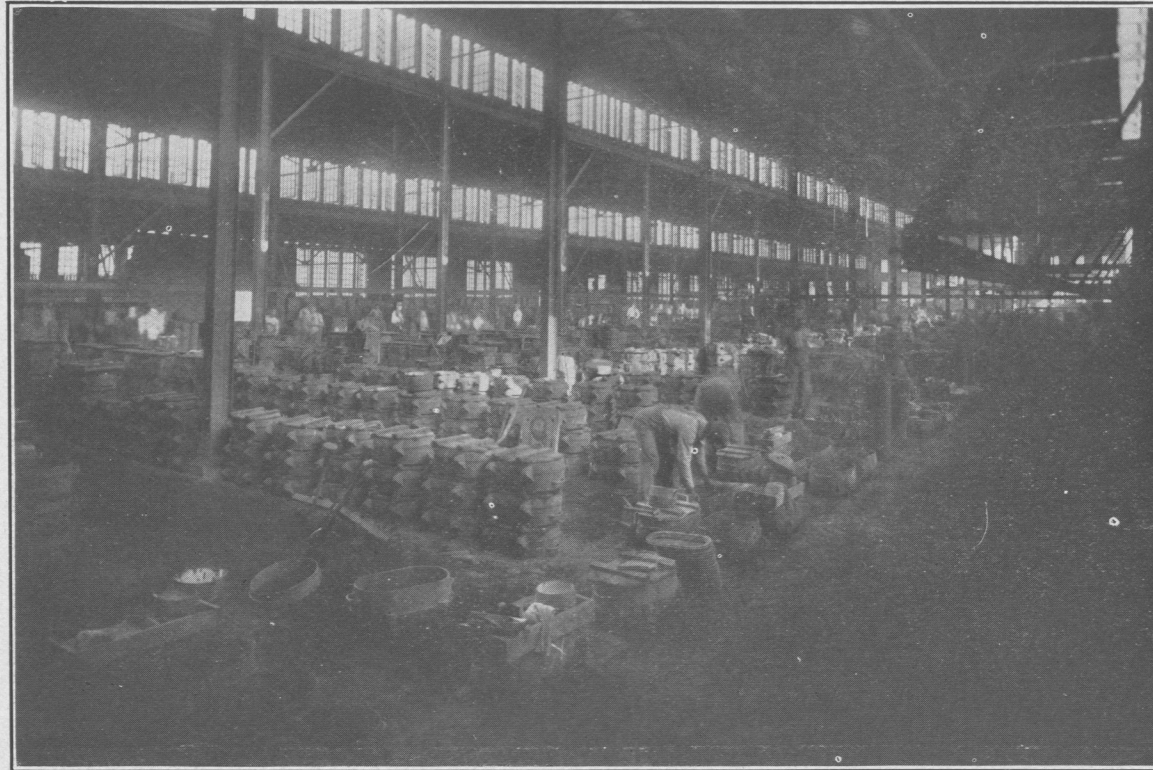
Eighty-five per cent of our work is saved; that is, it comes from the moulds in perfect condition. This is an excellent showing and compares very favorably with the work of other foundries doing a similar sort of work. The quality of our product is fine, and large numbers of our reservoirs are used in the very best makes of ranges and cook stoves. We consider this a most creditable showing as all of the moulding is strictly hard work.

The moulders are divided into five classes and they are advanced from one class to another as they become proficient. This gives them a larger scope for their talents to develop and many a man leaves this institution and secures a remunerative position in some outside foundry. Few of them fail to make good. Our system of working these men and the overtime inducement in connection with it make the men eager to learn and willing to work.

The cleaning room is 60x200 feet and has forty-two tumbling mills, all motor driven, connected with an underground exhaust system. This disposes of most of the dust and dirt, keeps the department clean, and makes the room a comfortable one to work in; a great contrast to the average outside, cleaning room. Dust is a germ carrier and dirt is a germ incubator, and the presence of either works untold dangers and hardships upon the laborers.

The same sanitary ideas are carried out in our grinding and enameling rooms, plenty of light and fresh air being the things of first importance along with cleanliness.

The foundry trade school is a success in every way and is unsurpassed in its buildings, its products, and in the fitting of its workmen for a worthy place in the outside world.



FOUNDRY

## Sheet Metal Department

**T**HE tin shop performs all the duties of a sheet metal department. In addition to all the sheet metal work of the Institution, it also has in charge the manufacture and care of tin, slate, and gravel roofing on the various buildings.

The department is located in a large, airy room, well lighted and ventilated. It is equipped with a first-class set of tinners' tools and a full set of roofing tools. No department is kept busier, in season and out, in supplying the Institution with all kinds of sheet metal utensils and in looking after the large number of roofs, gutters, spoutings, ventilating systems, etc. It recently accomplished the task of placing in the chapel a large sheet metal center piece and ventilating shaft that would test the skill of the most expert tinsmith, all of the work having been done by inmates.

Each man receives personal instruction by the instructor both in the use of text books on the subject of sheet metal work and in the handling of tools. Several texts on the method of pattern cutting are accessible all the time to those who are advanced enough to take it up; and they are required to apply themselves to the study of this part of the trade, if they wish to make any advancement.

The beginner is first taught to handle the shears in cutting straight and circular lines. He is next taught to make some small straight ware in which he learns to set the square shears and to edge, wire, groove and double seam by hand. In making the small, straight ware he is also required to learn how to draw out, file and tin the soldering coppers. When he has become reasonably skillful in making such small pieces as tin cups, tin pans, etc., he is placed upon larger tasks which furnish more difficult applications of the steps already mastered.

In addition to shop work, the inmate student is also trained by actual experience in edge, tongue and double seam roofing and in soldering flat lock and upright seams. At every step theory and practice are combined. Each article made goes into use somewhere and the maker experiences the feeling that he is really producing for the good of others.

Every effort is put forth by the instructor to lead the men under his instruction to become interested in their work and to do everything in a neat, workmanlike way. Their tasks are frequently changed to prevent monotony. They are compelled to get out their own patterns for everything that they make. In fact at every step they are urged by precept and by example to become self-reliant. Few men enter the Institution who have ever worked at the tinner's trade, consequently the work turned out by the sheet metal department, is, of a necessity, the product of men who are learning the trade. The quality of the work done speaks well for the department.



SHEET METAL DEPARTMENT



## Tailoring Department

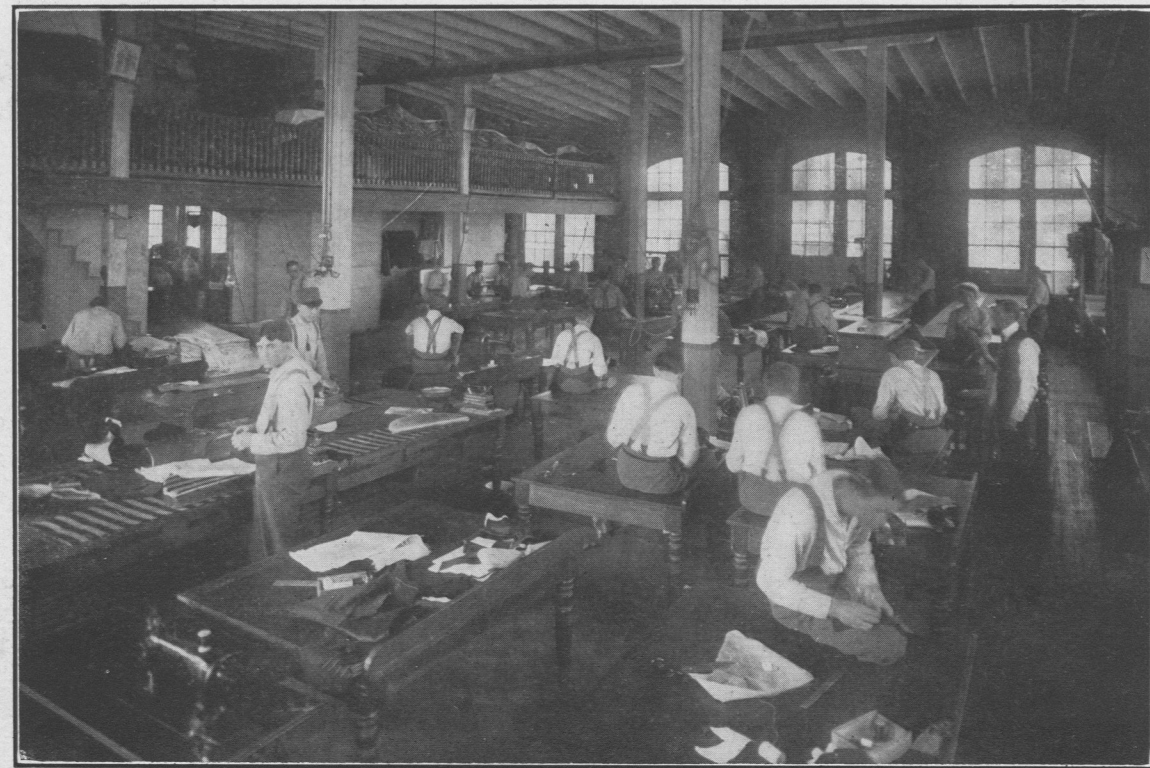
**T**AILORING is one of the neglected trades of this country. Few American-born boys care to serve an apprenticeship of three or four years to become a journeyman tailor. In the tailoring trade school of this Institution, thirty-four men are under instruction. They are employed in the making of citizens' clothing for paroled and discharged men, Inmates' uniforms, shirts, overalls, jackets, undergarments, caps, socks, etc. The course of instruction combines theory and practice. Each man is carefully instructed in the details of the trade at the same time that he is working on a garment that will go into real service. This adds interest to the work as he feels that he is making some contribution to society. Those who manifest more than ordinary ability and interest in the work are given lessons in taking measurements and drafting special patterns for special garments from text books of the best drafting schools. For men who can successfully do this work there is always a demand.

The tailoring department is equipped with machines, cutting boards, drafting boards, electric pressing irons, blocks and everything that belongs to a well equipped shop. The department is located in a large room well ventilated and well lighted and bears no resemblance to the sweat-shops in which tailors are often forced to earn an existence.

The course of instruction is very complete and is divided into eight parts as follows: First—Learning how to handle and operate a machine in the making of overalls, jumpers, aprons, hospital garments, underwear, socks, caps, etc. Second—Learning the use of the hand needle, doing work in felling, stitching, padding, darning, and making all the different styles of button holes. Third—Learning how to use the pressing iron in pressing seams, stitching, and shrinking the different parts of the garment to the required shapes and models as demanded by the fashion while garments are in course of construction, and giving the proper finish to garments already completed. Fourth—Learning to make trousers. Fifth—Learning to make vests. Sixth—Learning to make coats and overcoats. Seventh—Learning to take measures and to draft patterns for all kinds of coats, pants and vests from practical experience and from text books. Eighth—Learning to cut unusual garments, to do grading and drafting for talls, slims, shorts and stouts, and to cut and design military garments.

The work of the tailoring department will be increased to such an extent as to require the employment of about forty men all the time. Besides supplying the Institution in the way of Inmates' uniforms and discharge suits, hospital and working garments, etc., uniforms and other garments will be made for such of the other institutions as do not make them for themselves. To this has been added the manufacturing of the Reformatory officers' uniforms.

It is expected that this department will turn out from six to a dozen graduates each year. If these men will follow the trade there will be no difficulty experienced in finding employment for from fifteen to twenty dollars per week. At present there are men who have a future before them in the profession of cutting and designing, if they choose to take it up. It requires much labor, time and money to complete a full course in cutting and designing in the best schools. Even then the school does not guarantee that the graduate will be able to fill a position, for in a six months' course one gets only a theoretical experience, while in this Institution every man in the tailoring class receives the benefit of both theory and practice. And if the scholar is willing to apply himself faithfully until he has become a skillful designer and cutter, his days of trouble, so far as earning a living is concerned, are over.



TAILORING DEPARTMENT

## Printing Department

**B**EFORE the day when the Indiana Reformatory became a reformatory an inmate of the Prison South, as the institution was then called, laboriously printed by hand an occasional sheet called "Hot Drops," in which he detailed his views of people and things and told odd happenings of the day.

The warden had his attention called to the little paper and it met with his approval. When, in 1897, the institution was changed to a reformatory he decided to establish an institutional paper and printing department. This was accomplished almost at once and the first issue of THE REFLECTOR came from the press, a 14½x22 Chandler & Price jobber, about Christmas-time, 1897. It has not missed an issue since.

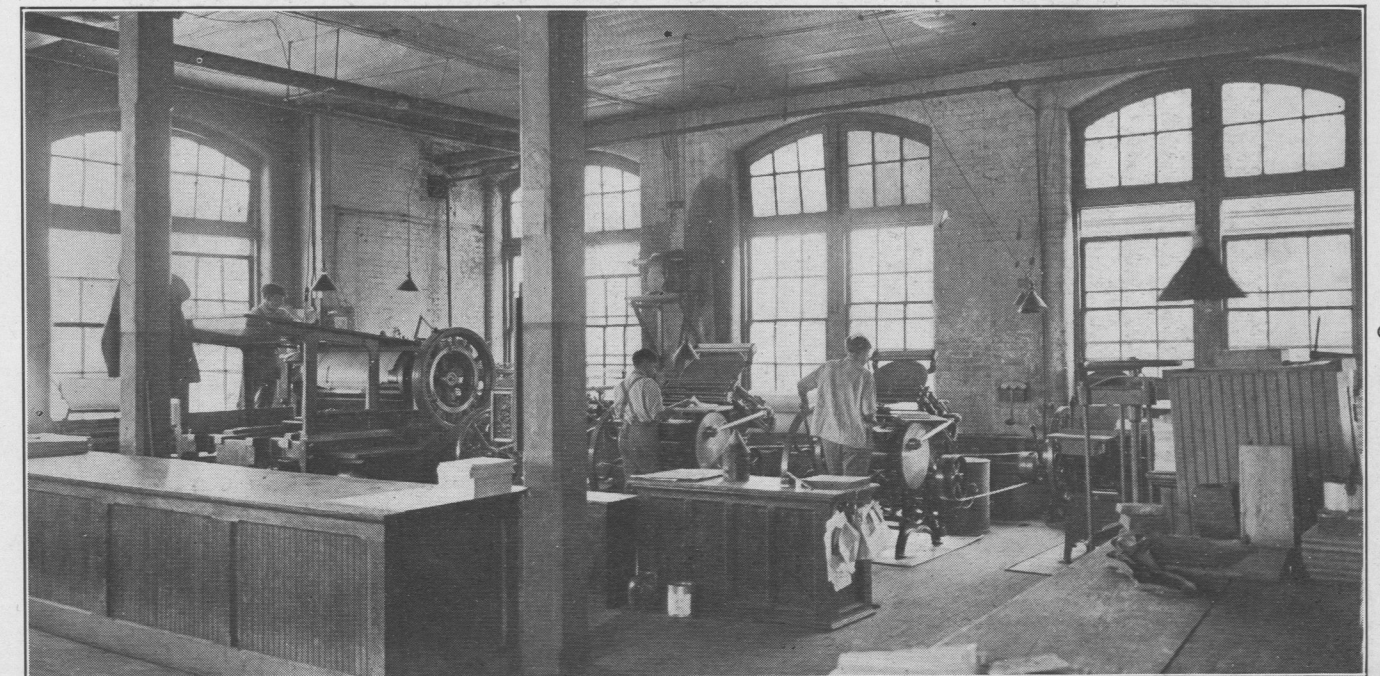
For the first few years of its existence the printing department confined its attentions to a very limited amount of work. Up until 1903, the boys in the shop were not busy very much of the time and conditions were unfavorable for any increase of output. A five column folio once a week gave ample time to get up the necessary type and to practice on some musical instrument between times, so the print shop officer was also musical director. It is said that his chief duty so far as the printers were concerned was to catch them at breaches of conduct, and to facilitate this he used to watch them through a slit cut in a newspaper which he pretended to be reading. No files of THE REFLECTOR were preserved, and few samples of printing. There was no system followed in any of the work and jobs were all set and printed on sheets the size of copy furnished whether it was regular or not. The result was a constantly accumulating pile of waste paper—too good to throw away, but of no immediate use for anything. In 1903 a regular instructor was secured who began an immediate movement for the segregation of the print shop and band, and before long the separation was made. A press was ordered to take care of small work and a "news" paper took the place of the "story" paper that succeeded "Hot Drops." Something like system was introduced and the shop began to grow.

Today we have a 39x53 Miehle, two revolution cylinder, book and job press, and three jobbers. We use them all and twenty men are employed constantly in this department. We do practically all of the ruling, printing, and binding, used in the institution besides publishing the weekly edition of THE REFLECTOR, and THE DAILY REFLECTOR, which is now in its third year.

The art preservative is becoming more and more an art in the general sense of the word, affording wonderful opportunities for the development of hand, mind, and heart. The study of harmony in arrangement and colors is a prominent feature (and a most important one), for the value of good printing depends primarily upon design and tasteful coloring. Exactness, neatness, speed—in short, perfection—comprise the goal of the successful printer.

The student in this department has the advice and help of the best talent in the printing trade through various forms of teaching and it lies wholly with himself, his aspirations, and his ability as to whether or not he shall learn the trade.

Our work is entirely practical. The entire force is kept busy every day turning out work that enters into actual use in the various departments of the Institution, and in various divisions of State work.



PRINTING DEPARTMENT

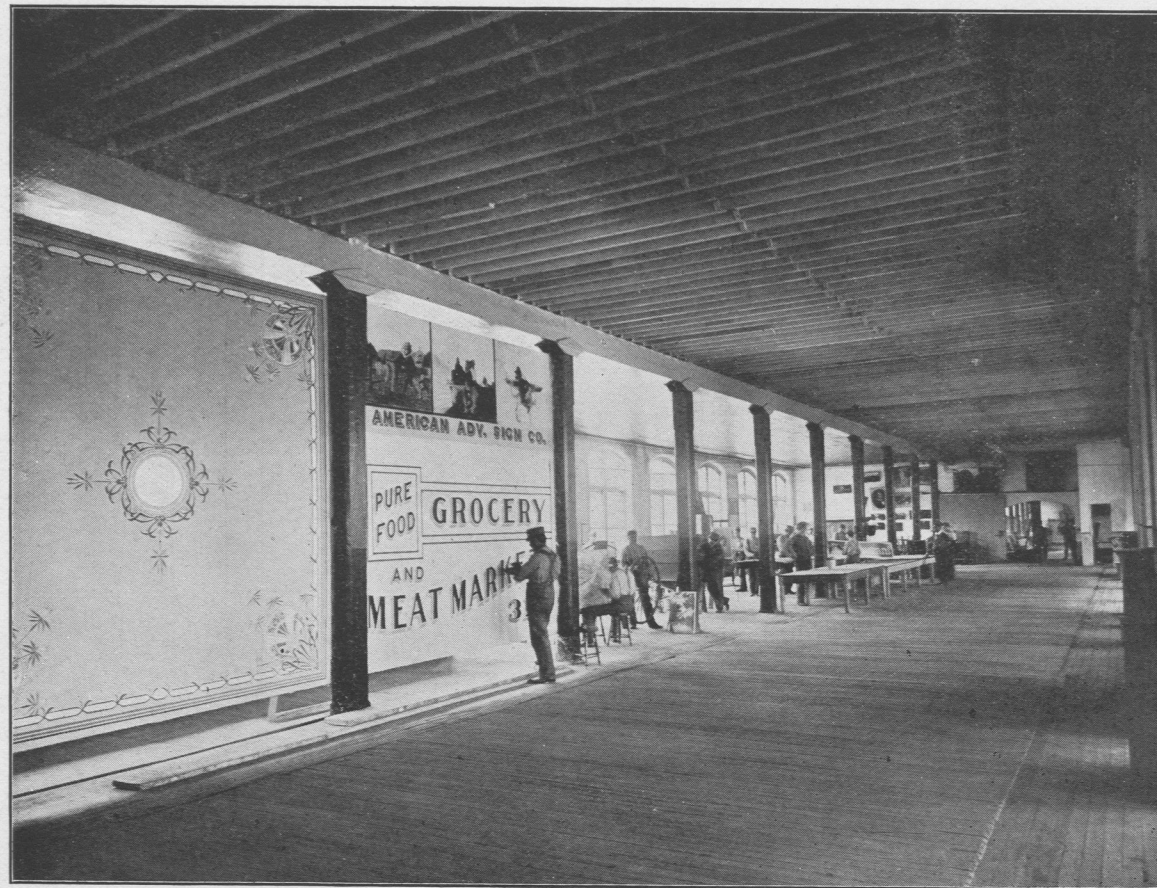


## Painting Department

IN 1900 a department of painting was established for the purpose of doing the necessary painting about the Institution. It soon became a well regulated trade school, whose purpose is two fold—to preserve the property of the State at a minimum cost, and to teach young men the trade of painting.

The department is most favorably located, the room being well lighted and ventilated. The walls and ceiling were decorated by the men in this department; and the work would be accepted outside as first-class and up-to-date.

The proof of the value of the instruction received, is the record of the men who have left the Institution to follow the trade outside, none of whom have failed to hold their places of employment for lack of ability. The course of instruction includes exterior and interior house painting, graining, paper hanging, staining, hard wood finishing, sign and show card writing, decorating and designing, color harmonizing, etc. It is our intention to soon extend the course to include glass staining, etching, silvering, etc. Instruction is also given in the chemical composition of the pigments, relating to their durability when applied to various surfaces, their deleterious properties, etc. Methods of figuring on various classes of work, best methods of scaffolding, etc., are touched upon, in fact, coupled with the ethical instruction received from the management, it is confidently expected they will go out fully prepared to take their places among the best citizens of the State.



PAINTING DEPARTMENT

## More Practical Methods Needed to Deal With Crime

IT IS intended by this pamphlet to try to convey some idea of the work accomplished in the Indiana Reformatory in the matter of reformation of the boys and men who are sent here. The institutions of many of the states are doing a splendid work in the treatment of the defective class. It is well recognized, however, that in many cases the most modern methods are of no avail. In this Institution at this time about 25% of the inmates are beyond help. Society has a certain responsibility to its defective members as well as the defectives have a responsibility to society. It is a regrettable fact that society has been very slow in its recognition of this duty. Great progress has been made in the last few years in the State of Indiana in the matter of dealing with the question of crime. The juvenile court with its probation officers is a long step in the right direction. If possible every defective child should be placed under the strictest state supervision, before it reaches the age of maturity or propagation.

It is the further duty of society to protect itself against the hopeless defectives by rendering such subjects sterile and by the permanent confinement of confirmed criminals. Laws regulating these and similar matters are of no avail unless society sees to their rigid enforcement. All centers of congregation for this class of people and all other vicious environments should be removed by process of law. Why should we not give the same scientific thought to the production and rearing of the child as is now given to the breeding of race horses and other high grade live stock? Strange that man should be so slow in thinking of his own welfare or the welfare of the human race. The failure upon the part of men to recognize and apply the necessary scientific methods of propagation and rearing to the human race has been the cause in the past of the decay and downfall of nations, and if the same indifference is to continue along these lines it will continue to be the downfall and destruction of nations yet unborn. If men spent more money for the prevention rather than the treatment of the criminal and the defective the results would be vastly more satisfactory.

The indeterminate sentence law is to be commended, for its intention is that the defective's confinement shall be in the hands of those best equipped to handle it, that the defective's release shall not be effected until such time as it is believed that his reformation has been secured, and that the safety of society will not be endangered by again giving him his liberty.





REAR STREET



MAIN COURT