

REPORT  
OF THE  
JOINT COMMITTEE

TO THE  
FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE  
STATE PENITENTIARY, AT FORT MADISON.

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DES MOINES:  
G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.  
1872.

## REPORT.

### *To the General Assembly:*

The Joint Committee appointed to visit the State Penitentiary, have performed that duty and beg leave to report the result of their examination. In the performance of the duty assigned them they spent more than the usual time occupied by such committees, and diligently enquired into the condition, workings, management, and wants of that institution.

#### CONDITION OF THE PREMISES.

We carefully inspected the premises occupied by the convicts and found their cells cleanly, their hospital appointments excellent, and their work-shops in good order.

#### CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners appeared well fed, on plain wholesome well-cooked food. Everything suited for their well-being, under the circumstances appeared to be properly attended to by all having charge over them. We observed them at work in the shops, eating their meals, locked in their cells, attending worship in the chapel on Sunday, and sitting in classes in Sunday-school. Their health appeared good, very little serious illness existing among them. There was in the hospital one case of pneumonia, and three other cases of less serious disease, which is a small proportion of invalids to the whole number of convicts (284) in the prison.

#### DISCIPLINE.

The discipline maintained over the prisoners, so far as we could see, is strict and yet kind; and their conduct all that could be expected.

#### MANAGEMENT OF THE FINANCES.

We enquired into the financial affairs of the prison, and we are satisfied that Mr. Heisey the warden, has been a prudent, capable, and faithful officer, who deserves the thanks of the people. We

on the hill above the prison to supply the wants of the institution and for the use of the contractors. An abundant supply of water was thus furnished; and yet on solicitation the Thirteenth General Assembly appropriated four hundred dollars (\$400.00) toward sinking an artesian well, under the following proviso, "*Provided*, the contractors for the prison labor shall spend an equal amount for the completion of said well, should it be found necessary." The State accordingly spent the \$400.00, but the contractors have refused to spend "an equal amount," or any amount whatever, alleging that the machinery would give out, if any farther attempts were made at sinking said well, and so it remains unfinished. It should never have been begun.

#### CLAIM FOR SHOPS.

Two additional shops have been built by the contractors, one used as a polishing shop, the other as a foundry. It is but fair that the State should pay the actual amount of money expended in their construction. We are of the opinion that \$800.00 would remunerate the contract for the polishing shop, and \$900.00 for the foundry.

#### GENERAL REPAIRS.

We recommend that the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) or so much thereof as is necessary, be made subject to the disposal of the Census Board for the purpose of making repairs that may be necessary during the next two years.

#### OFFICERS' SALARIES.

The clerk's salary is seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750.00) a year. The surgeon receives six hundred dollars (\$600.00). The chaplain six hundred dollars (\$600.00). Taking into consideration the qualifications and duties of the clerk, his salary should be one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00). The physician and surgeon should receive one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), the chaplain at least eight hundred dollars (\$800.00), and the deputy warden twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200.00).

It has been suggested to us that the compensation of the clerk and other under officers and guards, might be increased by allowing them to purchase their supplies of provisions, &c., from the prison

stores, at wholesale or original cost rates, and not increase their money pay. We refer this matter to you, without recommendation.

#### THE WARDEN'S HOUSE.

We recommend an appropriation of five hundred dollars (500.00), toward furnishing the warden's house.

#### TRANSPORTATION FOR DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

The State now allows from three to five dollars to each convict discharged from prison. This sum is entirely insufficient to carry him to any considerable distance, and we are of the opinion, that the interests of the public would be promoted by furnishing transportation to the discharged prisoners, to any point within the State, where his home may have been, if he desires to return there. This is provided for, by law, in some other States, and we earnestly recommend such a provision in our laws.

#### FINANCIAL INSPECTORS.

The Iowa Penitentiary has grown to be an institution of such magnitude, that the office of warden is one of great importance and heavy responsibility. Large sums of money must necessarily be expended. Those hundreds of fellow beings suffering the penalties of violated law, may need occasional attention from others than those placed as guards and task-masters over them. Most of these things the Governor can look after, as now provided by law. But there should be some more special and particular provision made for inspecting the financial affairs of the institution. We call attention of the General Assembly to this matter.

#### CAPACITY OF THE PRISON.

Extensive and well appointed as is the prison, it is already almost filled to its capacity, and steps must immediately be taken to either enlarge the establishment at Fort Madison, or commence the erection of a new prison at some other point in the State.

#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE PRESENT PRISON.

To fully understand the difficulties that attend any farther enlargement of the present prison grounds, it is necessary to inspect it in person, the badly chosen and unfortunate site upon which the

grounds are located. The site of the prison enclosure consists of a plateau dug out of the nose, or descending ridge of a high bluff, having a deep ravine and a running stream on both sides. There is a strip of ravine land 253 feet wide on the west side of the prison wall, belonging to the State. This is the only practical direction in which an extension can be made. To do this, however, the east half or side of a deep hollow must be filled up requiring an immense wall of solid masonry to hold up the embankment. To fill up behind this wall would require about eighty-two thousand (82,000) cubic yards of earth to raise the ground to the level of the present prison yard. To do all this to obtain a strip of ground only two hundred and fifty-three (253) feet wide, by three hundred and fifty (350) feet long, is simply absurd.

We measured and calculated this strip of ravine by the best means at our command, and we arrived at the conclusion that to make it a part of the prison enclosure, build the west wall, etc., and fit it for the uses of the prison, would require an expenditure of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), and by the time this is done we will be ready to commence another prison on a better site. We therefore advise no farther expenditure for extending the present prison grounds.

#### A NEW PRISON.

We believe that the best interests of the State, in this matter, require that steps be taken during the present session, for the erection of a new prison at some point in the State where there are extensive quarries of good rock. Let such a site be chosen, and the surplus convicts at Fort Madison can be employed in constructing the new buildings. Let the Penitentiary be located on such a site, and the State need never be at the mercy of contractors for the prison labor. The establishment thus situated will be not only less expensive to the State, but may be made entirely self-supporting. We most earnestly recommend this subject to the attention of the General Assembly.

SAMUEL McNUTT,

*On the part of the Senate.*

OLIVER MILLS,

JOHN MORRISON,

*On the part of the House.*

## SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

# IOWA REFORM SCHOOL

SITUATED IN LEE COUNTY,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND ESTIMATE OF VALUE OF PROPERTY.

NOVEMBER, 1871.

DES MOINES:

G. W. EDWARDS, STATE PRINTER.

1872.

## REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the State Reform School, Salem, Iowa :*

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the law of our State, it becomes my duty to present to you, and to the Governor, the Legislature, and the people of the State, the Second Biennial Report of the Iowa State Reform School. In the performance of this duty, we would acknowledge with the most profound gratitude that care and favor which have been shown us by a kind and All-wise Providence. The Institution has indeed enjoyed a very remarkable degree of health, there having been but one severe case of sickness originating in the school since it was first organized. It is true that during the past two years we have lost two boys by death. One of these, E. L. Ritchards, from Muscatine, who died February 5th, 1870, was in the last stage of consumption when he entered the school, and never should have been committed to its care. The other, James E. Carney, from Winneshiek county, apparently one of our most healthy and rugged boys, was taken sick the 25th of July last, with typhoid fever, and was attacked also, about the same time, with gangrenous erysipelas in the right foot and ankle, and died August the 5th. Another boy, from Hardin county, J. D. Utter, entered the school, in June, 1870, with a badly diseased leg, which, when the weather grew warm, became very much swollen and inflamed. After an examination made by different physicians, the bone having been badly fractured some two years previous, and having become badly diseased from just below the knee to the foot, it was deemed essential to amputate the limb in order to save the boy's life. He was in a very poor state of health for several months after the amputation was performed, owing to a corrupt state of the blood occasioned by the disease under which he had been so long laboring. His general health seems much

improved, and there is reason to hope that he will entirely recover from the effects of the disease. With these exceptions, the school has enjoyed uniformly good health, and there has been scarcely any occasion for medical counsel.

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

Boys received since the opening of the school.....	133
Girls received since the opening of the school.....	4
Whole number received since the opening of the school...	137
Boys in school, November 1st, 1869.....	39
Girls in school, November 1st, 1869.....	1
Boys received since November 1st, 1869.....	88
Girls received since November 1st, 1869.....	3
Whole number received since November 1st, 1869.....	91
Whole number in school since November 1st, 1869.....	131
Boys discharged.....	36
Girls discharged.....	4
Boys escaped.....	3
Boys died.....	2
Boys pardoned by the Governor.....	1
Whole number left the school since November 1st, 1869...	46
Boys remaining in the school, November 1st, 1871.....	85
Average number in the school from November 1st, 1869 to November 1st, 1870.....	55½
Average number in the school, from November 1st, 1870 to November 1st, 1871.....	72
Average number for the past two years.....	63¾

## COMMITMENTS EACH MONTH.

FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.
November, 1869.....	6
December, 1869.....	4
January, 1870.....	0
February, 1870.....	4
March, 1870.....	3
April, 1870.....	4
May, 1870.....	5
November, 1870.....	0
December, 1870.....	3
January, 1871.....	0
February, 1871.....	0
March, 1871.....	2
April, 1871.....	4
May, 1871.....	4

June, 1870.....	9	June, 1871..	5
July, 1870.....	5	July, 1871.....	6
August, 1870.....	7	August, 1871.....	5
September, 1870.....	6	September, 1871.....	2
October, 1870.....	2	October, 1871.....	5

Whole number.....55      Whole number.....36

Whole number for two years.....91

## COMMITMENTS FROM EACH COUNTY.

Appanoose.....	2	Iowa.....	1
Benton.....	2	Jackson.....	1
Black Hawk.....	2	Johnson.....	3
Boone.....	4	Lee.....	6
Bremer.....	1	Marion.....	1
Buena Vista.....	1	Mills.....	1
Cedar.....	2	Mitchell.....	1
Cherokee.....	1	Monroe.....	1
Clayton.....	1	Muscataine.....	5
Clinton.....	9	Polk.....	2
Davis.....	1	Scott.....	8
Delaware.....	1	Van Buren.....	1
Des Moines.....	5	Wapello.....	8
Dubuque.....	6	Warren.....	1
Fayette.....	2	Washington.....	1
Hardin.....	1	Woodbury.....	1
Henry.....	8		—
Whole number.....	91		

## BY WHOM COMMITTED.

Supreme Judge.....	1	District Court.....	33
District Judge.....	5	Circuit Court.....	11
Circuit Judge.....	41		—
Whole number.....	91		

## CAUSES OF COMMITMENT.

Larceny.....	51
Incorrigibility.....	27
Vagrancy.....	7
Burglary.....	4
Forgery.....	2
Whole number.....	91

## AGES.

Eight years of age.....	3	Fourteen years of age.....	8
Nine years of age.....	3	Fifteen years of age.....	16
Ten years of age.....	7	Sixteen years of age.....	14
Eleven years of age.....	7	Seventeen years of age.....	16
Twelve years of age.....	9	Eighteen years of age.....	1
Thirteen years of age.....	7		
Whole number.....			91

## NATIVITY.

Illinois.....	5	Ohio.....	4
Indiana.....	2	Pennsylvania.....	3
Iowa.....	39	Rhode Island.....	1
Kentucky.....	2	Wisconsin.....	5
Massachusetts.....	4	Canada.....	3
Michigan.....	2	England.....	1
Mississippi.....	1	Germany.....	2
Missouri.....	4	Ireland.....	4
New York.....	6	New Brunswick.....	1
Minnesota.....	1	Sweden.....	1
Whole number.....			91

## PARENTAGE.

African.....	4	French.....	4
American.....	47	German.....	12
Canadian.....	1	Irish.....	18
English.....	4	Sweden.....	1
Whole number.....			91

## SOCIAL CONDITION.

Parents of whom are living together.....	37
Parents of whom have separated.....	10
Father of whom has deceased.....	26
Mother of whom has deceased.....	7
Both parents of whom have deceased.....	11
Whole number.....	91

## SUCCESS.

The success of the school for the past two years has been highly gratifying to us and to its friends throughout the entire State. During the first year of its existence many contingencies seemed to combine to discourage the friends of the institution, and to cause some even to distrust the success of the work altogether. The season being wet was quite unfavorable for our crops; many of our boys, being over age and deeply steeped in crime, gave us much trouble by their efforts to escape and by their general misconduct; and being almost destitute of shops, tools, teams, and farming implements, we could show but little in the way of productive industry. People at first were generally disposed to distrust the inability of the institution to hold boys here, unless it was surrounded by a wall high and strong. During the last two years, though the seasons in this section of the State have been dry, yet our crops have generally been good. We have done a large amount of labor for the forces employed. The boys have generally been cheerful, contented, and industrious; they have been easily managed, and but few have attempted to escape; and most of them have given unmistakable evidence of improvement and true reformation. Most of the boys who have been discharged are doing well; they speak in the highest terms of the school, and show that it has been a very great benefit to them. With these results before them for the past two years, the people have become much more confident of the success of the work, and even those who at first denounced the institution in the most bitter terms, have acknowledged their mistake in regard to its efficiency and final success.

## CROPS.

The early growing season of 1870 being very dry, our early gardens did not do well; and our oats, wheat and grass were much affected by the drouth. The crops that matured later in the season did well. That year we cultivated 50 acres of wheat, 70 of corn, 21 of oats, 25 of grass, 8 of potatoes, 6 of sorghum, 6 of broom-corn, and about 8 acres of garden. The following table shows the amount of crops and estimated cash value for that year:

Corn, 2,500 bushels, at 40 cents .....	\$1,000 00
Wheat, 400 bushels, at 100 cents .....	400 00
Oats, 400 bushels, at 40 cents .....	160 00
Sweet Corn, 30 bushels, at 50 cents .....	15 00
Irish potatoes, 1,200 bushels, as 25 cents .....	300 00
Sweet potatoes, 100 bushels, at 100 cents .....	100 00
Turnips, 200 bushels, at 20 cents .....	40 00
Beets, 200 bushels, at 40 cents .....	80 00
Carrots, 100 bushels, at 40 cents .....	40 00
Parsnips, 20 bushels, at 50 cents .....	10 00
Onions, 10 bushels, at 100 cents .....	10 00
Salsify, 10 bushels, at 50 cents .....	5 00
Molasses, 350 gallons, at 50 cents .....	175 00
Broom Corn, 6 acres, at \$10 00 .....	60 00
Hay, 10 tons, at \$8 00 .....	80 00
Pickles, 5 barrels, at \$5 00 .....	25 00
Hogs, 20 head, at \$10 00 .....	200 00
Amount .....	\$2,700 00

During the year 1871 we have cultivated the following crops: wheat, 75 acres; rye, 30 acres; corn, 100 acres; oats, 30 acres; grass, 25 acres; potatoes, 10 acres; sorghum, 6 acres; broom corn, 5 acres; turnips, 2 acres; and garden, 15 acres. Owing to the dry season, our potatoes have not yielded so well this year as last, and turnips have been almost a failure. We give the following as a close approximation to our products and their value for the present year:

Wheat, 1,000 bushels, at 100 cents .....	\$1,000 00
Corn, 4,000 bushels, at 30 cents .....	1,200 00
Rye, 500 bushels, at 50 cents .....	250 00
Oats, 500 bushels, at 25 cents .....	125 00
Sweet Corn, 100 bushels, at 50 cents .....	50 00
Irish potatoes, 700 bushels, at 40 cents .....	280 00
Sweet potatoes, 90 bushels, at 100 cents .....	90 00
Beets, 120 bushels, at 40 cents .....	48 00
Mangelwurtzel, 125 bushels, at 30 cents .....	25 00
Parsnips, 150 bushels, at 30 cents .....	45 00
Carrots, 110 bushels, at 30 cents .....	33 00
Turnips, 100 bushels, at 40 cents .....	40 00
Onions, 130 bushels, at 100 cents .....	130 00
Salsify, 50 bushels, at 50 cents .....	25 00
Tomatoes, 75 bushels, at 50 cents .....	37 00
Peppers, 2 bushels, at 100 cents .....	2 00
Lettuce, 30 bushels, at 20 cents .....	6 00
Radishes, 20 bushels, at 50 cents .....	10 00
Cucumbers, 40 bushels, at 50 cents .....	20 00
Green beans, 45 bushels, at 50 cents .....	22 00
Dried beans, 6 bushels, at 200 cents .....	12 00
Spinach, 15 bushels, at 20 cents .....	3 00
Onion sets, 5 bushels, at 300 cents .....	15 00
Squashes, 20 bushels, at 25 cents .....	5 00
Sorghum, 550 gallons, at 50 cents .....	275 00
Broom corn, 5 acres, at \$10 00 .....	50 00
Hay, 12 tons, at \$8 00 .....	96 00
Pumpkins, 40 wagon loads, at \$1 00 .....	40 00
Cabbage, 10,000 heads, at 3 cents .....	300 00
Water melons, 2,000 heads at 3 cents .....	60 00
Musk melons, 4,000 heads, at 2 cents .....	80 00
Fattening hogs, 30 head, at \$10 00 .....	300 00
Amount .....	\$4,674 00

## LABOR.

The two past years have been favorable for out-door labor. Last year we cultivated two hundred acres of land, and this year, three hundred acres. Our crops have been well put in and well cultivated. This fall, preparatory to next years' crop, we have sowed one hundred acres of fall wheat and thirty acres of rye. With a proper supply of teams and farming implements, we could cultivate much more of the farm, and make it produce from ten to fifteen dollars per acre, whereas, by renting it out, it only yields from two to three dollars per acre. We have enough boys to employ double the number of teams that we now have, and to cultivate twice the amount of land. Were the institution permanently located here, we should aim to cultivate the entire tract of land in a year or two more, provided we could obtain the means with which to do it. Should the Legislature deem it proper to retain the school where it is until the expiration of the present lease, we would advise that it furnish the means, by which the school may cultivate all the ground that is not already leased for the ten years. As we are now situated, without shops in which to employ the boys, our most available labor is farming; and we should be enabled to employ all our forces possible at this branch of industry.

## SHOPS.

In order to provide a few temporary shops at small expense, we have moved from different parts of the farm three old granaries, one of which is used as a laundry and bath room, one as a blacksmith shop and broom shop, and the other as a carpenter shop and shoe-shop. Until recently, we have been using the attic as shoe, harness, and tailor shop; but our number of inmates having increased, so that our regular dormitory had not capacity to accommodate all, we had to use the attic for dormitory purposes and moved the shops elsewhere. The tailor shop has been moved to a small bed-room in the main building; the shoe-shop to a small room in one end of the carpenter shop; and the harness work has been abandoned until we can provide a shop for it. We also have a small bake-shop in the basement of the main building.

Usually about four boys work at shoe and harness working, four at tailoring, one at blacksmithing, six at broom making in the winter season, one at carpentering, two at baking, about six in laundry, three days per week; about ten in kitchen, dining-rooms, and dormitories, and others work in the garden and on the farm.

## OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

One man is employed as assistant Superintendent, who has had large experience in the work, and to whose energy and skill we feel greatly indebted for the superior success of the institution for the past year. He has charge of the work in our absence, details the boys, morning and noon, to their several duties; works with the force outside, and sees that all work well, and deport themselves properly; takes their reports at night, and marks each one as his conduct may have merited, and aids us so far as he can in the discipline and management of the school. The second man is employed as teacher, whose duty it is to instruct and manage the boys while in school, to aid in taking care of them at all times, and to perform any manual labor that may be assigned him when the school is not in session. The third man is a blacksmith, and understands broom-making also. During the summer season, when there is no work in the smith-shop, he works on the farm with a force of boys, and in the winter season, in the absence of other employment, he is engaged with a force of boys in making brooms. The fourth man has charge of the teams and stock; he attends to the heavy hauling, to plowing, planting, and seeding. Till within the last two months we had a man to take charge of the shoe and harness shop, but since we have abandoned harness-making, one of the boys has had charge of the shoe-shop, and will probably become a regular employee in the institution, as soon as he is entitled to a discharge. Ever since the school has been organized, we have depended upon inmates to serve as night-watch, thereby saving an expense of ten or fifteen dollars per month. One woman is employed to superintend the tailor-shop, one to superintend the kitchen, one to superintend the bake-shop, one to superintend the laundry, and a small girl to superintend the officers' dining-room. We have studiously tried to avoid employing in our work any

more help than has been absolutely necessary. As a general thing we have been very successful in procuring competent and efficient help. And we here wish to express our most sincere thanks to all who have labored with us during the past two years, for their hearty co-operation in the arduous and responsible labor in which we have been engaged.

#### SCHOOL.

We have endeavored to keep the boys in school regularly, except at short intervals during the planting season and harvest time. Since it is one of the great objects of the institution to give to each inmate the opportunity to acquire a good common school education, it has been our aim to give the school all the efficiency possible. We have sought to employ the best teaching talent that could be obtained, and have kept the school well supplied with all the necessary text-books, slates, maps, &c. Our system of graduation and classification is as complete as can be found in a majority of our public schools. The school is separated into two divisions as nearly equal in numbers as is practicable. One division attends school four hours in the forenoon, and the other, four hours in the afternoon. In dividing the school we seek to class together, as far as possible, all those who have made about the same advancement in study, so that we may have but few classes, and thus be able to devote to each class as much time for instruction as possible. Most of the boys take a good interest in study, and make very commendable progress; yet some are quite dull, and make but little mental improvement. Very few boys who have a decided taste for books and study ever find their way into schools of this character. Indeed, an aversion to school and study has led very many of them into the habit of truancy, and thence into worse dissipation and crime. It can hardly be expected that boys of this character should be made to love study all at once, and to make as rapid advancement as other boys who have a natural love for learning, and a strong desire to become intelligent, good, and useful men.

#### MEANS OF REFORMATION.

When a boy enters the school, we endeavor to study his character, and to learn, as far as we can, what has been his past history.

This is done that we may the better understand what course of discipline will be best adapted to secure his reformation. So far as our estimate of a boy's character is concerned, or so far as our treatment or feelings may affect him hereafter, it matters not what may have been his past history. We would gladly forget the past, and let all its errors and follies remain buried in deepest oblivion. All we ask of him is, to act well his part in the present, and to form noble resolves for the future.

In order to aid boys in their efforts to overcome their wayward and vicious habits, we seek to remove from them as far as possible all temptations and evil influences. No person is employed about the institution who uses profane or vulgar language, or whose example or influence would in any manner have a deleterious effect upon the minds of the inmates. We aim to furnish a good supply of plain and wholesome food, plenty of good and substantial clothing, and warm and comfortable beds and bedding.

As before stated, each inmate is required to attend school four hours per day, and to labor from four to six hours; the balance of the day is given to them for recreation and amusement. Every Saturday afternoon is devoted to bathing, to blacking boots and shoes, and to various games of amusement. A very important consideration in reform school work, is to keep the inmates all profitably and interestingly employed. As soon as they are permitted to loiter around without any employment, their minds begin to revert to their old habits and associations, they become restless and dissatisfied, and it is found much more difficult to maintain the discipline of the institution. Hence we always seek to encourage their active sports, when not engaged in labor, and endeavor to keep them cheerful and contented at all times. A boy must be made to feel cheerful and happy, else there is not much hope of any true reformation.

All the rules and regulations of the institution are plain and simple, and fully explained to each inmate when he enters the school. These are mildly and yet firmly enforced. At the close of each day, the boys are called together in the school-room, where a strict review of the labor and deportment of each one for the day is held in the presence of the officers and of the other boys. Not only is

each one required to give an account of the *amount* of labor done, but also of the *manner* in which it is done, and of the *spirit* with which it is done. In making these reports, each one is thrown upon his honor, and is expected to give a truthful report. Should any one give a false report, it would be at once corrected by some one present having knowledge of the fact, and the party so reporting would receive the discredit merited for such report. For each day that a boy has fully complied with the rules and regulations of the institution, he receives a credit of seven; and just in proportion as he fails to meet these requirements, is he marked below that number—the credit scale running from 7 down to 0. If his conduct has been willfully bad, he is marked upon the demerit scale, which runs from 0 down to minus 7. For extra labor, or unusually good conduct, a boy may occasionally obtain a double credit; for very bad conduct, he may be marked down as low as minus 14, or minus 21. At the end of each month, the sum of each boy's reports is taken, and, from these monthly reports, his standing in the school is reckoned. If his conduct has been perfect during the entire month, the sum of his credits will amount to 200; this number we call two hundred halves, and, dividing it by two, we obtain 100 as a basis, or scale. If, at the end of a month, a boy's standing is 80 or more, it is regarded as good; but if it is below 60, it is quite defective.

Before a boy can be dismissed from the Institution, he is required to obtain eight badges and four grades; the badges are counted from eight to one, and the grades are designated, "grade first," "grade second," "grade third," and "honor grade." At the end of the first month, if a boy's standing is above 60, he gets badge eight, at the end of the second month, badge seven, and so on for badges six and five; for each of the other four badges, he is required to obtain 75 credits, or over. To obtain grade first, his standing must reach 80; grade second, 85; grade third, 90; and honor grade, 95, or over. If at the end of any month, a boy's standing is below the requisite number he fails to get his badge, or grade for that month, and must begin to labor for it again at the beginning of the subsequent month. If a boy enters into a plot to run away, and it is discovered before he leaves, he forfeits his

badge or grade for that month; if he actually escapes and is apprehended and brought back, he forfeits all the standing that he may have previously acquired, and enters the institution again as a new boy. A boy may occasionally make a double badge or grade for unusually good conduct, or for some meritorious act. After a boy has obtained all his badges and grades, we regard him as fit to be sent home, provided he has friends to care for him and to aid him in his efforts to become a good and useful man. If he has no friends to take care of him, we aim to find him a good home, till he shall become of age, or we permit him to remain in the Institution, subject to its rules and regulations. If he seems to have age and stability sufficient to take care of himself, he is permitted to go out on "leave of absence" for a few months, and, if at the end of that time he has done well, he is granted a full discharge.

For willful disobedience, boys are required to take bread and water instead of their regular meals. For efforts to run away and for violent opposition to authority, they are placed in solitary confinement, that they may have opportunity to reflect upon their past folly and waywardness, and to form new resolves and better purposes for the future. We desire always to avoid the use of the rod, and all other violent and painful methods of punishment, believing that other and milder methods are much more salutary in reforming erring and impulsive youths.

Our course of discipline is mild, always appealing to the judgment and good sense of its subjects, and it has proved most salutary in its influence upon their minds. We believe that every boy who goes out from the institution with an honorable discharge, will be abundantly benefitted by the lessons here received. That all will be entirely reclaimed and made useful, virtuous, and high-toned citizens, cannot be reasonably expected. But we feel confident that a very large percentage of them will go out entirely reformed in their manners, habits, and purposes of life, and will yet live to be a blessing to the State that has so kindly cared for them, and has so mercifully saved them from crime, disgrace, and endless ruin.

After our boys have been here a few months, they generally

prove themselves trustworthy. We can send them anywhere through the neighborhood upon errands, or business of any kind, on horseback or with a team, during the day, or at night, without any fear of betrayal. Quite a number of boys receive one hundred credits almost every month. Two boys have gone entirely through our course of discipline, and gained all their badges and grades, without losing a credit mark, or receiving a single punishment or reproof during the entire term they were in the institution. They have gone out, are doing well, and are regarded as excellent young men by all who know them.

#### MORAL AND RELIGIOUS CULTURE.

No department of our labor has received more special attention than this. We seek to bring here every means in our power to effect a complete and permanent reformation in the character and lives of our inmates. We recognize this as the fundamental principle in all reformatory work, that the heart and affections must be reached; the fountain whence springs all our thoughts and actions, must be cleansed, and our motives made pure. No human agency, unaided by Divine power, can do this work. The only remedy for our moral maladies, is found in the Bible, and to this great fountain we must constantly seek to lead these wayward youths. We must present to them clearly the great objects of life, their duty to God, to society, and to themselves. They must be made to realize that there are sources of pleasure from whose fountain they have never drank. They must be encouraged to believe that there are fields of true usefulness, which they may enter and cultivate, and from whose soil they may reap an abundant harvest of good deeds and virtuous action. Further, they must be induced to look up, to take courage, and feel that within their own breasts are to be found warm impulses and generous sentiments, which, if properly cultivated, would develop into true and noble manhood.

At all proper times we take occasion to teach them that we are all dependent upon God for life, for health, and for all blessings and favors of life, and we seek to impress upon their minds the necessity of cultivating a spirit of true gratitude and love to Him for all his rich goodness to us.

Morning and evening all are required to be present at the reading of the Scriptures and prayer. On sitting down to each meal, all unite in asking a blessing upon the food of which they are about to partake. On retiring for the night each kneels by his bed for a few moments in silent prayer. The Matron has a good cabinet organ in the school-room, and she and some of the officers spend two or three evenings each week in singing with the boys such hymns and tunes as are appropriate to Sabbath-school and church service. Many of the boys have very fine voices for singing, and take great delight in these exercises. Sabbath morning at eleven o'clock, all convene for Sabbath-school. The school at present is divided into eleven classes, and, as we have not a sufficient number of officers and employees to teach all the classes, we assign to this duty some of the older and better informed boys. Our usual exercises are singing, prayer, reading the Scriptures in concert, hearing the boys recite their verses, and a general explanation of the lessons, and of any question that may have been before proposed to the school. The boys usually manifest a good degree of interest in committing verses from the Bible. Within the last two years the school has committed and recited over seventy-five thousand verses.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, the school again convenes for religious service. We procure the services of a regular minister when we can do so, but being so remote from town, and not having the means to pay a minister for his services, we have been unable to procure preaching every Sabbath. In the absence of a minister, some officers of the school reads a sermon appropriate to boys, or talks to them on some moral subject. On Sabbath night, we have regular prayer meetings, in which some of the boys frequently take part, and evince an earnest desire to reform and become true christians.

#### ESCAPES.

Attempts to escape have been much less frequent during the last two years, than they were the first year of the school's existence. Three boys have been successful in getting away; one in November 1869, two in the year 1870, but none yet in 1871. Two of

those got away through misplaced confidence on the part of the officers having charge of them. The other was a hardened criminal about twenty-one years of age, when committed to the school, and consequently should never have been sent here. He had been in the school but a short time, and seemed to bid defiance to all the regulations of the institution. Reason and entreaty seemed to have no influence upon his mind. Believing him to be incorrigible, and knowing that his influence upon other boys was bad, we placed him in the lock-up, with a heavy pair of shackles firmly riveted on him, intending to keep him there until the regular meeting of the Executive Committee, which was to convene in a few days. In some way he procured a knife, and at night cut the two wooden bars, that were fastened across a window in his room, and crawling through the window into the shoe shop, he found a hammer a cold-chisel and a new pair of boots, went through a scuttle door in the attic to the top of the building, and thence came down the lightning-rod to the ground. He then made his way from the building about a quarter of a mile with the shackles on, and barefooted; here he sat down, and with the hammer and chisel, soon cut off his fetters, and throwing them and his tools in the fence corner, and putting on his boots, soon made good his escape. We did not deem it wise to spend much time or money in trying to recapture a criminal so old and hardened as he was. Two other boys escaped from the Dormitory at night, about the first of October 1870, and fled to Kansas before we got track of them. By a careful correspondence for about four months, we found their whereabouts, went for them and returned them to the school. These boys are with us yet, and have been doing quite well since their return. The Governor of the State very generously paid the expense incurred in going for, and returning them to the school; and the parents of the boys agree to refund the reward of fifty dollars, which we paid for the arrest of the boys. Hence it is seen that the institution is really at no extra expense for reclaiming these boys.

#### THE WANTS OF THE SCHOOL.

Again would we urge the imperative necessity of securing at once a permanent location for the school, and of commencing such buildings and improvements as are best adapted to the wants of such an institution. For the want of the proper means and facilities under our present arrangement, comparatively little can be effected in the way of true reformation and elevation of character of those committed to the care of the school. Could the institution be successfully maintained there for the next six or seven years, without further outlay in the way of permanent improvements, perhaps it would be well to retain the present site for that time. But what is our condition at the present time? We have but one family building, and its capacity will accommodate comfortably about fifty inmates. Into it are now crowded *eighty-five* boys, and still they are coming. We may say that we are almost destitute of shops, and of everything else in the way of improvements and conveniences that such an institution absolutely requires. Within the next six years, the State will require accommodations for two hundred and fifty or three hundred inmates, which will necessitate the erection of four or five additional buildings. These buildings, properly constructed, would cost, at the least calculation, \$5,000 each. We would need a neat chapel, a hospital, several shops, more barn-room, granaries, store-rooms, root-houses, coal and wood-sheds, etc., etc. To rebuild the old fences, which are well-nigh rotted down, and to repair the badly dilapidated tenant houses and barns, would require about \$2,500. Other improvements, requiring considerable outlay, such as drains, ditches, orchards, vines, gardens, lawns, groves, walks, and roads, should be made in order to render our work profitable, and the premises convenient, tasteful, and attractive. To make all these improvements absolutely necessary to the most successful prosecution of this work for the next six years, would require an outlay of at least \$40,000. Would it be wise for the State to expend this amount in permanent improvements here, where it could not be made available to the State after the expiration of six years? Surely, we think not. This institution, like all others of its character that have been

established, will require considerable outlay for the first few years, in order to put it upon a proper basis, and give it the proper facilities for usefulness and success. Why not make these improvements on property belonging to the State, and where they will be made available to the State for all time to come? It would be the height of folly for the State to organize the Reform School, and put it in nicely running order here, and at the expiration of six or seven years remove it to some other point to endure the same inconveniences and undergo the same labor and outlay necessary to rebuild again. Does any other State, in the history of her public institutions, furnish a parallel of such folly and mismanagement?

Such an institution requires a good supply of family buildings, each comfortably and tastefully arranged to accommodate about fifty inmates; and it should also have a number of good and substantial shops, in which could be carried on quite a variety of mechanical trades and employments. It should be permanently located near the center of the State, that it might be equally accessible to all sections of the State; it should be on or near some railroad, that supplies might be readily obtained, and that the products of the farm and shops might easily find a ready market; it should be near wood, coal, stone, and water, that abundant supplies of these might be obtained without too much expense and labor; it should be located on a soil that is rich, and that would yield the greatest possible variety of products; and it should be located on a site that is healthful, beautiful, and attractive, that its inmates might have a *home* of which they would feel truly proud.

As our institution is at present lacking in so many of these most important elements, we would continue to urge that it be permanently located at the earliest day. Give it all the means and facilities necessary to its highest success. Regard it no longer as an experiment. The last one hundred years has demonstrated, beyond a doubt, the success of these schools, wherever they have been organized. No class of public institutions has been more successful, or afforded more gratifying results.

Not having the proper facilities for employing the boys in those trades and pursuits most beneficial to them, we have thought best to discharge them as soon as we have considered it at all safe for

them again to enter society; and parents are frequently over-anxious to have their children released from the school. These considerations perhaps have induced us to discharge a few boys too soon for their own good. If the means were furnished, proper to carry on the work as it should be done, we would change our regulations and discipline so as to retain boys in the school for a greater length of time. We believe that as great a variety of employments should be introduced into the institution as can be made practicable. Then, when a boy enters the school, we should consult his tastes and his aptitude to learn some special business pursuit, and, so far as it is consistent with his good, we should give him choice of the business that he is to follow. When this matter has been agreed upon, he should be given to understand that he is to work at that business till he has mastered it. He should also be given to understand that he must remain in the school long enough to acquire a good common-school education, and to reform his manners and habits,—to become sober, steady, truthful, honest, and industrious. When he shall have accomplished this three-fold object,—the acquisition of a good trade, a good practical education, and steady and correct moral habits,—then will he possess a fortune within himself,—then will he be prepared to go forth into society and to battle successfully in the great conflict of life.

Again, the law under which the school was organized, provides just as much for the reception of *girls* as it does for boys; yet, for want of proper accommodations, we have been compelled not to receive them when brought to our door. Shortly after the school was opened, we received into our own family four girls, who were not subjected to the regular discipline of the school, but were treated as our own children. They were discharged as soon as possible, owing to our crowded condition; and we can receive no more, till special accommodations are provided for them. The girls' department should not be in immediate connection with that of the boys. They should be so remote that no acquaintance can be formed, or communications passed, between the two sexes. Indeed, the establishment of the two departments on the same premises is a matter of doubtful propriety. It is suggested whether it would

not be better to establish two schools, in different localities, one for each sex, and keep them entirely separate in the management and discipline. If this should be deemed the correct policy, we would advise the Legislature to secure at once a permanent location for the boys' department, and to retain the use of the present premises during the term for which they are leased, for the girls' department. The buildings here would accommodate all the girls that would be committed to the school for the next six years, without any further outlay for permanent improvements, and the rents accruing from the farm would aid largely in the support of this department.

In order to employ all our boys successfully during the farming season, we need about double the number of teams and agricultural implements that we now have. We also need several more cows, to furnish the institution with a good supply of milk and butter, without purchase. For want of means we have been unable to purchase anything like a full supply of these requisites. We have been compelled to be as sparing as possible in all our outlays, in order to avoid contracting a debt. The Legislative appropriations have hitherto been entirely too meager to meet the wants of the institution. Had a more liberal policy been pursued in the outset, the school would now have been much nearer self-sustaining.

Another urgent want of the school is a well assorted library for boys. Many of the boys are quite fond of reading, and perhaps the most of them would soon become so, if a good selection of books was placed within their reach. If we would win these boys from habits of vice and corruption, we must seek to fill their minds with noble thoughts; former habits of thought and association must yield to those of a noble character and a higher purpose. Perhaps there is no more valuable auxiliary in this work, than a system of good reading. Quite a number of papers are gratuitously furnished us by the public press of the State, and a number of friends have generously contributed a number of second hand Sabbath-school and other good books, yet these do not meet the requirements of the school. A good library should be furnished, and then a small fund provided by which it could be replenished occasionally with a few choice books.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To you, gentlemen, Trustees of the Iowa State Reform School, we would return our most grateful acknowledgments for the uniform kindness you have shown us, for the many words of encouragement and sympathy you have given us, and for that very high degree of unanimity of purpose and harmony of action, which have existed between us since we have been associated in this work. We would here also express our obligations to all those ministers and friends who have addressed words of encouragement to the school; Mrs. A. Salmon, of West Point, Lee county, for the special efforts she has made in procuring quite a number of good books and other reading matter for the boys; to Mr. P. Caldwell, Superintendent, of the House of Refuge, Louisville, Kentucky, for a fine box of valuable plants and cuttings, which he has recently sent to our boys, to be placed in a small green-house which we are just starting; and to the publishers of the following newspapers and periodicals, for copies gratuitously furnished the school during the last two years:

State Register.....	Des Moines.
Homestead.....	Des Moines.
School Journal.....	Des Moines.
Constitution, Daily.....	Keokuk.
Gate City.....	Keokuk.
Plain Dealer.....	Fort Madison.
Hawk-Eye.....	Burlington.
Journal.....	Mt. Pleasant.
Press.....	Mt. Pleasant.
Gas Light... ..	Mt. Pleasant.
Register.....	Salem.
Ledger.....	Fairfield
Courier.....	Ottumwa.
Herald.....	Oskaloosa.
Blade.....	Pella.
Journal.....	Muscatine.
Sentinel.....	Iowa Falls.

Union.....	Albia.
Spirit of the West.....	Albia.
Bulletin.....	Independence.
Opinion.....	Glenwood.
Bugle.....	Council Bluffs.
Nonpareil.....	Council Bluffs.
Tribune.....	Eldora.
Eagle.....	Vinton.
Republican.....	Iowa City.
Central Christian Advocate.....	St. Louis, Mo.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

### A DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, FROM NOVEMBER 1st, 1869 to NOVEMBER 1st, 1871.

1869

Nov.	Robert Dinsmore, apples.....	\$16 00
	Henry Maddock, cabbage, beets and eggs.....	2 09
	James P. Deyoe, butter and fruit .....	23 15
	F. E. Hobert, brooms and broom material.....	8 22
	B. & M. Railroad, freight.....	2 15
	Post office, stamps.....	3 00
	Kittle, Borrer & Co., smith tools and iron .....	124 34
	J. S. Shotz, hotel bill.....	3 00
	J. Hall, keeping team.....	1 00
	R. F. Bower & Co., coffee and blacking,.....	15 50
	J. & H. H. Clark, leather, tools &c .....	123 72
	Bell Endersly, labor.....	8 00
	W. C. Wolf, beef, .....	6 80
	D. C. Mosher, pursuing boy.....	2 10
	L. D. Lewelling, pursuing boy .....	1 10
	James Leech, shoe knives .....	1 00
	J. M. Stonehocker, beef.....	48 46
	G. W. Hyde, hogs .....	28 22
	J. V. Farewell, blankets.....	120 00
Dec.	G. A. Kerr, beef.....	10 80
	Henry Maddock, potatoes.....	
	C. H. McIntosh, expenses home .....	6 00
	B. F. Millsbaugh, lasts, leather, and rings.....	2 50
	Ralph Rigbsy, beef .....	14 65

Dec.	J. M. King and wife, salary .....	\$ 100 40
	John Jones, potatoes .....	2 00
	John Jones, expenses home .....	5 00
	C. H. Osborn, potatoes and cabbage .....	3 00
	C. H. Osborn, expenses home .....	5 00
	E. A. Gibbs, lumber .....	32 52
	T. C. Hartley, beef .....	5 00
	B. C. Maris, beef .....	7 00
	L. D. Lewelling, salary .....	135 00
	L. Oviatt, coal .....	2 00
	W. H. Hatch, bibles .....	5 40
	A. Singer & Co., candy, (Christmas treat.) .....	2 00
	G. B. Okell, fish, molasses, and oil .....	44 36
	Post office, stamps .....	3 00
	James Wheat, beef and turkeys .....	24 15
	Julius Beach, timber .....	25 00
	J. H. Mills, nuts, (Christmas treat.) .....	1 90
	T. V. Pocker, chickens .....	7 20
	F. O. Shum, molasses and beef .....	31 60
	George Furtney, apples .....	13 50
	Z. Foss, crout tub .....	2 50
	H. D. Reed, labor .....	20 00

1870

Jan.	A. B. Marsh, butter .....	4 87
	James Cleve, coal .....	4 50
	B. F. Millsbaugh, saddlers' stock .....	1 65
	A. G. Adams, saddlers' tools .....	6 50
	C. H. Carver, combs .....	2 50
	J. Mendenhall, sash and repairing a chair .....	1 00
	National State Bank, revenue stamps .....	2 00
	A. B. Marsh, butter .....	7 87
	E. M. Johnson, butter .....	32 18
	E. K. Child, vinegar and apples .....	9 00
	R. Eshelman, boy's clothing .....	12 00
	J. D. Dugdale, feeding horses .....	2 50
	Smith-shop, smithing .....	51 50
	J. McCarty, ferriage, &c. ....	3 75

Feb.	Robert Dinsmore, timber .....	\$ 33 75
	M. Andrews, hominy .....	3 50
	S. J. Early, sole leather .....	8 55
	First National Bank, interest and stamps, .....	12 89
	Clark & Haddock, lumber .....	25 67
	Delphia Valentine, labor .....	36 00
	John Collatt, hardware .....	29 30
	A. B. Marsh, butter .....	8 87
	J. S. Wertz, flour and meal .....	81 35
	Telegraph office, telegram .....	75
	A. Lester, lard .....	2 60
	George Beyerle, potatoes .....	35 00
	J. W. Woody, geographies .....	2 40
	Samuel Shuelty, cabbage and beets .....	15 70
	I. Mendenhall, coffin and box .....	8 00
	D. C. Mosher, salary .....	60 00
	Mosher & Son, corn .....	107 12
	Nat. State Bank, revenue stamps .....	4 00
	O. R. Smith, pork .....	21 50
Mar.	Post office, stamps .....	5 18
	L. D. Lewelling, expense in hauling lumber .....	1 00
	F. Wilson, labor .....	20 00
	M. Andrews, hominy .....	3 50
	David Cox, coal .....	21 20
	J. P. May, salary .....	65 00
	T. Rice, coal .....	11 00
	O. Oviatt, coal .....	3 00
April,	W. H. Hatch, Bibles .....	4 80
	Express Company, freight .....	1 80
	J. M. King and wife, salary .....	250 00
	J. M. King, shop tools .....	3 00
	James Vick, garden seeds .....	25 10
	Armstrong & Clark, flour .....	163 50
	L. F. Willard, leather and hardware .....	83 23
	J. W. Hampton, bacon .....	320 00
	W. F. Dougherty, bedsteads .....	51 00
	S. J. Early, leather .....	14 90

April, R. & F. Hatton, printing.....	\$ 10 00
G. L. Talbot, leather and shop findings.....	58 00
S. Hewitt, groceries.....	141 39
Holcomb & Andrews, glass and queensware....	26 31
G. B. Okell, groceries.....	107 54
J. B. Shaw & Co., hardware.....	99 73
Taylor & Adams, dry goods.....	157 90
J. B. Shaw, hardware.....	45 38
Chas. Snider, oil, tea, and medicines.....	43 76
Elizabeth Smith, salary.....	63 00
Catharine Knauff, molasses.....	61 70
H. N. Crane, books and stationery.....	72 87
Woodworth & Co., provisions and hardware....	90 61
P. C. Arnold, stoves and tinware.....	38 45
P. C. Arnold, lard.....	15 66
E. C. Smith, cherries and eggs.....	3 25
Post office, stamps.....	5 18
H. M. Farr, medical attendance.....	2 00
L. J. Rogers, medicines.....	1 50
A. B. Marsh, butter and salt.....	15 00
P. Pickering, bacon.....	12 68
N. Hockett, beef.....	130 00
M. A. Conklin, oil.....	1 50
Banta & Triplett, groceries and provision.....	144 65
T. M. White, potatoes.....	5 95
J. M. Stonehocker, horse.....	130 00
D. W. Henderson, plows and coulter.....	30 00
B. F. Seton, flour.....	25 00
Charles Russell, shade trees.....	3 50
E. Baines, potatoes.....	2 00
Deborah Kerr, butter and eggs.....	14 20
Meek & Brothers, cloth.....	205 19
M. Andrews, hominy.....	3 50
O. A. Faulkner, shade trees.....	1 00
H. F. Moore, potatoes and onions.....	9 22
T. H. Childs, potatoes.....	2 80
J. H. Pickering, leather.....	15 33

April, James McGowan, beef.....	\$ 17 44
E. L. Penn, caps and shoes.....	10 85
J. D. Dugdale, keeping horses.....	4 50
O. A. Faulkner, ferriage.....	2 80
First Nat. Bank, interest and stamp.....	1 93
L. D. Lewelling, salary.....	166 67
H. S. Rogers, salary.....	240 00
H. S. Rogers, boots.....	1 50
J. B. Murphy, salary.....	200 00
J. B. Murphy, drum, screws, and belows-irons..	5 50
Smithshop, smithing.....	16 50
J. McCarty, horse.....	160 00
May, First Nat. Bank, exchange.....	2 75
Nat. State Bank, revenue stamps.....	2 00
Rock & Sisk, flour.....	27 42
Wm. Davis, potatoes.....	3 85
Boyd Williams, potatoes.....	2 80
Eli Heaton, potatoes.....	12 45
G. L. Talbott, leather and shoe-findings.....	43 00
B. F. Seaton, flour.....	50 00
Wm. Sharp, machine needles.....	2 50
John King, beef and molasses.....	35 67
E. F. Wilson, cemen.....	3 00
Hunter & Kemper, hotel bill.....	1 50
Allen Hampton, sweet potato plants.....	10 00
Wight, Dnuton & Co., broom-corn seed.....	4 45
June, R. Root, hotel bill.....	1 00
Rachel Siviter, potatoes and eggs.....	3 70
George Pitman, sewing machine.....	60 00
Henry Tysinger, labor.....	5 00
Henry Weise, labor.....	5 00
James C. Gray, labor.....	3 00
Bell Endersly, salary.....	35 00
R. Spurrier, butter eggs and salt.....	60 75
J. Bicksler, spring-wagon.....	135 00
G. L. Talbott, net leather.....	32 00
J. W. Hampton, lard.....	54 57

June.	J. Bicksler, smithing.....	\$ 9 95
	L. F. Willard, leather and hardware.....	131 79
	I. C. Reenes, medicines, oils, and glass.....	33 86
	Hunter & Kemper, hotel bill.....	6 00
	Amblers & Ball, attorneys' fee.....	5 00
	R. Root, hotel bill.....	1 00
	J. M. King and wife, salary.....	100 00
	Rock and Sisk, flour and lumber.....	3 50
	Elizabeth Smith, salary.....	28 00
	L. D. Lewelling, expense in pursuing boy.....	2 45
	T. E. Corkhill Jr., reaper and mower.....	100 00
	M. Andrews, hominy.....	3 50
	T. Rice, coal.....	4 00
	Andrew & Sheffer, pump.....	20 00
	A. J. Rogers, beef and labor.....	36 62
	Bell Endersly, salary.....	5 50
	Hoffman & Sanders, cheese.....	6 00
July.	J. W. Hampton, linen.....	4 05
	B. H. Crane, hay-forks.....	1 20
	Hollowell & Bro. oranges.....	2 00
	F. Hatton, printing envelopes.....	5 00
	A. G. Davis, sole leather.....	9 50
	Post office, postage.....	2 83
	Evan Marshall, apples and mutton.....	3 00
	J. B. Murphy, salary.....	50 00
	Christena Knauff, salary.....	51 00
	E. K. Child, vinegar.....	6 00
	R. Spurrier, butter.....	11 70
	B. F. Seton, flour.....	75 25
	W. F. Dougherty, bedsteads.....	30 00
	Armstrong & Clark, flour.....	25 00
July.	Boyer & Pugh, combs, needles and soap.....	\$3 53
	B. F. Millspaugh, shoe lasts.....	50
	Holcomb & Andrews, glass and queensware.....	10 50
	Post office, stamps.....	4 00
	L. P. Mills, sickle-sections and rivets.....	2 00

July.	L. F. Willard, leather and hardware.....	\$ 34 68
	J. D. Ludd, printing rules and regulations of school.....	30 00
	Taylor & Adams, dry goods.....	172 66
	E. L. Penn, hats, shoes, and dry goods.....	39 43
	Chas. Snider, tea and medicines.....	14 55
	G. L. Talbott, leather, and shoe findings.....	31 70
	G. F. Coats & Co., repairing carriage.....	25 00
	H. N. Crane, books and stationery.....	27 36
	J. B. Shaw, hardware.....	77 87
	P. T. Twinting, groceries and oil.....	258 85
	J. P. Deyoe, corn and onions.....	35 90
	H. M. Farr, medical attendance.....	2 50
	J. Bicksler, repairing wagon.....	7 40
	J. Leech, shoestrings and shoe knives.....	1 65
	Arnold & Rogers, eggs and butter.....	10 55
	Woodworth & Co., groceries and hardware.....	33 97
	J. M. King, expenses in pursuing boys.....	2 25
	S. Hewitt, provisions.....	101 83
	M. A. Conklin, butter and eggs.....	68 57
	J. D. Dugdale, feeding horses.....	8 00
	J. S. Wertz, flower.....	3 20
	J. McCarty, contingencies.....	14 50
Aug.	Mary F. Empson, salary.....	26 00
	Jane Dinsmore, butter.....	7 75
	T. Rice, coal.....	2 65
	P. A. Lee, turnip seed.....	85
	Stevenson & Archbold, flower.....	28 60
	D. W. Miles, sheep.....	24 00
	Margaret A. Davis, boarding a boy.....	2 00
	E. A. Gibbs, lumber.....	19 00
	Mary Sawtell, shoes and locks.....	6 00
	Soule, Davis & Co., garden tools.....	7 05
	Charles Russell, timber.....	125 00
	Wm. Phelps, labor.....	7 50
	David Gray, threshing wheat.....	18 45
	M. Andrews, hominy.....	3 50

	G. F. Coats & Co., repairing wagon.....\$	1 75
	Samuel Shneltz, onesteer.....	30 00
	First National Bank, revenue stamps.....	5 00
	Hollowell & Bro., peaches.....	7 30
	Hudson & McKasson, beef.....	3 40
	Armstrong & Clark, grinding wheat.....	13 39
Sept.	J. Mendenhall, writing table.....	4 00
	Z. Foss, pickle barrel.....	7 50
	J. Bicksler, lumber.....	2 60
	W. H. Hatch, bibles.....	4 80
	W. S. & C. F. Marsh, surgical services.....	40 00
	John Stark, lime.....	1 00
Sept.	T. H. Childs, Rye.....	15 00
	Post office, stamps.....	9 00
	P. T. Twinting, groceries, provisions and oil....	299 41
	Boyer & Pugh, jeans and buttons.....	34 63
	Meek & Brothers, cloth.....	308 71
	Meek & Brothers, flour.....	26 80
	T. W. Boyer, hams.....	44 00
	Mr. A. Conklin, butter and eggs.....	22 62
	J. Bicksler, iron.....	2 35
	John Baylor, sheep.....	32 00
	Jane Dinsmore, butter and lard.....	7 83
	H. Gibbs, butter and eggs.....	4 50
	Banta & Triplett, groceries and provisions....	78 67
	O. H. Cook, use of grain-drill.....	6 50
	J. S. Martin, extracting a tooth.....	50
	Arnold & Rogers, butter and eggs.....	8 29
	G. F. Coats & Co., wagon.....	100 00
Oct.	B. F. Millsbaugh, leather.....	75
	Charles Prince, castings.....	4 00
	H. S. Rogers, expense in pursuing boys.....	1 40
	J. M. King, expense in pursuing boys.....	4 25
	G. L. Talbott, leather and shoe findings.....	84 30
	Armstrong & Clark, horse feed and grinding...	12 60
	Crane & Brenholts, broom handles.....	2 25
	H. Gibbs, eggs, butter, and baskets.....	7 35

Oct.	Joseph Frazier, apples.....\$	1 00
	Inness Bros. & Co., caps and mittens.....	60 50
	Hitchcock & Walder, books and stationery....	47 29
	Bosworth, Chase & Hall, books.....	4 50
	J. Addington, butter.....	2 95
	F. M. Smith, fish.....	7 00
	David Cox, coal.....	17 20
	P. T. Twinting, groceries and provisions.....	104 53
	Holcomb & Andrews, glass and queensware....	29 00
	Boyer & Pugh, combs and thread.....	8 90
	Express Company, freight.....	2 25
	J. B. Shaw, hardware.....	63 48
	Chas. Snider, glass and medicines.....	12 42
	S. Hewitt, baskets and lye.....	10 75
	H. N. Crane, books and stationery.....	32 04
	Taylor & Adams, dry goods.....	113 30
	E. H. Heaton, apples and butter.....	56 00
	E. K. Childs, vinegar and apples.....	13 00
	Z. Foss, barrels and coopering... ..	7 45
	P. C. Arnold, hardware.....	10 50
	H. M. Farr, medical attendance.....	18 00
	John Collatt, repairing tin-ware.....	95
	Pickering & Gibbs, flour and grinding.....	7 37
	Woodworth & Co., provisions and hardware....	66 17
	I. C. Reeves, glass, oil, putty and medicines....	11 47
	S. B. Romick, beef.....	74 58
	E. L. Penn, hats and shoes.....	9 30
	E. M. Elliott, hat for girl.....	3 00
	J. D. Dugdale, keeping horses.....	8 50
	L. F. Willard, leather and harness-finding....	19 25
	G. H. Spake, trunk for girl.....	2 00
	J. McCarty, sundries.....	7 00
Nov.	Leggett, hotel bill.....	3 00
	S. F. Harvey & Co., leather.....	36 52
	J. & M. B. McCarty, salaries.....	3174 15
	Express Co., freight.....	2 00
	Samuel Everett, lumber.....	6 75

34	REPORT OF STATE REFORM SCHOOL.	[No. 21.	No. 21.]	REPORT OF STATE REFORM SCHOOL.	35
Nov.	Post office, postage,.....\$	10 08	Dec.	E. L. Penn, dry goods.....	\$ 117 28
	A. B. March, lard.....	3 70		J. B. Shaw, hardware.....	45 32
	E. H. Barlett, doctoring horse.....	3 00		B. H. Crane, hardware.....	28 70
	N. Hockett, pork and beef.....	13 35		H. N. Crane, books and stationery.....	26 95
	Ernest Hoyer butter.....	7 50		G. H. Spake, dry goods.....	26 25
	Soule, Kretsinger & Co., spade-forks.....	7 80		E. L. Penn & Co., shoes, socks, and suspenders.....	26 36
	Meek & Bros., jeans, flannel, and yarn.....	136 47		Holcomb & Andrews, glassware.....	17 65
	John Collatt, stone and pipe.....	7 50		W. H. Hatch, bible.....	3 50
	L. D. Lewelling, pursuing boys.....	38 80		P. T. Twinting, groceries.....	168 32
	Drayer & Rider, coal.....	7 09		Drayer & Rider, coal.....	16 00
	Armstrong & Clark, flour.....	15 00		Charles Snider, oils and glass.....	5 15
	E. A. Gibbs, lumber.....	43 76		L. D. Lewelling, salary.....	333 33
Dec.	Wesley Jones, school-books.....	6 75		H. S. Rogers, salary.....	312 00
	Robert Dinsmore, butter and lard.....	26 57		S. Shueltz, corn, potatoes, and wheat.....	69 00
	Stonehocker & Kester beef.....	76 42		J. Bicksler, smithing.....	4 40
	Charles Russell, timber.....	125 00		C. C. Bennett, beef.....	15 00
	Alexander Martin, use of sorghum mill.....	8 00		H. W. Johnson, apples.....	9 00
	Julius Beach, timber.....	25 00	1871.		
	I. N. Clark, rye.....	11 00	Jan.	David Cox, coal.....	12 80
	D. W. Mills & Son, pork and beef.....	102 00		James Leech, jr., salary.....	141 66
	Abner Clark, beef.....	26 00		Ellen K. Child, vinegar.....	6 00
	Elizabeth Smith, salary.....	49 00		Kate Grim, salary.....	60 00
	H. Mosher & Son, beef.....	31 88		D. M. Phillips, salary.....	57 00
	Cyrus Deyoe, beef.....	26 14		T. H. Mason, salary.....	80 00
	I. M. Pidgeon, beef.....	28 98		J. M. Hedrick, printing.....	10 00
	Z. Foss, meat barrels.....	11 35		Shull, Warwick & Co., thread.....	1 80
	R. Eshelman, suspenders.....	7 50		G. F. Coats & Co., repairing wagon.....	5 00
	G. L. Talbott, leather and findings.....	59 20		James Leech, jr., expenses hauling lumber.....	13 75
	Boyer & Pugh, mittens and hose.....	12 65		F. E. Hobert, broom-machines and tools.....	76 45
	J. W. Hampton, combs and buttons.....	3 45		M. Andrews, hominy.....	7 70
	Taylor & Adams, dry goods.....	19 87		J. M. King and wife, salary.....	355 00
	J. J. Woolman, beef.....	21 06		J. M. King, fish, clothes-line, and tools.....	5 77
	John Riggs, beef.....	8 12		Clark, Bro. & Co., shop tools.....	3 40
	Hulbert, Brothers & Co., knitting-machine needles.....	6 24		M. A. Conklin, eggs and nails.....	3 97
	J. M. King, pursuing boys.....	22 40		Mrs. N. Clancy, salary.....	35 00
	L. F. Willard, harness findings.....	6 65		J. A. Barton, salary.....	50 00
				J & M. B. McCarty, salaries.....	325 00

Jan.	J. McCarty, sundries.....	\$ 28 90
Feb.	W. H. Hatch, cleaning and repairing organ....	5 00
	J. A. Bair, salary .....	20 00
	Wm. Braden, beef.....	25 22
	Albert Robertson, beef.....	14 40
	L. H. Brown, reward for arresting two boys....	50 00
	C. L. Robbins, boarding two boys.....	13 00
	Post office, stamps.....	10 00
	Armstrong & Clark, flour and meal .....	268 50
	G. L. Talbot, leather and shoe findings.....	41 40
	S. Hewitt, combs .....	3 50
	Meek & Brothers, cloth.....	80 75
	J. J. Miller, butter.....	13 20
	Banta & Triplett, provisions, groceries and hard- ware.....	69 19
	H. Gibbs, butter....	4 00
Mar.	James Leech, salary .....	47 50
	First National Bank, revenue stamps.....	2 00
	Isaac Dickens, beef.....	7 92
	E. K. Child, vinegar.....	6 00
	Parker & Dougherty, dry-goods.....	14 48
	Kate Grim, salary, .....	32 00
	James Vick, vegetable and flower seeds.....	25 00
	Hatton & Adams, printing.....	8 00
	Pickering & Gibbs, grinding and meal.....	25 57
	Wm. Davis, wheat.....	46 50
April,	T. H. Mason, salary.....	90 00
	D. M. Phillips, salary.....	36 00
	E. M. Elliott, girls' hats.....	2 25
	Joseph Doane, beef.....	5 25
	Alfred Bedell, sweet potatoes.....	3 00
	J. J. Miller, butter.....	6 35
	Post office, postage.....	1 05
	Isaac Clark, seed oats.....	33 00
	J. F. Saville, fish.....	7 00
	E. A. Gibbs, lumber.....	145 05
	Banta & Triplett, provisions.....	28 18

April	I. C. Reeves, oils, glass, putty, and tubs.....	\$ 24 25
	Woodworth & Co., groceries, hardware, and dry goods .....	85 12
	R. O. Bailey, pump.....	11 00
	Taylor & Munn, meal, lumber, and horse-feed..	5 45
	G. H. Spahr, combs and buttons.....	2 48
	B. H. Crane, hardware.....	14 15
	L. P. Mills, repairs to washing machine.....	4 30
	A. A. Faulkner, ferriage.....	2 80
	J. D. Dugdale, keeping teams.....	10 00
	H. N. Crane, books and stationery.....	53 46
	L. F. Willard, harness leather and shop-findings	100 64
	Chas. Snider, glass, oils, and medicines.....	36 82
	Jas. Dougherty & Bro., dry goods.....	35 79
	E. L. Penn, dry goods.....	126 81
	E. L. Penn & Co., hats and shoes.....	21 77
	Holcomb & Andrews, glass and queensware....	35 85
	J. B. Shaw, hardware.....	77 54
	P. T. Twinting, groceries and oils.....	250 14
	J. M. King, expense in pursuing boys.....	2 45
	J. McCarty, contingent expenses.....	8 00
	J. McCarty, returning boys.....	119 80
May,	Henry Maddock, pork.....	14 00
	W. H. Hatch, schools books.....	11 50
	G. L. Talbott, leather and shoe findings.....	71 23
	E. M. Elliott, hat for girl.....	3 00
	Saunders & Co., carpet-chain.....	6 75
	G. F. Coats & Co., repairing carriage.....	4 00
	H. J. Burt & Co., garden seeds.....	1 40
	A. G. Adams, harness, collar, and shop-findings	5 65
	Dolhoff & Co., hose, combs, buttons, pins, and needles .....	37 25
	E. K. Childs, vinegar and dried apples.....	11 05
	Samuel Maddock, sweet potato plants.....	5 00
	Salem Register, printing.....	7 00
	F. M. Smith, gate fastenings.....	2 00
	Shulz & Talley, shovel plows.....	10 00

May	David Cox, coal.....	\$ 13 62
June.	Soule, Kreitzinger & Co., farm implements and chairs .....	24 82
	E. A. Gibbs, lumber.....	35 25
	Stonehocker & Kester, beef.....	37 06
	Brazzeton House, hotel bill.....	3 00
	Armstrong & Clark, flour.....	72 50
	J. Bickler, repairing wagons.....	5 75
	Post office, stamps.....	9 00
	Henry Maddock, cherries... ..	3 00
	H. H. Wilson, weaving carpet.....	4 00
	T. H. Childs, use of corn-planter.....	3 00
	M. A. Conkling, nails and oil.....	1 80
	B. F. Millsbaugh, harness-leather.....	8 40
	S. F. Harvey, leather.....	1 80
	M. F. Empson, salary.....	40 00
	G. W. Alton, coal.....	2 00
July.	P. A. Lee, garden seeds.....	1 70
	Stonehocker & Kester, beef.....	56 39
	L. K. Butterfield, salary.....	100 00
	G. L. Talbott, leather and shoe-findings.....	88 17
	L. P. Mills, repairs for reaper.....	2 50
	Joseph Frazier, apples.....	2 20
	L. J. Rogers, medicines.....	1 00
	W. C. Kilvinton, salary.....	200 00
	J. M. King and wife, salary.....	330 00
	I. A. Barton, salary.....	166 66
	Robert Doane, seed wheat.....	13 00
	Wm. Marshall, cherries.....	4 00
	J. M. King, expense in pursuing boy.....	3 50
	Taylor & Munn, lumber.....	3 30
	N. Clancy, salary.....	75 00
	Kate Tavenner, salary.....	30 00
	P. T. Twinting, groceries and provisions.....	238 59
	Chas Snider, oils and medicines.....	12 19
	J. B. Shaw, hardware.....	49 71
	Troop, McGregor & Co., hardware.....	2 90

July	B. H. Crane, hardware .....	\$ 11 15
	E. L. Penn, drygoods.....	96 90
	E. L. Penn & Co., boys' collar.....	75
	J. D. Dugdale, keeping horses.....	9 75
	Banta & Triplett, butter and eggs.....	43 25
	J. and M. B. McCarty, salaries.....	650 00
	J. McCarty, contingent expenses.....	14 55
Aug.	P. C. Arnold, hardware .....	10 55
	G. Jerico, saddlers' ware .....	3 80
	Glenny & Gladden, repairs to corn-planter.....	2 00
	G. A. Kerr, beef.....	26 50
	John Ryan, salary.....	60 00
	Woodworth & Co., provisions and hardware... ..	32 03
	H. N. Crane, books and stationery.....	19 72
	Holcomb & Andrews, glass and queensware....	7 34
	L. F. Willard, leather and shop-findings.....	87 89
	C. H. Whiting, bibles.....	4 80
	C. E. Dougherty, coffin for boy.....	8 00
	G. H. Wade, salary.....	20 00
	A. Lester, pickle pork.....	3 50
	W. J. Parker, dry goods.....	13 05
	Robert Raines, digging grave.....	2 50
	Meek & Brothers, cloth.....	59 78
	A. Holstead, fanning mill.....	25 00
	Hollowell Brothers, peaches.....	4 20
	Charles Dray, coal.....	5 44
	Saunders & Co., dry goods.....	5 06
	Glenny & Gladden, grain-drill....	85 00
Sept.	M. A. Conklin, eggs and butter.....	7 40
	J. M. King and wife, salary.....	110 00
	Meek & Brothers, one stock hog.....	8 00
	Watson and Nelson, arresting and returning two boys.....	10 00
	Wm. McGill, tailor's cutting instruments....	6 00
	Post office, stamps.....	10 00
	Wm. Stonehocker, beef.....	112 46
	T. V. Packer, sorghum mill.....	25 00

Sept.	Henry Taylor, peaches.....	\$ 4 00
	W. T. Dougherty, bedsteads .....	50 00
	John Huff, one steer.....	30 50
	Hollowell Brothers, grapes.....	3 50
	Dougherty & Brother, jeans and buttons....	95 00
Oct.	Robert Dinsmore, apples.....	16 00
	Hiram Pickard, thrashing grain.....	66 30
	H. N. Crane, books and Stationery.....	19 77
	G. L. Talbott, leather and shoe findings.....	59 45
	J. B. Shaw, hardware.....	29 85
	B. H. Crane, hardware.....	14 68
	Chas. Snider, drugs, &c.....	4 35
	Holcomb & Andrews, glass and queensware ..	40 29
	E. A. Gibbs, lumber.....	24 95
	John Huff, apples.....	11 75
	Levi Clark, apples.....	15 75
	R. Spurrier, butter and eggs.....	3 70
	W. S. Marsh, medicine.....	1 25
	Leedham & Brother, window sash.....	1 60
	Geo. B. Corkhill, counsellor's fee.....	10 00
	E. L. Penn, dry-goods.....	103 11
	L. F. Willard, leather and shop-findings.....	18 75
	Troop, McGregor & Co., hardware.....	36 15
	P. T. Twinting, groceries and provisions .....	272 69
	P. C. Arnold, fruit-cans and stovepipes.....	19 40
	Mary Stonehocker, butter and lard .....	9 85
	J. C. Reeves, glass, oils, and medicines.....	12 53
	H. M. Farr, medical attendance .....	36 00
	Woodsworth & Co., provisions and hardware....	36 08
	Banta & Triplett, groceries and provisions.....	51 31
	Wm. Stonehocker, beef.....	49 07
	Jacob Reeder, vinegar cider.....	6 90
	A. B. Marsh, butter.....	2 15
	Joseph Frazier, apples.....	1 25
	Z. Foss, making and repairing barrels.....	21 30
	J. Bicksler, smithing.....	6 55
	Lewelling & Rogers, cost and lawsuit.....	30 25

Oct.	Arnold & Rogers, drygoods and butter.....	\$ 9 20
	H. Gibbs, flour and butter.....	8 80
	Pickering & Hawkinsen, leather.....	23 04
	M. A. Conkling, stone jars.....	1 25
	W. C. Kilvington, salary.....	300 00
	L. K. Butterfield, salary.....	133 33
	I. A. Barton, salary.....	166 67
	F. D. Entriken, salary.....	195 00
	Mrs. D. M. Phillips, salary .....	60 00
	Mrs. G. Wahrer, salary.....	30 00
	Mrs. N. Clancy, salary... ..	60 00
	Miss Kate E. Tavenner, salary.....	40 00
	Miss E. T. Clancy, salary .....	15 00
	John Lamoria, salary.....	20 00
	Matthew Gosser, salary .....	10 00
	F. D. Entriken, coal and hauling lumber .....	16 30
	J. D. Dugdale, keeping horses.....	7 50
	J. and M. B. McCarty, salaries.....	325 00
	J. McCarty, contingencies .....	14 05

Amount of ordinary expenditures..... \$25155 28

The foregoing accounts have all been examined and passed upon by the Board of Trustees, and the vouchers are on file in the Superintendent's office.

### SUMMARY.

RECEIPTS FROM NOVEMBER 1ST, 1869, TO NOVEMBER 1ST, 1871.

Cash on hand, November 1st, 1869 .....	\$ 112 72
From Treasurer.....	22000 00
From rent of farm, 1870 .....	2005 00
From rent of farm, 1871 .....	1969 00
From shoe, and harness shop .....	314 10
From smith, and broom shop .....	312 25
From support of boys.....	494 75

From hay-scales.....	\$ 6 50
From Governor .....	99 10
From hides, sold .....	11 50
Amount.....	<u>\$27324 92</u>

A CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FROM NOVEMBER 1ST,  
1869, TO NOVEMBER 1ST, 1871.

Agricultural implements and tools.....	\$ \$971 08
Books, stationery, and stamps.....	426 73
Boys' clothing.....	2676 63
Buildings and improvements.....	427 68
Contingent expenses.....	1070 50
Fuel and lights.....	619 04
Furnishing goods .....	1925 71
Live stock.....	386 22
Salaries .....	9624 80
Support.....	7026 89
Amount of current expenses .....	<u>\$25155 28</u>

Notes paid (part of old debt).....	\$ 2700 00
Interest on all notes, paid.....	256 92

Total expenditures..... \$28112 20

Receipts..... 27324 92

Present indebtedness..... \$787 28

NET EXPENSES.

To arrive at the net expenses of the school for the past two years, it is proper to deduct from the total expenditures, as given above, the following items:

Indebtedness, November 1st, 1869.....	\$ 4913 88
Interest paid on notes.....	256 92
Interest paid on salaries.....	285 27

Buildings and improvements.....	\$ 427 68
Increase in value of property.....	4192 00
Amount of deductions.....	<u>\$10075 75</u>
Net expenses.....	19536 45
Expenses of each inmate for two years .....	<u>\$ 306 45</u>

EXPLANATION OF EXPENSE TABLE.

"Agricultural implements and tools," in the classified statement above, include all implements, tools, and machinery used in farming, and all tools and machinery used in the several shops.

"Contingent expenses," include freights, expenses in pursuing boys, rewards for arrest of boys, boys' expenses home, all repairs to wagons, carriage, machines and furniture; interest and exchange; printing, medicines, medical attendance, coffins, shade trees, ferrage, hotel bills, feeding horses from home, smithing, attorney's fees, combs, needles, thrashing grain, hire of farm implements, lime, and all other items not included under other headings.

"Furnishing goods" include all furniture, beds, bedding, carpets, oil-cloth and window shades; glass, stone, and tin-ware, and queens-ware; buckets, tubs, and barrels; leather, broom handles, iron, nails stones, and all hardware and shop findings, except tools.

PROPERTY NOW BELONGING TO THE SCHOOL, AND ITS APPROPRIATE  
VALUE.

Five horses.....	\$ 500 00
Harness and saddles in use.....	250 00
New harness in shop.....	200 00
Two yoke of oxen.....	200 00
Eight cows .....	240 00
Two steers, three years old .....	60 00
Four yearling calves.....	80 00
Six spring calves .....	35 00
Thirty fattening-hogs .....	300 00
Six brood sows, and one boar .....	90 00
Twenty shoats and pigs.....	40 00

Two farm wagons,.....	\$ 150 00
One spring wagon.....	80 00
One horse cart, and one hand-cart.....	25 00
Plows and harrows.....	100 00
Log-chains, and spreader chains.....	10 00
Grain-drill.....	80 00
Fanning-mill.....	25 00
Sorghum-mill and evaporator.....	50 00
Broom machines, and broom tools.....	65 00
Scythes, forks, and rakes.....	40 00
Mattocks, hoes, shovels, and spades.....	25 00
Wood-saws, axes, and wedges.....	15 00
Wheelbarrows, baskets, and grain measures.....	7 00
Post-augers, hedge-trimmer, and corn knives.....	12 00
Washing-machine, wash-tub, and sad-irons.....	30 00
Broom corn seeder.....	6 00
Meat-tubs; barrels and kegs.....	50 00
Grain sacks.....	12 00
Shoemakers' and saddlers' tools.....	30 00
Blacksmiths' tools.....	75 00
Carpenters' tools.....	50 00
Fifty-four bedsteads.....	275 00
Fifty beds and bedding.....	550 00
Carpets, oil-cloth, and window shades.....	200 00
Three clocks.....	35 00
Eleven stoves.....	160 00
Portable bake-oven.....	50 00
Farmers' boiler.....	40 00
Household furniture.....	200 00
Cupboard and kitchen ware.....	250 00
Lamp and fixtures.....	50 00
School furniture.....	200 00
Two sewing machines.....	100 00
Knitting machine.....	30 00
Office books.....	100 00
School and miscellaneous books.....	250 00
Hay scales.....	100 00

School bell.....	\$ 20 00
Grains, hay and broom corn on hand.....	1700 00
Vegetables.....	640 00
Vinegar, pickles, canned fruit, dried-corn, &c.....	160 00
Molasses.....	250 00
Amount.....	\$ 8292 00

By comparing the above table with the corresponding one given in our former Biennial Report, and after making due allowance for wear and tear of the property then on hand and also for depreciation in its value since that time, it will be seen, that during the last two years, the property belonging to the school has accumulated in value over four thousand dollars. And in addition to this, we would state that the boys are better provided with shoes, caps, and clothing than formerly at this season of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

J. McCARTY,

*Superintendent of the Iowa Reform School.*

November 1st, 1871.

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

*To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa :*

The Trustees of the Iowa State Reform School respectfully submit to you their second biennial report.

It affords us pleasure to state to the friends of reform the success of the institution for the last two years.

If the benefit of Reform Schools were a problem we think it has been solved in the good results seen in the reformation of those sent to the institution. No one will expect that all sent there will be reclaimed. While human nature remains as now the best efforts of philanthropists will sometimes fail to restore the vicious; but if reformation is not complete there are but few cases in which no good can be recorded. The hopelessly wicked are made less so, and generally those who are arrested in their first crime, and brought under the influence of the school are returned to society with an intention to lead an honest life and become a useful man. Many boys sent to the place of reformation have been entire strangers to sympathy or kindness. Alone and desolate in the world, or cursed with dissolute and drunken parents, accustomed to abuse and degradation, these unfortunates look upon those they meet as enemies, and deem it no crime to commit depredations upon a community that does not care for their welfare. When brought under the influence of the school they are agreeably surprised to find friends; be kindly addressed, their errors mildly reproofed, and encouraged in efforts to subdue vicious propensities. They are taught, (and it is frequently their first lesson in ethics) that to obey the laws, overcome evil passions, and act with kindness and justice to all persons, will insure happiness to themselves and promote the good of society. By appealing to their manhood and conscience, the germ of goodness in their hearts is aroused; the rubbish of bad examples and influences, subduing the sense of right

and justice is removed. The boy sees with new light, and, convinced that those who have charge of him are his friends and laboring for his good, is seldom so depraved as not to appreciate such kindness, and the influence prompts him to lead a new life and become a good citizen.

Crime, springing as it does, from the selfishness and imperfection of our nature, cannot entirely cease until we have a perfect society, which must be composed of a perfect race; but crime may be diminished by the progress of civilization, which, within the sphere of our influence, we may help or hinder.

It would seem a hopeless task to try to prevent crime without restraining—entirely preventing, the vending of intoxicating liquors, when it is shown that *eighty-two* per cent of criminals admit themselves to be intemperate. Close the fountain and the streams will dry up.

The last General Assembly appropriated seven thousand dollars to pay an old debt, and fifteen thousand dollars "for the support of said school, and for the payment of salaries of officers and employees. "A full itemized account of the expenditure of this appropriation" will be found in the report of the superintendent, which will accompany this. Inclosed will, also, be found in the report of the Treasurer.

No appropriation being made for additional buildings, and the only house filled to its utmost capacity, the trustees, at the annual meeting in October, 1870, gave public notice that no more boys could be received in the institution for a time. We were compelled to this, or discharge boys who were not given sufficient evidence of reformation to justify sending them away. We have since discharged a number, and are now receiving all who are sent to the school; but our rooms are so crowded that without more buildings we shall soon be under the necessity of again refusing to admit any more.

No. of boys in school at this date .....	85
No. of boys in school November 1st, 1869 .....	40
Average for the two years .....	62½

Whole amount in support of the school, for two years, including the salaries of officers and employees.... \$22066 28

This includes \$1,229 71 paid for improvements, agricultural implements, and tools.

Total expense of school from November 1st, 1869 to November 1st, 1871 ..... 22066 28

Old debt.....	\$5789 00	
Interest on same.....	256 92	6045 92
Total amount.....		\$28112 20

Received from State Treasurer.....	\$ 2200 60	
Cash on hand, November 1st, 1869.....	112 72	
All other sources.....	5212 20	27324 92
Balance due the Superintendent...		787 28

The report of the Superintendent in the item of "current expenses for the two years" includes a part of the "old debt." It does not change the result.

The farm has been well cultivated under the circumstances.

The officers and employees, with their salaries, are as follows:

J. McCarty, sup't, per annum.....	\$ 900 00
Mrs. M. B. McCarty, matron, per annum.....	400 00
W. C. Kivington, ass't sup't, per annum.....	600 00
L. K. Butterfield, teacher, per annum.....	400 00
J. A. Barton, blacksmith, per annum.....	400 00
F. D. Entriken, teamster, per annum.....	300 00
J. Lamoria, shoemaker, per month.....	20 00
M. Gasser, night watch, per month.....	15 00
Mrs. N. Clancy, tailoress, per month.....	15 00
Mrs. D. Phillips, cook, per month.....	15 00
Mrs. G. Washer, laundress, per month.....	12 00
Miss K. E. Traverued, baker, per month.....	10 00
Miss E. F. Clancy, assistant in dining-room, per month.....	5 00

All the male employees, in addition to their particular duties, are expected to take an interest in the care and management of the boys.

The Trustees, again, respectfully urge the necessity of a *permanent* location of the institution and a sum sufficient to erect suitable buildings. The school has not been opened to receive girls as contemplated in the law, because there has been no provision made for such improvements as are indispensably necessary for their accommodation. We can have no hope for reformation in girls committed to the Reform School, until there be separate houses for them, so the sexes can have no conversation with each other. The expense of erecting these buildings and others necessary, if the number of boys be increased as the public demand, seems too much for the State to expend *on land held only by a short lease*. The time *will* come, when the State must relinquish all rights to the premises, and, consequently abandon all improvements thereon only to expend a similar sum to erect like buildings in another place.

We estimate the costs of necessary buildings, until the number of inmates shall be much increased, to be \$75,000.00.

In the appeal which we make to your honorable body, for aid in behalf of the State Reform school, we would submit that our noble State cannot afford to neglect her institutions. In fact we know she will not. But inasmuch as this institution is yet in its infancy, we fear it may be overlooked in the attention given to those of riper years.

We would therefore beg your indulgence while we present a few facts showing the relative importance of the institutions under your care, and in doing so we would not be understood as depreciating in the slightest degree the merits of any.

*First.* That class known as the Deaf and Dumb, among us, have for years been beneficiaries of the State. Although comparatively few in number, and by their constitutional defect, incapable of taking part in the great questions of the day, yet the State has wisely provided for their wants.

*Secondly.* The Blind of our State, like the former class, are few in number, and much more helpless and less able to take part in the leading questions and enterprises of the day, yet the State has wisely and liberally provided for their wants.

*Thirdly.* The Insane, the most deeply afflicted of any, have,

from time to time received such appropriations from the State as was necessary to provide for their many wants.

At the last session, the Legislature made the following appropriations, to-wit :

For the Blind Asylum.....	\$23,800 00
Annual sum of \$8,000 00.....	16,000 00

Total.....	\$39,800 00
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To the Hospital for the Deaf and Dumb.....	\$35,000 00
Additional sum.....	12,000 00
For books, etc. annum \$8,900 00.....	16,000 00

Total.....	\$63,000 00
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Also the sum of \$120 00 per annum for each inmate of the Asylum after their removal from Iowa City.

Hospital for the insane at Mt. Pleasant.....	\$36,500 00
Hospital for the insane at Independence.....	165,000 00

Total.....	\$201,500 00
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Also a special tax, in each county for the support of the insane.

State Reform School.....	\$51,000 00
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We do not present these figures to find fault, but merely to show what the State is doing for the unfortunate, without the slightest hope of any return she may receive in the future.

The blind will remain blind; the deaf and dumb will remain in silence; and the insane, though they may be cured, will be cautious of the future how they tax either body or mind. Therefore, the State can hope for no great pecuniary reward, and but little in any other direction save in the consciousness of having done a most noble work for these children of affliction and sorrow. But when we come to speak of the subjects of the State Reform School we have here a class widely different from all the others spoken of. They are not aged and infirm, as are many of the former class. They are all children and youths; impetuous and wayward it is

true, yet possessed of strong constitutions, iron wills, many of them of vigorous intellects, indomitable energy and untiring perseverance. In fact all the elements of efficiency and success in life. It will not do to plead as excuse for neglecting them that they are vicious. Many of them, owing to their unfortunate surroundings in childhood, are almost as little to blame for their delinquencies as are the dumb and blind for their affliction.

The State in making proper provisions for this class of persons, *First*, presents an incalculable amount of injury to society, for no one can tell the number of thefts, robberies, incendiarisms, murder, &c., &c., that would be perpetrated by neglecting this class. Therefore the safety and welfare of society demand that this class be provided for.

*Secondly*, such provision secures an immense benefit to the State. These children have not less than an average of thirty years of active life before them. That life, if properly directed, will at a very moderate estimate be worth to society, six hundred dollars per annum. Now there have been in the Iowa State Reform School, 136 persons, and the history of such institutions throughout the civilized world, shows that at least seventy-five per cent are thoroughly reformed. We would have then from the number above named 102 honest, industrious members given to society, who according to the above average of life and labor, would make a return of the astounding sum of one hundred and eighty millions of dollars. These are facts that years ago were seen by some of the ablest statesmen of our nation, and was the fact which prompted one of the Governors of the State of Massachusetts to say "The most profitable investments made by the State of Massachusetts, are the investments made in her State Reform Schools." Besides all this, many of these children will arise in all probability to places of distinction in society, and in their turn stand as defenders of our interests, perhaps swaying an influence felt throughout the nation.

Important as this Institution is to society, yet we are sorry to say that while other institutions have been receiving a liberal support, this one has received scarcely enough to feed and clothe the inmates without *one cent* for shops, implements, or appliances of

any kind to make it what it ought to be, the appropriation for the biennial term now ending, being only fifteen thousand dollars for all purposes.

Now we would rest our case, confidently believing that your wisdom, in matters of legislation, will, in the appropriations to be made to the institutions of the State, lead you to make such provisions for the State Reform School as will place it, where it should be, foremost of all.

Respectfully submitted,

T. E. CORKHILL, *Trustee, First Congressional District.*

J. A. PARVIN, *Trustee, Second Congressional District.*

E. O. CLEMANS, *Trustee, Third Congressional District.*

J. P. KETCHAM, *Trustee, Fourth Congressional District.*

M. A. DASHIELL, *Trustee, Fifth Congressional District.*

W. J. MOIR, *Trustee, Sixth Congressional District.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

THOS. E. CORKHILL, *in account with the Iowa State Reform School.*

### DR.

April	15.	A. D. 1870.	To warrant No. 1571.....	\$4,000.00
	15.	A. D. 1870.	To warrant No. 1572.....	3,000.00
May	31.	A. D. 1870.	To warrant No. 2191.....	1,000.00
June	2.	A. D. 1870.	To warrant No. 2191.....	1,000.00
	4.	A. D. 1870.	To warrant No. 2192.....	1,000.00
Sept.	6.	A. D. 1870.	To warrant No. 2892.....	3,000.00
Nov.	7.	A. D. 1870.	To warrant No. 3251.....	4,000.00
Feb.	3.	A. D. 1871.	To warrant No. 3902.....	2,000.00
May	1.	A. D. 1871.	To warrant No. 4345.....	2,000.00
July	30.	A. D. 1871.	To warrant No. 4853.....	1,000.00

Total amount received from State..... \$22,000.00

### CR.

April	15.	A. D. 1870.	Paid order of Trustees No. 1.	\$3,700.00
	29.	A. D. 1870.	Paid order of Trustees No. 2.	3,300.00
June	2.	A. D. 1870.	Paid order of Trustees No. 3.	5,000.00
Sept.	8.	A. D. 1870.	Paid order of Trustees No. 4.	1,000.00
Nov.	9.	A. D. 1870.	Paid order of Trustees No. 5.	4,000.00
Feb.	3.	A. D. 1871.	Paid order of Trustees No. 6.	2,000.00
May	3.	A. D. 1871.	Paid order of Trustees No. 7.	2,000.00
Aug.	2.	A. D. 1871.	Paid order of Trustees No. 8.	1,000.00

\$22,000.00

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. E. CORKHILL,  
*Treasurer, I. S. R. S.*

October 26, A. D. 1871.