

Second Annual Report

OF THE

WORK HOUSE

OF THE

CITY OF TOLEDO.

For the Year ending Dec. 31st,

1877.

Directors' Report.

TOLEDO, *February 16th, 1878.*

To the Honorable Mayor, W. W. Jones, and Common Council of Toledo :

GENTLEMEN :—The Directors of the City Work House present you, herewith, the Annual Report of the workings of the Institution for the year 1877.

The detailed statement of the Receipts and Expenditures will be found fully set forth in the accompanying Report of the Superintendent.

The number of prisoners sentenced to confinement in the Work House, for the current year, has been six hundred and sixty-three, with an average imprisonment of 13.25 days each.

The Institution has been in operation a little more than two years, having been first opened in November, 1875. The location is upon Hamilton street, and upon a part of the old Canal bed.

The buildings are of a temporary and inexpensive character ; and, in their construction, the labor of the convicts was largely used.

The cost of food furnished the prisoners has been thirteen and three-quarter cents per day per head ; and the expense of officers' salaries, and the purchase of such clothing as was absolutely necessary for the convicts, increase the total cost to forty-nine and one-half cents per day for each man.

Thus far the inmates have been employed in breaking stone for use in macadamizing streets. A portion of Hamilton street has already been prepared with this material, and the proper legislation has been approved by your Honorable Body for the improvement of several important streets with the same material.

This Board, upon full conference with the Committee on Streets, have placed the price of broken stone much below what the same material can otherwise be furnished for in this market, for the purpose of inducing its more general use in the improvement of streets, and to place it beyond the competition of less durable material.

While this low price leaves but a small margin for the labor expended in breaking the stone, and does not enable the Work House to make an adequate showing for labor performed, yet it is believed that the City at large will be equally benefitted in having an ample supply of cheap material for the improvement of streets—a substitute for the more costly material heretofore used.

The Directors have considered the feasibility of introducing other forms of labor for the employment of the inmates of the Work House; but the temporary character of the structures, and the further fact that the best-appointed Work Houses in other cities have been unable, during the present severe depression of business, to realize any reasonable compensation for labor so performed, has suggested the propriety of deferring all action upon this matter, at least until a permanent location shall be obtained.

An experiment was tried, last summer, in the employment of a small number of the more trustworthy men outside of the Work House yard. A contract was made with the Trustees of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association to furnish a certain number of men to assist in grading streets and avenues upon their grounds.

While the experiment was not very profitable to either party, realizing to the Work House but thirty-five cents net per day per man, and costing the Cemetery Association as much more in the cost of transport-

ing the men to and from the Yard, yet it was made apparent that, under more favorable circumstances, valuable work may be obtained from the Work House prisoners, upon public or private works, when the location is not too far removed from the Work House.

It is understood that in Cincinnati very considerable work has been performed upon the public streets by the Work House prisoners, and the result of such employment has been satisfactory.

Experience has shown that the County Jail answers no one object of imprisonment except that of safe custody. It does not correct, deter, nor reform. The association to which such prisoners are subjected is highly injurious, and counteracts any efforts that can be made for their moral and religious improvement. *It corrupts the less criminal, and confirms the degradation of the more hardened offenders.* It is believed that the Work House furnishes a much more desirable place of confinement. The employment of the prisoners, and the necessary discipline attending such employment, serves to occupy their time and attention, and to make the long hours of vicious association impossible. It serves, also, to impress upon them a deeper sense of punishment for the offense committed; and such labor, it is believed, under more favorable circumstances, will go far toward meeting the full expense necessarily incurred in the care of such convicts.

With a more ample and commodious building, the Directors are satisfied that it would be an act of wisdom and humanity to have all offenders against the law, whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed three years, sentenced to the Work House instead of the State Penitentiary; and that legislation, authorizing the Courts to make such commitments, is very desirable.

It would save, from life-long disgrace, the name of many a sad first offender from the damning odium attached to the name of the State Prison; and it would enable the City to make the Work House self-supporting, because of the greater value of long-time labor.

The Ohio Penitentiary is now, and has been for the past three years, crowded with State prisoners far beyond its cell capacity. If that Insti-

tution could be relieved of its short-time men, it is evident that it would be a benefit to the men and to the State. The number of prisoners in that Institution on the 21st day of November, 1876, sentenced for three years and under, was eight hundred and twenty-seven, and a considerable number of these were from Lucas County. It is a matter worthy of observation that this class of offenders are mostly young men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty—men who have the greater part of life yet before them—and it is believed that every consideration for which imprisonment is imposed, will be better subserved by confinement in the Work House than in the State Prison, and that the after life of such men will be largely improved thereby.

The Directors call attention to the importance of a permanent location for the Work House, and the necessity of larger and better buildings.

Some years ago the City purchased a tract of about fifteen acres on Elm street extended, north of Bancroft street, and this tract has been known as the "Work House Lot." It would be very desirable if this tract could be utilized for the purpose intended.

This tract, unfortunately, is not accessible by water or rail, and some objections may be urged against it on that account. That portion of the House of Correction farm lying between the Canal and the Narrow Gauge Railroad has also been suggested as a suitable site for the Work House.

This location would have the advantage of access by canal and railroad. It would be conveniently near the other public Institutions of the City and County. Several suitable tracts lying upon Swan Creek, and upon the Canal, have been suggested; but the two above-named have the advantage of being already in the possession of the City.

The Directors respectfully suggest that, if a permanent location could be decided upon, that it would be wise to erect immediately some section of a larger building, so arranged that additions could be made from time to time, as necessity shall require, and yet preserving the unity of the plan. A limited expenditure would serve for the outset, and

would be much more wisely expended than an attempt to enlarge the buildings upon the present site.

For want of room, no female prisoners have thus far been received in the Work House; but, with a separate department, prisoners of this class could be received with advantage, and many kinds of work, such as washing, mending, and the making of coarser garments, could be performed with profit to the City.

The Directors call attention to the benefit that the Work House prisoners might receive from suitable moral and religious instruction imparted on Sunday. This day necessarily hangs heavily upon the inmates, and it is exceedingly desirable that they should receive some attention in this direction.

Whoever, by sympathy, speech, song, or music, even but for a short time, lifts the convict out from the depths of his degradation and shame, calls into play, if but momentarily, the better impulses and feelings of his nature, does a righteous act to the unfortunate, and performs a substantial service to the community.

The Superintendent will extend to all properly accredited persons every facility in his power to aid in all efforts to impart suitable instruction to the inmates of the Work House; and a cordial invitation is extended to all persons disposed to aid in this direction.

It may be observed, in conclusion, that while it is desirable to make the Work House self-sustaining, so far as possible, it is proper to remember that it was intended for a reformatory, rather than a speculative institution; and that the inculcation of morality, and the incentives to a better course of life, are really more important and permanently beneficial to the City, than the saving of a moderate expense.

You are respectfully referred to the Report of the Superintendent, John W. Vanetten, for a more extended view, in detail, of the workings of the Institution, including a full statement of all receipts and expenditures during the year.

By reference to the Report of the attending Physicians, Drs. Jungbluth and Hohly, will be found a full statement of the matters pertaining to the medical and sanitary department.

— All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. W. TOULLERTON,	} <i>Directors.</i>
B. G. SWEET,	
CONRAD HUBERICH,	
CECIL A. HALL,	
A. E. MACOMBER,	}

S. S. FISH, *Secretary.*

Physicians' Report.

TOLEDO, *January 1st, 1878.*

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Toledo Work House :

GENTLEMEN:—According to the Rules and Regulations for the government of the Toledo Work House, adopted October, 1877, and approved by the City Council, it is our duty to make to your Honorable Body, at the close of each year, an Annual Report.

In submitting this Report as Physicians of the Toledo Work House, for the year ending December 31st, 1877, we are pleased to state that, considering the large number of inmates, the sanitary condition of this Institution has been remarkably good. Not one death has occurred during the past year.

The average number of patients attended to during each month of the summer season was about twelve; the average in fall and winter, ten.

During the year we made three regular visits per week; and more frequently when, in our judgment, the necessities of the patients required it, or when called by the Superintendent.

During the summer and fall seasons, the principal causes of complaints were diarrhea, intermittent fevers, and rheumatism. During the spring and winter seasons, rheumatism and catarrh were the prevailing diseases.

The number of persons suffering from venereal diseases has been very large. A public institution, in this City, where such persons could

be sent to and receive proper treatment, would be a benefit, not only to the patients afflicted, but to the community at large

In conclusion, we take pleasure to state that every attention is given to the sick, and our orders as to their proper treatment are promptly carried out by the officers of the Institution; and, furthermore, that the kind of food furnished to the prisoners has always been in fresh and in good condition, and that proper care and cleanliness have been observed in the buildings as well as in the cells and dormitories.

Following this Report, your Honorable Body will find a detailed list of the cases occurring in the last two months:

Abscess,	2
Conjunctivitis,	2
Diarrhea,	3
Dyspepsia,	1
Eczema,	1
Fracture of arm,	1
Herpes,	1
Hypertrophy of the heart,	2
Inflammation of the testicles,	1
Intermittent fever,	5
Rheumatism,	1
Syphilis,	6
Wounded,	1

Respectfully submitted.

M JUNGBLUTH, M.D.,

F. HOHLY, M.D.,

City Physicians.

Superintendent's Report.

TOLEDO, *February 14th*, 1878.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Toledo Work House :

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor herewith of presenting to your Honorable Board this, my Second Annual Report of this Institution, being for the year ending December 31st, 1877, respectfully calling your attention to the statistical tables exhibiting the Earnings and Expenses of the Institution during the year :

TABLE No. 1.

Number of prisoners on hand January 1st, 1877, . . .	10	
“ “ Committed during 1877, . . .	663	
		673
Number of prisoners discharged during 1877, . . .	632	
“ “ On hand January 1st, 1878, . . .	41	
		673
Number of prisoners committed during 1876, . . .	548	
Annual increase for year of 1877, . . .		115

TABLE No. 2.—Prisoners Received Each Month.

Received during January,	38
“ February,	31
“ March,	42
“ April,	41

Received during May,	73
“ June,	63
“ July,	69
“ August,	69
“ September,	46
“ October,	57
“ November,	65
“ December,	69
Total,	663

TABLE No. 3.—Committed by the following Courts:

Common Pleas Court,	2
Police Court,	661
Total,	663

TABLE No. 4 —Offenses for which Committed.

1. Abusing family,	20
2. Adultery,	1
3. Assault and battery,	64
4. Assault and battery and resisting officer,	2
5. Assault and battery and petit larceny,	1
6. Attending disorderly dance,	15
7. Carrying concealed weapons,	3
8. Committing nuisance,	1
9. Common beggars,	3
10. Contempt of Court,	1
11. Drunkenness,	7
12. Drunk and insulting female,	3
13. Drunk and assault and battery,	1
14. Drunk and disorderly,	163
15. Drunk, disorderly, and malicious destruction of property,	1

16.	Drunk and resisting officer,	3
17.	Drunkenness and petit larceny,	1
18.	Disturbance,	128
19.	Disturbance and resisting officer,	2
20.	Disturbance and malicious destruction of property,	2
21.	Escaping from Work House,	3
22.	Escaping from Work House and resisting officer,	1
23.	False pretense,	4
24.	Gambling,	2
25.	Indecent exposure,	2
26.	Keeping disorderly house,	1
27.	Keeping house of ill-fame,	5
28.	Malicious destruction of property,	3
29.	Occupying house for prostitution,	1
30.	Obtaining goods by false pretense,	2
31.	Petit larceny,	96
32.	Prostitution,	1
33.	Peddling without license,	1
34.	Residing in house of ill-fame,	1
35.	Resisting officer,	8
36.	Receiving stolen property,	2
37.	Secreting mortgaged property,	1
38.	Suspicious persons,	36
39.	Throwing down fence,	1
40.	Vagrancy,	53
41.	Visiting house of ill-fame,	4
42.	Visiting disorderly dance,	13
Total,		663

TABLE No. 5.—Color.

White,	588
Colored,	75
Total,	663

TABLE No. 6.—How Discharged.

By sentence suspended by judge,	12	
By expiration of sentence,	561	
By Board of Directors,	8	
By escape,	14	
By order of Court upon payment of fine,	66	
By taken for trial to Criminal Court,	2	
Total,		663

TABLE No. 7.—Reasons for Pardon.

Pardoned by Directors upon recommend of the Mayor,	1	
Pardoned on account of sickness,	3	
Pardoned upon payment of fines,	66	
Pardoned by Board of Directors on condition of leaving City,	3	
Pardoned by Board of Directors on account of family,	4	
Pardoned by Board of Directors on account of reformation,	1	
Total,		78

TABLE No. 8.

Monthly average in confinement during the year,	55 $\frac{1}{4}$
Daily average in confinement,	24

TABLE No. 9.—Age.

Under twenty years,	95	
Twenty to thirty,	344	
Thirty to forty,	128	
Forty to fifty,	59	
Fifty to sixty,	32	
Sixty to seventy,	5	
Total,		663

TABLE No. 10.—Nationality.

United States,	.	.	.	.	.	.	358
Ireland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	171
Germany,	.	.	.	.	.	.	51
England,	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
Canada,	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
Scotland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
France,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Chili,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Prussia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Italy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Austria,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sweden,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	663

TABLE No. 11.—Education.

Could read and write,	.	.	.	.	.	632
Could neither read or write,	.	.	.	.	.	31
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	663

TABLE No. 12.—Habits of Life.

Temperate,	.	.	.	.	.	95
Intemperate,	.	.	.	.	.	568
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	663

TABLE No. 13.—Social Standing.

Married,	.	.	.	.	.	149
Single,	.	.	.	.	.	514
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	663

TABLE No. 14.—Occupation.

1.	Agents,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
2.	Barbers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
3.	Bakers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
4.	Basket makers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
5.	Blacksmiths,	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
6.	Bar tenders,	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
7.	Boiler makers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
8.	Brewers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
9.	Butchers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
10.	Brick layers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
11.	Broom makers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
12.	Boot blacks,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
13.	Cabinet makers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
14.	Carriage trimmers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
15.	Carpet weavers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
16.	Carpenters,	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
17.	Cigar makers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
18.	Clerks,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
19.	Coopers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
20.	Cooks,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
21.	Car drivers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
22.	Dentists,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
23.	Engineers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
24.	Farmers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
25.	Fishermen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
26.	Firemen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
27.	Gardeners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
28.	Gas fitters,	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
29.	Gas blowers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
30.	Harness makers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
31.	Hostlers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
32.	Laborers (common),	.	.	.	.	.	.	293
33.	Lathers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
34.	Machinists,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
35.	Merchants,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

36	Musicians,	2
37	Marble cutters,	3
38	Moulders,	7
39	News agents,	1
40	Painters,	21
41	Plasterers,	3
42	Peddlers,	7
43	Plumbers,	5
44	Printers,	5
45	Railroaders,	7
46	Roofers,	1
47	Sailors,	70
48	Saddlers,	1
49	Saloon keepers,	3
50	Sawyers,	3
51	Shoe makers,	10
52	Stone cutters,	10
53	School teachers,	2
54	Stone masons,	1
55	School boys,	3
56	Scissors grinders,	1
57	Tin smiths,	2
58	Upholsterers,	1
59	Waiters,	2
60	Watch makers,	1
61	Wire workers,	2
62	Wheel wrights,	1
63	Wagon makers,	1
Total,		663

TABLE No. 15.—Number of Days Committed.

<i>Number of Men.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Total D'ys</i>
One.....	1	1
One.....	2	2
Thirty-four.....	4	136
Twenty-four.....	5	120
Twenty.....	6	120
One hundred and four.....	7	728
Sixty-five.....	8	520
Six.....	9	54
Eighteen.....	10	180
Fifty-five.....	11	605
Eight.....	12	96
Three.....	13	39
Seventy-eight.....	14	1092
Four.....	15	60
One.....	16	16
Thirteen.....	17	221
Twenty-six.....	18	468
Two.....	19	38
Twenty-one.....	20	420
Thirteen.....	21	273
One.....	22	22
Two.....	23	46
One.....	24	24
Five.....	25	125
One.....	26	26
Eight.....	27	215
Twenty-eight.....	28	784
Two.....	29	58
Fourteen.....	30	420
Four.....	32	128
Four.....	33	132
Six.....	34	204
Nine.....	35	315
One.....	36	36
Two.....	39	78
Fifteen.....	40	600
Twenty-nine.....	42	1218
One.....	44	44
Two.....	45	90
Four.....	49	196
Three.....	50	150
One.....	51	51
Three.....	53	159
One.....	54	54
One.....	55	55
Seven.....	56	392
One.....	58	58
Five.....	66	330
One.....	70	70
One.....	73	73
One.....	75	75
One.....	80	80
One.....	140	140
Six hundred and sixty-three.....	.....	11637
Total days State cases served.....	3328	
Total days City cases served.....	5436	
Total.....		8764

TABLE No. 16.

Total number days committed,	11,637	
Total number days served,	8,764	
Total amount fines assessed,		\$8,417 84
Total amount fines collected,		703 27
Total amount salaries paid officers,		2,699 16
Total cost of feeding prisoners,		1,203 18
Total number tramps received,	3,740	
Total cost of feeding tramps,		402 96

TABLE No. 17.—Total Cost of Maintenance of Inmates.

PROVISIONS.

3,534 pounds corned beef,	\$265 05	
4,988 pounds pork,	405 87	
60 pounds veal,	3 46	
60 pounds mutton,	3 46	
674 pounds bologna, at 10 cents,	67 40	
11,038 pounds bread, at 3½ cents,	386 33	
275 pounds flour, at 7 cents,	19 25	
2,860 pounds corn meal, at 1½ cents,	42 90	
128½ bushels potatoes,	102 63	
21 bushels beans,	40 46	
Sundry vegetables,	18 03	
Sundry groceries,	251 30	
Total,		\$1,606 14

TOOLS AND MATERIAL.

Paints, oil, drugs, etc.,	\$46 05	
Iron doors and windows for Work House,	40 87	
Hardware for Work House,	29 97	
Lumber for repairs and addition to Work House,	123 15	
Tools for use of prisoners,	118 35	

House furniture,	\$15. 13	
Office furniture,	13 00	
Total,		\$386 52

CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

19 pair pants,	\$16 50	
38 pair shirts,	24 80	
1 cap,	1 00	
42 pair shoes,	50 30	
60 pair gloves (\$4.50 per dozen),	22 50	
1 spring bed and mattress,	11 50	
1 pair sheets, \$2.00; 1 pair pillow slips, 75 cents,	2 75	
1 coverlid,	1 50	
50 blankets (bed), at \$2.25,	112 50	
50 pieces canvass (duck) for beds,	80 00	
Coal,	88 85	
Gas pipe and fixtures,	112 04	
3 ventilators for prison,	3 00	
Stationery,	27 57	
Sundry repairs,	50 65	
116 cords of stone, at \$5.00,	580 00	
362 $\frac{1}{4}$ cords of stone, at \$4.80,	1,738 80	
Total,		\$4,916 92

TABLE No. 18.

Labor performed by tramps on the streets, 1,921 days, at 40 cents,	\$768 40	
Labor performed by prisoners at Wood- lawn Cemetery,	216 90	
Sale of horse shoes,	25 00	
Board received of C. Dorsey,	20 00	
Total,		\$1,030 30

TABLE No. 19.—Actual Cost of Maintenance of each Inmate per Day, per Week, and per Month.

Cost per day,	\$0 49½
Cost per week,	3 46½
Cost per month,	14 72½

TABLE No. 20.—Provisions on hand January 1st, 1878.

14 bushels potatoes, at 40 cents,	\$5 60
150 pounds pork, at 7½ cents,	10 50
1 half barrel coffee, at 38 cents,	19 00
3 bushels turnips, at 25 cents,	75
30 pounds tea, at 30 cents,	9 00
8 pounds baking powder, at 25 cents,	2 00
2 pounds pepper, at 18 cents,	36
Total,	\$47 21

TABLE No. 21.

312 cords broken stone on hand January 1st, 1877, at \$6.00,	\$1,872 00
72 cords of unbroken stone on hand January 1st, 1877, at \$5.00,	360 00
Total,	\$2,232 00

TABLE No. 22.

309 cords stone sold to City during year of 1877, at \$6.00,	\$1,854 00
503½ cords broken stone on hand January 1st, 1877, at \$6.00,	3,019 50
50 cords unbroken stone on hand January 1st, 1877, at \$4.80,	240 00
Total,	\$5,113 59

BALANCE.

Dr.

Value of buildings January 1st, 1877, . . .	\$2,200 00	
Value of stone on hand January 1st, 1877, . . .	2,232 00	
Cost of stone received during 1877, . . .	2,318 80	
Cost of tools and materials during 1877, . . .	668 63	
Cost of clothing and bedding, . . .	323 35	
Cost of provisions, . . .	1,606 14	
Salaries paid officers, 1877, . . .	2,699 16	
Total, . . .		\$12,048 08

Cr.

By value of buildings January 1st, 1878, . . .	\$2,506 03	
By value stone on hand January 1st, 1878, . . .	3,259 50	
By value stone sold to City, 309 cords at \$6.00, . . .	1,854 00	
By labor performed by tramps and prison- ers on streets and at Cemetery, . . .	985 30	
By sale of horse shoes, . . .	25 00	
By board received from C. Dorsey, . . .	20 00	
By value of tools and material on hand, . . .	100 00	
By value of beds and bedding, . . .	208 25	
By value of furniture, . . .	28 13	
By value of provisions on hand January 1st, 1878, . . .	47 21	
Total, . . .		\$9,033 42
To balance, . . .		3,014 66
		\$12,048 08

In the foregoing statement, I have endeavored to give you as complete and concise information as possible, of the earnings and the expenses of this Institution for the year 1877.

The statistical tables embrace all the facts and figures requisite for a full understanding of the case; and I hope they may prove satisfactory in explanation.

I believe the management of the Institution, for the past year, has been a success, or, at least, as much so as it was possible to make it, under the circumstances.

I am under great obligations to my assistants. Each and every one under my supervision has most cheerfully, carefully, and satisfactorily performed the various and arduous duties assigned them; although at times their duties have been extremely hazardous. These duties have, without any exception, been performed unflinchingly. We have had many dangerous characters to deal with during the past year; but, with your good advice, and the co operation of my valued assistants, I have maintained good discipline throughout.

You will observe, by referring to Table No. 1, that the increase of commitments over the year 1876 is one hundred and fifteen; and also by Table No. 15, that we have had many long sentenced criminals, increasing our daily average, and necessarily increasing our expenses.

Economy has been strictly adhered to in the purchase of food and material, and the purchases confined to the absolute necessities required for the maintenance of the Institution.

We are sadly in need of better accommodations. I have, on several occasions, been obliged to refuse accommodations to prisoners on account of not having room enough. The prison being so overcrowded, the sanitary condition of prison and prisoners can not be as efficient as it should be; although we have had no deaths and but very little sickness during the year. This fact is owing to the regular attendance of the Physicians, Drs Jungbluth and Hohly, who have been faithful in the administration of their duties; and, whenever symptoms of disease have appeared, it has been checked at once by immediate and proper attention.

Our financial success has not been as good as it might have been had some manufacturing business been practicable, in which we might have employed our skilled labor confined here. I have had many skilled workmen sent here, whose labor, properly used, might have caused the finances of this Institution to assume a different aspect, more satisfactory

to the tax-payers of Lucas County. I believe, with the proper facilities, this can be made a self-sustaining Institution, and a financial success as well as a reformatory school

We are also in need of reading matter. Books or papers would be very acceptable, and appreciated by many of the prisoners, especially on the Sabbath day. Their good effect must be apparent to all.

I acknowledge my many obligations to you for the gentlemanly, courteous, and, at all times kind treatment received at your hands. I own that I have been a source of annoyance to you at times ; but have ever found you ready and willing to give me advice in all cases and at all times. I am greatly indebted to you for the confidence you show in me, by appointing me Superintendent for the ensuing year, and shall make every effort to give full and entire satisfaction in the discharge of my duties ; and freely vouch the same for my Assistants.

With great respect to each and every officer of the Board of Directors,

I remain,

Respectfully yours,

JNO. W. VANETTEN,

S. S. FISH, *Clerk.*

Superintendent.

170
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