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OFFICE OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS,
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1892

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Indian Training School, Carlisle, Pa.Capt. R. N. Pratt - 10 Cav. Supt.Jan. 4th - 1892In regard to getting in
corrigible Indian youth
into State Reformatories,

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Very respectfully,

Your obedt. servt.,

R. N. Pratt

Capt. 10th Cav. Supt.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
CARLISLE, PA.

January 4th, 1892.

*To the Honorable,**The Commr. of Ind. Affrs.,**Washington, D. C.**Sir:--*

Referring to our conversation on the cars, in reference to getting incorrigible Indian youth from the schools into the reformatories of the states, and my agreement to see the state authorities of Pennsylvania in reference to those from Carlisle, if any there should be, and complying with your request to be furnished with the documents covering such institutions in Pennsylvania, together with their reports, I beg respectfully to inform you that I called upon Governor Pattison and explained the subject to him. He at once looked over the law and stated that, if commitments to the State Reformatory at Huntingdon could be made for cause---that is, violation of the laws of the state of Pennsylvania through the courts, there would be no trouble, as nothing in the law excepts any people living within the limits of the state. He also gave instructions, upon my request, to have forwarded to me a copy of the law establishing the Reformatory, and the circulars covering it, and the last report. This I now forward to you inclosed herein. A careful reading of the law, and of the reports, indicates great wisdom in the establish-

ment of this institution and its conduct. I am acquainted with the Superintendent, Mr. McClaughry, and know that, should any of our students fall into his hands, they would receive full and even special attention. Inasmuch as we would only want to send to such reformatory those guilty of serious offences, such as could be brought into the courts, I can see no very material obstacle in our way in making use of this institution, and I shall take steps, immediately upon our next serious case, to at least test the matter.

From Mr. McClaughry himself, I have many personal incidents confirming that the outing principle, practised at the Reformatory, is by far one of its most hopeful features. I may also add that recently there has sprung up in the state the system of taking children from alms-houses, and placing them in country homes, and this promises to be a most advantageous method of decreasing pauperism. Both alms-house outing and the reformatory outing have sprung up since we have made such a success of our outing of Indians in this state.

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servt.,

R. H. Pratt

Capt. 10th Cav'y.,
Supt.

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INDIAN OFFICE,

Incls. No.

1892



FIRST GRADE INMATES

Will Give Special Heed to the Following Rules and Regulations.

1. Because you are admitted to the First Grade, you must not think that the Rules of the Reformatory are suspended or relaxed in your individual cases. The rules which enjoin neatness in dress and person, care in marching and movement, whether alone or with others, and silence, except when permitted to talk, are as binding on you now, and indeed more so, than when you were in Second Grade. Keepers will hereafter be directed to note and report all cases where these rules are violated, and you will lose your grade unless you are careful in these (to you) seemingly small matters.

2. On entering the Dining Room, take off your cap with your right hand and place it across your left breast. On reaching your place at table, halt and remain standing until the first signal is given by the bell. Then take your seat, place your cap beneath your chair and wait until helped. At the second signal by the bell, the inmate who has charge of the table, will commence to help the plates, commencing with the inmate opposite himself, who will pass the plate to the fourth man on that side, and so on until all are served. He will then serve his own side in the same order, taking the last ration himself. He will also see that bread is passed, and that the meal is conducted in an orderly manner.

3. First Grade inmates are permitted to converse at table as a *privilege*, not as a *right*. If this privilege is abused it will be withdrawn. You can talk only to the persons sitting at your own table, and then not so loud as to disturb the room. You must not address persons at another table or in another part of the room. You must not turn in your seat to signal or exchange signs with other inmates. You must not call the waiters in a loud or rude manner, or hiss or whistle at them, but raise your hand when anything is wanted, and keep it raised until a waiter comes, or speak quietly to the inmate in charge of your table.

4. When the Keeper or Monitor in charge of the Dining Room calls to order by *rapping three times* upon the desk, talking must immediately cease at all tables, and *must not be resumed during that meal*. The Keeper will make out a blue report for disobedience of orders against any inmate who talks after he has called to order. All wants must be made known during the remainder of that meal by signs.

5. REMEMBER, That the privilege of conversation extends only to the Dining Room. In going to and from the Dining Room, whether in ranks or in pairs, or while standing in place waiting for orders, SILENCE MUST BE OBSERVED, and the Officer or Monitor in charge will promptly report all violations of this rule.

R. W. McCLAUGHRY,

Penn'a Industrial Reformatory.

Nov. 22, 1890.

Gen. Supt.

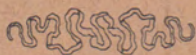
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INDIAN OFFICE,

1892

Inclos. No. 3





Rules and Regulations

OF THE

Pennsylvania

Industrial Reformatory

Huntingdon, Pa.



Rules and Regulations

For the Government of the

Pennsylvania

Industrial Reformatory

Huntingdon, Pa.



Adopted by the

BOARD OF MANAGERS,

September 12, 1890.



Rules and Regulations.



The General Superintendent.

The General Superintendent, in the performance of his duties as chief Executive Officer of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, shall be guided by the statutes and laws provided for the management of the Reformatory, and by such rules and orders as may, from time to time, be adopted and placed on record by the Board of Managers.

Duties of the Deputy Superintendent.

1. The Deputy Superintendent is the assistant and agent of the General Superintendent in the government and management of the Reformatory, more particularly in matters of discipline of its officers and prisoners.

2. He shall attend daily at the Reformatory, from the hour of unlocking in the morning, until after the prisoners shall have been locked up at night.

3. In the absence of the General Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent shall perform his duties and have his power and authority, so far as relates to discipline, etc., and shall be obeyed and respected accordingly.

4. He shall not be absent from the Reformatory at any time during the day, when the prisoners are out of their cells, without first obtaining leave from the General Superintendent.

5. He shall visit the Reformatory occasionally during the night, by surprise, and personally ascertain that the prisoners are all secure, and that the officers are on duty and alert.

6. Under the orders of the General Superintendent, he shall have special control and direction of the Keepers, Guards, Instructors and other servants of the Reformatory, and he shall be responsible that every one performs his respective duties with intelligence, fidelity and zeal. And it shall be his duty to report to the General Superintendent, strictly and promptly, every neglect of duty or impropriety or misconduct on the part of any officer.

7. He shall be minute in the inspection of every officer when coming on duty, especially wall guards and their arms, and shall report to the General Superintendent the

name of every officer coming upon duty under the influence of intoxicants or without being in uniform.

8. He shall not grant leave of absence to any officer for a longer period than one day without consulting the General Superintendent, except in cases of emergency.

9. He shall enforce obedience to the Rules and Regulations, and to all orders given from time to time by the General Superintendent, and shall maintain, generally, the police and discipline of the Reformatory, with the strictest exactness, for which purpose he shall frequently, during the day, but at irregular intervals and without notice, visit the shops, towers, yards, hospital, kitchen, cells, and other apartments of the Reformatory, and the different places where work is in hand, taking every precaution for the security of the place and prisoners, seeing that the officers are vigilant and attentive to their duties, and that they keep the prisoners under them diligently employed during their hours of labor.

10. He shall not permit any book, pamphlet, or newspaper to be read by any officer, instructor or employe, nor to be in his possession while on duty in or about the Reformatory, nor shall he permit the use of tobacco by any such officer, foreman or employe while on duty.

11. When a prisoner is received, the Deputy Superintendent shall see that he is bathed, clothed in proper suit, duly inspected by the Physician and vaccinated. He shall then report him to the General Superintendent for examination, and assign him to duty under his direction.

12. He shall, at short intervals, examine the gates, locks, levers and gratings in and about the entire Reformatory, and see that they are in good condition.

13. He shall exercise due vigilance, to see that there

is no embezzlement of the property of the Reformatory, that not only no wilful waste, but also no want of economy in the necessary consumption or the use of supplies takes place, without making such known to the General Superintendent immediately; also that thorough neatness, good order and cleanliness are maintained throughout all the buildings and grounds.

14. He shall consider it his duty to make himself acquainted with the social habits and conduct of every subordinate officer and employe of the Reformatory, and particularly whether, when off duty, he is a frequenter of saloons or other houses of similar resort, or associates with idle or loose characters, and report the facts to the General Superintendent.

15. He shall see that no material is allowed to be placed near the enclosing walls, and that nothing is accessible to prisoners which can facilitate escape. He shall especially see that ladders are properly secured.

16. He shall have a vigilant eye over every person who may have business about the Reformatory, to see that nothing is carried in or out for a prisoner, and, so far as he can, that no communication of any description is attempted by such person with any prisoner, except by authority and in the presence of an officer.

17. He shall, every evening before relieving the guards and keepers from duty, verify by actual count the written daily count report furnished him from the office.

18. As the Reformatory act affords to prisoners the privilege of earning diminution of sentence, it will be incumbent upon all the officers of the prison to give the strictest attention to the conduct and character of every prisoner;

and especially it shall be the duty of the Deputy Superintendent to satisfy himself as to the behavior of every prisoner, his industry, alacrity and zeal in the execution of his work, so that the Deputy may be able to advise with the General Superintendent, as to the merits and proper standing of each prisoner. And for this purpose he shall communicate freely with every officer in charge of prisoners, when making his rounds.

19. The Deputy Superintendent shall, under orders of the General Superintendent, investigate all reports of offenses committed by prisoners. In these investigations the Deputy Superintendent shall be careful in endeavoring to arrive at the truth concerning each case; in making his reports he shall take into consideration the age, previous conduct, habits and disposition of the offender, so far as he may be able to ascertain the same, and in the administration of discipline he shall take special care to deprive it of all appearance of personal vindictiveness, even under great provocation, at the same time making it sufficiently severe, without cruelty, to secure the end desired. He shall make daily report to the General Superintendent of all prisoners reported to him, the nature of their offenses, and his opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner reported and the measure of the same.

Duties of the Physician.

1. He shall attend at all times to the wants of the sick prisoners, whether in the hospital or in their cells, and shall render them all necessary medical service.

2. He shall examine, whenever required by the Managers or the General Superintendent, the cells of the

prisoners, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are kept in a proper state of cleanliness and ventilation, and report the same to the General Superintendent.

3. He shall examine, whenever requested by the Managers or the General Superintendent, or whenever he thinks proper, into the quality and condition of the provisions provided for the prisoners, and whenever he shall have reason to believe that any provisions are prejudicial to the health of the prisoners, he shall immediately make report thereof to the General Superintendent. He shall also have power, and it shall be his duty to prescribe the diet of the sick prisoners, and his direction in relation thereto shall be followed by the proper officers.

4. He shall vaccinate every prisoner on his entering the Reformatory, and examine him as to the condition of his heart, lungs and other vital organs, evidence of previous or present hereditary disease, and keep a record of such examination in a book provided for that purpose.

5. He shall visit the Reformatory every day between the hours of seven and ten in the morning. When the state of a sick prisoner requires it, he shall visit at such other hours as he may think the case demands, and if sent for at any time by the General Superintendent or Deputy, he shall immediately repair to the Reformatory to the exclusion of all other engagements.

6. He shall keep a daily record of all admissions to the hospital, and the cases treated in the cells or elsewhere, indicating the color, nativity, age, occupation, habits of life, disease, and period of entrance and discharge therefrom.

7. He shall have full control over the patients in the hospital, subject to the rules of the Reformatory and instruc-

tions of the Managers, and shall leave his daily general instructions as to the treatment, etc., of the patients with the Hospital Steward and Deputy Superintendent,

8. It shall be the duty of the Physician, in case of any prisoner claiming to be unable to labor by reason of sickness, to examine such prisoner; and if in his opinion, upon examination, said prisoner is unable to labor, he shall immediately certify the same to the General Superintendent, and such prisoner shall thereupon be released from labor, and admitted to the hospital, or placed in his cell or elsewhere for medical treatment, as said Physician shall direct, having a due regard for the safe-keeping of such prisoner, and such prisoner shall not be required to labor so long as in the opinion of said Physician such disability continues; when he shall certify to the General Superintendent that such prisoner is sufficiently recovered to be able to labor, said prisoner shall be required to labor and not before.

9. He shall examine carefully every morning all prisoners in punishment in the solitary cells, and shall make written report to the General Superintendent of their condition. He shall be particular to report to the General Superintendent in writing, any prisoner whose health he thinks is suffering or endangered by the punishment he is undergoing, and shall recommend such changes in the diet of prisoners in punishment as he may think necessary. He shall require the Hospital Steward to make a similar examination every evening between the hours of four and five o'clock, and make a written report of the same.

10. He shall, whenever in his opinion a prisoner becomes insane, certify the fact to the General Superintendent, giving his reasons therefor, and make on blanks furnished

him for that purpose, a brief statement of the general condition of the patient, together with his recommendation as to what disposition shall be made of him.

11. When a prisoner dies, the Physician shall record the nature of the complaint and all the circumstances connected therewith that he may deem proper and necessary, and report to the General Superintendent.

12. When the Physician considers it necessary, or when required by the Managers or the General Superintendent to make a post-mortem examination of any prisoner, he shall do so within thirty-six hours after the decease. He shall make written report of his examination to the General Superintendent, and of his conclusion as to the cause of death.

13. He shall keep such books and in such forms as from time to time may be indicated to him according to schedules ordered by the Managers; all of such books shall be open at all times to the General Superintendent.

14. He shall make a written report, daily, to the General Superintendent, of the attendance at sick call in the morning, and of the disposition made of those reported sick, and also of all admissions to and discharges from Hospital, deaths, etc.

15. He shall, whenever requested so to do by the Managers or General Superintendent, make a careful examination of any prisoner, and make written report of his physical condition.

16. He shall make report monthly to the Managers, of patients received into the hospital, or treated in the cells, or elsewhere during the preceeding month, stating their respective age, disease, occupation in prison, the time they have remained in Hospital, date of commencement and

termination of treatment, and number of days during which such patients, in consequence of sickness, have been relieved from labor; also of all deaths and cause thereof, transfers to Insane Hospitals, etc.

17. He shall make a yearly report to the Managers, of the sanitary condition of the Reformatory for the past year, in which all information in his daily and monthly reports shall be condensed. This report shall also contain nominal lists of prisoners who have died or been certified to be insane during the year.

Duties of the Clerk.

1. He shall be the accountant of the Reformatory and the assistant of the General Superintendent in matters of its records and fiscal affairs. As such he shall have charge, under the supervision and direction of the General Superintendent, of all records, accounts, vouchers, bills, commitments and documents of whatever kind pertaining to the business of the Reformatory, and shall be responsible for their safe keeping and orderly arrangement.

2. He shall prepare such annual and biennial reports, statements and exhibits, (financial and statistical) as are required by law, or the orders of the Managers, and shall make such special reports, statements or exhibits as may, at any time, be required of him by the Managers or the General Superintendent. He shall also act as Secretary to the Board of Managers.

3. He shall, when required by the General Superintendent or the Managers, act as their agent and assistant in the purchase of goods and merchandise used for the Reformatory, and in generally looking after the property

belonging to the same. He shall collect from employes and citizens all bills made against them by any department of the Reformatory, give receipts for the same and account therefor to the Treasurer of the Board of Managers. He shall also be the custodian of all moneys or articles of value deposited by or for prisoners, and shall give individual receipts to all prisoners from whom he has received the same.

4. It shall also be his duty to closely examine all incoming and outgoing mail of prisoners, also all newspapers, parcels and packages addressed to prisoners, and to admit and permit only such matter as is consistent with the general rules of the Reformatory and requirements made known to him by the General Superintendent.

Duties of the Assistant Clerk.

1. He shall assist the Clerk in the performance of his duties, and in his absence shall perform the duties of the office or any other clerical work required of him by the General Superintendent.

Duties of the Receiving Officer.

1. He shall, as soon as practicable after the arrival of every new prisoner, measure, examine and register said prisoner according to what is known as the Bertillon system of measurement and registration, taking careful note of and recording all measurements, marks and scars necessary to his complete identification. He shall also take or have taken front and profile photographs of said prisoner. He shall carefully preserve all negatives of prisoners, and shall keep the same, together with the respective descriptions and photographs, in cases provided for that purpose.

Duties of Moral Instructor.

1. He shall, under direction of the General Superintendent, have charge of the educational work of the Reformatory. He shall see that all the inmates are properly instructed in the useful branches of an English education. He shall conduct monthly examinations and make report to the General Superintendent as to the progress made by each inmate in his studies for the month.

2. The Moral Instructor shall also conduct the weekly religious exercises of the Reformatory, and shall arrange for the preaching service on Sabbath, under such directions as are prescribed from time to time, by the Managers or General Superintendent.

3. He shall have charge of the Reformatory Library, shall have the books properly covered, labeled and arranged, and shall see that they are properly issued and are kept in good condition by prisoners and other persons who may be entitled to the use of the Library.

4. He shall, at such hours as may from time to time be designated by the General Superintendent, conduct visitors through the Reformatory, but to such places only as are designated by proper authority. He is forbidden to point out individual prisoners to visitors. He will not permit visitors to have any communication whatever with prisoners, to point out or to speak to them, or to handle any tools, working material or manufactured goods in the shops.

Duties of the Chief Engineer and Superintendent of State Shops.

Subject to direction of the General Superintendent or Deputy, he shall be charged with the following duties, viz :

1. He shall have charge of all machinery, tools and

implements in the different departments of the State Shops, of all boilers and engines belonging to the State, and of machinery and fixtures employed for the service of the State, as appearing from the annual inventory of Machinery and Fixtures.

2. He shall have charge of the water supply system for the Reformatory, shall be responsible for the condition of the necessary pipes, pumps and other appliances, and for any unnecessary waste of water.

3. He shall have supervision of the entire apparatus for the heating, cooking, ventilating and mechanical purposes of the Reformatory, and shall see that the same is kept in good condition.

4. He shall have supervision of the sewer system of the Reformatory, and shall direct the construction and repairs of the same.

5. He shall have charge of the Fire Department and all apparatus connected therewith, take care of the same and test its efficiency from time to time, and see that the fire buckets, hose, etc., placed in different stations around the Reformatory, are servicable and in good condition.

6. He shall have charge of the Machine Shop, the Blacksmith, Carpenter, Tin and Paint Shops connected with his department, together with the control and management of the prisoners therein engaged, shall see that all work is properly done and that skill and industry are attained and observed.

7. He shall see that all machinery, tools, implements, materials, stock or other effects necessary for carrying on the above mentioned duties and industries are properly used, taken care of and accounted for.

8. He shall have supervision of all improvements or repairs on Reformatory buildings, and see that skill, economy and industry are exercised by those working thereon for the State.

9. He shall have general supervision of all the buildings constituting the Reformatory, and shall see that they are kept in proper repair.

10. He shall superintend and instruct in their duties all citizens, engineers or workmen that may from time to time be employed for the service of the State.

11. He shall, under direction and supervision of the Clerk of the Reformatory, keep accurate account of his transactions in any of the branches above enumerated, in a day book, giving separately the amounts respectively charged for labor and material. A summary and abstract of this day book shall be furnished to the Clerk on the first of every month.

Duties of Keepers and Guards.

1. The Keepers and Guards are the agents of the General Superintendent in enforcing the police and discipline of the Reformatory, and in carrying into effect the laws for the government thereof.

2. It shall be the duty of the Keepers and Guards to attend every morning at the Reformatory, at the hour of opening the same, and not absent themselves therefrom on any pretext or excuse, during business hours, except by permission of the General Superintendent or Deputy.

3. They shall supply themselves with uniforms, such as shall be prescribed by the General Superintendent, with

the approval of the Board of Managers, which shall be constantly worn while on duty, unless excused because of the nature of their work ; they shall constantly observe the utmost cleanliness in dress, person and habits.

4. While within the Reformatory, the Keepers and Guards shall refrain from whistling, scuffling, immoderate laughter, boisterous conversation, exciting discussions on politics, religion or other subjects, provoking witticism or sarcasm, and all other acts calculated to disturb the harmony and good order of the Reformatory.

5. In their intercourse among themselves, the Officers, Keepers and Guards are at all times to treat each other with that mutual respect and kindness that become gentlemen and friends, and are required to avoid all collisions, jealousies, separate and party views and interests among themselves, and are strictly forbidden to treat each other with disrespect, or to use any ungentlemanly epithets.

6. They shall not, while on duty, hold conversation with each other, nor with the instructors, except such as may be necessary in the discharge of their duties.

7. Neither shall they be engaged, while on duty, in reading or writing, other than making necessary entries, or in any other employment calculated to interfere with constant care and vigilance.

8. They shall not, under any circumstances, allow prisoners to speak to them upon any subject not immediately connected with their duty, employment or wants.

9. They shall keep the prisoners under their charge diligently at work at the several occupations at which they are employed, keeping said prisoners constantly in sight while so employed, and shall make report, upon the proper

blanks, of the daily attendance at work, also of all time lost by reason of sickness, punishment or otherwise.

10. They shall not permit prisoners to hold conversation with each other, or with any person whatever, except those allowed by law, or to communicate with each other by signs or signals, except in connection with their work.

11. They shall require the greatest possible cleanliness in the prisoners, their persons and clothing, and in their working and sleeping apartments.

12. They shall instruct the prisoners in all the rules of the Reformatory, necessary for their government, and admonish them on the least appearance of insubordination.

13. In all their intercourse with prisoners they shall be careful to maintain a quiet demeanor, under any provocation, recollecting that the prisoner, however disposed to be violent or abusive, is entirely in their power.

14. They shall not punish a prisoner, nor strike him, except in self defence, or to quell an insurrection ; nor shall they use any profane, abusive or indecorous language to prisoners or in their presence, but shall uniformly treat them in a kind and humane manner.

15. Whenever a prisoner is guilty of any infraction of disciplinary rules, the keeper shall at once report the fact in writing to the Deputy, stating the nature of the offense, and all circumstances connected therewith, which are deemed necessary to clearly explain it.

16. Discipline is the first and highest consideration in a Reformatory, and must be maintained at all hazards, but that officer who maintains it with the lowest number of reports deserves the highest commendation.

17. If a prisoner desires to make any complaint to, or

have an audience with the Governor, Managers, or General Superintendent, the Keeper shall receive his application and report it in writing at once to the General Superintendent's office, keeping on the corresponding stub of the blank book furnished for that purpose, a copy of such report.

18. Whenever in the morning a prisoner reports himself sick or desirous to see the Physician, the Keeper shall put the applicant's name and register number on the sick list book and have both book and prisoner sent to the regular sick call. If a prisoner is taken sick or injured during the day, the Keeper shall at once report the fact to the Deputy.

19. It shall be the duty of the Keepers to keep constant watch over prisoners at work, to see that, while pretending to be engaged on the work given them to do, they are not in reality doing something else. Keepers shall not allow prisoners to leave their work without permission, nor to speak to or gaze at visitors.

20. The duties of Keepers should be understood as separate and distinct from those of Instructors, and the Keepers will not interfere with or attempt to instruct the prisoners in the manner in which they shall work, on what particular part they shall labor, or what amount they shall perform; but they shall listen to all reports the Instructors may desire to make, and dispose of the cases as directed by the rules.

21. In forming their opinions in respect to the industry of a prisoner, officers will bear in mind that as one prisoner may be able to do more work in a given time than another, so their reports on this head will have regard more to the continuous labor of the prisoner, the care bestowed upon it and the evidence of his desire to do all he can, than

the absolute quantity he does, as compared with others. An amount of work which may be sufficient for one man may be quite insufficient for another, and the officer's report will be made accordingly.

22. No Officer, Keeper, Guard or Instructor shall receive from or deliver to a prisoner, any article or thing whatsoever, which is not connected with his duties, without the knowledge and consent of the General Superintendent or Deputy.

23. When a prisoner is sent from one part of the Reformatory to another, the officer sending him shall give him a pass, stating the place from which, and the place to which, or person to whom he is sent. Care shall be taken that the pass is delivered up by the prisoner, and that he is not too long away.

24. When a prisoner is obliged to retire for necessary purposes, the officer in charge shall take care that the place is so conspicuous that the prisoner cannot leave it without being fully seen, that only one is permitted to be in the place at a time, and that he is absent for a reasonable time only. Any delay in such cases should arouse suspicion at once, and the officer must immediately make certain that all is right.

25. No officer shall take the unsupported statement of one prisoner against another on which to make a report for punishment, respecting the prisoner complained of, but shall report the facts nevertheless to the General Superintendent or Deputy.

26. If a prisoner makes complaint to an officer of any order given him or any action toward him, by which he considers himself aggrieved, it shall be the duty of the

officer to inform the General Superintendent thereof, at the earliest moment convenient thereafter, and the General Superintendent will act in the matter as he may think reason and justice may require; but the Officer shall, in the meantime, see that the prisoner obeys the order given him.

27. As soon as the prisoners are locked up at night, each keeper having charge of a division shall report immediately to the Deputy the number he has locked up or has in charge, at the same time turning over his keys to the Turnkey.

28. The Turnkey and Gate-keepers shall permit no person, not connected with the Reformatory as a regular employe of the State, to enter the Reformatory except in company with the Governor of the State, the Managers, the General Superintendent or Deputy, or persons designated by law as official visitors, unless such person is provided with a pass from the office, nor shall they allow any prisoner to pass outside the walls unless he is accompanied by an officer or has written authority to pass.

29. Gate-keepers will closely examine the contents of wagons and other vehicles passing out of the gates, and must ever be vigilant in guarding against surprise or stratagem on the part of prisoners.

30. The Yard-keeper shall have general supervision of the yard and keep it at all times in the most cleanly condition possible. He shall have charge of the tools and implements assigned to the yard gangs and keep them in good condition and repair.

Duties of Captain of Night Watch and Night Guards.

1. The night force shall go on duty at the sound of

the evening whistle, and remain on duty until the signal is given in the morning for unlocking the cells of the prisoners.

2. The Captain shall be held responsible for the security of the Reformatory and see that good order is maintained during the night. He shall make report to the Deputy in the morning of any unusual occurrence or any violation of the rules and regulations of the Reformatory that may have taken place during the night. It shall be his duty to call the Deputy at any hour during the night that he may regard his presence necessary.

3. It shall be his duty to make a thorough inspection of the Reformatory during the night as often as instructed by the Deputy, and personally convince himself of the watchfulness of his subordinates in the different parts of the institution.

4. He shall require of all officers or citizens who work inside of the walls at night a strict compliance with all the rules that prevail in the day time, and has authority to eject any citizen who does not strictly conform to them.

5. He shall not, under any circumstances, leave the Reformatory during his time of duty, or until properly relieved, without the consent of the General Superintendent or Deputy.

6. The Captain and the night Turnkey are both required to promptly report to the General Superintendent on the following morning any person entering the prison under the influence of liquor or at an unusually late hour.

7. It shall be the duty of the Night Guards, having charge of the cell houses, to be continually on the alert, moving around the cells with cloth soled shoes on, in a silent manner, that they may be able to detect any unnecessary

noise ; and it is strictly enjoined upon them not to hold conversation with the prisoners, or to suffer the prisoners to speak to them except to make known immediate wants ; they must use their utmost exertions to suppress noise of any kind, and report to the Captain of the Night Watch any violation of the rules and regulations of the Reformatory by the prisoners while in their cells.

Duties of Armed Guards.

1. Wall Guards are not to leave their posts from the hour of mounting until relieved in the evening by signal or special officer. Their mid-day meals will be served to them in the towers. They are required to be constantly on the alert. They are never to remain inside the towers more than one-half of the time, unless forced in by stress of weather, and then must keep a sharp look-out through the windows of the towers. When prisoners are working outside the walls, the Guard on the tower nearest to them will give them as close attention as possible, and keep in position to see and communicate to the Deputy any signal he may receive from the officer in charge outside. The Deputy will arrange, from time to time, a code of signals to be used, in case of need, between outside Officers and Wall Guards. Wall Guards are reminded that they hold the key to the safety of the officers and security of the prisoners ; it is, therefore, essential that their attention shall be concentrated upon their duties. They will carefully obey the instructions as to making prompt reports to the Central Office by means of the electric signal service, and will in general be held to the strictest accountability for prompt and faithful performance of duty.

2. Armed Guards in charge of prisoners working outside the walls, must keep their rifles loaded and constantly in hand, ready for use. Prisoners must not be permitted to approach them close enough to be able to take them (or their rifles) by surprise, nor to go out of their sight, or beyond easy range under any pretext, except upon special order of the Deputy, and under rules prescribed by him for each particular occasion. Armed Guards must not, under any pretext, bring their rifles inside the gates, except by special order of the Deputy. In case of escape or accident of any kind, the outside Armed Guard will communicate at once, by signal, with the nearest Tower Guard, provided there is no officer nearer at hand. Armed Guards, wherever on duty, who see a prisoner attempting to escape will command him at least once, in a tone of voice loud enough to be heard by him, to halt, and warn him that they will shoot unless he obeys. If he persists in running the Guard will shoot to stop him, using his best judgment as to how to accomplish this with the least injury to the prisoner, but remembering at the same time, that the law requires the Guard to prevent the escape of the prisoner, at whatever hazard to said prisoner, of life and limb.

3. Armed Guards are subject to the same rules and regulations as Keepers, in regard to their relations to officers and prisoners. They will require on the part of prisoners, strict compliance with such rules of the Reformatory as may come within their province to enforce, and will promptly report any infraction of the same.

4. Armed Guards must keep their arms and accoutrements clean and in perfect order, constantly ready for use, and must neither cut, mark or deface them in any manner.

Arms will be charged to them and they will be required to pay for any wilful or careless loss, destruction of or damage to the same.

General Rules.

1. Every man received upon the staff of the Reformatory will bear constantly in mind the nature of the institution into the service of which he enters, the peculiarity of the duties he will have to perform as an officer, and the moral obligations he is understood to assume, with reference to his own personal conduct from the time he is engaged.

2. He must understand that the Reformatory is not only designed as a prison for the punishment of persons who have offended against the laws, but also as an institution which intends their reformation if possible.

3. Every officer, therefore, will not only feel it his duty to see that the rules of the Reformatory are observed by the prisoners placed under him, but will also understand that he must conduct himself, when off duty as well as when on duty, in such a way as to inspire sentiments of respect for his moral principles and character.

4. He will be accordingly expected to be circumspect in his way of life in society, careful as to the company he keeps and the places he frequents, and guarded as to the discharge of his personal obligations, debts, etc.; and the General Superintendent will take all necessary steps to make himself acquainted with the conduct and general habits of every officer and servant of the institution, as it will be his duty to retain no man in the service whose conduct is improper.

5. It shall be the duty of every officer of the Reform-

atory to make himself acquainted with the provisions of the law governing the Reformatory, also with the rules and regulations of the same, and with the orders on the bulletin board, to obey them readily himself in all points of his own duty, and to enforce strict obedience of them upon all who may come under his authority.

6. All persons entering upon or retaining any position as employes of this institution, must do so with the full understanding that they are to lend a prompt, willing, and positive obedience to the rules of the Reformatory, and the instructions of its officers, and devote their best energies and abilities industriously and faithfully to the performance of the duties to which they may be assigned, and all who cannot do so cheerfully, should not accept or expect to retain positions therein.

7. Any employe desiring to leave the service of the institution, will be required to give thirty days notice of his intention so to do, otherwise all pay due will be forfeited to the Reformatory. While the authorities are willing to give the same notice when consistent with the interests of the institution, yet they reserve the right to dismiss at any time, without notice, by paying in full for service rendered.

8. Employes will be required to report to the Deputy twice each day, (morning and evening), that their time may be correctly kept, and to be promptly at their respective posts and places of business at the appointed hour.

9. No employe will be allowed to absent himself from duty under any circumstances, without permission from the General Superintendent or the Deputy. Should an employe be taken sick he must immediately send information

thereof to the General Superintendent or Deputy, so that another may be employed temporarily in his place.

10. Employes are strictly prohibited from taking newspapers, books or other reading matter inside the wall, shops or cell houses, and are absolutely prohibited from leaving any citizens' clothing inside the yard or cell houses.

11. Employes are strictly prohibited from talking with prisoners at any time, except as the nature of their business may require, and all familiarity between employes and prisoners is absolutely prohibited.

12. Employes are prohibited from selling to or buying anything from prisoners, or giving to or receiving from them anything in the nature of a gift or present, or conveying to or from them any message, either written or verbal, for outside parties.

13. Employes are prohibited from replying in like terms to what they may conceive to be impudent or insulting language on the part of a prisoner. Their duty is to report such infraction of discipline.

14. Employes are prohibited from using profane, indecent, abusive or insulting language toward prisoners, or in their presence, and are required to refrain at all times from the use of such language in or about the institution.

15. Employes will be required to pay for the wilful destruction, loss, waste or damage by them of any property of the Reformatory.

16. All employes are prohibited from discussing, within the limits of the Reformatory, the manner in which any officer or employe performs his duty, and from making any remarks which might tend to reflect upon the character or

management of such officer or employe. They are also prohibited from discussing, in the presence of prisoners, matters relating to the discipline or management of this or other similar institutions.

17. Employes are strictly prohibited at all times from using tobacco inside of the walls or cell houses, except in their sleeping apartments, when off duty.

18. Intemperance will not be tolerated among employes, neither will they be allowed to keep or use intoxicating drinks in or about the institution. Frequenting saloons or disreputable places by employes will be considered as sufficient cause for their dismissal.

19. Employes will refrain from visiting the shops or yard while off duty, and from receiving visits while on duty.

20. No officer, guard or keeper will be permitted, except in an emergency, to exchange duties with another or procure a substitute to discharge his duties, without first obtaining permission of the General Superintendent or Deputy.

21. Every officer of the Reformatory must understand that the General Superintendent has the right to exact his services without extra pay in any capacity for which he may consider the officer fit.

22. No Officer, Keeper or Guard shall have any interest, directly or indirectly, in any contract or agreement with reference to any business carried on in, or any supplies designed for the Reformatory. Nor shall any Officer, Keeper, Guard or Instructor receive, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatsoever, any fee or gratuity, or present, from any contractor or person tendering for supplies, nor from any prisoner or prisoner's friend.

23. No work shall be done in any shop or department of the Reformatory for, nor shall any property or material be delivered therefrom to any officer, instructor or citizen, except upon an order first obtained from the Clerk's office.

24. All wrangling and disputes upon points of duty between the officers of the Reformatory are strictly prohibited; questions of this kind must be referred to the Deputy or General Superintendent, and all complaints must be rendered in writing; such complaint must be rendered within twelve hours of the occurrence complained of, or it will not be received, and if it should be found that the complaint is frivolous or vexatious, or that it arises from a spirit of malice or revenge, the complainant will be dealt with accordingly. Officers and employes having any grievance in connection with their duties must state the same in writing for the consideration of the General Superintendent.

25. Any officer or employe who shall, without being duly authorized so to do, knowingly bring in or carry out, or endeavor to bring in or carry out, or knowingly allow to be brought in or carried out, to or from any prisoner, any money, clothing, provision, tobacco, papers, letters or other articles whatsoever, shall be at once dismissed and criminally prosecuted.

26. The standard of time for the Reformatory will be the office clock, by which all officers and employes will keep their time pieces carefully regulated.

27. Employes who reside at the Reformatory have to report to the Deputy whenever they absent themselves from the Reformatory in the evening or during the night. The outer doors of the Reformatory will be locked at eleven

o'clock; officers returning after that hour without special permit will be reported to the General Superintendent.

28. The Managers allow each employe, except the General Superintendent and Deputy of the institution, after six months of continuous service, a furlough of ten days each year without loss of pay, and in order to equalize this furlough among all, the commutation of the same in money. This commutation of furlough will be paid every six months, but it is forfeited either by resignation or discharge. Therefore, absence from the Reformatory for any cause whatever, will be charged against the officer's pay roll; the only exception being sickness, when, on producing a certificate from a Physician, an officer will be allowed pay for ten days each year for absence from duty on that account.

29. Cell House Keepers will see that the utmost cleanliness prevails in the cells and corridors, that the houses are thoroughly ventilated and warmed when necessary, that the cells are regularly supplied with drinking and washing water, closets properly flushed, and that the distribution of food at meal times, also the regular issues of soap and other supplies, are properly and impartially made. They shall from time to time examine the cell doors and gratings, and see that they are in good and secure condition; they also shall occasionally examine and search cells and report the presence of any contraband articles to the Deputy.

Rules for Instructors.

1. Instructors shall hold no intercourse with any of the prisoners, other than those employed or superintended by them, nor upon any subject whatever, other than the business carried on by them.

2. The chief duty of instructors is to teach and direct prisoners in that particular branch of business to which they are assigned, and to do so in a mild, but firm and dignified manner. In assigning tasks to prisoners, the amount of each task shall be determined by the General Superintendent, subject to revision by the Managers.

3. Instructors are not required for the purpose of governing or disciplining prisoners, therefore, it is not necessary that they should use force or threatening language in the discharge of their duties, and the use of such is strictly prohibited, except, of course, in cases of self defence, in defence of others, or to preserve the peace of the institution and maintain the safe custody of the prisoners.

4. When prisoners wilfully fail to carry out the instructions of an instructor, or use threatening, defiant or impudent language, or commit any other act endangering the peace and discipline of the institution, it shall be the duty of the instructor to immediately report the same to the keeper in charge.

5. All instructors must be promptly at their respective shops at the hour fixed for prisoners to commence work, and will be required to remain there during working hours, and make a thorough examination of their premises personally, after the prisoners have left at noon and at night.

6. Instructors are particularly prohibited from carrying in or out of the Reformatory any mail matter or any article whatever, or any message for prisoners without express permission from the General Superintendent. Offenders will be invariably summarily dealt with.

7. All scraps, shavings, chips, sticks and other com-

bustible waste must be disposed of each day, either for fuel or by removal from the yard.

8. Old trash and other material not necessary to carry on the business of the Reformatory, must not be permitted to accumulate within the yard or shops.

9. The Deputy Superintendent only will make details of prisoners to act as runners, messengers or distributors of material in shops, and will decide how far such prisoners may converse with other prisoners, and give them such permission through the keeper. Instructors have no right to grant such permission.



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INDIAN OFFICE,

1892

Inclos. No.

4

Pennsylvania
Industrial Reformatory.

Conduct Report

of

..... No.

This book must be carefully preserved and kept clean.

Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory.

To No.

You can be kept here years if you do not improve. You can, with real and sufficient improvement, be released on parole after one year. If released sooner than the years, your release will be because (1) You have a perfect record for twelve months. (2) Our acquaintance gives us confidence in you. (3) That you know some trade and are disposed to earn, and have actually provided employment to earn a sufficient subsistence.

Your release in less than your maximum will be a conditional release or "parole." If you keep your parole six months your absolute release will probably then be issued. Violated parole makes you liable to arrest; if you avoid arrest you remain liable thereto, not only for the remainder of the maximum, but for your natural life.

There are three grades. On admission you are in the second or intermediate grade. You must earn your promotion to the first grade by six perfect months. Six "g's" are required in the second grade and six "g's" in the first grade, then, and not till then, will your fitness for release be formally considered; thus, the "half-way house" towards home may be reached in six months.

You are liable to be reduced in grade for reports equal to nine "derelicts" in one month, or three successive months imperfect; also for fighting and any conduct indicating crookedness.

The foregoing, with explanations received on admission, should make plain and constantly remind you of the way to liberty.

The management greatly desire your early release, if on a good basis for citizenship.

Read and study the following pages carefully.

Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory.

Notice of Neglect Report.

If reported for any of the offences named below, you will receive a pink notice (same color as this page.) Six pink reports will cause you to lose one mark.

Arms not Folded.
Bed not properly made.
Clothing not in proper order.
Coat not buttoned.
Dilatory.
Dirty cell.
 " door.
 " walls.
 " cup.
 " wash-basin.
 " table.
 " cupboard.
Disorderly cell.
 " cupboard.
Dusty walls.
Disturbing hall by loud talking in cell.
Soiling library book or school books.
Gaping about while at work.
General carelessness.

Hair not combed.
Hands in pockets.
Leaving light burning.
Not wearing outside shirt.
Not wearing slippers in school room or chapel.
Not at door for count.
Not properly out of cell when brake is drawn.
Not rising when talking to teacher in school.
Out of step in line.
Out of place.
Sleeping in room with light burning
Talking after bell has been rung for going to bed.
Wearing slippers in yard or at work
Taking letters or papers from your cell without permission.

Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory.

DERELICTION REPORT.

If reported for any of the offences named below, you will receive a yellow notice (same color as this page.) Three yellow reports will cause you to lose one mark.

Talking in Shop.

- " in Line.
- " in School.
- " in Lecture Room.
- " in Chapel.
- " on Gallery.
- " from Cell to Cell.

Laughing and Fooling.

Communicating by Signs.

Wasting Food.

Neglecting your Work.

Slighting your Work.

Inattention in Line.

- " in School.
- " in Chapel.

Gazing at Visitors.

Disorderly Conduct in Cell.

Destroying Tools.

Destroying Clothing.

Purposely Breaking Step while Marching.

Playing Tricks on other Prisoners.

Writing Notes or Letters or Drawing Pictures without Permission.

Using Tobacco.

General Bad Conduct.

Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory.

OFFENCE REPORT.

For each of the following offences you are liable to lose one or more marks, to be reduced in grade, and to receive such other punishment as the nature of your offence may warrant:

Insolence.

Profanity.

Vulgarity.

Laziness.

Refusal to Work.

Disobedience of Orders.

Stealing.

Malicious Mischief.

Fighting.

Falsehood.

General Crookedness.

Assaulting an Officer or Instructor.

Using Threatening Language to an Officer, Instructor or Prisoner.

CONDUCT REPORT.

REMARKS.

Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory.

CONDUCT REPORT.

No. Name

Date.

To be Earned.

Less.

Gain.

Balance.

Study.

P. C.

Labor bal.

REMARKS.

Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory.

No. Name

Date.

To be Earned.

Loss.

Gain.

Balance.

Study.

P. C.

Labor bal.

INDIAN OFFICE.

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Inclous. No.

5

1892

— **AN ACT** —

IN RELATION TO THE

Imprisonment, Government and Release
of Convicts in the



Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory,

— AT —

HUNTINGDON, PA.

AN ACT

In relation to the imprisonment, government and release of convicts
in the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That, whenever the grounds shall be fitted and the buildings made ready for furniture and industrial equipments, as contemplated by the act of the General Assembly, approved on the 8th day of June, 1881, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to create a middle penitentiary district in this State, and to provide for the erection of a State penitentiary for the same,'" approved the 12th of June, 1878, the commissioners, constituted by said act, shall make and transmit a certificate thereof, under their hands and seals, to the Governor of this Commonwealth. The Governor shall thereupon appoint five persons, who shall act as a board of managers of said institution, which shall be known as the "Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon." The managers shall perform the duties, required of them by this act, and shall hold meetings once a month or oftener if necessary, and shall be paid for traveling expenses ten cents per mile, computed circular. They shall hold their offices respectively for the term of ten years, except, on the first organization of the board, it shall be provided by lot that the terms of members shall terminate respectively at the end of two, four, six, eight and ten years, and they shall be so classified that the terms of the original appointees shall expire every second year. Whenever vacancies shall occur in the said board of managers, such vacancies, for the unexpired terms thereof, shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor, in such manner that the principle of rotation aforesaid shall be maintained. The Governor may remove any of the managers for misconduct, incompetency, or neglect of duty, after opportunity shall be given him or them to be heard upon written charges.

SEC. 2. The said board of managers shall, when appointed as aforesaid, have the charge and management of the said reformatory. They shall appoint a general superintendent, chaplain, and physician, and shall have power to remove them for causes impairing their faithful and intelligent administration of their office, after opportunity shall be given to the officer so charged to be heard upon written charges. All other officers and employees shall be appointed and selected by the general superintendent and shall be removable at his pleasure, and all such subordinate officers shall be appointed only after rigid examination as to their education, trade, knowledge, moral character and fitness for the care and custody of those persons, who may be assigned to the instruction and guardianship of said reformatory. The annual compensation of the general superintendent, the several officers and other employees shall be fixed by the board of managers in their discretion, and said managers are hereby forbidden to solicit, or request, or in any way interfere with any appointment of any subordinate.

SEC. 3. The board of managers shall examine all the accounts and expenditures, with the vouchers for the same, relating to the business of the reformatory at least once each quarter year, and shall certify the same, with their approval or disapproval, to the Governor. And they shall, at least once in each year, report to the Legislature, through the Governor, the condition of the said reformatory, their proceedings in regard to inmates, with a detailed statement of all moneys expended, together with such recommendations as they shall deem proper.

SEC. 4. Any court in this Commonwealth, exercising criminal jurisdiction, may sentence to the said reformatory any male criminal, between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five years and not known to have been previously sentenced to a State prison in this or any other State or country, upon the conviction in such court, of such male person of a crime punishable under existing laws in a State prison. And the said board of managers shall receive and take into said reformatory all male prisoners of the class aforesaid, who shall be legally sentenced on conviction as aforesaid; and all existing laws requiring the courts of this Commonwealth to sentence to the State prison male prisoners convicted

of any criminal offense between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five years, and not known to have been previously sentenced to a State prison in this Commonwealth, or any other State or country, shall be applicable to the said reformatory, so far as to enable courts to sentence the class of prisoners so last defined to said reformatory and not to a State prison.

SEC. 5. Any person, who shall be convicted of an offense punishable by imprisonment in the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon and who, upon such conviction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment therein, shall be imprisoned according to this act and not otherwise.

SEC. 6. Every sentence to the reformatory, of a person hereafter convicted of a felony or other crime, shall be a general sentence to imprisonment in the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, and the courts of this Commonwealth imposing such sentence shall not fix or limit the duration thereof. The term of such imprisonment of any person so convicted and sentenced shall be terminated by the board of managers of the reformatory, as authorized by this act; but such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term, provided by law, for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced.

SEC. 7. Whenever there is unoccupied room in the reformatory, the board of managers may make requisitions upon the inspectors of State prisons, who shall select such number as is required by such requisition from among the youthful, well-behaved, and most promising convicts in the State prisons of the class described in section four of this act, and transfer them to the reformatory for education and treatment under the rules and regulations thereof; and the board of managers are hereby authorized to receive and detain, during the term of their sentence to the State prison, such prisoners so transferred; and the laws applicable to convicts in the State prison, so far as they relate to the commutation of imprisonment for good conduct, and the provisions of this act, shall be applicable to said convicts, when transferred under this section.

SEC. 8. Every clerk of any court by which a criminal shall be

sentenced to the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, shall furnish to the officer having such criminal in charge a record containing the trial and conviction of the defendant; and the clerk of the court shall receive such compensation as is now allowed by law for making and certifying to the record as in other criminal cases.

SEC. 9. That, when any person has been convicted and sentenced, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county in which the person has been so convicted and sentenced, to deliver the said person to the proper officer or officers of said reformatory institution at Huntingdon.

SEC. 10. The board of managers shall have the power to transfer temporarily to the State prison of the proper district any prisoner who, subsequent to his committal, shall be shown to their satisfaction to have been, at the time of his conviction, more than twenty-five years of age, or to have been previously convicted of crime; and may also so transfer any apparently incorrigible prisoner, whose presence in the reformatory appears to be seriously detrimental to the well being of the institution. And such managers may, by written requisitions, require the return to the reformatory of any person who may have been so transferred. The said board of managers shall also have power to make all rules and regulations necessary and proper, and not contrary to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, for the employment, discipline, instruction, education, removal, and absolute, temporary or conditional release of all convicts in said reformatory, and shall have authority to prevent the escape of convicts at all hazards.

SEC. 11. As the aim and purposes of the industrial reformatory is to prevent young first offenders against the laws of the State from becoming criminals, and to subject them while in custody in this reformatory to such remedial, preventative treatment, training and instruction as may make them honest, reputable citizens, the board of managers is authorized and hereby empowered to establish, by rules and regulations governing the superintendent and other officers, such a system of discipline for the inmates as will secure to each instruction in the rudiments of an

English education, and in such manual handicraft, skilled vocations as may be useful to each of the inmates after his discharge from the reformatory, whereby said person will be able to obtain self-supporting employment. The contract system of labor shall not exist in any form whatever in said reformatory, but the prisoners shall be employed by the Commonwealth. It shall be the duty of said board of managers to maintain such control over all prisoners committed to their custody as shall prevent them from committing crime, best secure their self-support, and accomplish their reformation. When any prisoner shall be received into the reformatory upon direct sentence thereto, they shall cause to be entered in a register the date of such admission, the name, age, nativity, nationality of the prisoner, with such facts as can be ascertained of parentage, of early social influences as seems to indicate the constitutional and acquired defects and tendencies of the prisoner, and based upon these, an estimate of the then present condition of the prisoner, and the best probable plan of treatment. Upon such register shall be entered, quarterly, yearly, or oftener, minutes of observed improvement, or deterioration of character, and notes as to methods and treatment employed; also all orders, or alterations, affecting the standing or situation of such prisoner, the circumstances of the final release, and any subsequent facts of the personal history, which may be brought to their knowledge.

SEC. 12. The board of managers shall, under a system of marks or otherwise, fix upon a uniform plan, under which they shall determine what number of marks or what credit shall be earned by each prisoner sentenced under the provisions of this act, as the condition of increased privilege, or of release from their control, which system shall be subject to revision from time to time. Each prisoner so sentenced shall be credited for good, personal demeanor, diligence in labor and study, and for results accomplished, and be charged for derelictions, negligence and offenses. An abstract of the record in the case of each prisoner, remaining under the control of said board of managers, shall be made up semi-annually, considered by the managers at a regular meeting and filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth; which abstract shall show the date of admission, the age, and the then

present situation, whether in the reformatory, State prison, asylum, or elsewhere, whether any and how much progress of improvement has been made, and the reason for release, or continued custody as the case may be. The managers shall establish rules and regulations by which the standing of each prisoner's account of marks or credit shall be made known to him, as often as once in a month and oftener, if he shall at any time request it, and may make provisions by which any prisoner may see and converse with some one of said managers during every month. When it appears to the said managers that there is a strong or reasonable probability that any prisoner will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, then they shall issue to such prisoner an absolute release from imprisonment, in the form provided in section fourteen of this act, and shall certify the fact of such release and the grounds thereof to the Governor; and the Governor may thereupon in his discretion restore such person to citizenship. But no petition or other form of application for the release of any prisoner shall be entertained by the managers. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair the power of the Governor to grant a pardon or commutation in any case.

SEC. 13. If through oversight or otherwise, any person be sentenced to imprisonment in the said reformatory for a definite period of time, said sentence shall not for that reason be void, but the person so sentenced shall be entitled to the benefit and subject to the liabilities of this act, in the same manner and to the same extent as if sentence had been in the terms required by section six of this act, and, in such case, said managers shall deliver to such offender a copy of this act and written information of his relation to said managers.

SEC. 14. When, in the opinion of the superintendent, after due investigation, and obtaining the opinion of the physician and moral instructor, any person confined in the reformatory has given such evidence, as is deemed reliable and trustworthy, that such person has been so improved by his treatment in the said

reformatory as to justify his liberation, a certificate of the fact, and the opinion of the superintendent, doctor and moral instructor, under their hands and seals, shall be submitted to the board of managers; when, after due notice to all the managers at the next meeting thereafter, said board shall consider the case of the person so presented; and when the said board shall determine that such person is entitled to his discharge, said board shall cause a record of the case of such person to be made, showing the date of his commitment to the reformatory, the time he has been detained, the cause thereof, a copy of his sentence, the copy of the certificate aforesaid of the officers and the action thereon of the board, said record to be signed by the managers and sent to the judge of the court that sentenced said person to the reformatory, who shall, after consulting the district attorney, and no further reason for detention existing, send under the seal of the court, to said board, an order to discharge the said person from said reformatory.

SEC. 15. The clerk of the reformatory shall accurately keep a list of persons received, together with a table, giving the statements made by each person received at the time of reception to be corrected, from time to time, as the superintendent, the physician and moral instructor may obtain fuller information from these persons during their custody.

SEC. 16. The physician shall keep a tabular statement, to be filled up from his personal, professional examination, and from the statement of persons in said reformatory, at the time of his first examination of them, on their reception, and corrected from fuller information thereafter obtained from such persons, during their incarceration.

SEC. 17. The managers shall cause to be kept, by the clerk, an account of the cost of the support and maintenance of each convict with the county from which he is sent to the reformatory, which said account shall annually be approved by said managers, and, if the same be true and correct, shall be sworn to by at least

three of said managers, and sent to the commissioners of the proper county, first deducting from the said cost the amount received from the labor of the said convict, if any, and for the balance the said managers shall, sixty days thereafter, draw their draft on the proper officers of the counties, respectively, for the amount so found to be due, which draft it shall be the duty of the said county officers to pay.

SEC. 18. As soon as the board of managers shall be fully organized with a general superintendent, other officers and employees, and the ground and buildings of the reformatory shall be fitted and furnished for the proper reception, detention and management of convicts, according to the provisions of this act, they shall report the same in writing to the Governor of the Commonwealth, who shall forthwith make public proclamation of these facts. Thereupon sections four, five, six and seven of this act shall go into effect and not sooner.

APPROVED: The 28th day of April, A.D. 1887.

JAMES A. BEAVER.

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INDIAN OFFICE

Incls. No.

7

1832

Reported for the officers checked below

Approved

Disapproved

Assessing in Office

Assessing in District

Investigating in Office

Investigating in District

Investigating in Prison

General Investigation

Inspection

Enquiry

Visit

Lawrence

Refused to Work

Disobedience of Orders

Stagnant

Stationary

One and a half years

and of more than one year

value of your efforts and

Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory.

Notice of Offence Report.

189

Name _____ No. _____

You are hereby notified that you have been this day reported for the offences checked below.

Insolence.	Fighting.
Profanity.	Falsehood.
Vulgarity.	Assaulting an Officer.
Laziness.	Assaulting an Instructor.
Refusal to Work.	Threatening an Officer.
Disobedience of Orders.	Threatening an Instructor.
Stealing.	Threatening a Prisoner.
Malicious Mischief.	General Crookedness.

One valid offence report subjects you to the loss of one or more marks, and to such other punishment as the nature of your offence may warrant.

Clerk.

Penna. Industrial Reformatory.

OFFENCE REPORT.

.....189

Name

No..... Grade.....

I hereby report the above named inmate
for the offence checked or explained
below:

.....Keeper.

Insolence.

Profanity.

Vulgarity.

Laziness.

Refusal to Work.

Disobedience of Orders.

Stealing.

Malicious Mischief.

Fighting.

Falsehood.

Assaulting an Officer.

Assaulting an Instructor.

Threatening an Officer.

Threatening an Instructor.

Threatening an Inmate.

General Crookedness.

Attempting to Escape.

EXPLANATION.

Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory.

Notice of Dereliction Report.

Name.....No.....

You have to-day been reported for the offences checked below:

Talking or Inattention in Shop.

" " " " Line.

" " " " School.

" " " " Lecture Room.

" " " " Chapel.

" " " " at Drill.

" " from Cell to Cell.

" " on Gallery.

Laughing and Fooling,

Communicating by Signs.

Wasting Food.

Neglecting his Work.

Slighting his Work.

Neglecting School Duties.

Gazing at Visitors.

Disorderly Conduct in Cell, School Room or Chapel.

Absence from School Room or Chapel.

Destroying Tools.

" " Clothing.

Purposely Breaking Step while Marching,

Playing Tricks on other Prisoners.

Writing Notes or Letters or Drawing Pictures without
Permission.

Using Tobacco.

Having Books or Papers not Permitted.

Exchanging Books or Papers.

General Bad Conduct as Explained Below.

Clerk.

Penna. Industrial Reformatory.

DERELICTION REPORT.

.....189

Name

No..... Grade.....

I hereby report the above named prisoner for the offence checked or explained below:

.....Keeper.

Talking or Inattention in Shop.

"	"	"	"	Line,
"	"	"	"	School.
"	"	"	"	Lecture Room.
"	"	"	"	Chapel.
"	"	"	"	at Drill.
"	from Cell to Cell.			
"	on Gallery.			

Laughing and Fooling.

Communicating by Signs.

Wasting Food.

Neglecting his Work.

Slighting his Work.

Neglecting School Duties.

Gazing at Visitors.

Disorderly Conduct in Cell, School Room or Chapel.

Absence from School Room or Chapel.

Destroying Tools.

" Clothing.

Purposely Breaking Step while Marching.

Playing Tricks on other Prisoners.

Writing Notes or Letters or Drawing Pictures without Permission.

Using Tobacco.

Having Books or Papers not Permitted.

Exchanging Books or Papers.

General Bad Conduct as Explained Below.

EXPLANATION.

Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory.

NOTICE OF NEGLECT REPORT.

189

Name _____ No. _____

You are hereby notified that you have been this day reported for the offences checked below.

Arms not folded.	Gaping about while at work.
Bed not properly made.	Hair not combed.
Clothing not in proper order.	Hands in pockets.
Coat not buttoned.	Leaving light burning.
Dilatory.	Not wearing outside shirt.
Dirty room.	Not wearing slippers in school room or chapel.
“ door.	Not at door for count.
“ walls.	Not properly out of room when brake is drawn.
“ cup.	Not rising when talking to teacher in school.
“ wash-basin.	Out of step in line.
“ table.	Out of place.
“ cupboard.	Sleeping in room with light burning.
Disorderly room.	Talking after second bell.
“ cupboard.	Wearing slippers in yard.
Dusty walls.	
Disturbing hall by loud talking in room.	
Disturbing hall by scuffling in room.	

Clerk.

Penna. Industrial Reformatory.

NEGLECT REPORT.

189

Name

No. Grade.....

I hereby report the above named prisoner for the offence checked or explained below:

..... Keeper.

Arms not folded.
Bed not properly made.
Clothing not in proper order.
Coat not buttoned.
Dilatory.
Dirty room.
 " door.
 " walls.
 " cup.
 " wash-basin.
 " table—drawer.
 " cupboard.
Disorderly room.
 " cupboard.
Dusty walls.
Disturbing hall by talking in room.
 " " " scuffling " "
Gazing about while at work.
Hair not combed.
Hands in pocket.
Leaving light burning.
Not wearing outside shirt.
Not wearing slippers in school room or chapel.
Not at door for count.
Not properly out of room when brake is drawn.
Not rising when talking to teacher in school.
Out of step in line.
Out of place.
Sleeping in room with light burning.
Talking after second bell.
Wearing slippers in yard.

EXPLANATION.

346

INDIAN OFFICE

1892

Inclos. No.

10

Penna. Industrial Reformatory.

OFFENCE REPORT

for Inmates of the First Grade, for talking in line while marching to the dining room, cell house, chapel, or any other place in line, or for talking in the dining room before the signal is given. Then again for talking after the signal is given to stop talking at meal time.

.....189

Name

No..... Grade.....

I hereby report the above named inmate for the offence checked or explained below:

.....Keeper.

Loud Talking in Dining Room.

Profanity.

Vulgarity.

Stealing.

Throwing.

Fussing.

Coat not Buttoned.

Gazing around the Room.

Talking from One Table to Another.

Talking in Chapel.

Soiling Tablecloth.

Spilling Tea or Coffee on Tablecloth.

Spilling Molasses on Tablecloth.

EXPLANATION.

346

INDIAN OFFICE

1882

Inclos. No. 11

Notice of Military Progress Report

Yours of the 10th inst. received for the purpose
of the 10th inst. received for the purpose

1. The 10th inst. received for the purpose

2. The 10th inst. received for the purpose

3. The 10th inst. received for the purpose

4. The 10th inst. received for the purpose

5. The 10th inst. received for the purpose

6. The 10th inst. received for the purpose

7. The 10th inst. received for the purpose

8. The 10th inst. received for the purpose

9. The 10th inst. received for the purpose

10. The 10th inst. received for the purpose

11. The 10th inst. received for the purpose

12. The 10th inst. received for the purpose

13. The 10th inst. received for the purpose

14. The 10th inst. received for the purpose

15. The 10th inst. received for the purpose

16. The 10th inst. received for the purpose

17. The 10th inst. received for the purpose

Penna. Industrial Reformatory.

Notice of Military Neglect Report.

Name.....No.....

You have to-day been reported for the offences checked or explained below:

- Laughing, chewing, or spitting in ranks.
- Changing place in ranks without orders.
- Swinging arms, or raising hands in ranks.
- Yawning in ranks.
- Out of step in ranks.
- Carelessness in ranks.
- Inattention, or gazing about in ranks.
- Hands in pockets while in ranks.
- Carrying anything in hand without orders.
- Putting on clothing while in ranks.
- Not saluting military officer when in line.
- Not giving proper command.
- Coat not fully buttoned.
- Shoes not polished when furnished blacking.
- Not answering at roll call when present.
- Answering to name improperly.
- Late at any roll call.

Clerk.

Penna. Industrial Reformatory.

Military Neglect Report.

Name.....No.....

Rank.....Grade.....Time.....M.

I hereby report the above named prisoner for the offence checked or explained below:

Reported by.....No.....

.....
Commanding Officer.

Laughing, chewing, or spitting in ranks.
Changing place in ranks without orders.
Swinging arms, or raising hands in ranks.

Yawning in ranks.

Out of step in ranks.

Carelessness in ranks.

Inattention, or gazing about in ranks.

Hands in pockets while in ranks.

Carrying anything in hand without orders.

Putting on clothing while in ranks.

Not saluting military officer when in line.

Not giving proper command.

Coat not fully buttoned.

Shoes not polished when furnished blacking,

Not answering at roll call when present.

Answering to name improperly.

Late at any roll call.

.....
EXPLANATION.

346

INDIAN OFFICE,

1892

Incls. No.

12

Penna. Industrial Reformatory.

Notice of Military Dereliction Report.

Name.....No.....

You have to-day been reported for the offences checked or explained below:

- Talking in ranks.
- Inattention in ranks.
- Muttering or obstinate in ranks.
- Contending for place or crowding in ranks.
- Creating disturbance in ranks.
- Leaving ranks on excuse and not returning.
- Rendering an improper excuse.
- Making reply when unnecessary.
- Assuming authority.
- Using tobacco.
- Purposely breaking step.
- Not obeying order promptly.
- Damaging musket.
- Using improper language.
- Absent from roll call.
- Late forming in line.

Clerk.

Penna. Industrial Reformatory.

Military Dereliction Report.

Name.....No.....

Rank.....Grade.....Time.....M.

I hereby report the above named prisoner for the
offence checked or explained below :

Reported by.....No.....

.....
Commanding Officer.

Talking in ranks.

Inattention in ranks.

Muttering or obstinate in ranks.

Contending for place or crowding in
ranks.

Creating disturbance in ranks.

Leaving ranks on excuse and not re-
turning.

Rendering an improper excuse.

Making reply when unnecessary.

Assuming authority.

Using tobacco.

Purposely breaking step.

Not obeying order promptly.

Damaging musket.

Using improper language.

Absent from roll call.

Late forming in line.

EXPLANATION.

From Capt. Powell

INDIAN OFFICE,	4	Incls. No.
1892		346

Rules for the Government of Prisoners.

THE PRISONER:

Your attention is directed to the following rules; for only by observing and obeying them, can you make a good record as a prisoner and secure that diminution of your sentence which the law allows.

RULE 1. The first duty is strict OBEDIENCE to all rules and regulations, and the orders of the officer under whose charge you may be placed.

RULE 2. You must observe strict silence while at your work or marching. No conversation allowed except by permission of the officer in charge, and then only concerning the work in hand, or the duties you may be performing. Conversation with prisoners in adjoining cells, at any time, is forbidden.

RULE 3. You must not speak to any visitor, or give to, or receive from a visitor, anything, except by permission of the General Superintendent or his Deputy. You must not gaze at visitors or strangers passing through the Reformatory, but at all times, during working hours, give your undivided attention to your work. You are expected to apply yourself faithfully and diligently to whatever labor you are assigned, and after reasonable teaching, to perform the same amount of labor as would be required of you outside.

RULE 4. At the ringing of the morning bell, you must turn out promptly, wash, dress, make up your bed neatly and get ready for marching. At the signal, open your door, step out and close the same and stand erect in front of your cell door until the order is given to march.

RULE 5. At every signal to fall in for marching, you must take your place in line promptly, give your attention to the officer in charge, attend to and promptly obey his orders.

RULE 6. On returning to cell-house for the night, when halted, stand at cell with your hand on the door. At the signal open the door, step in and close the same WITHOUT SLAMMING, keep it firmly closed until the second signal is given, and the bar thrown, and remain standing with your hand upon the door until the Count is made. In case of miscount resume your position at the door until the Count is correct.

RULE 7. You must not leave the line or your place of employment without permission. If sick or unable to work, make it known to the officer in charge, and act as he may direct.

RULE 8. You must keep your Cell and furniture in good order. No marking, scratching of walls or spitting on the floor will be allowed. You must not make any alteration in your clothing or cell furniture. If your clothing needs repairing report the fact to your keeper.

RULE 9. At the ringing of the night bell you must put out your light, undress and retire. Hang your clothing on the hooks provided in your cell for that purpose; it must not be thrown on your bed or on the floor. If you have occasion to call the night-officer, give the signal by rapping on your cell door.

RULE 10. You must not carry knives, tools of any kind, food or any material whatever, to your cell without a permit in writing from the General Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent. Finding such things in your possession will be considered proof that you have disobeyed this rule. Writing notes to other prisoners, or carrying notes from one prisoner to another, is strictly forbidden.

RULE 11. You must approach an officer in a respectful manner, ALWAYS touching your cap or forehead before speaking. You must confine your conversation with him strictly to the business in hand. You must not address an officer on matters outside the Reformatory. Insolence or abusive language in any form to an officer, foreman, or to another prisoner will not be tolerated.

RULE 12. When the signal is given on Sunday to turn out for Chapel service, you will step out promptly, close your door, and stand erect in front of the same until you receive the order to march. In Chapel you must sit with arms folded, and silence must be observed. No reading will be allowed except such as is connected with the service. Strict attention must be given to the services. Spitting upon the floor, shuffling of the feet, or any unnecessary noise, is forbidden.

RULE 13. You will be permitted, so long as your conduct is good, to write to your friends on the first Sunday of every month. You will be permitted to receive visits from friends once in three (3) months. You will be permitted to receive such weekly papers as the General Superintendent may approve. In case of special letters, written permission must be obtained from the General Superintendent or the Deputy. All letters written or received must first be examined at the office under direction of the General Superintendent, before being sent or delivered.

RULE 14. This card must be preserved in good condition. If you deface, alter or injure it, you will be immediately reported and punished.

There are three grades here,—first, second, and third, differing in privileges and in progress towards release. All are at first received into the second grade and can, by six months' perfect record, reach the first or highest grade, but for misconduct or failure to keep up with the grade may be reduced to the third grade.

The difference in grade has already been explained to you.

It is the desire of the management that you secure your release on the basis of fitness for good citizenship at the earliest possible date.

Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory,
March 1st, 1889.

R. W. McCLAUGHRY,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Biennial Report

OF THE

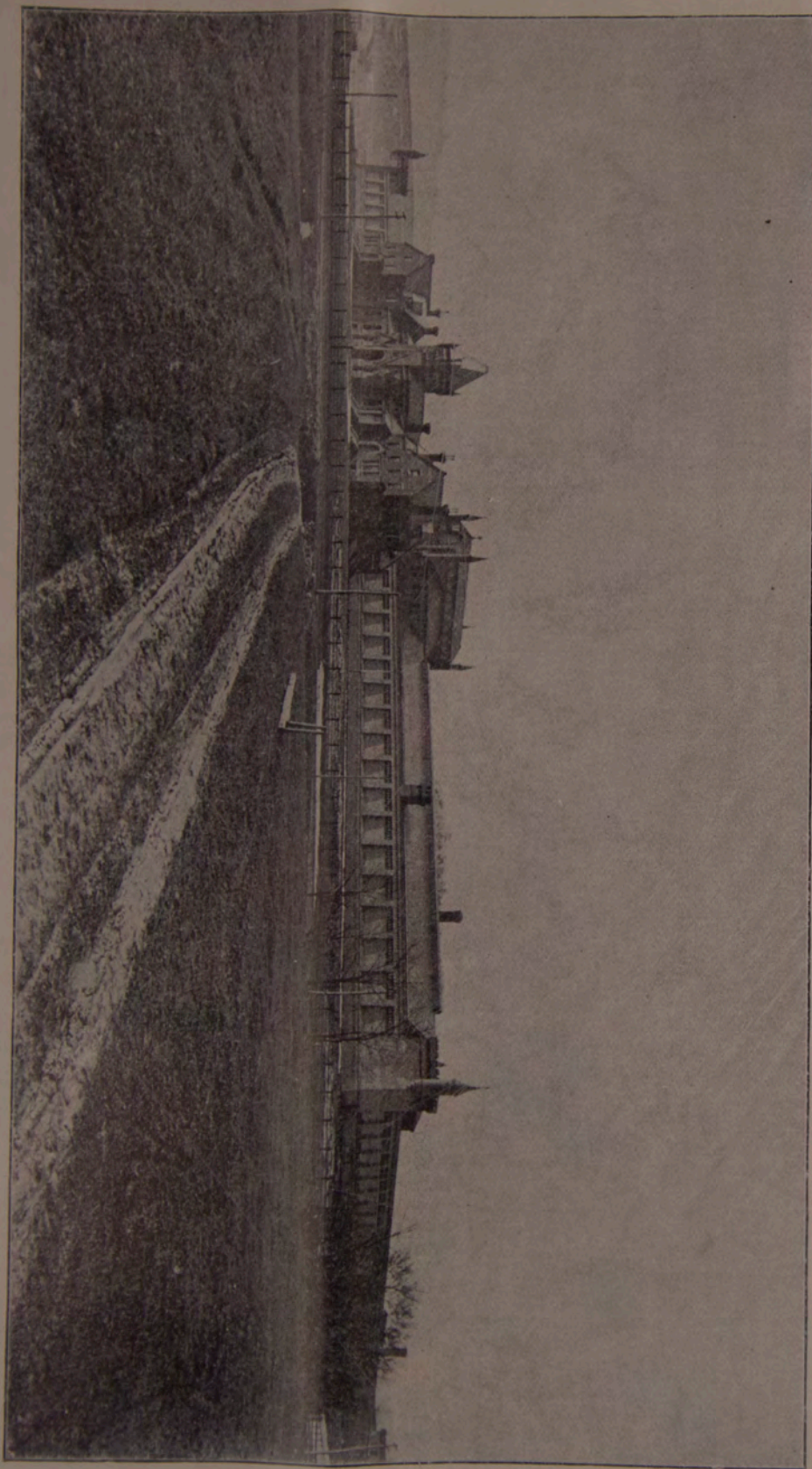
Pennsylvania
Industrial Reformatory

AT

Huntingdon

FOR

1889-90.



Biennial Report

— OF THE —

Managers

— OF THE —

Pennsylvania
Industrial + Reformatory,

— AT —

Huntingdon,

From February 15, 1889, to December 31, 1890.



HARRISBURG, PA.
HARRISBURG PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1891.

OFFICERS.

Board of Managers,

SAMUEL MCCAMANT, Tyrone. T. B. PATTON, Altoona.
J. HAY BROWN, Lancaster. ALEX. PORT, Huntingdon.
W. W. JENNINGS, Harrisburg.

President of the Board,

SAMUEL MCCAMANT.

Treasurer,

W. W. JENNINGS.

General Superintendent,

R. W. MCCLAUGHRY.

Deputy Superintendent,

GEORGE A. SMITH.

Moral Instructor,

JOHN H. LIKENS.

Physician,

D. P. MILLER, M. D.

Clerk and Secretary of the Board,

WALTER C. ODIORNE.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY,
HUNTINGDON, January 1st, 1891.

To the Governor, the Legislature, and the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania:

The Managers of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory have the honor to present their first biennial report.

The act under which we were appointed provided for a "new departure" in penology, from the systems under which the penal institutions of the State are managed. We deemed it wise to first visit some institution where reformatory work was in progress—an institution which might fairly be considered a model. We, therefore, visited and inspected the New York State Reformatory, located at Elmira, N. Y., to which, for fourteen years past, persons convicted of offenses against the laws of New York have been committed, under the indeterminate sentence, and from which they have been released conditionally or on parole. Having been well satisfied, by our inspection of the Elmira Reformatory, of the correctness of the system of imprisonment under the indeterminate sentence with conditional liberation, we decided to adopt the same for the new reformatory. In furtherance of this object, we attended the Congress of the National Prison Association, which was held in Boston in July, 1888, and there conferred with gentlemen from different parts of the United States, distinguished for their ability and experience in the peculiar line of work which was here to be inaugurated.

After considering the matter carefully in several meetings, we, on the 18th day of August, 1888, unanimously elected

R. W. McClaughry, then warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, General Superintendent of the Reformatory, and invited him to organize the same. He accepted the appointment, and prepared to enter upon the duties of his office on the first of December following. In the meantime the Reformatory buildings and grounds were placed in charge of custodians, who were under the immediate supervision of one of our number, Hon. Alexander Port, of Huntingdon, who gave to the care of the premises also his daily personal attention.

Advertisements were duly issued, asking proposals for furnishing the residences for General Superintendent and deputy, one cell-house for reception of prisoners, also for fuel and clothing. Bids were opened on the 30th of October, 1888, and contracts awarded for the same.

The General Superintendent reported for duty on the 1st day of December, and occupied the residence assigned for his use, the same having been previously furnished as directed by law.

It was hoped and expected that the Reformatory would be ready for the reception of inmates by the 1st day of January, 1889, but it was discovered that, through a clerical error, no appropriation had been made for sustenance of prisoners, and, therefore, no food supplies could be purchased until an appropriation for that purpose was made. Consequently, the opening had to be deferred, and the matter brought to the attention of the Legislature by the Governor.

By an act approved February 14th, 1889, the sum of \$8,000 was provided for purchase of supplies, until the regular appropriations for that purpose could be made available. On the 15th of the same month the Governor proclaimed the Reformatory opened for the reception of prisoners, and on the 16th the first prisoner was received. A large amount of work had been done, in the meantime, towards preparing the cell-houses and other apartments of the Reformatory for occupancy.

From the 15th of February, 1889, to the 31st of Decem-

ber, 1890, the institution has received 478 inmates, which are accounted for as follows:

Died at reformatory from natural causes, . . .	6
Released at expiration of maximum term, . . .	6
Paroled,	103
Returned for violating parole,	9
	94
Re-paroled,	3
	97
Escaped,	7
Re-captured,	6
	1
Present at count December 31st, 1890, . . .	368
	478

Of the 97 paroled to December 31st, there have completed their parole and received final discharge from the courts,	20
Died while serving parole,	2
Leaving now serving parole,	75
	97

Of this number all but eight are reporting regularly and are certified by their employers as doing well.

STATEMENT OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

1. IN EDUCATION.

It is impossible by tabulated statements to give an adequate idea of the progress that has been made in the educational work of the Reformatory, but it has progressed satisfactorily. [See report of Moral Instructor herewith submitted.] Three of the nine school-rooms provided for, have been fitted up with comfortable single desks, ample black-board surface, several sets of out-line maps, globes, and a set of anatomical charts. Appleton's series of Readers, Raub's Arithmetic, Metcalf's Language Exercises, Westlake's Common School Literature, Harper's Geography, Eggleston's History of the United States, and Townsend's Civil Government have been

adopted as text-books, and the use of these is supplemented by lectures and oral instruction. Each prisoner, in order to earn a perfect record of three marks per month in study, is required to maintain an average of at least 80 per cent. If he falls below that figure he loses one mark; under 60 per cent. he loses two marks, and under 30 per cent. it is considered failure. Monthly examinations are held, and the average percentage gained by each inmate determines his grade in that department. The progress of many of the inmates has been remarkable. Many who could not read or write when admitted, are now able to write plain legible letters to their friends, and to read newspapers, magazines, and books understandingly. The effect of the educational work of the institution as a reformatory agency, we are satisfied cannot be overestimated, and we believe that the results of this work will prove that a thoroughly rigid system of ordinary common school education enforced in all our prisons, as a requisite to release, will have an equally good effect, so far as reforming criminals is concerned, with the enforced system of labor, which all admit is necessary to reformation.

The religious services of the Reformatory have been conducted by clergymen of Huntingdon, and places adjacent, each being invited in turn to preach in the Reformatory chapel. The close and respectful attention paid by the inmates to the different ministers is evidence that their labors are appreciated. Attendance on chapel service is required on the part of every inmate.

In addition thereto the Moral Instructor, who during the week is engaged every evening in the school work of the institution, on Sabbath morning conducts a Sabbath-school, in which the International lesson for the day is taught. The attendance on Sabbath-school is entirely voluntary, yet from one half to two thirds of the inmates attend every Sabbath morning, and the interest they manifest in this service is as great as is usually observed in any similar school outside, and gives encouragement to hope for and expect good

results. The pastor of the Catholic church, of Huntingdon, has been faithful in ministration to inmates of that faith. He has celebrated mass twice in every month, when his engagements would permit, and has catechised frequently, in addition to taking his place in turn with the other clergymen in the regular preaching service.

The library has been supplied with nearly 2,000 volumes of well selected books, and the eagerness with which they have been sought by the inmates is the best evidence that they are appreciated. The constant use of the books have caused them to suffer considerably from wear, and they will have to be renewed sooner than they otherwise would. For the further elevation and instruction of the inmates, the management are of the opinion that it would be largely beneficial to provide for a series of entertainments or lectures during the fall and winter months. They have been deterred from arranging therefor by reason of not having a fund specially provided for that purpose, but unite in recommending it as a necessity for the future.

2. LABOR.

The act of 1887 provided for the establishment of "such a system of discipline for the inmates as will secure to each instruction in the rudiments of an English education, and in such manual, handicraft, skilled vocations as may be useful to each of the inmates after his discharge from the Reformatory, whereby said person will be able to obtain self-supporting employment."

The same Legislature made an appropriation of \$5,000 for "tools, lumber, leather, iron, lead, and materials for the instruction of the convicts in industrial employment." The appropriation referred to was expended in equipping and supplying material to the tailor, shoe, blacksmith, and repair shops, which were early organized for the manufacture of articles to supply our own needs, and in the purchase of tools and appliances for quarrying stone, making roads, and grading the ground belonging to the institution. It was not

anticipated, we presume, that the Reformatory would be so rapidly filled with inmates, but we were soon confronted with the necessity of providing work for a large number who could not be employed at the different kinds of labor just mentioned. The rapid increase of inmates made it necessary to decide at once upon some industry which would furnish employment for a large number. It was necessary that the employment furnished should be chiefly hand-labor, in order that the large proportion who had never learned to use their hands in any useful occupation, might be taught to labor steadily, cheerfully, and systematically. We had no appropriation with which to purchase material which would be mainly wasted in endeavoring to teach trades to young idlers who had never worked, and had no idea of labor, or desire to learn how to perform it. We had no authority to contract indebtedness. No industry which would furnish employment to the number of young men on our hands, could be established without an amount of working capital, which it was beyond our power to secure.

After careful inquiry and investigation, we entered into an arrangement with Joseph Winterbotham and W. M. Cochrane to instruct our inmates and furnish the material for the manufacture of rattan and reed chairs, &c., also to take the product as manufactured, assuming all the risk of loss from spoiled material, as well as the risks of business in the matter of sales, and to allow us for the labor of each inmate what the sales of the product would warrant.

This was the best that could be done under the circumstances, and the arrangement has proven satisfactory in his, that it has kept a large number of men employed who would otherwise have been idle in their cells, to their great detriment, and has enabled us to report an earning of \$7,625.05 since September, 1889, when the work commenced. We have made a similar arrangement for the manufacture of brushes, and will commence the work as soon as the buildings can be completed for shop purposes.

In addition to the labor performed in making chairs, the

inmates have this year done work necessary to make and burn 750,000 bricks, except what skilled labor was required for molding the bricks and directing the work.

The labor for excavation of foundations and basement of one new building, also the common labor and a good proportion of the skilled labor necessary to erect and complete two substantial brick buildings, each 165x50 feet and three stories high, was furnished by the inmates.

It became evident in the early days of the institution that a large proportion of the inmates received could be employed at nothing so successfully and with such good results to themselves as at agricultural labor; we therefore made efforts to secure land for cultivation, as none had been purchased with the original Reformatory grounds. An attempt was made during the Legislature of 1889, to secure Cypress Island, a tract of land containing about fifty-five acres, lying immediately in front of the Reformatory, surrounded by the Juniata river, and admirably adapted to the needs of the Reformatory as a garden, but the price asked by the owner of the premises was deemed exorbitant by the legislative committee, and nothing was done towards its purchase. The floods of June, 1889, swept away all the fences on the island, and also involved its owner in a controversy with a milling company, with regard to a dam at the head of the island, and he finally agreed to sell it to said company for \$4,000.00, less than one half the price asked from the State a few months before. The milling company did not desire the entire premises, and offered to sell to the Reformatory all of the island, except a small portion of the upper end, which was unfit for cultivation, and which they wished to use as a lodgment for their dam. The price asked for the remainder of the island was \$3,500.00, which appeared to us so reasonable that we deemed it wise on behalf of the State to take advantage of it for fear the opportunity to secure the property would be lost. An agreement was, therefore, made to take the island at \$3,500.00, and about \$500.00 more was expended in fencing the same, immediate possession having

been given. It was cultivated during the past season with excellent results. We raised upon it nearly all of the vegetables used by the inmates during the summer and fall, except potatoes, of which we secured only about five hundred bushels, the season being unfavorable. We gathered from it 17,000 heads of cabbage, and other vegetables in proportion. On April, 1889, we secured a lease of the property lying adjacent to the Reformatory, known as the Bryan farm. Despite the unfavorable season, we secured from the farm, 40 tons of hay, 436 bushels of oats, 62 bushels of wheat, and a large amount of pasturage for stock. Mr. R. R. Bryan, the owner has died since the lease was effected, and it is doubtful if the use of this valuable property can be secured to the Reformatory, if the opportunity, which at the present exists to purchase the farm from his widow is permitted to pass unimproved. Its proximity to the Reformatory and the ease with which it can be reached from our buildings makes it exceedingly desirable. The propriety of purchasing it is especially commended to your consideration.

Besides the foregoing, a vast amount of work has been done by the inmates—grading grounds, making ditches, and drains, and repairing roads in the vicinity. The almost constant rains of the past two years have made necessary an amount of work of this kind, which cannot be tabulated and for which but little can be shown, but had it not been done, we would have been unable to get our supplies from the railroad or ship our manufactured goods.

The need of a siding or branch railroad from the Reformatory enclosure, to connect with both Huntingdon and Broad Top and Pennsylvania railroads, is becoming every year more imperative. It will soon be impossible to transact the business of the Reformatory without an outlay for teams, wagons, and repairs for the same, which will, in a couple of years, cost more than the proposed railroad connection.

The amounts received from appropriations and other sources, as well as the amounts expended in building, im-

proving, and carrying on the Reformatory, including current expenses to December 31, 1890, will fully appear in the financial statements accompanying this report.

It is not in the least reflecting upon the wisdom of those who designed this Reformatory, nor the faithfulness of the commission, who did not expend all of the money appropriated by the Commonwealth, when we state that it has been found necessary to expend a further amount, as shown in said statements, to fit the institution for the reception and proper disposition of inmates. Among other things we found it necessary to put a finishing coat of plaster on all of the cells in cell-houses A and C, 372 cells in all. The chapel, office story, and guard-hall had to be plastered, painted, and equipped throughout. Every cell, dining-room, storage-room, cooking-room, shop, and, indeed, the entire Reformatory had to be equipped with the furniture, utensils, tools, shelving, tables, etc., necessary for carrying on the business belonging to it. Three of the rooms originally designed for dining and sleeping-rooms had to be put in condition to be used as shops, because it was impossible to keep all the prisoners employed in the occupations before referred to, and it would not do to keep them idle in their cells. Many of the buildings had stood for two or more years without having been repainted, or given such repairs as were necessary to protect them from injury by the weather. We found it necessary to change the front entrance, so as to put it on a level with the cell-house floors, and this necessitated the protection of said entrance by iron grated work, to prevent escape of prisoners.

The foregoing are but few of the many things found necessary to complete the Reformatory and put it in working order.

Large expenditures are yet necessary. We have submitted our application to you, through the Board of Public Charities, for appropriations for the years 1891-92, and beg to assure you of the need for the sums asked.

It will be observed that, in but little more than twenty-

two months, we have received 478 prisoners, of whom 368 are still present. At this rate of progress it will not require more than one year to fill the institution to overflowing, without drawing on either of the penitentiaries. Long before the additional cells contemplated by the plans could be completed, if their construction was now commenced, we will be confronted with the necessity of confining two or more inmates in a single cell, in order to accommodate the increasing population. The evil effect of such a course, upon the inmates themselves, cannot be overestimated. It will defeat largely, if not entirely, all efforts that can be made for their reformation. We cannot urge too strongly upon the Legislature the importance of considering these facts in connection with the future welfare and usefulness of the Reformatory.

It is also evident, that, inasmuch as the capacity of the Reformatory will be fully reached before the Legislature of 1893 can assemble, the question of providing employment for so many prisoners will also be a serious one.

In view of such a contingency, we beg to suggest that, as the State will undoubtedly have to increase the number of cells here, according to the original plans, the Legislature authorize the Reformatory authorities to commence, at an early day, to prepare material therefor. Let the surplus prisoners be employed in making brick, quarrying, and cutting stone, putting in foundation walls, etc., etc. In this way the needed room can be secured at lowest possible cost, employment can be provided for all, the cost of maintenance reduced to the counties, and the inmates instructed in the branches of labor which will be most useful to them when released.

Let an appropriation for that purpose be made, with the proviso that the money shall be paid from the State Treasury at a stipulated price per thousand for brick and per cubic foot or yard for the stone, stone-work, or excavation, and in like manner for such other material and labor as may be found necessary to the construction of said buildings,

upon monthly estimates of a competent person, appointed by the Governor, to inspect and accept the same on the part of the Commonwealth. In this way money can be saved to the State in cost of construction, and the objects of the Reformatory at the same time secured in a great degree, without large expenditures for such instruction in trades as the act of 1887 requires. We beg to commend this suggestion to your favorable consideration.

While the institution is still in what might be termed its experimental stage, and much has yet to be done to put it in complete working order, we feel warranted in expressing our confidence that, with proper facilities, it will fully answer the expectation of its founders and friends and prove to be a blessing to thousands who shall be consigned to its care, as well as a source of great pride to the people of our noble Commonwealth.

In closing, we beg to commend to your careful attention the accompanying reports of the general superintendent, physician, and moral instructor, and to express our approval of the manner in which all the officers and employes have discharged their duties during the period covered by this report.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

SAMUEL McCAMANT,
J. HAY BROWN,
T. B. PATTON,
W. W. JENNINGS,
ALEXANDER PORT.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA, *January 1, 1891.*

To the Managers :

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit financial and statistical statements, covering the period from the opening of this Reformatory on the 15th day of February, 1889, to the 31st day of December, 1890.

However explicit these statements may be, they fail to give an idea of the amount of work performed by all who have shared in the labor of organizing the Reformatory, or the progress made by the inmates during the period above named.

Great difficulties, as you well know, have constantly attended the work of the past two years. A large amount of labor was found necessary to completely adapt the buildings and premises to the uses for which they were designed.

The distance of the institution from large markets; the obstacles to transportation, resulting from the floods of 1889, which, by destroying the road and the bridge connecting the Reformatory with Huntingdon, cut off access to the railroad stations, except by roundabout and expensive routes, for many months; the increase, because of these things, in the cost of fuel, light, and steam power, (charges that are nearly the same, be the inmates few or many,) thus making the cost of maintenance large per capita while the institution was filling up; the waste that necessarily attends all new enterprises, because of the inexperience of officers and employes; the lack (because of paucity of numbers) of the *momentum* which attends fully organized institutions and makes governments easy; all these things made the

work of organization exceedingly difficult and perplexing. The law establishing the Reformatory was new and untried. No precedents existed in Pennsylvania for the methods which it proposed. Through the influence of counsel and friends of the convicts, the courts, in some instances, were induced during the first year, to send to the institution, to be "reformed," House of Refuge incorrigibles, vagrants, feeble minded, disturbers of the peace, with here and there an old offender. These diverse elements were to be classified; system and order were to be introduced, and the clear requirements of the law were to be met, namely: that upon the bases of labor, education, and religion, every effort should be made to fit these unfortunates and criminals for becoming self-supporting citizens.

To this work, of almost appalling magnitude, have the authorities steadfastly and patiently addressed themselves.

For the information of the Legislature and the people of the State, it is deemed proper to give here a brief description of the methods pursued.

When a prisoner is received he is carefully examined by both the General Superintendent and the Physician. The former examines him closely as to his birth, parentage, social relations, occupation, education, moral tendencies, and mental capacity, endeavoring to find out what causes have led him into his present condition, and to carefully estimate what treatment will bring him out of it. The Physician questions him as to matters of heredity, and examines him as to his physical and mental condition; he is then turned over to the Moral Instructor for examination as to his educational and religious acquirements, and receives his school assignment. He is placed in the Second or Neutral Grade, and it is carefully explained to him that by earning each month three marks for good conduct, three for labor, and three for study, he makes a perfect record, and that six consecutive months of perfect record will result in his promotion to the First Grade; that six consecutive months of similar record in the First Grade will secure his admission into what

may be called the Parole Grade, that is, it will secure for him an audience with the Board of Managers and examination by them as to his fitness for parole. He is furnished with what is called a "Conduct Report Book," in which the different classes of offenses are carefully explained, namely: Neglect offenses, for which six reports will cause him the loss of a mark; Derelictions, three of which will cause him the loss of a mark; and Offense reports proper, one of which may cause him the loss of one or more marks. Whenever a prisoner is reported, a notice is sent to his cell, in order that he may be fully informed concerning the offense for which he is reported and when the report was given. In addition to this, each inmate reported is called before the Deputy on the morning following, questioned as to any extenuating circumstances connected with his offense, and his statements are noted upon the report before the same is sent to the General Superintendent. If the prisoner is desirous of seeing the General Superintendent, that fact is also noted. These reports are collected and filed each day, and at the end of the month a court is held, at which all prisoners who desire to see the General Superintendent are heard and given ample opportunity to make such explanations as they deem proper. Each prisoner's case is then and there settled for the month, and his grade standing determined accordingly. His conduct report book is then written up, showing fully his debits and credits for the past month, giving him full knowledge of his standing in his grade.

In school-work, examinations are held at the close of each month, and each prisoner's standing as to his studies determined by the percentage he makes at such examination. Eighty per cent. secures for him three marks for the month, or a perfect record in school. The requirements of the school are more fully explained in the report of the Moral Instructor, which is herewith submitted.

When the inmate has completed his six months of perfect record he is promoted to the First Grade. This promotion carries with it a change of uniform, transfer to a more com-

modious cell or room, more conveniences in his room, and the privilege of taking his meals in a dining-room in company with his fellows of the same grade, instead of taking them alone in his cell, as in the Second Grade. Conversation among inmates seated at the same table is permitted in the Dining-Hall.

When the First Grade period of six months is completed and his record warrants it, his case is presented to the Managers for consideration upon his application for parole. If the inmate has shown such improvement as warrants the Managers in believing that he will not abuse the temporary liberty afforded by his parole, it is ordered, by a vote of the Board, to take effect as soon as employment is secured for him with a reputable person at some legitimate industry. To guard against deception, the employer is required to file an application for the prisoner's services, which is an agreement to keep him employed for at least six months, to take a friendly interest in his welfare, to advise and counsel him in that which is right, and to report to the General Superintendent any violation of his parole. The employer's character must be certified to the Board by a Law Judge, Clerk of the Court, or some other reputable person in his County, who is known to the Managers. The form of parole which is then issued is as follows:

PAROLE AGREEMENT.

Know all Men by these Presents, That the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, desiring to test the ability of, a prisoner of said Reformatory, to refrain from crime and lead an honorable life, do, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by law, hereby parole the said, and allow him to go on parole outside the buildings and enclosure of said Reformatory, but not outside the State of Pennsylvania, subject, however, to the following rules and regulations:

1. He shall proceed at once to the place of employment provided for him, viz: . . . , and there remain, if practicable, for a period of at least six months from this date.

2. In case he finds it desirable to change his employment or residence, he shall first obtain the written consent of the Board of Managers, through the General Superintendent of said Reformatory.

3. He shall, on the first day of each month, until his final release, forward by mail to the General Superintendent of said Reformatory, a report of himself, stating whether he has been constantly under pay during the last month, and if not, why not; how much he has earned, and how much he has expended, together with a general statement as to his surroundings and prospects, which report shall be endorsed by his employer.

4. He shall in all respects conduct himself honestly, avoid evil associations, obey the law, and abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

5. As soon as possible after reaching his destination, he shall report to . . . , show him his parole, and at once enter upon the employment provided for him.

6. He shall, while on parole, remain in the legal custody and under the control of said Board.

7. He shall be liable to be retaken and again confined within the enclosure of said Reformatory for any reason that shall be satisfactory to the Board of Managers, and at their sole discretion, until he receives written notice from the General Superintendent that his final release has been ordered by the Court which sentenced him to the Reformatory.

The management of said Reformatory has a lively interest in the subject of this parole, and he need not fear or hesitate to freely communicate with the General Superintendent in case he loses his situation or becomes unable to labor by reason of sickness or otherwise.

Given in duplicate this . . . day of . . . 189 .

SAMUEL McCAMANT,
J. HAY BROWN,
T. B. PATTON,
ALEXANDER PORT,
W. W. JENNINGS,
Managers.

Countersigned:

R. W. McCLAUGHRY,
General Superintendent.

I, . . . , a prisoner in the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, hereby declare that I have carefully read, and do clearly understand the contents and conditions of the above parole, and I hereby accept the same, and do pledge myself to honestly comply with said conditions.

Signed in duplicate this . . . day of . . . 189 .

The inmate, while on parole, is required to make written report, on the first of each month, to the General Superintendent. In this report he must state what he has earned and expended, how he has been employed, what his associations have been, and, in general, account for himself during the month past. His report must be verified by his employer. If he violates the conditions of his parole he is arrested, returned to the Reformatory, and there commences to work out anew the problem, which he has failed to solve, of the proper use of liberty regulated by law.

If, while in the Second or neutral Grade, the inmate persists in behaving badly, he falls, in time, to the Third or penal Grade. In this grade he dons the red garb of disgrace, marches in lock-step, is deprived of coffee at meals, of light in the evening in his cell, of library books and papers, and of the privilege of writing or receiving letters or visits from friends. In but few cases, comparatively, has it been found necessary to add to the above list of deprivations, any physical discomforts, to overcome defiance of authority or suppress outbreking violence and insubordination. To all, who, in

this grade, are learning that "the way of the transgressor is hard" is offered the inducement to climb out of it by obedience and good conduct. Each inmate in this grade has his "day in court" on the last of each month, the same as all other inmates, and is encouraged to so conduct himself as to merit promotion. The records of the Reformatory show steady improvement among inmates of this class.

The object of the course thus briefly and imperfectly described, is to deal with crime, upon the plan of individual treatment of the criminal. What is crime? Let me answer in the language of the most eminent living penologist in the United States, if not in the world, Hon. Richard Vaux. He says:

"Crime is a condition in the social state. It is individualism evolved out of community. It is a constituent of the body politic. It has its causes. Mankind are the victims of the operation of these causes. They originate in depravity, latent or positive. The weaknesses of human character are unable to resist the influences that develop this depravity in its various phases. The forms it exhibits largely depend on heredity. The environment of the child, the associations of the youth, the character of parental oversight, the lack of training, the companionship, the school and industrial tuition, or the want of these agencies, the neglect of the boy, his ungoverned life, the example of the home-life, the gratification of his self-will, and the unaccountability for its exercise, the opportunities for contamination from evil, the tendency to yield to enticements of bad associates, the allurements that are present to the idle and ungoverned, the recklessness of unrestrained freedom—these are some of the prominent conditions out of which crime is generated. It grows until it becomes a social danger. It is strengthened till it is an aggressive agency at war with the community.

* * * * Punishment, if either preventive or corrective, should be applied to weaken, modify, remove, or destroy the vitality of generating germs of crime."

The Commonwealth, in dealing with the individual crim-

inal by what may properly be called the reformatory method (by using the term "reformatory" as applied to the method herein described, no reflection is intended upon other methods as not being also reformatory,) bears constantly in mind the fact that said individual must return to the community and be either a helpful or hurtful member of it; that he will be a factor in government, and will have a voice in shaping the laws and institutions of the country. Therefore it undertakes, by this treatment, to call a halt on the young criminal by placing him where he will be compelled to regain his liberty by fitting himself for the duties of citizenship, where neither wealth, nor power, nor political influence of friends will avail him anything toward securing his release before that work is accomplished.

The sentence pronounced by the court is *indeterminate*—as every sentence for crime should be. Its maximum possibility is constantly before him. His conduct report book, like the balance sheet of the business man, sets before him, each month, a statement of his gains or losses. Gains mean liberty. Losses mean lengthened bondage. Mere good behavior, such as the professional criminal maintains in the State Prison, avails him nothing, for the tests of improvement, under this system, are so numerous and are so applied at every turn, that hypocrisy cannot "fend off" on every side successfully, but must lose its mask sooner or later. Thus brought face to face with his condition, the young man is forced to *think*. The only avenue of escape from the grim reality of his maximum sentence is through *improvement*, improvement of hand, heart and brain. He must labor. He must study. He must practice self-control. When he has reached a point where the practice of these things has become habitual, who will dare to say that he is not less dangerous to community than before?

Then comes the *test*. He is sent out on parole, under the friendly supervision of the Reformatory, to try his hand at earning an honest living among his fellow men. If he passes this test safely, is not the community warranted in believing

that the chances of his continuance in good citizenship are better than if he had emerged from a Penitentiary after serving a definite sentence, ignorant of the world that has gone ahead while he has been secluded; with the brand of a felon upon him, and the soul of an Ishmaelite within him compelled to commence "the primal strife for bread" with all the odds against him?

But it is objected that this course of treatment is expensive; that maintenance in a Reformatory costs more than in a Penitentiary. But how is the cost of crime to be reckoned? The community pays the total cost in the long run. An eminent English sociologist has lately demonstrated in the case of fifteen average young thieves in London, whose career of crime was brief, that each cost the community £265, or \$1,325, annually, and this startling figure did not include the expense of police, law courts, or prisons.

It is estimated by Richard Wheatly in an article lately published on the "Thieves of New York," that each costs the city, annually, \$1,600. Multiply this figure by 6,500, which he estimates as the numerical average of the class, and the total is \$10,400,000 per year—enough in one year to build and endow this Reformatory so that it need not cost the State of Pennsylvania one cent in all the years to come. Estimating the cost to the city of Philadelphia for each thief in active crime in that municipality, at one half the estimate in New York, or \$800, and the average number in Philadelphia also at one half that in New York, or 3,250, we will still have the startling total of \$2,600,000, as the tax that will be levied annually on Philadelphians by permitting the thieves of that city to run at large. Is it not vastly cheaper, even at the highest rates that have yet been reached, to put them all under restriction of some kind? Now, what good does a sentence for ninety days, six months, or one year do to that class of offenders? Its length is discounted in advance, its termination can be definitely determined. Plans can be laid for "resuming business at the old stand" as soon as it shall close, and the whole moral, or rather immoral, nature

of the offender is braced to endure the forced seclusion without "squealing," knowing that thereby he will secure high rank among his confederates in crime. He will obey all the rules of his prison perfectly, because he knows exactly the number of days diminution of sentence that he will earn thereby; but what influences can there be brought to bear upon him that will bring forth in his after life the peaceable fruits of good citizenship?

Of course neither penology nor statistics are exact sciences, and it cannot be shown by records, what becomes of criminals who serve definite sentences, after their terms of imprisonment are completed. Of the confirmed criminals, it is known that many, perhaps the majority, die in early manhood, worn out by the exposures, excesses, and hardships of the lives they have chosen to lead. A certain proportion will leave the walks of crime and cease to be law-breakers, after their imprisonment; but as to the mass of those denominated criminals—a large proportion of whom do not belong to the "crime class" proper—the steady increase of crime in our midst is sufficient warrant for the belief that only by holding over them the indeterminate sentence, with the certainty that it can be shortened only by changing their course of life thoroughly and completely, will the majority of young criminals be brought into a condition where they will no longer menace the peace of the community.

It is not claimed by its most enthusiastic friends that the reformatory system is perfect, or that it will reach and reform all who come within its influence. The eminent authority before quoted from, speaking of the "individual treatment" of prisoners, says:

"It often fails. The inherent depravity of even the young resists, or fails to receive the appeals made to them. Discouragement must not follow this failure. There yet may be a seed lodged even in stony ground, that will grow. With God all things are possible."

While the truth of this statement just quoted cannot be

denied, and while it is as applicable to the reformatory system as to the one to which it was originally applied—yet it is believed that this system, when once generally adopted, when perfected by study, observation, and experience, with thoroughly trained officers at its command, will do more toward protecting society by checking the increase of crime than any scheme of imprisonment that has yet been devised.

I beg to call your attention to the necessity of making provision for the employment, at some kind of productive labor, of every inmate in this institution. The most strenuous efforts hitherto made in that direction have failed in part, because of the inability to have sufficient shop room completed in time to meet the demands upon it. The two large buildings now approaching completion will be fully occupied as soon as they are fitted up, and if the same proportion of increase in numbers continues during the coming year, there will still be a large number of inmates without any employment. It is suggested that material could be prepared, excavations made, foundations put in, and a large amount of work done by inmates within the next two years toward preparing additional cell room for inmates, which will be needed long before it can be constructed. The inmates thus employed could earn their own support, the State would be the gainer by having the work done at the lowest possible cost, and the institution would not suffer from overcrowding, which all experience shows to be the bane of Reformatory effort. It is believed, that the Legislature, by making provision as above suggested, for such work, at this session, will secure valuable results to the State, besides carrying out the purpose of the law, which requires all inmates to be furnished with employment.

A large proportion of the inmates received can be employed nowhere so successfully and with such good results to themselves as on the farm. During our short experience we have taught several city boys to labor on the farm, and they have been able to secure good positions when released. Much more can be done in that direction, with increased

facilities, for a class of inmates who are unable, for various reasons, to learn mechanical trades. The Bryan farm, by reason of its proximity to the Reformatory, affords the best opportunity for employment of inmates. The lease which the Reformatory now holds of it will expire in about three years. It will be much cheaper, in the end, for the Commonwealth to own the Bryan property or some adjacent property, which can be used for farming purposes, because all the value placed upon it by labor of inmates in making improvements, will then belong to the Reformatory.

In conclusion, I beg to express my gratitude to all the officers, guards and keepers for the uniform devotion to the interests of the institution which they have shown, often under very trying circumstances, and for the support they have given to its administration. To yourselves, gentlemen, I beg to return thanks for your cordial support and unvarying kindness.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

R. W. McCLAUGHRY,
General Superintendent.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR.

*To Receipts from the following sources during the Years 1889
and 1890 :*

Appropriations by act No. 254, approved June 5th, 1887,	\$60,500 00	
Appropriations by act No. 7, approved February 14th, 1889,	8,000 00	
Appropriations by act No. 294, approved May 24th, 1889,	177,500 00	
		\$246,000 00
Amount returned by contractor for building, . .	\$512 74	
Amount paid by county for funeral expenses of inmate,	23 00	
		535 74
Amount received for earnings of inmates, . . .	\$7,625 05	
Amount received for work done in State shops, .	808 58	
Amount received for officers meals and sundry sales,	549 24	
Amount received from counties for maintenance, 1889,	17,827 56	
Amount received from State for gratuities to dis- charged and paroled prisoners,	930 00	
		27,740 43
Total receipts,		\$274,276 17

CR.

Expenditures during the Years 1889 and 1890 :

Beds and bedding,	\$1,176 64
Books and stationery for prisoners,	3,136 00
New buildings, coal house, &c,	1,639 01
Clothing,	14,687 60
Expense, stamps, insurance, freight,	6,913 67
Fuel, light, and ventilation,	15,149 66
Live stock, wagons, harness, etc.,	4,337 52
Cell, kitchen, and dining-room utensils,	8,434 67
Machinery supplies, oil, repairs, etc,	\$5,313 38
Medicines and hospital supplies,	873 95
Printing, stationery, books, &c.,	3,904 13
Ordinary repairs to buildings and fixtures,	4,571 59
Extraordinary repairs to buildings and cell houses,	12,154 25
Salaries of officers and employes,	64,804 68
Subsistence, provisions, &c.,	24,734 53
Tools and utensils,	4,938 47
Gratuities to discharged and paroled prisoners,	995 00
Furniture for residences and quarters of officers,	6,986 36
Furniture for chapel,	2,078 62
Farm, stock, feed, tools, &c.,	3,417 11
Purchase of Cypress Island and burial lot,	2,840 96
Storage building,	5,011 50
Industrial building,	12,632 09
Repair shop building,	8,051 89
Balance cash on hand,	55,492 89
	\$274,276 17

Bills charged the counties for maintenance for the two years ending December, 1890.

COUNTIES.	Whole No.	Total No. of Days.	Deficiency charged Co's.	Credit to co's earnings of inmates.
Adams,	1	254	\$132 08	\$15 24
Allegheny,	36	11,610	6,151 83	604 86
Beaver,	5	1,274	680 06	62 38
Bedford,	2	749	392 69	42 37
Blair,	8	3,120	1,647 30	167 28
Bradford,	6	1,296	674 79	77 07
Bucks,	1	15	7 80	90
Butler,	4	1,647	868 62	89 08
Cambria,	3	598	311 38	35 54
Centre,	3	916	483 76	49 00
Chester,	5	2,338	1,238 08	122 42
Clearfield,	9	2,531	1,341 41	131 62
Clinton,	2	194	100 88	11 64
Crawford,	3	1,262	667 58	66 63
Cumberland,	3	1,013	534 44	54 62
Dauphin,	18	6,378	3,387 24	328 10
Delaware,	1	423	228 18	18 80
Erie,	24	7,285	3,832 15	401 90
Elk,	1	506	269 15	25 53
Fayette,	11	3,122	1,650 98	165 28
Franklin,	4	1,771	951 91	81 46
Huntingdon,	3	993	532 56	46 61
Indiana,	5	1,974	1,036 83	110 15
Juniata,	1	244	126 88	14 64
Lackawanna,	1	176	91 52	10 56
Lancaster,	19	6,453	3,434 43	323 01
Lawrence,	3	777	404 52	46 24
Lebanon,	9	3,363	1,763 22	190 21
Lehigh,	3	1,048	553 93	55 70
Luzerne,	3	792	412 98	46 60
Lycoming,	3	1,508	799 28	78 37
Mercer,	6	1,623	858 90	85 42
Montour,	1	8	4 16	48
Montgomery,	3	517	269 14	30 78
Northampton,	12	3,678	1,931 07	205 86
Northumberland,	9	3,527	1,867 61	184 76
Perry,	1	337	175 24	20 22
Philadelphia,	221	62,505	32,840 34	3,478 47
Pike,	2	853	454 90	42 10
Schuylkill,	2	696	367 44	34 39
Snyder,	1	372	202 62	14 97
Somerset,	1	89	46 28	5 34
Tioga,	1	457	242 40	25 21
Warren,	1	294	152 88	17 64
Washington,	8	1,035	548 40	53 75
Wayne,	4	1,233	649 56	67 24
Westmoreland,	2	359	186 68	21 54
York,	3	874	461 32	46 96
Totals,	478	144,087	\$75,967 40	\$7,808 94

County Exhibit of Inmates Received from February 15, 1889, to December 31st, 1890.

COUNTIES.	Received.	Died.	Discharged.	Paroled.	Escaped.	Remaining.	Males.	
							White.	Black.
Adams,	1					1	1	
Allegheny,	36			7		29	21	5
Beaver,	5			2		3	5	
Bedford,	2			1		1	1	1
Blair,	8			1		7	7	1
Bradford,	6	1				5	5	1
Bucks,	1					1	1	
Butler,	4			1		3	4	
Cambria,	3					3	3	
Centre,	3					3	3	
Chester,	5					5	1	4
Clearfield,	9			3		6	8	1
Clinton,	2					2	2	
Crawford,	3			3		0	3	
Cumberland,	3					3	1	2
Dauphin,	18			6		12	12	6
Delaware,	1	1				0	1	
Erie,	24			6		19	23	1
Elk,	1			1		0	1	
Fayette,	11			4		7	9	2
Franklin,	4			3		1	4	
Huntingdon,	3			2		1	3	
Indiana,	5			2		3	4	1
Juniata,	1					1	1	
Lackawanna,	1					1	1	
Lancaster,	19		3	9		7	19	
Lawrence,	3					3	2	1
Lebanon,	9			1		8	9	
Lehigh,	3			1		2	3	
Luzerne,	3			1		2	3	
Lycoming,	3			1		2	3	
Mercer,	6		1	1		4	6	
Montour,	1					1	1	
Montgomery,	3					3	3	
Northampton,	12	1		3		8	12	
Northumberland,	9			3		6	9	
Perry,	1					1	1	
Philadelphia,	221	2	2	27	1	189	206	15
Pike,	2	1		1		0	2	
Schuylkill,	2			1		1	2	
Snyder,	1			1		0	1	
Somerset,	1					1	1	
Tioga,	1					1	1	
Warren,	1					1		1
Washington,	8			2		6	7	1
Wayne,	4			3		1	4	
Westmoreland,	2					2	2	
York,	3					3	3	
Totals,	478	6	6	97	1	368	435	43

PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM FEBRUARY 15th, 1889, TO
DECEMBER 31st, 1890.

White,	435	Colored,	43		
Native, White, . .	406	Native, Colored, . .	42	Native, . .	448
Foreign, White, . .	29	Foreign, Colored, . .	1	Foreign, . .	30
					478

Nativity.

	Prisoners.	Prisoner's Father.	Prisoner's Mother.
United States,	447	224	228
Canada,		2	1
Ireland,	9	80	82
England,	7	12	14
Scotland,	2	5	5
Austria,	1	1	1
Germany,	5	36	29
France,		3	1
Wales,	1	2	3
Holland,		1	
Poland,	1	1	1
Hungary,	1	2	2
Jamaica,	1	1	1
Italy,	2	0	
Unknown,	1	108	110
	478	478	478

Parentage.

		Birthplace of Mother.														
		United States.	Canada.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.	Austria.	Germany.	France.	Wales.	Holland.	Poland.	Hungary.	Jamaica.	Unknown.	Total.
Birthplace of Father.	United States,	207	10	2	2		2			1						224
	Canada,	1	1													2
	Ireland,	11	63	3	1											78
	England,	1	3	7							1					13
	Scotland,	1	3		1											5
	Austria,						1									1
	Germany,	7	2	1			26									36
	France,			1				1	1							3
	Wales,									2						2
	Holland,				1											1
Poland,											1				1	
Hungary,												2			2	
Jamaica,													1		1	
Unknown,			1											108	109	
Total		228	183	14			129	1	3	1	1	2	1	108	478	

*Statement of crimes for which prisoners were received from Feb-
ruary 15th, 1889, to December 31st, 1890.*

Arson,	4
Assault and battery,	6
Aggravated assault and battery,	3
Assault to kill,	4
Assault to ravish,	8
Assault to rob,	1
Attempt at sodomy,	2
Attempt at burglary,	1
Attempt at larceny,	2
Breaking jail,	3
Breaking and entering, &c.,	22
Burglary,	31
Breaking into a car,	3
Burglary and larceny,	2
Casting missiles upon a railroad car and assault,	2
Conspiracy,	1
Enticing minor children for immoral purposes,	1
Embezzlement,	7
Felonious entry,	17
Forgery,	13
Furnishing liquor to minors,	1
Horse stealing,	10
Larceny,	287
Larceny from the person,	4
Larceny as bailee,	8
Malicious mischief,	6
Murder second degree,	1
Manslaughter—voluntary,	1
Obtaining goods under false pretenses,	1
Passing forged cheque,	1
Robbery,	9
Rape,	2
Receiving stolen goods,	12
Sodomy and Buggery,	2
— 478	

The offences for which they were committed may be classified as follows:

Crimes against property,	446
Crimes against person,	32
— 478	

Relating to the inmates themselves, the following statistics may be found interesting:

EDUCATIONAL.

Without any education,—illiterates,	101
Simply read and write with difficulty,	273
With ordinary common school education,	81
High school or more,	23
	— 478

INDUSTRIAL.

Employed at time of arrest, as	
Servants and clerks,	26
Stenographers and book-keepers,	4
At mechanical work and trades,	58
Common laborers,	193
Traders and hucksters,	4
At school,	1
Idlers,	192
	— 478
Employed more or less prior to arrest, as,	
Servants and clerks,	45
Stenographers and book-keepers,	2
At mechanical work and trades,	86
Common laborers,	325
Without employment,—idlers,	18
Student,	1
Huckster,	1
	— 478

CHARACTER OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Positively bad,	243
Doubtful,	191
Good,	44
	— 478

Age of Prisoners Received.

14 years,	1
15 "	17
16 "	52
17 "	56
18 "	72
19 "	91
20 "	66
21 "	55
22 "	30
23 "	17
24 "	18
25 " and over,	3
	— 478

Average age of prisoners when received at the Reformatory 18.2 years.

Habits of inmates as per their statement when received.

Abstinent,	231
Moderate drinkers,	165
Intemperate,	82
	— 478

Nominal Religious Faith or Training.

CHURCH MEMBERS.

Roman Catholics,	136
Methodists,	31
Presbyterians,	9
Lutherans,	8
Baptists,	11
Episcopalians,	10
United Brethren,	1
Hebrews,	5
Reformed,	1
Moravian,	1
Evangelical,	1
Greek Church,	1
Not church members, but attended more or less regularly,	158
Non attendants at either church or Sabbath-school,	105
	— 478

Maximum term for which prisoners sentenced to this Reformatory could be detained under their sentences, are as follows:

60 days,	1
6 months,	5
1 year,	8
2 "	3
3 "	318
4 "	46
5 "	18
6 "	4
7 "	1
10 "	65
12 "	3
13 "	2
15 "	2
16 "	2
	— 478

Average maximum term for inmate 4.52 years.

The following statement shows the rate of progress in the grades, it being remembered that the first is the highest or probationary grade, the second is the grade into which all prisoners are received on admittance, the third is the lowest, to which prisoners are reduced for continued violation of rules. The

minimum time required to reach the first or probationary grade preparatory to release, is six months.

There were promoted to the first grade after only, . . . 6 months, 123

After,	7	"	65
"	8	"	41
"	9	"	15
"	10	"	7
"	11	"	3
"	12	"	6
"	13	"	8
"	14	"	3
"	17	"	3
"	19	"	1

The present grade status of inmates is as follows :

In First Grade,	146
In Second Grade,	186
In Third Grade,	36
—	368

There were Paroled :

After serving 12 months,	35
" " 13 "	30
" " 14 "	18
" " 15 "	6
" " 16 "	5
" " 17 "	5
" " 18 "	2
" " 20 "	2

One was paroled after serving nine months because of illness and upon certificate of physician that he could not recover. He has since died.

Average service before release on parole was 13 months.

Of the 368 inmates now present, 263 have served less than one year ; 105 more than one but less than two years.

Condition of Inmates as Observed on Admission.

PHYSICAL.

(a) *As to Health :*

Debilitated or diseased,	3
Somewhat impaired,	13
In good health,	462
—	478

(b) *As to Quality :*

Low or coarse,	191
Medium,	231
Good,	56
—	478

MENTAL.

(a) *Natural Capacity :*

Deficient,	37
Fair only,	159
Good,	266
Excellent,	16
—	478

(b) *Culture :*

None,	187
Very slight,	261
Ordinary,	30
—	478

MORAL.

(a) *Susceptibility to Moral Impression, (estimated):*

Positively none,	253
Possibly some,	133
Ordinarily susceptible,	85
Specially susceptible,	7
—	478

(b) *Moral sense, shown on examination, such as filial affection, sense of shame, or sense of personal loss.*

Absolutely none,	269
Possibly some,	117
Ordinarily sensitive,	79
Specially sensitive,	13
—	478

Relating to Parentage of Inmates.

In 18 cases insanity or epilepsy was clearly traced in ancestry.

Drunkennes in Parents.

Clearly traced,	91
Doubtful,	145
Temperate,	242
—	478

Education of Parents.

No record,	48
Without any education,	59
Simply read and write,	124
Ordinary common school,	210
High school or more,	37
—	478

Character of Parents.

Admitted to be criminals,	19
Unknown,	18
Claimed to be respectable,	441
—	478

Occupation of Parents.

Not given,	37
Common laborers,	118
Servants or clerks,	27
At mechanical work,	181
With traffic, such as teamsters and R. R. trainmen,	23
In business as merchants or manufacturers,	53
Farmers,	32
In the professions, (so called,)	
Law,	2
Medicine,	2
Theology,	1
Teaching,	2
—	478

Pecuniary Conditions of Parents.

Pauperized,	16
Not known,	10
Poor, or having no accumulations,	328
In moderate circumstances,	124
—	478

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA., *January 1st, 1891.*

To the Board of Managers :

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present the first medical report of this institution, from the time the first prisoner was received, February 16th, 1889, to December 30th, 1890. During that period there have been 478 admissions. Every prisoner received was carefully examined in regard to both his physical and mental condition on his admission, and any hereditary predisposition to disease noted, and as soon thereafter as practicable he was vaccinated.

The general health of the inmates has been good, no epidemics and but few acute diseases of a serious character requiring treatment. Many cases of slight ailments resulting as a natural consequence of change in mode of living and indiscretions presented themselves. None, however, of such a serious character as to require those afflicted to remain in their cells for a longer period than a few days.

There have been treated in the hospitals in all 29 cases, as follows:

Typhoid fever,	4
Measles,	2
Rheumatism,	10
Consumption,	3
Pneumonia,	2
Uremic poisoning,	1
Epilepsy,	1
Remittent fever,	1
Arthritis,	1
Injury to eye,	1
Injury to hand,	2
Scald,	1
—	

Of the above cases there were six deaths, viz:

- No. 190, age 17, died December 15th, 1889, of epilepsy.
 No. 69, " 16, " May 22d, 1890, of uremic poisoning.
 No. 32, " 18, " May 29th, 1890, of consumption.
 No. 216, " 19, " July 31st, 1890, of typhoid fever.
 No. 101, " 19, " September 9th, 1890, of heart disease resulting from rheumatism.
 No. 12, " 21, " December 19th, 1890, of pneumonia.

No. 21 and No. 217 were discharged on Physician's certificate both of whom had consumption.

No. 21 died in less than a month after his discharge and No. 217 in two months after his discharge.

The total number reporting sick since first prisoner was

received,	12,209
Average number ordered to sick cell, . . .	2,212
Average number at daily sick call, . . .	18
Average number daily sick in cell, . . .	3
Average number daily inmates,	210
Number remaining December 31st, 1890,	368

The daily average number at sick call may appear large at first sight, but it should be borne in mind that all who wished to do so were allowed perfect freedom to visit the Physician, and many who were not requiring medical treatment came for other reasons, it being a part of his duty to determine whether the inmate was or was not able to do the labor assigned him, or if in any way it was detrimental to his health.

In conclusion, I beg to return thanks to the honorable Board of Managers, General Superintendent, and other officers for the hearty support given me in the discharge of my official duties.

Yours respectfully,

D. P. MILLER,
Physician.

MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY,
 HUNTINGDON, PENNA., *December 31st, 1890.*

To the Honorable Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN: It is not without a full consciousness of the responsibility involved in the act, that I submit this, my first Annual Report, to your honorable body.

In commencing the work of supervision in an institution of this kind it is not easy to make a statement of the labors which have been performed or the results which have been obtained. Five months is but a short time in which to organize an undertaking so extensive in scope and so difficult of execution. It will require more time than I have yet had, to give a conclusive reason for its existence, and to produce the fruits which the Board of Managers and the public have a right to expect. Besides it should be remembered that the best work of an instructor cannot be estimated in figures. Real culture of character and mind cannot be stated in percentages. The position and valuable outcome of one school or a number of classes organized into a system must be sought elsewhere than in statistics, which are so often put forward as the evidence of success. These general remarks, will, it is hoped, help to explain whatever shortcomings may be discovered in this report. My desire has been to get the supervision established as an active agent in the work of public education. It should not be forgotten that the work of an instructor must proceed slowly—"line upon line and precept upon precept" to be of much worth. He does not deal simply with matter and its forces. His task is to develop mind, to build up character, and it is only by recognizing and obeying the gradual process by which nature permits this to be done, that he can hope to show results deserving the name of education. I have dwelt upon this matter at

some length, because there is no responsibility an instructor undertakes so difficult of execution, and yet so important in its influence, as the organization of schools under his supervision. Under the conditions existing in schools of this kind the task is especially trying and laborious, and it is well that the difficulties should be understood and appreciated.

Every effort is made to lead the inmates under our care to become good citizens. A great many of them being poor and disowned, and heretofore neglected young men, if properly trained and cared for while under the present guardianship can, under God, be saved from a life of pauperism and crime. Nothing but a dereliction in duty can stand in their way, or close to them the avenues of worth and influence. If we will, we can make them producers instead of consumers; active, intelligent, useful citizens of the State; or paupers, criminals, and pests to society, destined to drag out the remnant of their days in almshouses, jails, or penitentiaries, a continual expense to the State during life, and what is infinitely more dreadful, to pass an eternity unprepared.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.

The schools are classified into four general divisions, which are sub-divided into twelve classes. Each class numbering from twenty-five to forty pupils. In the lowest grade we have the illiterates. In the second grade, those who can read and write, but imperfectly. In the third grade, those who have a fair, common school education. In the fourth grade, all the brightest, including those who have attended high schools and academies.

TIME OF TEACHING.

The sessions of school are held from six to eight o'clock, P. M. We have two classes which recite from one to two o'clock, P. M. I observe a marked improvement in the classes which recite in the day time, and find they far excel those classes which recite in the evening. I am fully convinced that our inmates would learn more with two hours instruct-

tion in the morning than with three hours in the evening. I am confident if I could have them in the forenoon, I could have better results from the pupils, and do more efficient work in the school room.

APPARATUS, BOOKS, MAPS, &c.

Of the nine school rooms, three are furnished with single automatic desks, and one with chairs and tables. A fine set of outline maps mounted on spring rollers is of inestimable valuable to the pupils, enabling them to get correct views in reference to the globe they inhabit. There are also a primary reading chart, a set of anatomical charts, a twelve inch globe, and Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, all of which we are using to a great advantage and profit to the pupils. We need six more furnished school rooms. Under the present circumstances the "B" and "C" classes recite but twice a week.

Course of Study:

"A" Classes—Finish Raub's complete arithmetic, mental and written, commercial transactions, interest, mensuration, miscellaneous examples, reviews, &c.

United States History—The administrations, wars, discoveries, settlements, and important events in ancient and modern history.

English Grammar—Parsing, analysis, construction of sentences, rules of syntax, list of irregular verbs, etymology, &c.

Reading—United States history, used to illustrate facts in our country's history.

Civil Government—Constitution of the United States, powers of Congress, State, county, city, town, and village government.

"B" Classes:

Reading—Begin the fourth reader, discuss author, style, subject matter, &c.

Spelling—Words in reading lesson, and list of difficult words in book.

Arithmetic—Finish Raub's elementary arithmetics, decimals, denominate numbers, &c.

Language—Teach elements of primary grammar from reader.

Drill on use of capitals, punctuation marks, correct false syntax, parts of speech, simple analysis.

Writing—Write on slates, receipts, notes, bills, &c.

"C" Classes:

Reading—Raub's third reader, drill on marks, pauses, sounds, meaning of words, have lesson explained fully, drill on manuscript, reading and writing.

Spelling—Oral and written, words from reader, use in sentences.

Arithmetic—Mental and written, Raub's.

Elementary—United States money, properties of numbers, give practical questions outside of book, drill in rapid accurate work.

Language—Commit extracts, use of capitals, sentence building, correct inaccuracies in speech, easy composition.

"D" Classes:

Reading—Raub's First and Second Readers, names of marks, use of capitals, etc. Avoid mechanical reading.

Spelling—Spell words from reader, use words in sentences.

Penmanship—On slates and blackboard, small and capital script letters.

Numbers—Drill in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, count by twos, threes, learn tables, use of signs, use objects to illustrate. Teach lessons in size and form.

While the course of study just specified has been the detailed work of the schools, there have been some points common to all. For example, the constant practical application, at every step, of knowledge gained by means of interesting and easy problems invented by the teacher. Again, the arrangement of lessons all the way through is similar, instead of being a succession of disconnected leaps from one uncomprehended topic to another, at the will of a book-maker, these lessons are so planned and carried out, that

each step prepares the way for the next, and a new one is never taken up until the pupils are ready for it. Thus, the teachers teach and watch the progress of the pupils. Finally, our aim is from the beginning, to make teaching such as will lead to development of logical thought and its exact expression and the training, that which will make rapid and accurate calculation entirely automatic.

LIBRARY NOTES.

Over 1,900 volumes of choice books of standard authors are in the Reformatory library, to which inmates of the first and second grades have access. The books are classified under the heads of History, Biography, Fiction, Travel, Adventures, Science, Poetry, Religion, Reference and Miscellaneous. All inmates of the two highest grades, who maintain a good school record, are permitted the privilege of the library. Bibles and hymn books are placed in every cell for the use of the inmates and they are held accountable for the care of the same.

EXAMINATION.

The regulation of the examination is a work second only to that of organizing the course of instruction. Indeed, when the abuses to which the examination of pupils is liable are considered, the conclusion is forced upon us that no duty pertaining to school administration demands so much care and attention. The best scheme of instruction may be wrecked by faulty examinations. The teacher's work is frequently shaped to a large extent—in too many cases wholly—by the character of these tests to which his pupils are submitted. A judiciously conducted examination with a view to testing the progress made by the school and the teachers' method is of great value. Our method of examination is as follows: Pupils shall be examined in their respective rooms. Each teacher will superintend the examination in his school. The moral instructor will assign the several subjects to the teachers for examination, at his discretion. Promotion and

marks are estimated on the following basis. In order to earn a perfect record of three marks, the pupil must not fall below an average of 80 per cent., under which he loses one mark, under 60 per cent. he loses two marks, and under 30 per cent. it is considered a failure. These monthly examinations are strong incentives to urge the inmates on to renewed efforts to earn their marks which secure an earlier release and the approval of their teachers.

EXAMINATIONS FOR OCTOBER, 1890.

Showing the number of pupils and grades examined:

Whole number of pupils examined,	306
Whole number of divisions examined,	4
Whole number of "A" divisions examined, . .	43
Whole number of "A" divisions failed, . . .	2
Whole number of "B" divisions examined, . .	76
Whole number of "B" divisions failed, . . .	10
Whole number of "C" divisions examined, . .	90
Whole number of "C" divisions failed, . . .	28
Whole number of "D" divisions examined, . .	97
Whole number of "D" divisions failed, . . .	30

EXAMINATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

Whole number of pupils examined,	275
Whole number of divisions,	4
Whole number of "A" divisions examined, . .	39
Whole number of "A" divisions failed, . . .	4
Whole number of "B" divisions examined, . .	78
Whole number of "B" divisions failed, . . .	8
Whole number of "C" divisions examined, . .	84
Whole number of "C" divisions failed, . . .	9
Whole number of "D" divisions examined, . .	74
Whole number of "D" divisions failed, . . .	14

EXAMINATIONS FOR DECEMBER, 1890.

Whole number of pupils examined, : . . .	285
Whole number of divisions,	4
Whole number of "A" divisions examined, . .	35
Whole number of "A" divisions failed, . . .	4
Whole number of "B" divisions examined, . .	80
Whole number of "B" divisions failed, . . .	11
Whole number of "C" divisions examined, . .	87
Whole number of "C" divisions failed, . . .	22
Whole number of "D" divisions examined, . .	83
Whole number of "D" divisions failed, . . .	25

RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

Every Sabbath afternoon, at three o'clock, the inmates are marched into the chapel for the purpose of worship. The services are conducted by different clergymen of Huntingdon and vicinity, without regard to sect or denomination. On Sabbath morning Sunday-school is held by the Moral Instructor. The lessons studied are the regular international series.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The exercises for the courses are arranged progressively, commencing with the most simple and initiatory, and terminating with the most arduous and severe. The former being such as will not overtask the powers of the weakest and most inexperienced, and the latter such as will test and increase those of the most practical; the effort required for the performance of the exercises thus gradually increasing with the capacity of the learner. The entire range constituting the system is performed with apparatus either movable or fixed; all exercises of mere position or posture are avoided, for in no way do they furnish adequate exercise to the healthy; they are, in fact, to his great requirements and capacity for physical exertion, quite incompetent to maintain in their practice the pleasure and interest which are essential to the beneficial results of all exercise, and to secure the re-

suits in the present system. The exercises are given in such great variety, that while every part of the complex structure of the human body may receive ample and suitable employment, the form of such employment may be varied almost daily. The different forms of apparatus or machine, by the aid of which the exercises are performed, are arranged in sections or groups in their natural order of classification. That is, upon the principle of the nature of the employment, or the nature of the movement. The separate exercises on each machine are arranged in progressive order, terminating with the most difficult.

SECTION 1. Embraces the movable apparatus, which gives light and uniform employment to the entire body. They are made to constitute the preliminary course exercises with the dumb bells and bar bells.

First Course.—Simple exercises.

Second Course.—Exercises of medium difficulty.

Third Course.—Advanced exercises.

Fourth Course.—Arduous.

The former only is in use at present. Their systematic use tends to develop the muscles of the body and upper extremities, to enlarge the chest, strengthen weak lungs, and remove tendency to consumption; to correct malposition of the head and shoulders, invigorating the whole system, and give a natural and graceful carriage to the body. Great advantage is also gained in the discipline, "As to the practicability of making physical exercises a part of our system, I entertain no doubt. To those who have seen the wan cheeks stooping shoulders and sunken chests of the young men and children of to-day, no argument, proving the necessity of physical culture, need be made. A system of education is not complete unless it provides for physical as well as mental and moral training. "A sound mind in a sound body" are the words for the hour. A system less complete and less definitely arranged would not meet ends in view, would not give that guarantee to the State and to those who have care of the inmates, and a system less extended and

tried would not present to learners that sustained attraction and interest which is essential to true advancement.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to the Board of Managers for their kind co-operation to the General Superintendent R. W. McClaughry, for timely suggestions and wise counsel, and to add the hope that the coming year will be marked by greater results than the one which is past.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. LIKENS,

Moral Instructor.

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INDIAN OFFICE

Inclus. No.

6

1892

placed in charge of custodians, who were under the immediate supervision of one of our number, Hon. Alexander Port, of Huntingdon, who gave to the care of the premises also his daily personal attention.

Advertisements were duly issued, asking proposals for furnishing the residences for General Superintendent and Deputy, one cell-house for reception of prisoners, also for fuel and clothing. Bids were opened on the 30th of October, 1888, and contracts awarded for the same.

The General Superintendent reported for duty on the 1st day of December, and occupied the residence for this use, the same having been previously furnished by law.

It was hoped and expected that the Reformatory would be ready for the reception of inmates by the 1st of January, 1889, but it was discovered that, through a failure of appropriation had been made for sustenance and, therefore, no food supplies could be purchased. An appropriation for that purpose was made.

The opening had to be deferred, and the matter brought to the attention of the Legislature by the Governor.

By an act approved February 14th, 1889, \$8,000 was provided for purchase of supplies, and similar appropriations for that purpose could be made. On the 15th of the same month the

Reformatory opened for the reception of prisoners, and on the 16th the first prisoner was received. A large amount of work had been done, in the meantime, towards preparing the cell-houses and other apartments of the Reformatory for occupancy.

From the 15th of February, 1889, to the 31st of Decem-

Returned for violating parole,	94
Re-paroled,	3
Escaped,	7
Re-captured,	6
Present at count December 31st, 1890,	1
	368
	478

Of the 97 paroled to December 31st, there have completed their parole and received final discharge from the courts,	20
While serving parole,	2
g parole,	75
	97

but eight are reporting regularly and employers as doing well.

OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

IN EDUCATION.

tabulated statements to give an address that has been made in the reformatory, but it has progressed satisfactorily. Moral Instructor herewith submitted.] School-rooms provided for, have been fitted with single desks, ample black-board surface,

several sets of out-line maps, globes, and a set of anatomical charts. Appleton's series of Readers, Raub's Arithmetic, Metcalf's Language Exercises, Westlake's Common School Literature, Harper's Geography, Eggleston's History of the United States, and Townsend's Civil Government have been

SPECIAL PERMIT TO WRITE.

Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory.

18

No.

is permitted to write next Sunday.

GEN'L SUPT.

Attach this permit to the letter before sending it to the office.

placed in charge of custodians, who were under the immediate supervision of one of our number, Hon. Alexander Port, of Huntingdon, who gave to the care of the premises also his daily personal attention.

Advertisements were duly issued, asking proposals for furnishing the residences for General Superintendent and Deputy, one cell-house for reception of prisoners, also for fuel and clothing. Bids were opened on the 30th of October, 1888, and contracts awarded for the same.

The General Superintendent reported for duty on the 1st day of December, and occupied the same having been prevented by law.

It was hoped and expected that the Reformatory would be ready for the reception of inmates by the 1st of January, 1889, but it was discovered that, no appropriation had been made for food, therefore, no food supplies could be procured. An appropriation for that purpose was made, and the opening had to be deferred, and the attention of the Legislature by the Governor. By an act approved February 1, 1889, \$8,000 was provided for purchase of fuel and other appropriations for that purpose.

On the 15th of the same month the Governor proclaimed the Reformatory opened for the reception of prisoners, and on the 16th the first prisoner was received. A large amount of work had been done, in the meantime, towards preparing the cell-houses and other apartments of the Reformatory for occupancy.

From the 15th of February, 1889, to the 31st of Decem-

Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory.

.....189

Keeper.....Shop

Send.....

No.....to the General Superintendent's Office.

Returned for trial,	94
Re-paroled,	3
Escaped,	7
Re-captured,	6
	1
Present at count December 31st, 1890,	368
	478

Of the 97 paroled to December 31st, there have completed their parole and received final discharge from the courts, 20

parole, 2

ing parole, 75

97

but eight are reporting regularly and employers as doing well.

OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

IN EDUCATION.

tabulated statements to give an address that has been made in the educational Reformatory, but it has progressed satisfactorily. [Moral Instructor herewith submitted.]

Three of the school-rooms provided for, have been fitted up with comfortable single desks, ample black-board surface, several sets of out-line maps, globes, and a set of anatomical charts. Appleton's series of Readers, Raub's Arithmetic, Metcalf's Language Exercises, Westlake's Common School Literature, Harper's Geography, Eggleston's History of the United States, and Townsend's Civil Government have been

placed in charge of custodians, who were under the immediate supervision of one of our number, Hon. Alexander Port, of Huntingdon, who gave to the care of the premises also his daily personal attention.

Advertisements were duly issued, asking proposals for furnishing the residences for General Superintendent and Deputy, one cell-house for reception of prisoners, also for fuel and clothing. Bids were opened on the 30th of October, 1888, and contracts awarded for the same.

The General Superintendent reported for duty on the 1st day of December, and occupied the residence assigned for his use, the same having been previously furnished as directed by law.

It was hoped and expected that the building was ready for the reception of inmates by the 1st of January, 1889, but it was discovered that, through no appropriation had been made for such purpose, and, therefore, no food supplies could be procured. No appropriation for that purpose was made, and the opening had to be deferred, and the attention of the Legislature by the Governor.

By an act approved February 14, 1889, \$8,000 was provided for purchase of fuel and other necessities. By a subsequent appropriation for that purpose was made. On the 15th of the same month the Governor proclaimed the Reformatory opened for the reception of prisoners, and on the 16th the first prisoner was received. A large amount of work had been done, in the meantime, towards preparing the cell-houses and other apartments of the Reformatory for occupancy.

From the 15th of February, 1889, to the 31st of Decem-

Returned for violating parole,	94
Re-paroled,	3
Escaped,	7
Re-captured,	6
Present at count December 31st, 1890,	1
	368

478

Of the 97 paroled to December 31st, there have completed their parole and received final discharge from the courts,	20
Died while serving parole,	2
Leaving now serving parole,	75

97

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,.....1890.

To..... No.....

You have received thus far this month..... reports for bad conduct. You must commence at once to do better or I will be compelled to punish you besides reducing you in grade.

eight are reporting regularly and others as doing well.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

EDUCATION.

related statements to give an adequate idea of the progress that has been made in the educational work of the Reformatory, but it has progressed satisfactorily. The Principal Instructor herewith submitted.]

Three of the nine school-rooms provided for, have been fitted up with comfortable single desks, ample black-board surface, several sets of out-line maps, globes, and a set of anatomical charts. Appleton's series of Readers, Raub's Arithmetic, Metcalf's Language Exercises, Westlake's Common School Literature, Harper's Geography, Eggleston's History of the United States, and Townsend's Civil Government have been