The House of Refuge.

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Sources of Information.

1. Reports of the Board of Managers for 1895 and 1896.

2. By-laws, Rules and Regulations of the Board of Managers.


4. Circular letters issued to boys and parents or masters on departure.

I obtained information also by talks with two of the Managers, Mr. McEnally, and Dr. Masson, to whom thanks are due. I also visited the House twice, spending there a Sunday afternoon and a Saturday morning, and going each time over the buildings under the guidance of Mr. Jeff, the Assistant Superintendent, whom I wish to
thank, also, for his unnecessary
sobriety in showing me around and
explaining the work.
The House of Refuge.

Prior to 1828 in this state all malefactors, no matter what their age, sex, or circumstances, were included in one category. If on arrest, they were convicted of crime, they were sent to jail, there mingling with criminals of all degrees in a very school of iniquity, and finally coming forth with all the disgrace of the jail urging them to put their new knowledge of evil into practice. If they could not be convicts of crimes, then however idle vicious and generally "incorrigible" they might be, some but send them back home or if they were homeless, turn them out on the street.
Under this system it was found that in many prisons the majority of the inmates were minors. The first visit of a child with receptive mind and unformed principles to a common jail was sufficient to plant some evil ideas which very often bore fruit in a second term in prison. Then the downward course would go on with ever-increasing speed, each misdeed being worse than the last — resulting in a longer sentence and giving a greater opportunity to learn evil and unleash good.

The logical results of such a system were appalling, and when a few determined investigators took the matter up and called attention to the actual state of affairs, the public
was soon aroused to the importance of prison reform. The need was felt for an institution to accomplish four main purposes:

1. To separate children guilty of petty crimes from mature and hardened criminals.

2. To aim at their reformation so that they might return to the world in condition to overcome temptation rather than in a state of greater vileness.

3. To provide character-training schools for incorrigibles not guilty of crime.

4. To prescribe to all inmates such systematic labor (either in a trade or in general usefulness) as would enable them to earn an honorable
living

The first definite step towards the establishment of such an institution was taken on February 7th, 1826, when a meeting of those interested was held in Philadelphia. Here the question was thoroughly discussed, and the "Articles of Association of the House of Refuge" were formed. These stated the object of the Association as the confinement and reform of youthful delinquents. Any citizen could join it by payment of fifty dollars for life membership, or two dollars for annual membership. The customary officers were provided for, also a Board of twenty-one managers, to be elected annually by the members. This
Board was to appoint a committee of twelve women to aid in its work, engage all employees, provide suitable buildings, and issue an annual report.

With this definite beginning, the Association petitioned the State for incorporation, and on March 23rd, 1826, the Act of Incorporation was passed. By it, the Articles of Association were endorsed and confirmed, with the following additional provisions:—

(a) The annual income from real estate owned by the institution was not to exceed five thousand dollars.  (b) Children were to receive when taken as vagrants or criminals and deemed proper subjects by the Court of Oyer and Terminer the Court of Quarter Sessions or the Mayor's Court.
of Philadelphia, or by any alderman or Justice of the Peace in the city, or by the Managers of the Almshouse and the House of Employment.

(2) The House of Refuge was to have complete control over children put in their charge—during minority—that is girls to 18 and boys to 21 years.

(3) The property of the Association was to be free of tax. It must be noticed that the House was entirely a private institution. The State had no direct control over it, and gave no monetary assistance other than the remission of taxes.

The Board of Managers immediately set to work. Collector somewhat over $12,000 and commenced negotiations for
land. Before any was bought, in March 1827, the State stepped in with substantial monetary aid, and since then there has been no serious difficulty in obtaining somehow or other any reasonable sum for the cause.

On April 27th, 1827, the land was purchased, — about five acres at Fairmount and Ridge Avenues. The building was immediately commenced, in the form of a prison — a long, low, stone structure, with narrow slits for windows, the whole surrounded by a twenty-foot wall. Accommodations, (that is cells 7' x 4 1/2') were provided for 172 inmates, — one half for boys and the other for girls. This building was opened November 29th, 1828, and
commenced its work a few days later by receiving one lonely boy.

Here the most important work of the House of Refuge was done.

To be sure, prison discipline, prison

pace, and prison methods generally,

were adhered to. The idea of

manual training had to be given up. There were no schools. Yet

the main object of the institution

was attained—namely the separation

of youthful and comparatively

innocent wrong-doers from hardened

criminals. Moreover, the public was

awakened to the evil of the old way and

saw that there was a distinction to

be made. It must be said, too,

that however crude and bungling the
work of the Managers of 1830 may seem now, it was nevertheless fully ahead of the times and probably ahead of public opinion. To give full credit to it we must try to imagine what will be thought of present methods in 1970.

The Institution occupies this building for about twenty-five years, during which time occurred some legislation which should be noticed. The State assumed a voice in the management of the Institution in 1832 by providing that the Mayor of Philadelphia should annually appoint two managers, and the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions three, thus increasing
The board originally of twenty-one, to twenty-six.

A very significant move was made by the act of 1835. This added to the number of ways whereby children might be committed to the House, recognizing three general methods.

1. Commitment by an Alderman or Justice of the Peace on complaint by parent, guardian or near friend, that the child in question could not be controlled by the complainant, and should be placed in the House.

2. Commitment by the same authority, on complaint of any citizen, accompanied by due proof that the child was incorrigible as above, and that the parents or others in charge of it were
unwilling or unable to control and provide for it.

2. By Court of Law as before.

It was provided that any Alderman or Justice making commitments as above should keep record of the testimony heard by him at the time of commitment, which record was to be in the keeping of the House. The President and Associates of the Common Pleas of Philadelphia, the Judges of the District Court and the Recorder, alternately, were required to visit the House once in every two weeks, or oftener if necessary, and examine all such commitments, the records of testimony, and the children themselves. If after such examination
a Child should be deemed a fit subject for the care of the House, the commitment should be endorsed. Therefore the Child should be discharged. The Child had further the right to demand an investigation in court in order to benefit by counsel and compulsory testimony.

It was also provided that the Annual Report of the Managers should be presented to the State Legislature.

This act was significant in two ways. The State recognized that the House was more than a prison for the punishment of delinquents, that it was a reformatory for recidives, by making provision for
The commitment of non-criminal incorrigibles—keeping such commitments, however, subject to the veto of the court. Secondly by this recognition it was made much easier for the managers to get control of the classes they wished to reform.

Under these favorable conditions the Home grew rapidly in influence, public favor, and number of inmates. At last it was seen that more room was necessary. The public was interested, funds were easily obtainable, and in 1848 a tract of eleven acres at Girard Ave. and Brown St. was purchased—primarily for a colored department. A portion of the grounds was walled in as before, by a wall
twenty to thirty feet high, and a large building was erected. The colored boys moved in in December, 1849, and very soon the question of moving the rest of the children from Farimond Avenue arose. By May 1854 the removal was accomplished, and the white boys occupied another building on the Girard Avenue grounds, while all the girls were moved to the place now occupied by them at 22nd and Poplar Sts. These alterations raised the capacity of the house to about 400.

The new buildings were altered somewhat to suit newer ideas on the subject of juvenile delinquency, but the general plan of a prison re-
formating, retaining to some extent
the idea of punishment, was retained.
It was at first proposed to classify
the children according to the degree
of their misconduct—having three
grades—but the idea was not car-
rried out, and no such plan was
ever proposed again.

In view of their increased accom-
mmodations, in petition the Judge of the
House was enlarged by an Act passed
in January 1837. By this the House
was authorized to receive children from
any county in the Eastern District
of Pennsylvania in commitment
by the President Judge and one other
Judge of the Court of Common Pleas
in the County in question. These
Commitments were to be issued on complaint of a parent or friend or of the prosecuting officer of the County. By the same act $20,000 was appropriated to aid in the erection of the new buildings.

The power of the Managers was increased by two acts in 1857 and 1858 authorizing them to bind children as apprentices during their minority, stipulating only that the child should consent - that none should be bound to a dealer or manufacturer of liquor, and that no colored child should be bound to a master in a slave state. These acts were supported later by acts of Delaware, New Jersey, and Illinois regarding the validity of
Apprenticeships made by the Free
To masters in those states.

Subsequent legislation relative
to the House is comparatively in-
significant, and may be noticed
here. In 1850 the power of the
Managers over girls 16 years old
at the time of admission was extended
to the age of 21. In 1867 the
Courts of Eastern Pennsylvania
were empowered to commit to the
House any child convicted of crime.
In 1879 the House was empowered
to recall any discharged child who
had been ill treated or was not
doing well. In the same year an
act was passed enforcing freedom
of religion for the inmates. In 1885-
On petition, several minor alterations were made in the charter. The limit on income from real estate was made regulatable by law. The cost of life membership was reduced from $50 to $25. The Board of Managers was made a perpetual body by providing that one third of their total number should be elected annually to serve for three years.

This brings the legal status of the House to the present time. How to describe the final move to its present position. The buildings on Girard Ave. were in use until 1872 and represented up to that time the best Philadelphia could do for
erring boys. All new ideas were adopted with the greatest thought and best care was applied to the subject; yet still the advances were few—the prison and punishment idea was still predominant.

But about twenty years ago the idea of reformation and instruction began to grow—and, in connection with it—a realization of the value of country life for the cure of that evil which came largely from the city. Country life of course could be of benefit only in an "open school" not a prison. These ideas spread rapidly, and in 1880 a committee was appointed to search for
suitable country land, and make plans for the transfer. The land was found in a farm of about 350 acres at Glen Mills in Delaware County, which was bought on recommendation of the committee in the fall of 1888.

Plans were made for a group of small buildings to accommodate collectively 750 boys, and work was commenced on October 17th, 1889, the date now known as "Founder's Day." The separate "cottages" were pushed on as rapidly as possible, and as each was completed a company of boys was shipped from the city to occupy it. In 1892 the transfer was
completed, and the House of Refuge stood as it stands today, one of the most perfect and successful charitable institutions in the world.

In connection with this most important move of the House, the names of some of the workers and contributors should be given. It must be remembered that the House of Refuge, though largely supported by State and County contributions, is still nominally a private institution, and money for any extra expenses must be raised entirely by petition or private subscription.

The Collins family the greatest praise for its unceasing aid to the House at all times. Isaac Collins
was an active member of the first board of managers in 1826. His sons, Frederick, Henry J., and Alfred W. Collins are now held in highest honor for the work they have done, giving large sums of money, and years of unrecompensed toil to the House. Frederick Collins, especially, was instrumental in bringing about the transfer of the House to the present site. He was so prominent in this that the managers are almost inclined to call him the founder of the present institution.

But even Mr. Collins' efforts would have been vain without each behind them. Various plans for raising the money were suggested.
among them the sale of the Girard Avenue property. All failed, however, and the managers were losing heart when William Harvey came to the front with an offer of $100,000 for the new buildings. This set the ball rolling. Within a year or two, two contributions—of $35,000 from Isaiah V. Williamson, founder of the Williamson School and $35,000 from John F. Smith—assured the managers of success. Other contributions during this time swelled the total to more than $200,000. The work went merrily on, and though there are and always must be im-
provements and additions to be made to the building and establishment of the
new house is done and well done.

But to describe the new site. Glen Mills is a station 20 miles west of Philadelphia and 17 miles south-east of West Chester, on the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad. The road here winds among the bases of the hills, and from the station nothing is visible but gentle slopes, generally wooded, rising on each side.

On asking for the house of refuge you are directed to a near macadam road winding up through the trees. You follow this up what proves to be a surprisingly long climb: after 10 minutes or more the buildings come in sight.
on the hilltop and soon you gain the commanding plateau on which they are built. From here you can look for miles in every direction over land which is remarkably hilly, wooded and picturesque for so old a farming country.

But if this is your first visit you will not be thinking of the scenery. Before you is a whole village of extremely stylish and comfortable-looking brick and slate dwelling houses. There are thirteen buildings, all in the same general style, arranged symmetrically about an ill-mowed lawn which rises a little at the farther end.
On the highest point stands what appears to be the town hall of the little community—a com-
manding four story building sur-
mounted by a clock tower. Irregu-
larly grouped near it are four
buildings of various shapes and
dizes. On each side of the lawn or
plaza are three large double
three-story dwelling houses. The
space at the lower end of the
plaza is filled by a large chapel,
and down the hill on one side
stands a low building with a
stall stack—evidently the engine
house.

The whole is perfectly quiet.
If all seems to be asleep, but at
Last a little blue-uniformed lad passes in an errand, and respectfully directs you to the office. Then put yourself in charge of the Superintendent or his Assistant and have nothing more to do but admire.

The center of government is the Administration Building, which besides all offices, harbors, committee rooms, etc., contains the apartments of the Superintendent and their families, the teachers, and in general all officers of the House as a whole, as distinguished from officers of special buildings.

Immediately behind the Administration Building is what...
might be called the Housekeeping department. On one side is the kitchen—not a large room, but evidently capable of doing quantities of plain cooking. Down one side is built in a row of boilers or cauldrons, of about half a barrel capacity. At one end is a sort of steel book-case heater by steam, and used as an oven to bake vegetables, meats, etc. In the center is an enormous expanse of stone perhaps ten feet long, for broiling, roasting, etc. In this room the food is cooked for all the troops. At the door is a little railroad track carrying a steam heated car. Into this everything is hatched hot and
hauled around to the rear door of all the dwelling houses, in which the meals are served separately.

The Bake-shop occupies a room similar to the kitchen in the same building. Enormous ovens here daily turn some seven or eight barrels of flour into bread, rolls, etc.

The rear of the building is occupied by the store room. Here all goods bought for consumption—hardware, dry goods and notions, groceries and provisions, etc., etc.—are arranged as in a well-appointed shop, under the charge of a "store-keeper."

On the left of the Administration building, as one faces the plateau, is the building devoted to trade schools.
This contains first the carpenter shop, a long room filled with work-benches and machinery, capable of accommodating about fifteen workers. Opening from this is the printing-office, containing a large power-press—smaller hand presses, quantities of type, composing stones, letter-trimmers, etc., giving room for perhaps twenty to work. Beyond is the paint and varnish shop. Here, in addition to ordinary shop appointments are four small rooms or booths made with various styles of wall surface for practice in wall-painting, stencilling, frescoing, etc. Below this, in a part of the basement is the bricklaying department, a long
room with cement floor in which various brick structures can be erected and torn down again. On the second floor is the shoe shop, with space and machinery for some twenty-five workers. Beyond is the "Cane" shop, where about fifty boys can work at the cane-seating vices. Near by is the Brush shop. On the other side is the tailor's store-room, where hundreds of suits of citizen's and uniform clothes are stored ready for use. Behind this is the tailor shop, with tables, sewing-machines, etc., for about twenty-five workers.

Next in order of buildings comes the school house, which consists of a large basement used as a
"Detail-room" and two floors divided into four class rooms each. Three rooms are fitted up with all school appliances in accordance with the best modern ideas, and communicate by glass doors, so that each floor can be thrown into one great room. Each class room is designed to be continuously under the charge of one particular teacher.

Next to the school house is the first of the cottages, which are seven in all, six double ones, arranged regularly on each side of the parade grounds, and one triple one opposite to the school house. This makes fifteen separate "cottages" each of which is intended to hold a family.
of boys under control of a separate prefect and matron. In each the lower floor contains the prefects and matrons' larlor and offices, the boys' assembly room and dining room, and a little serving room in which food brought from the main kitchen is served, tea and coffee boiler and dishes washer. On the second floor are the officers' and matrons' sleeping rooms, and one large dormitory accommodating twenty-five boys, a counter-part of which occupies the entire third floor.

At present only fourteen families are organized, the fifteenth cottage being in use as a hospital. For this purpose, one third of the whole
cottage is used.

The Chapel is a very handsomely finished building with seating capacity of about one thousand, simply furnished, but containing a fine organ. In the basement is an amusement hall, used for lectures and entertainments.

Last of the group of buildings on the hill top is the boiler house. Here we find a row of five or six large boilers which are instrumental in converting two to twenty tons of coal a day (varying with the season) into heat, light and power for the entire establishment. The heat comes directly from the boilers as steam. The light and power
BOILER HOUSE, DYNAMO ROOM, AND LAUNDRY.
are furnished by several large dynamos. Outside the boiler room is a large reservoir whence water is pumped to all the buildings. A side track from the railroad brings coal and all heavy freight for the institution directly to this building.

For distribution of heat, light, power and water, a most interesting expedient has been adopted, namely a tunnel about seven feet high and four feet wide, running completely around the circle of buildings and communicating with each. On the sides are ranges of electric cables which take power to the shops and light everywhere; above are large steam and water pipes which get
leave ample space to walk beneath. With this arrangement a break in water or steam pipe, or defect in electric cables is instantly found and repaired without digging. Moreover, in very bad weather the tunnel, lighted by a row of neonadescend lamps makes a warm dry means of communication between the various buildings.

Other buildings are a farm-house, with large barn and vegetable store-house, and a water-humping station, all considerably below the plateau on the hill-top. The water comes across a little valley from a hill-side to the north. Several little rills are collected in a settling reservoir,
and the water is pumped through a reservoir by the boiler house. A reserve supply was lately secured by sinking two large wells near the pumping station. These are joined by piping and it is intended to construct a system of such wells so as to prevent all possibility of having to use the water from the creek flowing through the valley in even the driest times.

The plateau, used as a parade ground is grassed and clear of trees, around it runs a gravel foot-path and a macadam drive, the latter joining the road from the station.

Such are the buildings which
the managers control. It is true
to say something of the way in which
their government is administered,
some points in which could not
be understood without some know-
ledge of the buildings.

The Board of Managers, im-
mediately after its vacancies have
been filled by the annual election
of the Corporation, meets and ap-
points the customary officers and
the standing committees.

These committees have direct
and personal charge of the conduct
of the institution. They meet (with
one or two exceptions) twice a month,
consider and decide on all matters
falling within their especial juris-
dictum and keep full record of all they do. Their names and duties are briefly as follows:

The Indenturing Committee, if nine members makes all indentures recalls children to the House when necessary, and in general with the help of the Visiting agent, looks after the welfare of indentured children. No child can be indentured to an immoral person or dealer in liquor, and at the time of apprenticing a Bible and a circular letter of advice must be given to the child and a letter of instructions to the master. The Committee has charge of all money received for the labor of the apprentice, and
directs its payment to the child or retainer, in some cases, by the treasurer of the house.

The Committee on Schools and Libraries, of thirteen members, selects teachers, courses and books for school use, subject to the approval of the Board, and controls funds for the annuements, prizes and books for the boys.

The Committee on Employment of nine members, provides occupation for the boys during working hours. They decide on trade schools and select instructors and plan courses in them.

The Committee on Admission and Discharge consists of fifteen members.
of whom three are appointed every six weeks to perform during that time the work of the Committee. They must examine and endorse all commitments, making sure that the child was personally examined. All applications for discharge of children to parents or friends are made to them. They employ the Visiting agent, and through him keep track of all who leave the institution until they come of age, see that they do well and are well treated — if it is otherwise, bring them back; and provide homes for inmates of two and a half years standing for whom no application has been made.
The Committee on Building and Repairs, of five members, controls all building, repair, alteration, etc., including the management of heat, light, power, and water.

The Farm Committee, of five members, appoints a competent farmer, and directs his general methods of managing the farm.

The Committee on Chapels, of twelve members, must provide someone to preach every Sunday in Chapel, and direct the Sunday Schools.

The Committee on purchasing and auditing, of six members, purchases all supplies in accordance with weekly lists issued by the
Superintendent, and presents bills to the Treasurer of the Board.

The Committee on Cottages, of five members, has charge of the "families," and with the approval of the Board, houses and discharges all family officers and matrons.

A Ladies' Committee of eleven members is appointed also to visit the cottages, confer with the matrons, record the general behavior, improvement, etc., of the boys, and make suggestions.

Finally, the Committee on Discipline and Economy consists of the Chairman and Assistant Chairman of the Board, and the
Chairman of all Standing Committees. This supervises the general management of the House; nominates (for election by the Board) all employees except school-teachers and prefects and masters of cottages, and reports important questions of policy to the Board.

It will be seen that the Board of Managers is the deciding body in all questions of government. In it the customary officers are appointed to perform the customary duties — the Treasurer in addition having charge of all money received for the labor of indented boys, which is kept in a separate account. The Board
meets twice a month, five members constituting a quorum. Each meeting considers regularly the minutes of the Committee on Admission and Discharge, the Superintendent's Journal, the Register of Admissions and Discharges—all financial business, and any special matters referred to it. It elects all employees—Superintendent, officers, teachers, etc., which are nominated by the various committees.

Life Members of the Corporation who have served as managers for fifteen years may on request be transferred to the retired list. Such members cannot vote, offer reco-
sitions, or hold office in the Board, but may attend meetings, and have access to all books and records.

The Executive of the Board and the Committees is the Superintendent, the most important person in the House. He receives instructions from the Board and Committees, and is responsible for having them carried out. He must inspect the premises daily in person; he must keep a journal, and accounts of the expenses of the House, and take semi-annual inventories of its property. He must record two examinations of each boy on admission, another one month later; he must keep account of
the number admitted and discharged
have new boys medically examined,
give permission for parents to
visit children, or for children to
go home in case of the illness or
death of a relative, and furnish to
the courts all boys required as
witnesses. He must record all
absences of officers overnight and
all visitors remaining overnight
in the House, with reasons. He is
the President of the little republic.
The Assistant Superintendent
has particular charge of the work
shops and bath-rooms, and all
"disciplining," in addition to taking
the place of the Superintendent in
the latter's absence.
The teachers have charge of
the boys during school hours, and
are responsible for their behavior
and welfare, and for the care of
all school property.

The Storekeeper has charge of
the store-room, issues goods on order
of an officer countersigned by
the Superintendent, is responsible
for the care of the store and its
contents, keeps which accounts and
takes semi-annual inventories of
stock on hand.

The Officers of the House must
attend to the general discipline of
the separate buildings, close
them at eleven P.M., and report
the absence of any employee after
that time.

The Visiting Agent has charge of the boys after they leave the House. He investigates the prospective homes of boys about to leave, visits them when established, judges of their conduct and treatment and on occasion recommends their return to the House. He must keep complete record of all his work.

The Family Prefects and Matrons are designed as far as may be to take the place of a father and mother to boys in their charge. Their main duty is to awaken a desire for good and destroy the notion that the House is a place of punishment.
The City Agent has charge of the Philadelphia office, keeps the accounts of the House, and records all such minutes of the Board.

Committees as are to be preserved and in general perform duties assigned him by the Board.

The Attending Physician must visit the House daily or oftener, give all medical advice, examine all new boys, and see to the removal of all who have contagious diseases.

This ends the list of Committees and Officers as stated by the Rules of the Corporation. Such is the scheme of government which has charge of nearly 700 delinquent
boys, directs their studies and their work, and tries to make good citizens and happy men of them.

The general scheme of organization is military. The boys form a regiment, under command of the Superintendent, to which each cottage contributes a company, thus making the prefects correspond to Captains. The distinctions between companies are not moral differences, but color, the negroes being separated from the whites, and size, all the younger boys being classed together, and so on.

On all occasions when the boys leave the cottages in a body, as in going to work, to school or to
Church, the regiment turns out on the parade ground between the cottages, and goes through a short drill which is found to be very beneficial exercise.

The boys are clad in the light gray uniforms and caps, and have lately been furnished with "Reuben" dummy guns, a very creditable brass band is composed of about fifty boys — and the evolutions are conducted by the Superintendent through buglers so that the little parade lacks no requisites of military drill.

The Sunday afternoon drill preparing to Chapel at 3:30 is an impressive sight. At 3 select a
Anglers in front of the administration building sounds the "Assembly" which is immediately taken up by two or three more bugles stationed at intervals down the parade ground. While the bugles notes are yet echoing among the buildings, double lines of boys issue from all the cottages and form in companies on the driveway. The band stationed itself near the chancel and strikes up a march, and various evolutions are passed through, all orders being given by bugle. Finally guns are stacked on the parade ground; the company of smallest boys marches in column of four down the drive which surrounds
the parade ground, each company in turn falls in behind, and the whole regiment marches once around the circuit of the drive and then into chapel. The band puts up its instruments and follows, and the services commence. After service the same exercises are gone through in inverse order, each company finally marching to its own cottage.

To maintain interest in the drill monthly "setting up exercises" are held, when the privilege of carrying the regimental colors for the ensuing month is awarded to the company showing best drill. Very often other prizes are offered, which
add to the interest. At all such contests some United States Army officer is asked to judge.

It might seem from the last few paragraphs that military drill is a very prominent feature of the Glen Mills life. Really, though the exercises are based on United States drill regulations, many parts of these, essential for military training, are omitted altogether, and only those parts retained which prove beneficial, by ensuring outdoor exercise for all boys and improving their carriage and quickness of comprehension. The drill is not oppressive, as it lasts only odd minutes, and never lasts long enough to be
wearisome.

The daily routine of the boys is as follows: Rising at 5:45, they have half an hour for devotional exercises and preparation for breakfast. As soon as they have finished eating, they are at liberty to play until 7:20, when a short drill ends in the assembly of all in the "Dwell room" in the basement of the schoolhouse. Here the company forms into broken and class formation substitutes. One half of the boys form into squads for the trade schools, and for general work; the other half forms into the various school classes. At 7:30 all march to shop or class-room, where they
remain till 11:30. Then each squad marches to the parade ground and makes up, and the boys form into companies in front of their respective cottages, and march in to dinner.

After dinner play time lasts till 1:20 when there is another short drill, and assembly in the Detail room.

Then the boys who went to school in the morning are detailed to work, and the working squads of the morning form into classes for school. At 5:30 all return to the cottages as before, and after supper are at liberty until 8 o'clock, when after short devotional exercises, they go to bed except when the time of retiring is postponed till 9 or even 10 o'clock.
occasion of special lectures or other entertainments. This ensures over 9½ hours of sleep, ½ hour each of work, school, and play twice. Additional play twice is granted on Saturday when school is omitted altogether, and all the boys work during the forenoon, and have the afternoon free for recreation.

It will be seen that this half-day system virtually doubles the usefulness of shops, schools, and instructors, so that the buildings need be only half as large, and the instructors half as numerous as would otherwise be necessary. Were it not for this arrangement, it would be entirely impossible to give any special attention to any
boys personally and individually, without greatly increasing the staff of teachers.

One family is not included in this arrangement—that consists of fifty of the youngest boys. They have no regular work, and do not go to school in the main school building, being too young to mingle to advantage with the other boys, many of them being of the minimum age, seven years—and none being over eight. Their cottage is provided with a special school room and a teacher in addition to the prefect and matron. They spend five hours a day, divided between morning and afternoon, in school, and for
the rest of the time play, or perform what light work may be possible for
them.

By this taking half at a time, the school house can accommodate all
the rest of the boys, still leaving the
classes small enough to allow
each member some individual attention.

Subjects of instruction are reading
writing and arithmetic, of which Reading
presents the greatest difficulties in
account of the dialects, slang, etc
which constitute the boys vocabu-
laries. The work accomplished is
illustrated by saying that whereas
on entrance about 25% are ignorant
of the alphabet and figures, and only
5% can read, write and cipher well.
on leaving about 60% are proficient in all three branches.

The trade-schools, even with the "half-day" system are not large enough to instruct all the inmates, nor are they intended to be so. No boy is entered in any trade-class until he has been in the institution long enough (usually one year) to show his character and make prominent any bent he may have for a particular trade. If then he wishes to enter a class and there is room, he is allowed to do so. Of course, a great many are totally unfit for trade instruction—usually because of their age—sometimes from physique or mental deficiency.
All things considered, the number of boys that do receive such instruction, to the benefit of the institution as well as themselves, is marvelous.

In the Carpenter Shop is a class of about twenty-five. After a little preliminary practice in handling tools, they are set to work at various tasks about the premises, and practically all the odd jobs of carpenter work are done by them. Examples are repairing and re-modeling an old barn for use as a storehouse, making fences, making greenhouses, repairing farm machinery, etc.

In the Printing Office are about
fifteen boys, the greater part of whose time is spent on the "Glen Hills Daily." This is a little eight-page sheet containing chronicles of any occurrence of local interest, with an epitome of general news for the benefit of the boys who may not read the daily papers. Local news is written up by the boys, and generally well written. About 800 copies are struck off, 400 being distributed among the cottages, and the rest mailed to managers and subscribers.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers, too, is now printed here, and, of course, all job-printing for the house.

In the Print shop a class of about
fifteen, after a preliminary course in mixing colors and handling brushes are put to practical work. Much of this is rough, outdoor work, such as painting fences, farm buildings, etc. For finer work, indoors, the boys are given instruction in wall-painting and stencilling, frescoing, and then practice for some time in the four rooms or booths in the paint shop, which may be seen at any time in gorgeous array. The success of this class has been much greater than could be expected. They were entrusted with the interior decoration of the administration building, and succeeded in a way to do credit to any fresco-painter.
In the brick-laying school are some ten boys who spend most of their time industriously building useless but exact and beautiful structures, and tearing them down again. In this way they are made acquainted with the details of construction in various parts of buildings; from regular plans they build, now a chimney and fire-place, now a window with arches and ornamental work. Practical results of their labor are a large fire-proof room for papers, etc., the walls for several large wells—a neat rubble-work stone bridge on the way to the station, in short all the odd jobs of brick-laying or masonry about the house.
In the shoe shop about fifteen boys are studying shoemaking and saddlery. Here are made, from
the original "sides" of leather, all
shoes worn by the boys, also those
for the girls in the "town house," in
return for which the girls make all
underclothing for the boys. All
repairing is done here, and all the
harness made for the house. During
1876, about 25,000 pairs of shoes and
slippers were made, and 2000 pairs repaired.
In the cane shop are about
fifty boys. This class is open to much
smaller and less intelligent boys
than other trade classes, and is
regarded rather as an occupation
for idle hands than as a trade.-
school proper. Here over 3000 seats were cared for and bound for outside contracts in 1875.

In the Tailor shop a class of forty or more works at clothing for the institution. This consists of uniform suits, of heavy and lighter weights, citizens suits for the tycoon their departure, and various kinds of clothing for special purposes. In 1875 they turned out altogether over 5000 pieces, besides repairing 4000, and pressing 6000.

The product of the Brush shop in the same time was 84 gross of scrubbing brushes.

In the Boiler house regular instruction is given to fifteen boys.
in stock- ing, steam fitting and plumbing. A few of the brightest boys are selected to learn something of electricity in connection with the dynamos. In the Laundry adjoining the boiler-house a force of twenty-five boys does all the washing for the House.

In the Bakery all the work is done by seven or eight boys under the direction of a skilled baker.

On the Farm the average working squad is forty. This is favorite work, farming and gardening are always fascinating, and never more so than to city children. It is significant that almost all the indentures now made are to farmers. The products of the farm are used
for food as far as they will go, and the total amount of produce in 1875 may be guessed from a few items such as 77,000 quarts of milk, 2000 bushels of potatoes, 17,000 lbs of pork, 28,000 ears of sugar corn, etc. All the farm work is done by the boys exclusively.

The Military Band is not regarded as a trade, but regular musical instruction is given by its leader, an army officer, for which one hour is taken from the school time of the players. Their music, considering their age and opportunities, is fine, and is very well received and enjoyed at parades and entertainments, also on rare excursions to other places.
Some musical instruction is given to all the boys to occupy the winter evenings spent in the cottage, and it is considered a great force for good in softening and molding their characters.

Another regular occupation is that of waiters. Each cottage has an officer’s servant, by whom meals are served and housework done, and several boys are thus employed in the Administration building.

In these departments perhaps two hundred and fifty boys altogether receive trade instruction. The rest are occupied in working hours many odd jobs that occur from time to time. In such a large institution there
is always plenty of this work, and it is astonishing to see what has been done and is being done by the boys alone. Grading and roads building have taken a great deal of time since the House came to Glen Mills, with the results of transforming a rougher country hill top, with houses scattered about in excavations or on heaps of "made" ground, into the beautiful settlement we now see, with level parade ground - beautifully sloping lawns, and substantial drives and walks. Building wells, making and extending sewage systems, clearing underbrush and rubbish from the fields and fences, and all the outdoor work about the
House falls to the share of these unclassed workers.

The amusements of the boys during play hours are outdoor as much as possible, and consist of base-ball and children's games. In bad weather the Assembly Rooms or Boy's Rooms are resorted to, and books for those who can read well with simple games, varied by original practice, fill the time. Occasionally a lecture or entertainment, provided by someone's generosity, keeps the boys up later than usual in the Hall near the Chapel. The "Lawerty Temperance Society," established by Mr. Lawerty, a former Superintendent, meets monthly for an entertainment of the
boys, aided by whatever outside talent can be procured. One of the largest Junior Christian Endeavor Societies in the world, also, flourishes among the boys.

On Sunday the morning is spent in rest, conversation, and Sunday School, and the afternoon in drill and Chapel-service.

Discipline is maintained by the de- nunciation system almost altogether. In rare cases it is thought best to resort to corporal punishment, but this is always administered by one of the chief officers of the House, and only after grave deliberation.

It will be seen that the boys are cared for in no one-sided way.
physically, mentally, morally, spiritually, even esthetically, the attempt is made during the short stay to awaken all their best possibilities.

The time of detention depends entirely on the conduct of the boy, although the system is arranged to make the average stay two years. A series of grades is arranged so that a boy of good behavior is advanced regularly one grade each month, and reaches the top in a year and a half. For all misdemeanors, however, demerits are given, and if these are numerous enough at the end of a month, the boy is not promoted. Thus the time may be
and usually is, extended to two years or more. It is now proposed, inasmuch as the number of inmates seems to be no longer increasing, to alter the scheme so that three years would be the average stay instead of two. It is thought that this would allow much more useful courses of trade and school instruction to be given so as to ensure all "graduates" to check, a good living.

Boys in the first grade are eligible for dismissal on probation if application is made for them by parents or friends, and the Visiting Agent certifies their home to be in a fit condition physically and morally, for their reception.
are given up on trial. They are given a "freedom suit" of citizens' clothes, a Bible, and a letter of advice, according to which they must write to the superintendent monthly for six months, giving a full account of their lives. Then they must appear before the Committee on Admission and Discharge, which decides whether they shall be entitled to full liberty or continue on probation for another six months. If they are at any time ill treated, or lapse into evil ways, they are recalled to the House.

The same general system is followed in indenturing the boys. The House follows them up, enforces good treat-
ment, and sees that they act well, or bring them back. The number of indentures, however, has been steadily decreasing—from 1871, for example, in 1880, to 80 in 1890. This would seem to argue that apprenticeship labor is becoming unpopular, and probably this department of the House's work will grow less and less important.

A few figures show how successful the reformatory work of the House is. Of the 792 boys in charge of the Visiting agent at the beginning of 1895, 284 left his care during the year. Of these, 197 came to maturity, with all prospects of leading a good life; 35 came back to the House from masters to whom they had been
indentured, or by re-commitment, and 24 ran away from their masters. The rest left the country, went to other institutions, or died. Thus three-fourths of the whole may be called successful cases.

The expenses of the house are, of course, immense. The Treasurer's report shows an annual expenditure of nearly $200,000, of which $30,000 of $40,000 is interest on borrowed money. The city is accustomed to make an appropriation every year, usually of $75,000 which must be applied to running expenses only. An Annual budget is made up for the State legislature, which has usually been willing to supply deficiencies.
to the amount of $50,000 or $60,000
For the rest the House depends on
private requests and donations.

The New House is in every way
a success. The Country life is infinitely
more healthful than the city, more
surroundings are sounder, plenty of
wholesome outdoor exercise is assured,
and it is possible to have an Home
School, with the Family System which
has been of inestimable advantage
in making the surroundings of the
boys more home-like. In the last
year there have been no deaths and
only one escape, which surpasses all
the sanguine expectations of the Manag-
ers.

The only regret of the Board is that
GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.
Twenty-Second and Poplar Streets, Philadelphia.
The girls cannot be moved to the country as the boys have been. They do not come within the scope of this paper, but it may be said in passing that one hundred and fifty girls are cared for on a system quite similar to that at Glen Mills, in the old building at 22rd and Poplar Sts., whose cell-like rooms and narrow windows show traces of the old ideas.

The work that this great institution is performing may be imagined. Every year four hundred or more boys and girls are saved from evil, and taught to become good men and women—to work for themselves, and to see the beauty in good and true. More than twenty thousand
Boys and girls, since 1828, have shared the benefits of the institution, and many of these owe to it their rescue from lives of "sin and degradation."

It is a noble work. In the words of Mr. Troutman, President of the Corporation—"To rescue one boy or girl from the broad way which leadeth to destruction" is a labor well worth the undertaking; but to be instrumental in the hands of God, in saving from sin and degradation twelve to fifteen thousand precious human souls is surely such a glorious work that the Managers and Officers of this institution may well esteem it, as...
they do) one of the great privileges of their lives."