

are more than a hundred fold, counterbalanced by well established evidence of the satisfactory reclamation of others from a degree of delinquency, that but for the Refuge, must, in all probability, have terminated in a life of crime and prison punishment.

The *Treasurer's Annual Statement* herewith presented exhibits the financial condition of the Refuge. The amount received during the year from all sources was *thirty thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars and eleven cents* (\$30,755.11), and the expenditures were *twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars and fifty-seven cents* (\$28,712.57). From this last sum, deduct the amount of suspended debt of 1858, paid in 1859, say *two thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars and thirty-three cents* (\$2,476.33), together with the disbursements on account of permanent improvements, furnishing, &c., which stand as capital, say *six thousand and ninety-seven dollars and forty cents* (\$6,097.40), in all *eight thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-three cents* (\$8,573.73), and we have left a balance of *twenty thousand one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents* (\$20,138.84), as the total cost of actual support.

Among the items on improvement account, is the cost of erecting gas works with the necessary fixtures, an object which the Board found extremely desirable, not only for the cleanliness, convenience and safety of the light, but also for its economy. In this expenditure the Board were stimulated by the liberal gift of one thousand dollars by their late President, as well as by an appropriation of five hundred dollars from the City Council, both being made for the special purpose.

By reference to the reports of 1857 and 1858, the daily cost per head for the support of the inmates, was stated to be

tution with a different name, but of exactly similar character as our House of Refuge. It is frank, but satisfactory.

"In the first place the work of the institution is to reform the boys who are sent to it, not to punish them. In regard to what it has done, it is stated that the number of boys committed to the Reform School since its opening in 1848, is 2,537. The number of inmates at the present time is 507. The number known to have deceased is 42. This leaves a total of 1,988, whose history has been the subject of inquiry. Of this number the career of about 300 cannot be traced with certainty. The history and character of 1,653 boys have been ascertained—281 of these have turned out badly. This is fourteen and one-seventh per cent. on the total of 1,988—1,372 of these boys are known to have done well. This is 69 per cent. of all who have gone forth from the institution. In this calculation, in all cases of doubt, the doubt is reckoned against the institution; although in a large number of instances the probabilities were in favor of a thorough reformation."

"This is a better record than has ever been claimed by the Trustees, and considering the disadvantages under which the school has labored, better than the truest friends of the school have ever hoped for."