

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
HOUSE OF REFUGE AND CORRECTION
OF THE
CITY OF TOLEDO, O.

TOGETHER WITH THE
RULES AND REGULATIONS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST,

1881.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE L. JOHNSON,	Term expires May 16, 1882.
F. B. SHOEMAKER,	Term expires May 16, 1883.
WALTER PICKENS,	Term expires May 16, 1884.
WM. St. JOHN,	Term expires May 16, 1885.
HENRY KAHLO,	Term expires May 16, 1886.

Officers of the Board.

GEORGE L JOHNSON,	PRESIDENT.
F. B SHOEMAKER,	TREASURER.
N. A. MARSH,	SECRETARY.
A. A. McDONALD,	SUPERINTENDENT.
J. F. NORTON,	DEPUTY SUPT.
MRS. HELEN McDONALD,	MATRON.

HOUSE OF REFUGE AND CORRECTION.

The House of Refuge and Correction of Toledo, Ohio, is beautifully situated on a high and commanding plateau on the northerly bank of the Maumee river, about two miles above the city of Toledo. The grounds upon which the buildings are erected are about forty feet above the level of the river. The river at this point is about half a mile wide, and its banks, which are rugged and romantic, furnish the finest marine views in Northern Ohio.

The main building is of substantial character, the foundation of stone and the superstructure of brick. It is four stories high, including the basement, all of which is above ground. It has been constructed at great cost to the city, and with a view to the comfort, convenience and general welfare of all its inmates. Its halls are wide, its ceilings high, its school-rooms, dining-rooms, work-rooms, play-rooms, hospital and dormitories are all spacious and well ventilated. The building is heated by steam, and hot and cold water is furnished in abundance. An artesian well, eighty feet deep, furnishes pure water for culinary and drinking purposes. The house is designed to accommodate about two hundred inmates, besides officers and employes.

The grounds, furnished by the city, contain twenty-five acres of land, a part of which being broken by beautiful ravines, is divided into orchard, field, garden and lawn, and is devoted to the uses of the House of Refuge and Correction. The whole furnishes a most beautiful, attractive and comfortable refuge for wayward and homeless boys.

Stone walls, cells and bars are not required to retain its inmates. Kind and considerate treatment furnish the chief barriers against escapes.

The school and library furnish occupation for the mind, while the field, the garden, workshops, and play grounds furnish abundant means *for recreation and physical development.*

In the erection and equipment of this institution the city of Toledo has furnished another proof of the high estimate her citizens place upon the benefits to society and the State to be derived from the careful restraint and correct development of the wayward, homeless, and out-cast youth of the land.

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TOLEDO HOUSE OF REFUGE AND CORRECTION, }
January 1st, 1882. }

To the Honorable, the Common Council of Toledo:

In submitting this, the 7th annual report of the Board of Directors of the House of Refuge and Correction, we deem extended observations unnecessary, in view of the accompanying comprehensive report of the Superintendent.

As will be remembered, a contract was made with the State Legislature April 1st, 1880, for the period of three years, wherein it was agreed that the State should pay the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per week, per capita, for the maintenance of one hundred and fifty boys, upon condition that all boys committed from this City should be supported without cost to the State, and upon the further condition, that on or before October 1st, 1880, that the boys be employed at suitable mechanical industries, until the expiration of said contract.

These conditions have been strictly complied with, and, by economic management, the expenses of all kinds for maintaining the House have been within the means thus provided, as will be seen from the following tabulated statements.

The cash earnings from the labor of the boys during the past year amounted to \$544 75. Under competent direction, the boys do nearly

all the domestic work for the Institution, including the baking and laundry departments, and under the supervision of a tailoress, make their own clothing for summer and winter. In season, they cultivate the grounds, from which all the vegetables and fruits needed in the House are supplied, consequently the labor performed in the factory, and from which revenue only is derived, is but a small proportion of the work actually done by the boys.

Believing that habits of industry are among the first requisites to a permanent reformation of wayward boys, employment has been devised for them, more with reference to its moral effect than with a purpose of obtaining pecuniary gain from their labor

During the secular days of the week each boy attends school a half day, and the smaller boys receive schooling both forenoon and afternoon of such days.

To the Superintendent, A. A. McDonald, Esq., whose good judgment, superior executive ability and large experience in the management of boys, credit is chiefly due for having placed the institution, during his administration, in the front rank of model Reformatories. Much credit is also due the Matron, Mrs McDonald, for her kindly and sympathetic care over the boys, in sickness and health, and for her efforts in furnishing them with such entertainments as conduce to culture and refinement.

Respectfully,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

N. A. MARSH, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN 1881.

Receipts.

January	1—	Cash balance on hand.....	\$6163 39
February	2—	Received from A. L. Sonn.....	62 39
"	23—	" " A. L. Sonn.....	36 33
"	26—	" " Rood & Clark.....	3 00
March	4—	" " Auditor of State.....	4564 31
"	24—	" " A. L. Sonn.....	40 20
June	1—	" " Auditor of State.....	4987 74
"	28—	" " A. L. Sonn.....	78 81
August	29—	" " Auditor of State.....	5180 76
October	11—	" " Roth & Friedman.....	101 00
Nov.	10—	" " Roth & Friedman.....	106 00
Dec.	1—	" " Auditor of State.....	4767 19
"	19—	" " Roth & Friedman.....	120 00
Total balance and receipts.....			\$26,211 12

Disbursements.

Redeemed orders of the Board as follows:

January.....	\$ 1,731 74	
February.....	1,263 35	
March.....	2,063 02	
April.....	1,319 06	
May.....	900 76	
June.....	1,932 26	
July.....	829 05	
August.....	1,812 03	
September.....	1,627 53	
October.....	1,423 56	
November.....	1,431 58	
December.....	1,661 08	17,995 02
Cash balance on hand.....	\$8,216 10	8,216 10
Dec. order No 561 not paid.....	9 00	
Dec. 31, unappropriated cash bal.....	\$8,207 10	
Total orders redeemed and cash balance.....		\$26,211 12

Respectfully submitted,

F. B. SHOEMAKER, *Treas.*

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN 1881.

Detailed Statement of Balances and Receipts from all Sources.

By Treasurer.

1881.		
January	1—Unappropriated cash balance on hand.....	\$6163 39
February	2—Received from A. L. Sonn, acc't brushes.....	98 72
"	26—Received from Rood & Clark for old water closets.....	3 00
March	4—Received from Auditor of State for keeping boys from Nov. 16, '80, to Feb. 15, '81.....	4564 31
"	24—Received from A. L. Sonn, acc't brushes.....	40 20
June	1—Received from Auditor of State for keeping boys from Feb. 16, '81, to May 15, '81.....	4987 74
"	28—Received from A. L. Sonn, acc't brushes.....	78 81
August	29—Received from Auditor of State for keeping boys from May 16 to Aug. 15, '81.....	5180 76
October	11—Received from Roth & Friedman, account of knitting factory	101 00
Nov.	30—Received from Auditor of State for keeping boys from Aug. 16 to Nov. 15, '81.....	4767 19
"	30—Received from Roth & Friedman account knitting factory.....	106 00
Dec.	19—Received from Roth & Friedman account knitting factory.....	120 00
		\$26,211 12

By Superintendent.

1881.			
January	1—To contingent fund on hand.....	\$	92
October	15—Received for weighing hay		20
Nov.	— “ husking corn on shares, boys' labor, 175 bu. at 45 cents...		78 75
			<u>79 87</u>
	Total receipts from all sources.....		\$26,290 99

DISBURSEMENTS.

Orders issued on Treasurer during year 1881.

By Secretary.

January	—By orders issued on Treasurer.....	\$1816 84
Feb.	— “ “ “	1351 89
March	— “ “ “	1917 70
April	— “ “ “	1320 99
May	— “ “ “	1457 99
June	— “ “ “	1410 39
July	— “ “ “	1657 33
August	— “ “ “	1231 39
Sept.	— “ “ “	1421 59
Oct.	— “ “ “	1345 37
Nov.	— “ “ “	1450 13
Dec.	— “ “ “	1622 41
	Total amount orders issued.....	<u>\$18004 02</u>

By Superintendent.

January—Cash disbursed	\$	92	
Oct. — “ “		20	
Dec. —Corn fed and on hand		78	75
			<u>79 87</u>
Total disbursements in 1881..	\$	18083	89
Dec. 31, Cash balance in hands of Treasurer.....		8207	10
			<u>26290 99</u>
Total	\$	26290	99
Dec. 31, contingent fund in hands of Sup't.....	\$	1	43
“ 31, cash balance in hands of Treasurer.....		8207	10
			<u>8208 53</u>
Jan. 1, 1882, Total bal. in hands of Treas and Sup't.	\$	8208	53

Detailed Statement of Expenditures, 1881.

Building and Repairs.

William Peter, lumber	\$ 4 86
Shaw, Kendall & Co , steam fitting.....	44 06
Hoag & Neale, paint, oil and glass	22 61
F. Holzemer, repairing boiler.....	15 58
J. S. Norton & Co., repairing roof.....	2 09
Fred Boice, lime, &c.....	12 80
G. H. Kinker, mason work.....	9 12
J. N. Stevens, repairing	4 25
Waite & Williams, plumbing.....	61 15
Tobias Cober, carpenter work.....	50 11
Jacob Tanner, repairs	15 00
Toledo Door, Sash & Blind Co., doors and sash.....	12 70
Toledo Brick Association, brick.....	21 00
James Mason, lumber	21 04
By Superintendent.....	22 35
Total	318 72

Improvement of Grounds.

B. Schamm, trees.....	21 00
By Superintendent.....	3 44
Total	24 44

Subsistence.

A. A. Geroe & Son, butter.....	80 16
Worts, Kirk & Bigelow, candy, etc.....	18 80
Winfield & Co., lemons	7 00
Boos & Holbrook, coffee, tea and groceries	435 35
E. N. Quale, flour, etc.....	905 40
Quale, Ferguson & Co.....	437 25
Ketcham, Bond & Co., groceries.....	705 81
Wood & Acklin, groceries.....	901 42
John Meister, meat	1632 26
S. S. Ketchum, pigs.....	20 00

Mitchell & Brown, flour	400 50
George Bay, milk, etc.....	404 32
G H Poulson, butter.....	56 00
T. D. Parker, groceries	485 56
J. Z. Ward, butter, etc.....	63 40
John Herlay, butter, etc	45 51
Henry Hefflebower, groceries.....	7 75
A. D. Jones, produce.....	49 05
J. Cowling, produce.....	5 82
C. K. Taylor, vinegar	11 04
I. H. Detwiler & Co., flour.....	392 50
By Superintendent.....	108 17
Total.....	<u>\$7173 07</u>

Clothing, Shoes, &c., &c.

Fred. Eaton & Co., clothing.....	\$408 73
Weed, Colburn & Co., hats and caps	25 00
Witter, Jones & Co., clothing	300 14
Wachter & Masters, shoes.....	354 70
Trepanier & Anderson, clothing.....	328 62
C. L. Luce & Co., clothing.....	531 07
Roth & Friedman, clothing.....	16 19
By Superintendent, clothing.....	10 40
Total.....	<u>\$1974 85</u>

Fuel and Light.

Toledo Gaslight and Coke Co., gas.....	\$357 18
J. M. Eley, coal	104 71
A. B. Cole, wood	39 82
Gosline & Barbour, coal	1005 99
James Tipping, wood	18 00
Corbusier, Barker & Co., coal.....	127 30
By Superintendent, fuel.....	43 75
Total.....	<u>\$1696 75</u>

Compensation of Officers and Employees.

A. A. McDonald, Superintendent.....	\$999 96
Mrs. A. A. McDonald, Matron.....	300 00
J. Frank Norton, Deputy Superintendent.....	480 00
George H. Poulson, Teacher.....	405 00
Leopold L. Mayer ".....	360 00
N. A. Marsh, Secretary.....	300 00
G. Woodward, Engineer.....	3 00
George Nash, ".....	16 00
Ed. Hilbert, ".....	40 00
Wm. Duden, ".....	310 00
Total.....	<u>\$3213 96</u>

Wages of Help About the House and Premises.

Robert Kelley, Watchman.....	\$132 00
Quettie R. Paige, Laundress.....	16 00
Mrs. M. M. Gardner, Dining Room.....	144 00
Miss Florence Harford, General Work.....	18 00
Mrs. P. Sweet, Store Room.....	12 40
" Francis Teague, Assistant Matron.....	36 00
" Katie Neel, Cook.....	2 25
Elizabeth Chapman, Seamstress.....	4 00
May E. Thrasher, Tailoress.....	174 70
Annie Ayres, Store Room.....	29 20
Mary Kissall, Assistant Cook.....	44 80
Mrs. Woodbury, Dormitories.....	134 00
Jennie R. Smith, Cook.....	97 20
Francis Harwood, Store Room.....	101 20
Mrs. E. M. Wilcox, Laundress.....	87 60
Charles K. Taylor, Gardener.....	110 00
Matilda A. Wolfinger, Assistant Matron.....	65 60
Laura D. Nace, Assistant Matron.....	17 20
Winfield A. Wilson, Assistant Cook.....	14 00
Roda Richardson, Cook.....	69 00
Mrs. Carver, Cook.....	5 60
Mary Terboss, Cook.....	9 60
Elizabeth Ross, Tailoress.....	12 80
Total.....	<u>\$1337 15</u>

Furniture and House Furnishings.

I. N. Poe, baskets	\$6 00
J. W. Greene, sewing machines	45 00
Fred. Eaton & Co., house furnishings.....	200 00
E. A. Eversman, house furnishings.....	74 53
Vanstone & Crosby, house furnishings	38 54
Geo. C. Nill, house furnishings	30 15
Hassenzahl, Daudt & Co., house furnishings.....	63 90
Southard & Pratt, furniture.....	13 60
Pratt & Gillett, furniture.....	46 25
John D. Russell, brooms.....	2 00
Flinn & Young, chairs	10 50
Weeber & Schunk, stoves.....	128 00
Toledo Broom Factory, brooms.....	8 00
Wm. R. Clarke, house furnishings.....	6 50
By Superintendent.....	76 68
Total.....	<u>\$749 65</u>

Books, Stationery and Printing.

George B. Brown, books and stationery.....	\$16 28
Spear, Johnson & Co, printing.....	132 07
Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co, school books.....	45 65
Julius T. Frey, stationery.....	2 05
American Baptist Publishing Society.....	10 00
By Superintendent.....	13 40
Total.....	<u>\$219 45</u>

Implements and Tools.

Buffalo Scale Co., 4 ton scale.....	\$78 80
By Superintendent.....	1 15
Total.....	<u>\$79 95</u>

Traveling Expenses, Postage, Telegrams and Express Charges.

Postage, affidavits, etc., by Secretary.....	\$16 70
By Superintendent	126 60
Total.....	<u>\$143 30</u>

Cost and Repairs of Vehicles and keeping of Live Stock.

Peter Gensline, oats.....	\$ 15 00
Wm. Crane, hay.....	40 14
Nathan Ward, hay.....	16 50
Fred. Kopf, repairs.....	5 90
Chas Oeckle, feed.....	73 06
J. Rapperlie, repair wagon.....	6 72
G. W. Ketchum, blacksmithing.....	11 50
By Superintendent.....	98 97
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$267 79

Garden Expenses.

Henry Phillips, seeds.....	\$55 93
E. W. E. Koch, trees.....	5 00
Hansen & Grasser, seeds.....	7 50
William Duden, grape sets.....	17 25
By Superintendent.....	29 95
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Total.....	\$115 63

Drugs, Medicines and Surgical Instruments.

C. A. Kirkley, M. D., medical attendance..	\$240 00
Vanstone & Crosby, medicines, etc.....	100 00
George C. Nill, medicine.....	80 00
J. J. Malone, one casket.....	6 00
By Superintendent.....	5 08
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Total.....	\$431 08

General Expense Account.

Brown, Dodge & Pope, insurance.....	\$ 75 00
John S. Kountz, insurance.....	141 50
Carlos Colton & Son, insurance.....	25 00
Midland Telephone Co., rent.....	16 67
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Total.....	\$258 17

Recapitulation.

Buildings and repairs	\$ 318 72
Improvement of grounds	24 44
Subsistence	7173 07
Clothing, shoes, etc	1974 85
Fuel and light.....	1696 75
Compensation of officers.....	3213 96
Wages of help about the house and premises.....	1337 15
Furniture and house furnishings.....	749 65
Books, stationery and printing	219 45
Implements and tools.....	79 95
Traveling expenses, postage, telephone and express charges.....	143 36
Cost and repair of vehicles and keeping of live stock.	267 79
Garden expenses.	115 63
Drugs, medicines, surgical instruments and medical attendance..	431 08
General expense account.....	258 17
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$18004 02</u>

Respectfully submitted,

N. A. MARSH,
Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Toledo House of Refuge and Correction :

GENTLEMEN:—Under Article 6, of Rules directing the management of this House, I have the honor to present this the Superintendent's Seventh Annual Report for the year ending December 31, 1881.

The boys have been well fed, clothed, disciplined, and schooled : consequently they have been painstaking, obedient and industrious.

The cultivation and abundant productions of the farm, the quantity and quality of products of the factory, the work in the tailor shop, the bakery, the engine-room, and laundry, together with the marked improvement in all departments of our school work, offer abundant reasons for the statement that the year has been a successful one in teaching habits of industry and improving the moral qualities and mental faculties of the unfortunate and misguided youth who have been committed to our care. There is not a death to report and the cases of sickness have been few and slight. The general health of the boys has been excellent and the very favorable comments upon their healthful appearance by numerous visitors during the year, afford strong arguments in favor of this location

for a Reform School. The great elevation above the river, the dry, sandy soil, the perfect drainage and the pure air are strong agents in producing a condition of health that is indeed gratifying, and one we believe the boys sent here will always enjoy.

The average boy received, even under the recent law debarring all except actual criminals, is as docile and governable as the average school boy, clearly proving that his life has been under a cloud of mismanagement and bad influences, and that he alone was not responsible for his reckless conduct and for his defiance of law and order.

When the general public become familiar with the plan of conducting, and of the true object of Reform Schools; and when the people familiarize themselves with the kind of material that is to be benefited by them; and when authority fully appreciates the terrible blow to society that results by allowing this material to go unrestrained, they will receive as hearty support and genuine sympathy as does our Public School System

DISCIPLINE.

As a rule, the greater the offense for which a boy is committed to this school the better the boy. He has a better heart; he has a stronger sense of justice; he possesses those elements of character that are more easily influenced for good; he will make a better man. We welcome what is termed a *really bad boy*—one who by his pugilistic propensities has made himself a terror to his neighborhood, and by his gross immoralities has shocked society and caused it to pray for his removal. With such a boy there is something to do, something to hope for, and the records of this institution show that he has gone out from its teachings and its influence, the purest and the best of them all. A boy that practices all the virtues that good morals imply will not be guilty of unbecoming conduct. The very intimate relations between the actions of the body and those of the mind, make it an imperative duty for an officer here to insist on good manners as the strongest agency in teaching good morals. The boy sent here has but a limited idea of the habit of self-control, and the first step towards controlling the actions of his

mind is to control the actions of his body, and he who succeeds in restraining a boy from unbecoming conduct does him a great service, though he yields through fear of chastisement.

This service will be increased a thousand fold if the instructor be able to supplant the motive of fear by that for regard for truth and justice and feelings for the rights of others. A boy that can and does resist all temptation to deceive others, and whose movements are order and promptness, will grow in habits of thought and action that will be of great value to him in after life, and that will assist him to attain that higher control which holds the passions in subjection to an enlightened reason, and makes it possible for him to realize the true purpose of his own being. We have acted upon the principle that it is better to *prevent* the occurrence of an offense than to *correct* it, and the result has been to strengthen the boys in their manhood, and to make them more independent and reliable in their conduct. The majority of offenses committed here, as in schools generally, are the outcome of impulse rather than of intent to offend, and the management or teacher who fails to recognize this, increases the number of cases of corporal punishment and lessens his influence for good. We have a few boys, however, whose impulse is stronger than their will, and in these cases, punishment, with its consequent pain is a step towards *reforming*, if no other influence than the remembrance of this pain will lead them to self-control. When offenses are oft repeated after repeated promises of amendment they must be met with an opposition sufficiently strong to compel obedience to wholesome authority, though we resort to punishment, sharp and severe.

While every officer connected with this school is a thorough disciplinarian and a firm believer in corporal punishment, he is still stronger in his belief that the least number of cases the better, and adhering to this principle, backed by a strong sympathy for the boys, and a heart for the work in which he is engaged, the number of cases of punishment will not reach ten per cent. of the number for any previous year. In all our relations with the boys we have endeavored to be just, sympathetic and exact, and they with a sentiment manly and appreciative, have as a matter of *right*, rather than be compelled through fear of mental or physical pain, labored assiduously to accomplish that for which they were

committed. A sure indication of substantial improvement is the fact of our having fewer causes for punishment and less occasion for reprimand. This agreeable condition has been secured by the attitude and bearing of those in charge—they have been kindly, just, and friendly companions among the boys—rather than austere, cold and distant.

ESCAPES.

In nearly every commitment, the boy comes from a city or large village, and *he has been a truant*. He has defied the authority of home and friends, and directing "his own independent self," he has been an apt scholar in the society of the wicked and vicious of these places, until he becomes so reckless that respectable influences and teachings are distasteful to him. His course was gradually downward, and finally he is arrested and sent to a Reform School and placed under restraint. The change is too sudden for his comfort, he does not like to be deprived of his liberty, and he longs for his freedom and the society of his old associates. In this condition of mind he becomes desperate, and watches for an opportunity to escape. As this is the experience of the majority during the first six months of their stay in a reformatory, and as *escaping* is an annoying feature to those in charge, the question of "open" or "closed" reform schools is one of much discussion, each side having its firm advocates. This house is, in the strongest sense of the term, an open reformatory. There is nothing in the shape of high walls or fence to prevent the boys from running away. The grounds and surroundings are very similar to those of a well conducted farm house, and the means employed to control, to educate and to make good citizens of the inmates, are the same as employed in a well regulated and prosperous family. We have gradually lessened the system of espionage heretofore practiced and increased our efforts to impress them with the fact that they are happier when their conduct would allow us to trust them.

Not a day but that many of the boys could have escaped unnoticed; not a day but that many of them were sent long distances on errands or to work, unaccompanied by an officer. And under this plan of teaching them to be worthy of our confidence, with an aggregate of 244 boys we

have had but *four* escapes, which is less than one-half of the number for any former year. As the purpose of these institutions is to make moral and liberty-loving men of the youths who are less responsible for their misdemeanors than are the parents who reared them, they should be open and free from anything that indicates prison life, and greater good will be accomplished, even though a large number of the inmates should leave without ceremony. We are satisfied that the very small number of escapes during the year is the result of devoting our time and energies to the *reformation* and *education* of the boys rather than to see how *few* might be reported as leaving without our consent.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

Mr. J. J. Freeman, who has been a faithful and efficient volunteer Superintendent of our Sabbath School for four years, has, during past year, added new lustre to his previous excellent management. He is popular with the boys, he is painstaking, zealous and earnest, and under his supervision they are orderly, attentive and progressive. Too much cannot be said in praise of Superintendent Freeman and Mr. Gross for the good work they have accomplished here in raising the School to its present excellent standard.

On Christmas Sabbath the boys presented Mr. Freeman with an elegant easy chair, accompanied by the following appropriate sentiment: "Please to accept this chair in remembrance of the kind regard we have for our valuable friend and beloved teacher."

EDUCATION.

The boys are in School one-half of each day, being employed on the farm, in the Factory, or in some department of the House the other half. The Schools are thoroughly graded, and consist of two departments, taught by Messrs. Poulson and Mayer. These gentlemen have been faithful to their trust, and have been eminently successful in their efforts to advance the educational interests of this Reformatory. It being true, however, that at home the child mind receives its first impetus, and that under home influences the seeds of future character are implanted, the difficulties under which these teachers have labored cannot

be fully appreciated except by those who have had the same experience, and who have tried to overcome the illiteracy of boys from 12 to 16 years of age who have spent these years under improper influences, and who are strangers to study and to school discipline.

As the teachings and impressions to be made here are not simply for a day; and as truancy, waywardness, viciousness and theft are co-extensive with ignorance; and as the boys we receive are as lamentably well qualified in the latter as they are guilty of the former, I am most decided in the belief that a Reformatory is such in name only unless the schools are of the best, and conducted on the most approved methods by industrious and well qualified teachers.

I here submit the following history and record from those who are competent to judge:

To A. A. McDONALD, Esq., *Superintendent*:

It is with pleasure that I communicate to you the following facts relative to the educational interests of the Senior Department for the year just closed. Number of boys enrolled January 1st, 1881, 97; received from Junior Department, 28; and returned, 3. These, together with those discharged, reduce the number to 71. The attendance was considerably in excess of that of last year. The interest and desire for promotion among the members of this department are commendable—indeed, cannot be greater in any school.

A lack of zeal and feelings of dread which formerly characterized them have, we are happy to say, entirely disappeared. No longer in dread of bodily chastisement, they zealously and cheerfully discharge the duties of pupils. This end achieved, and knowing the disadvantages under which many of them labor—coming here as they do, so poorly prepared for class work, and realizing too with how much competition they must soon meet among youths who have had excellent training in our public schools, I have endeavored to make the method of mental discipline as practical as possible. Simultaneously with the above have been instilled ideas of the only legitimate end of all thought and study—namely: God, and the relations they sustain to one another in society.

Our evening school, in which are discussed the subjects of United States History and Civil Government, is a decided success. The pupils evince a remarkable interest, and show an aptness in retaining that is surprising to all who hear them. They not only manifest an interest in school literature, but show a deeper interest in general literature and news of the day. So general is their attention in this regard that they will persistently contend for the ownership of the papers that find their way among them. In this connection it would seem proper to suggest that more ample provisions be made to supply them with good and wholesome literature in the line of newspapers, periodicals, etc. I deem their deportment and mental improvement to be in marked and favorable contrast with that of the past. Not a case of insubordination in look, word or action, and not an occasion to inflict corporal punishment during the entire year. Thanking you for valuable assistance rendered me in the discharge of the arduous duties of teacher and officer, I subscribe myself a hearty co-operator with you in your endeavors to make good and respectful citizens of those committed to your care.

GEO. H. POULSON,

Principal Senior Department.

To Superintendent McDonald:

DEAR SIR:—I submit the following concerning the Junior Department of this school:

On account of the unusually good health of the Institution throughout the year, I have had a full attendance at both forenoon and afternoon sessions. With the exception of a few of the smaller boys, who attend school all day, every boy is in attendance one-half of each day. Nearly all the boys are interested in their studies, and work with a will. The question, "When shall I be promoted?" is frequently asked, and the manner of asking indicates a genuine interest in their school work. During the year twenty-eight were examined for the Senior Department—only three of whom failed to pass. Last year closed with eight

pupils in the highest grade—this year closes with twenty-seven. Last year closed with fifty-one boys in First Reader, this year but thirteen. Thirty of the boys received and sent to my department during the year could neither read nor write—now we have but two such. The plan of advancing thoroughly rather than superficially, over a greater amount of matter than could be comprehended, has been strictly adhered to and the results have been most gratifying. Object teaching and oral instructions—the principal features of this school—have been largely instrumental in securing the good attention and steady mental growth that have been plainly visible throughout the year. These boys in their education, conduct, manners and morals, are certainly far in advance of what they were a year ago—affording to us in charge of them the pleasant satisfaction of knowing that our labor is not without its reward. The many happy remarks made by the good people of the City concerning the deportment of these boys when we have taken them to church or to entertainments, is another proof of the refining influences of education supplemented by the teachings of the word of God. The following table explains :

Whole number for the year.. .. .	150
New boys received	50
Promoted to Senior Department.. . . .	28
Returned from Senior Department	3
Remaining at close of year.....	92

In conclusion permit me to express my sincere gratitude for the many encouragements received from you and allow me to bespeak a continuance of the same while under your supervision.

Respectfully Yours,

L. L. MAYER,

Principal Junior Department.

INDUSTRIES.

In accordance with the terms of the State contract for maintaining these boys a Factory in which to employ them was erected and work begun in the summer of 1880. This wise demand on the part of our State Legislature has been of incalculable benefit to the inmates and of great assistance to us in teaching habits of industry. Our first attempt was at making brushes, which, though with a brilliant beginning, was of short duration on account of the failure of the party for whom we were manufacturing to furnish us with sufficient raw material to keep us employed. The contract with this firm being annulled, work was suspended for two weeks, the shop being refitted for a Knitting Factory in which work was resumed on a broader and more substantial basis. This change proves to be a very desirable one as it gives the boys a better idea of machinery, it awakens a livelier and happier interest in their efforts to produce the best and most perfected work, and on account of the continuous change in the position of the arms and body it serves a better purpose in developing the physical condition of a growing boy.

The Factory is run almost entirely by the boys—one of their number acting as Foreman in the forenoon and another in the same capacity in the afternoon—thus teaching them to be manly, courteous and firm when assuming the responsibilities of supervision—also to yield to the authority of those under whom they may be at work

We have passed the point of experiment in manufacturing, and our success is an established fact. The boys are turning out from seven to eight hundred dozen pairs of socks per month, and with work enough ahead for twice our number, the prospect is certainly very flattering. The work and productions of the farm and garden have been more satisfactory than last year. The crops were abundant, and all planted, cultivated and taken care of by the boys. They have also husked on shares fourteen hundred bushels of corn; they have kept the building in a perfect state of cleanliness; they have washed and ironed all the bedding and clothes used and worn by the employees and inmates; they have made and baked all the bread consumed here; they have cut and made all

their coats, pants, vests, shirts, caps and mittens; they have put up plenty of ice for our own use—in short, they have been as busy and industrious a set of boys as one could wish to see.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The farm being well improved and under good cultivation there was but little opportunity for changing its physical appearance.

The rugged portion of the river bank, in rear of the boys' larger play ground was cleared and graded last spring and planted to grapes, and to peach, pear and quince trees. The grounds in front of the building were improved with twenty-five evergreens and sixty-five maples.

These ornamental trees were selected and located under direction of Mr. J. M. Hauser, whose valuable services as a member of the Executive Board have been felt in all matters of change and improvement since he assumed the duties of Director.

The house being in good condition at the beginning of the year, nothing was needed except occasional light repairs, which were made when the condition of the building required it. The most needed improvement, and one that was hailed with delight by all concerned here, was the displacing of the old cooking range and steam tables in the kitchen department with two large and perfect working cook stoves. The change has been a beneficial one in preparing food for the boys, and there will be a saving in the fuel bill, during the year, of an amount equal to the sum paid for the stoves.

The new five ton scales bought and placed in position in September is a valuable acquisition to this place, and its usefulness has already demonstrated the wisdom of making the purchase.

DISCHARGED AND APPRENTICED.

Boys are not committed to reform schools for any definite period, their stay depending on conduct and a substantial moral improvement. A large per cent. of them having been apt scholars under the teachings of the lowest wickedness of city life, would, if returned to the same haunts,

again be easy victims to the same corrupting influences, unless they remain a length of time necessary to gain sufficient strength of manhood to resist and shun these temptations, and to pursue a straightforward and honorable course. A number of the boys here have been inmates of other reformatories, have "by their good conduct" earned their discharge from them, and turned *tramps* and *wicked* as soon as they became free. With nothing in view except the best interests of the boys, I do not know of an instance where one has been kept at too great a length of time in this, or in any similar institution, for his own good, and as a rule they are not retained as long as they should be. If the conduct of a boy, and especially under the recent law governing commitments, would warrant a court in sending him here, the same rule of right and justice would warrant us in holding him until we, of our own personal knowledge of his acts and intentions, are satisfied that he is in fact reformed, regardless of petitions and requests for his release. The fact is, the more vicious and wicked the boy, the stronger and more numerous the petitions, and more persistent the petitioners in their efforts to secure his discharge.

During the year there have been seventy-three discharged, as follows: Forty-nine to their homes, eight to employment at stated wages, one made night watchman in this institution at twelve dollars per month, and fifteen were apprenticed to farmers. Concerning those sent to their homes I have received many flattering letters and testimonials from parents and guardians, praising us, and thanking us for the "decided and permanent improvement" in "manners," "language," "education," "love for home," "habits of industry," etc., etc., their boys have acquired under our supervision. Of those discharged to employment all are doing well, and five of them have from their earnings opened accounts in saving banks. And of those apprenticed, two ran away, one was returned to this house because he was too small for farm work, and twelve are contented and satisfied with their homes. A complete record is kept of all boys apprenticed, careful note is made of their acts and doings, and many encouraging words are passed by letter between them and us. By their steady habits and valuable services they have so favorably advertised this institution that good homes can now be procured for five

times the number of boys that we can apprentice or hire out to labor for wages. In the matter of "apprenticing," I believe we have given back to the State in substantial and reliable citizenship many fold the cost of producing it, as would be shown by allowing these boys to become so hardened that it would require more expensive courts to sentence them for crimes committed, and more costly and formidable buildings in which to incarcerate them.

AMUSEMENTS.

Confined as the inmates are, their minds would naturally drift into a state of sober sentimentality unlike that of happy youth unless the dry routine of daily labor and close application to study were relieved occasionally, with something of a lighter and more pleasing character.

To produce that condition of minds necessary to their happiness, contentment and improvement, numerous entertainments have been given—the success of which was largely due to the part taken by the boys in singing and rhetorical exercises. All holidays were duly observed, and the preparations for a grand good time on the Fourth of July and on Christmas were especially elaborate and the impressions made, on these occasions, will never be forgotten by those who participated in the exercises. To the young ladies and gentlemen of the city for their ever ready assistance and valuable services in concert, in elocutionary and dramatic entertainments, and to our hopeful and cheerful friend, Mr. Frank Smith, for his instructive and amusing readings and lectures, we are sincerely grateful and thankful.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The decided step forward in education, and the perfect success of our efforts in shaping the character and directing the thoughts of these boys to a good purpose, are due to the perfect harmony and mutual good will among the officers, and to their ready and concerted action in carrying out the plans of supervision. And this in turn is due to the fact that I have been left free to choose my assistants, and to retain only those who, by their manhood, their habits, and their qualities of heart and mind and example, prove their fitness for this kind of work.

With the increased desire on the part of the boys for good reading there has been a corresponding increase in the number of volumes of our Library.

These valuable and appropriate books were donated to the House by the following parties:

Mrs. Calvin Cone, representing the Unitarian S. S. Society..	60 volumes.
Hon. H. S Walbridge	70 volumes.
A. S. Hollowell, Esq., Cleveland.....	40 volumes.
Mr. Henry Adams, Jr., Cleveland.....	14 volumes.
Evangelical Society, Cleveland	10 volumes.
Dr. D. P. Yonkerman, Cleveland.....	4 volumes.

The following valuable and leading papers have also been contributed by the Publishers: The Toledo *Daily Bee*, Toledo *Sunday Journal*, *Northern Ohio Democrat*, Cleveland *Leader*, and Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. For the above and for everything contributed to the happiness and improvement of the boys we return our sincere thanks.

In concluding this summary of our year's work it is a duty and pleasure to here express my appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by Mr. J. F. Norton, Deputy Superintendent, and of the earnest devotion to the best interests of the House by officers and teachers, and of the fidelity and faithfulness of the employees to every trust imposed upon them.

I return to the Members of this Board my heartfelt thanks for the unlimited confidence you have expressed and shown and for the hearty and valuable support you have given me in all the acts of my administration.

Respectfully submitted,

A. A. McDONALD,
Superintendent.

TABLE No. 1.

Shows the Number Admitted, Discharged, Apprenticed and Escaped during the year ending December 31, 1881.

Whole number admitted since the opening of the Institution.....	673
Number received on commitment during the year 1881.....	68
Number discharged to their homes.....	49
Number for whom employment was secured.....	9
Number apprenticed.....	15
Number discharged to other institutions.....	...
Number escaped.....	4
Number remaining in the Institution December 31, 1881.....	167

TABLE No. 2.

Shows the Number of Permanent Escapes each Month of the Year.

January.....	None.
February.....	None.
March.....	None.
April.....	None.
May.....	None.
June.....	None.
July.....	None.
August.....	None.
September.....	None.
October.....	1
November.....	2
December.....	1
Total.....	4

TABLE No. 3.

Shows the Counties from which those Committed were sent.

Butler.....	4
Cuyahoga.....	4
Fulton.....	3
Hardin.....	1
Summit.....	1
Licking.....	1
Lucas.....	10
Lake.....	3
Lorain.....	5
Mahoning.....	18
Marion.....	1
Portage.....	1
Sandusky.....	4
Shelby.....	1
Seneca.....	1
Stark.....	2
City of Toledo.....	8
Total	68

TABLE No. 4.

Shows the Ages of those Admitted During the Year.

Ten years of age.....	12
Eleven years of age.....	11
Twelve years of age.....	11
Thirteen years of age.....	8
Fourteen years of age.....	12
Fifteen years of age.....	14
Total	68

TABLE No. 5.

Shows the Nativity of those Admitted During the Year.

Ohio	43
New York	5
Canada	4
Pennsylvania	1
Germany	5
Unknown	10
Total	68

TABLE No. 6.

Shows the Nationality of Parents.

American (white),	28
American (colored),	2
English	3
Irish	21
German	12
French	2
Total	68

TABLE No. 7.

Shows the Commitments for each Month in the Year 1881.

January	12
February	3
March	8
April	9
May	4
June	2
July	6
August	4
September	2
October	5
November	5
December	8
Total	68

TABLE No. 11.

Shows the Moral and Social Condition of the Inmates prior to Entering the Institution.

Number who were full orphans.....	9
Number who had lost father.....	13
Number who had lost mother.....	19
Number whose parents are living.....	27
Number who had used profanity.....	68
Number who had used tobacco.....	50
Number who had used intoxicating liquors.....	16

TABLE No. 12.

Shows the Average Monthly Attendance in School.

January.....	160
February.....	160
March.....	154
April.....	150
May.....	140
June.....	135
July.....	140
August.....	145
September.....	120
October.....	120
November.....	148
December.....	155

TABLE No. 13.

Shows Work Done in Tailor Shop.

Winter pants, pairs.....	150
Winter coats.....	120
Summer pants, pairs.....	210
Shirts.....	300
Overalls.....	85
Caps.....	65
Blouses.....	70
Mittens, pairs.....	15
Sheets.....	250
Pillow cases.....	170
Quilts.....	18

TABLE No. 14.

Shows Garden and Farm Products.

Potatoes	575 bushels.
Apples.....	200 "
Peaches.....	15 "
Beans, white.....	50 "
Beans, Lima.....	20 "
Beets.....	75 "
Parsnips.....	20 "
Carrots.....	10 "
Onions.....	150 "
Corn, sweet	90 "
Tomatoes.....	50 "
Peas	25 "
Cucumbers	60 "
Lettuce	15 "
Turnips	65 "
Squash, winter	60 "
Squash, summer.....	10 "
Celery	900 roots.
Cabbage	2500 heads.
Grapes.....	45 bushels.
Pears	2 "
Hay.....	2 tons.
Strawberries.....	10 bushels.
Watermelons, wagon loads.....	10

TABLE No. 15.

Shows List of Live Stock.

Horses	2
Cows	2
Hogs.....	16
Chickens	12

INVENTORY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, DEC. 31, 1881.

13 officers' bedsteads,	28 bedsteads, single,
77 boys' bedsteads, double,	8 bureaus,
175 chairs,	14 looking glasses,
12 wash stands,	2 suits parlor furniture,
1 black walnut table,	2 towel racks,
2 marble top center tables,	2 writing desks,
3 extension tables,	1 letter press,
1 letter-press stand,	4 chromos,
2 steel engravings,	11 wash bowls,
2 sewing machines,	129 bed spreads,
11 water pitchers,	91 woolen blankets, double,
85 woolen blankets, single,	1 hair mattress,
209 pillows,	30 table cloths,
108 straw ticks,	105 napkins,
440 pillow slips,	81 comfortables,
344 sheets,	1 medicine case.
302 towels,	

Officers' Dining Room.

5 platters,	5 water pitchers,
4 creamers,	3 sugar bowls,
28 dinner plates,	48 soup plates,
30 pie plates,	33 breakfast plates,
31 salt cellars,	26 small butter dishes,
72 sance dishes,	40 teacups and saucers,
9 vegetable dishes,	23 table spoons,
45 teaspoons,	5 dozen plated knives,
5 dozen plated forks.	6 castors,
4 butter knives,	5 pickle dishes,
2 preserve dishes,	4 celery dishes,
2 soup tureens,	2 coffee pots,
3 tea pots,	

Kitchen and Store.

2 steam tables, complete,	35 pie pans,
1 range,	9 dish pans,
2 large stoves,	75 tin fruit cans,
5 porcelain kettles,	3 common tables,
44 stone crocks,	3 kettles,
19 milk pans,	6 dippers,
1 strainer,	115 glass fruit jars,
9 tin pails,	1 refrigerator,
10 cake pans,	66 jelly bowls,
19 jelly glasses,	

Bakery.

1 bread trough,	1 flour sifter,
1 bread rack,	1 bread table,
1 flour chest,	2 bread boxes.

Laundry.

7 washboards,	3 clothes racks,
3 clothes wringers,	3 tables,
4 clothes baskets,	19 sad irons,
3 starch pans,	7 ironing boards.

Boys' Dining Room.

13 tables,	49 soup pans,
26 benches,	19 large table spoons,
168 soup plates,	178 small table spoons,
117 mugs,	180 knives,
13 salt dishes,	180 forks,
6 water cans,	5 dish pans,
12 coffee cans,	13 soup ladles.

Barn.

1 three-spring wagon,	6 potato hooks,
1 half-spring wagon,	1 scythe,
1 set sleigh-runners,	1 grass hook,
2 set of harness,	1 lawn mower,
14 bags,	1 post auger,
1 20 gallon kettle,	1 pair pruning shears,
2 wheelbarrows,	1 pair platform scales, 600 pounds,
1 one horse plow,	1 meat saw,
1 one-horse cultivator,	1 cleaver,
12 shovels,	1 steel,
8 spades,	1 meat knife,
11 grub hoes,	1 scraper,
12 hoes,	1 coal stove

Engine Room.

2 planes,	1 brace, 3 bits,
3 small chisels,	2 augers,
3 files,	3 pair pliers,
2 hammers,	1 pair shears,
2 lanterns,	1 trowel,
1 scoop shovel,	3 pairs pipe tongs,
1 wood saw,	1 pipe wrench,
2 hand saws,	2 pipe cutters,
2 small saws	2 stocks and dies,
1 axe,	1 saw set,
1 square,	2 cold chisels,
1 grind stone,	1 tape line,
1 force pump,	1 steam pump and connections,
1 common vise,	1 glue pot,
1 pipe vise,	2 wedges,
1 wheel-barrow,	1 soap kettle, 32 gallons,
2 pails,	1 soldering iron,
4 oil cans,	

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Toledo House of Refuge and Correction:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit an annual statement of the diseases occurring among the inmates of the Institution during each month of the year 1881.

A variety of diseases have occurred from month to month, though no epidemic has prevailed, and none have died. The general sanitary condition has been good. Other than a good showing could hardly be expected when the excellent care the boys have received, and the natural surroundings are considered. The building is completely isolated, the site elevated, the soil good. There are abundant advantages for effective drainage, and it is freely exposed to sunlight and healthy winds, from which direction soever they may come. The boys have been well fed and well clad, and their general employment has greatly contributed to their physical, as well as moral good.

The following are the diseases and the number of sick during each month of the year, viz:

January—Intermittent fever, 4; Quinsy, 5. Total.....	9
February—Intermittent fever, 6; Influenza, 2; Pneumonia, 2; Hernia, 1. Total	11
March—Intermittent fever, 5; Loss of voice, 1. Total.....	6
April—Intermittent fever, 6; Diarrhoea, 2; Acute Dyspepsia, 1; Chicken Pox, 2. Total	11
May—Intermittent fever, 6; Chicken Pox, 2; Fracture of fore-arm, 1. Total	9
June—Intermittent fever.....	6
July—Intermittent fever, 8; Peritonitis, 1; Diarrhoea, 2; Cholera Morbus, 1. Total	12
August—Intermittent fever, 8; Remittent fever, 1; Diarrhoea, 4. Total.....	13
September—Intermittent fever, 8; Dysentery, 1. Total.....	9
October—Intermittent fever.....	8
November—Intermittent fever, 1; Influenza, 1; Spasmodic croup, 1. Total	3
December—Intermittent fever.....	1
Grand total.....	98

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. KIRKLEY.