

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

A. D. 1857.

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**PART FIRST.**  
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AUGUSTA:
STEVENS & BLAINE, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1857.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

DECEMBER 1, 1856.

Augusta:

FULLER & FULLER, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1856.



TRUSTEES' REPORT.



REPORT.

THE Trustees of the State Reform School, in compliance with the provisions of the Act establishing the School, respectfully submit to the Governor and Council, their

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

The Trustees, residing, as they do, most of them, in parts of the State distant from the Institution, can be expected to exercise but a very general supervision over its concerns. The system supposes and requires, that its immediate management be placed in the hands of an experienced and competent Superintendent, residing at the school, and devoting his whole time and energies to its affairs. The success of the establishment must, therefore, depend almost wholly, upon the competency and faithfulness of this resident officer. In the ability, fidelity, and devotedness of the gentleman who has had from its first small beginning, the immediate charge of the school, the Trustees, they are happy to say, have the most entire confidence. To his Report, herewith transmitted, containing the usual and some additional statistics, and some valuable suggestions, we would refer, as the most important part of our own Report.

We commenced the present year, as is particularly stated in the Report of the Superintendent, with a debt, for ordinary expenses incurred the previous year, of about seven thousand dollars. For this deficiency, no provision was made in the appropriation for the year now closing.

A portion of that deficiency arose from the accidental changing of a figure in our estimates, done probably, by the person who drafted the resolve providing for the appropriation. The remainder grew out of an under-estimate by the Trustees, the year previous, of the number of boys it was expected would be received for the year.

Every effort has been made, the past year, to reduce the

deficiency spoken of. A more rigid economy than that adopted, could not well be used. Indeed, the reduction made has been made, it is feared, though perhaps only temporarily, at the expense of some of the best interests of the school. The debt has been diminished from \$7000 to \$5000. This last sum we hope will be appropriated by the Legislature, early in its coming session, according to the recommendation of the Superintendent, so that we may commence the year, free from this depressing incumbrance. On the first of January, we shall be entirely without means, and the school cannot be carried on, without great difficulty and sacrifice, if we are left in this condition till the usual time of the annual appropriations.

The maintaining Reform Schools, upon some such plan as that adopted in this and other States in the Union, is of course to be taken to be the settled policy of the State. The expense attending it is to be regarded as a part of the necessary cost of educating the youth of the State. The added expense to the people of the State, of educating that portion of its children supported in the reform school, is not more than the sum expended by one of our cities upon its public schools.

It is a lamentable fact, that with our advancing civilization, juvenile delinquency is on the increase. No one can read the Reports of our Prisons, Reformatory Schools and Houses of Correction, without surprise, both at the number of young criminals reported and the depth of their depravity. It is stated by Beaumont and De Tocqueville, in their report upon the Penitentiary system of this country, that of all the convicts in the United States, one in every ten is under the age of twenty years. It was reported a few years since, by the City Marshal of Boston, that there were in that city fifteen hundred destitute children of both sexes, growing up in crime and vice. In New York, the number is still greater. English Reports show, that in the year 1849, there were no less than seventeen thousand one hundred and twenty-six young persons, under the age of seventeen, convicted of crime in that country.

These youth are not within the influence of any common school system. They either have no parents or guardians, or are beyond the control of such as they have. The greater part of them are left to grow up, in the streets of our cities and villages, without training of any kind, unless to fit them for crime,

exposed to the worst influences, sometimes encouraged in wickedness, and even punished for failure in crime, by those who sustain to them the natural relation of guardian and teacher.

The question, what shall be done with these "moral orphans?" forces itself upon the attention of the christian, the legislator, and the economist—upon the christian, to tell us how we may redeem this large class of unfortunates from a life of suffering, ignorance and guilt—upon the legislator, whose proper business it is to reduce the ranks of this description of citizen, thus at war with his laws and his government—upon the economist, to devise a plan for managing with the least expenditure, this numerous criminal population.

The effect of punishment upon young criminals has usually proved to be, loss of self-respect in the convict, and to greater or less extent, indifference in the criminal to all punishment. There can be no permanent reform in an individual who has, with his standing in society, lost also his own self-respect; nor can he who has become habitually indifferent to all punishment, be reformed by its infliction. Nothing is more noticeable in Prison Reports, than the fact, appearing so often in them, of the repeated commitment of the same party.

The Report of the Massachusetts Reform School at West-boro' informs us, that out of one thousand six hundred and seventeen boys there received, four hundred and twenty-two had been in prisons or houses of correction before coming to the School, some five times, some even more.

Mr. Wickern, who founded the first Reformatory School in Europe, the Ranke Haus, near Hamburg, in Germany, says he received a boy only twelve years old, who had been convicted of ninety-three thefts. Miss Carpenter, in her valuable work on juvenile delinquency in this country and Europe, gives an account of a number of young offenders, who had been repeatedly imprisoned and severely punished, and who yet failed to be restrained from lives of vice and crime, until they had been subjected to more genial and softening influences.

Prison statistics show that seventy-five per cent of all imprisoned criminals become reckless and abandoned persons. Indeed, it may be considered as satisfactorily proved by the prison records of our own and other countries, that the tendency of prison discipline is rather to harden than to soften—rather to

make skillful criminals than honest men and good members of society.

Nor does it appear from experience and observation, that imprisonment is the most economical mode of managing young criminals. The Report of our own State Prison, shows that it costs about fifty dollars more per annum to support a prisoner in the State Prison, than an inmate in the Reform School, (exclusive of income from labor of the convict, in either case.)

Miss Carpenter, in the work before referred to, relates the following facts, as an example of many that might be produced: "A. was sent to the factory at fourteen years of age. He confesses that during five years he had been imprisoned eight times, and had mulcted the public in the sum of \$7,000." This single youth cost the State the expense of eight arrests, imprisonments and trials, the public \$7,000, and deprived society of five years of valuable labor of one of its citizens. He was finally sentenced to seven years more imprisonment.

Reform Schools have now been in operation, in different parts of the world, sufficiently long to enable us to judge of their results, and to compare those results with those of institutions whose chief design is punishment merely.

It is stated in the Reports of the Ranke Haus, before referred to, that the per centage of reformed cases in that establishment has been eighty per cent. At the school at Metray, in France, the per centage is estimated at ninety per cent. At the "Red Hill," in England, it is said to be seventy per cent. At the Massachusetts Reform School, it has been eighty per cent. At the House of Refuge, in Philadelphia, the number of reformations is said to be more than two-thirds of the whole number of criminals.

The following is an extract from a paper appended to a report made to the city government of the last named city, dated October 12, 1855: "From the reliable estimates which your memorialists are thus enabled to form, of the beneficial results of the House of Refuge, they have the gratifying assurances that more than two-thirds of all the children who have been entrusted to its care, and who have fully participated in its advantages, have become the subjects of a thorough and permanent reformation, while in almost *every instance* they entertain a reasonable hope that the influence of the institution has not

been exerted in vain, but sooner or later, the seed there sown will spring up and produce its abundant fruit. As a mere expedient of economy, it is respectfully suggested that this institution is entitled to a liberal consideration at your hands. A part of these numerous children, the vagrant and the homeless, would have found a shelter in your Alms Houses, but a large number must have become inmates of your Prisons; in either event, burdensome to the community, at whose expense they would have been supported, and without any probability of reformation."

The Institution, from whose Report the above extract is made, was opened in 1828, and had, at the date of that Report, received five thousand children.

When we consider the amount of injury which a single individual may inflict upon the community, by the indirect influence of his vicious example, and by the more direct consequences of his criminal conduct, we cannot easily over-estimate the value to society of the reformation of one of its bad members. Have we not been employed too much in the punishing of our criminals, to the neglect of that vital object of all criminal legislation, the prevention of crime?

But there is another point of view, from which the Legislators of the Commonwealth will not fail to look upon its Reformatory Institutions. Have these young sufferers no claims on the humanity of the State? If our insane are entitled to our sympathy and curative care, shall not these youthful unfortunates, who have fallen into a moral lunacy, have hospitals and medicines, and discipline, adapted also to their peculiar cases?

It is matter of encouragement and satisfaction to know, that the plan of placing juvenile offenders in schools of reformation, is becoming quite general, both in this country and Europe.

Since the year 1850, when this school was commenced, the number of Reform Schools in the United States has increased from seven to seventeen. These seventeen are now either in successful operation, or awaiting the erection of buildings for their accomodation.

Within the past year, the State of Massachusetts has opened a new school for female juvenile delinquents, upon the family system. This is the first institution of this kind, for this class of offenders, attempted in this country.

In Europe, these schools have multiplied to a much greater extent, more particularly in France, Germany and England. In France, since the year 1839, when the establishment at Metray was commenced, forty new schools have been founded in different parts of that country.

The State Reform School of Maine has now been in operation about three years. No one who has visited the school, and informed himself of its actual condition, can question its eminent success.

One of the principal embarrassments the Trustees have had to encounter, has arisen, as has been before mentioned, from an under estimate on their part, of the number of boys that would be received the first year. The Legislature, too, which passed the act establishing the School, it is understood, apprehended that it might suffer for want of a sufficient number of inmates, and fixed upon a maximum age at which boys should be admitted, greater than had been customary in other institutions of the kind. It was soon found expedient to reduce that maximum, and the school is still full.

The only question remaining seems to us to be, can the efficiency of the School be increased? We are of the opinion, that a liberal patronage by the State is all that is requisite. The Trustees and Superintendent desire to exercise the strictest economy, in the management of its affairs; but they have thus far been obliged to leave undone much that its best interests have often seemed to them to demand. The high price of all kinds of provisions for the last few years, has carried our ordinary expenditures so high, and we have been so anxious to keep down our estimates, that we have foreborne to recommend many improvements upon the farm and grounds, which we would gladly have made. We want very much, better and more permanent fences around about the farm. Our grounds ought to be drained, graded, and ornamented with shade trees. The house requires better sewerage. These and other improvements, have been hitherto postponed for the reasons given. We have also been willing to yield something to the essential but somewhat expensive outlay on our new and commodious building, erected by the liberality of the Legislature of 1855, for a barn, store house, &c. We have thus heretofore hesi-

tated to ask for appropriations which we would have been glad to place in our annual estimates.

It is proper to add, that until the last year, the sum proposed by the Trustees has always been appropriated by the Legislature, and was not then withheld, as we were assured, for want of interest in the School, or confidence in its management.

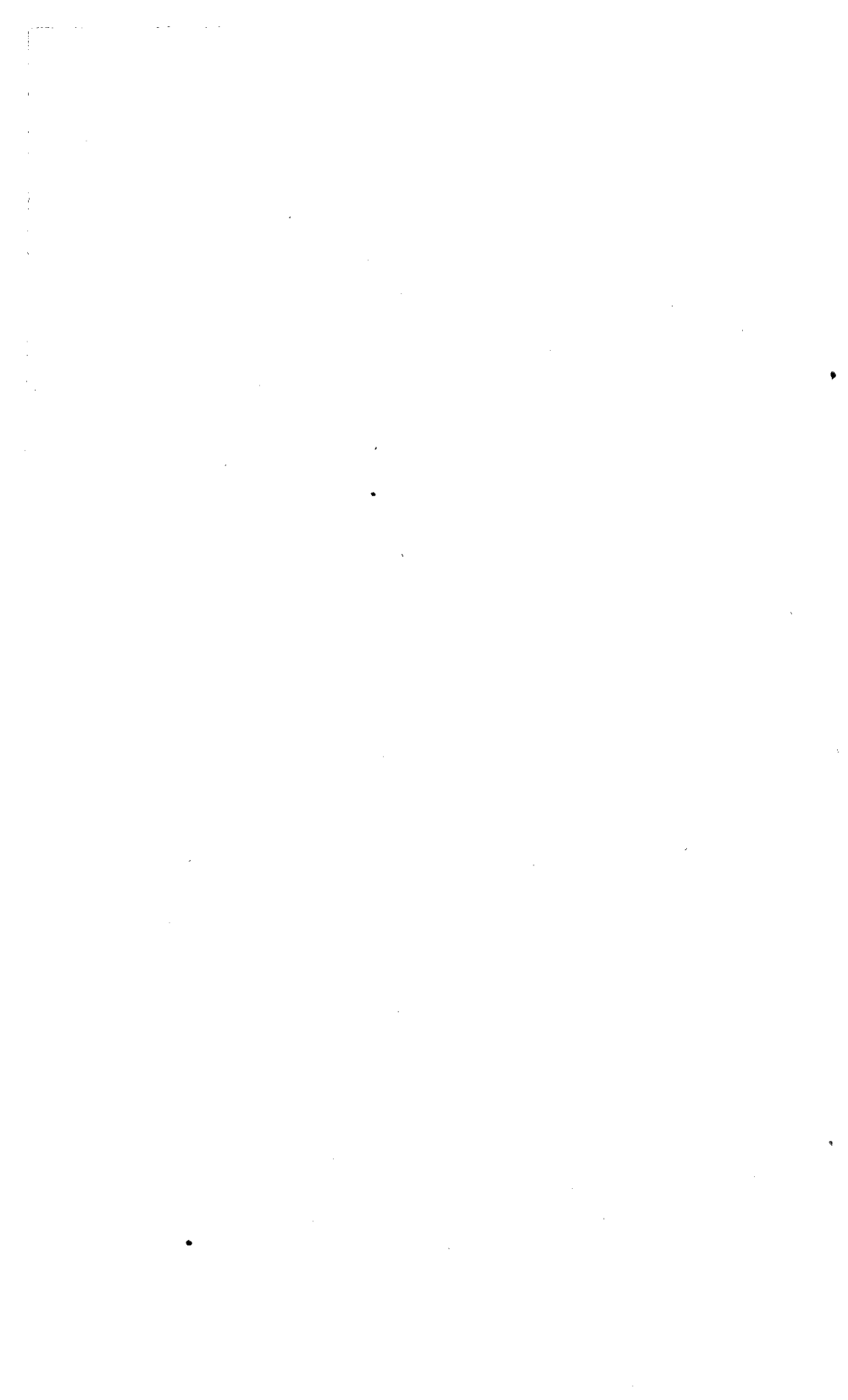
For an account, very much in detail, of the expenses and receipts of the School, for the financial year, ending the first of April last, we beg to refer to the accompanying Report of the Treasurer. A statement of its financial condition at the date of this Report will be found in the Report of the Superintendent.

The Trustees estimate the expenses of the School from April 1, 1857, to April 1, 1858, as follows:

For provisions and groceries,	\$12,000
“ salaries,	3,900
“ clothing,	3,600
“ furniture and bedding,	1,500
“ school books and stationery,	365
“ implements and repairs,	900
“ farm and carting,	1,000
“ incidental expenses,	400
“ postage,	36
“ trustees' expenses,	450
“ fuel and lights,	1,200
“ conveying Sunday school teachers,	250
“ sewerage, 800 feet, at \$1.50,	1,200
“ fences, 400 rods, at \$2,	800
“ painting barn and other outbuildings,	200
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	\$27,801
Deduct boys' labor, &c.,	2,500
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	\$25,301
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All which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY CARTER,
WM. A. RUST,
JAMES T. McCOBB,
MANASSEH H. SMITH,
ELIAS CRAIG.



TREASURER'S REPORT.

REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Governor,
and the Honorable Council of the State of Maine:*

THE Treasurer of the State Reform School respectfully presents his

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT:

The Treasurer charges himself from April 1, 1855, to March 31, 1856, inclusive, as follows:

For amount received from State Treasury,	\$19,042 00
“ amount of boys’ labor,	2,796 33
“ sundries,	473 32
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	\$22,311 65
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He states the expenses of the year, as follows:

School books, stationery and library,	\$396 29
Clothing,	3,240 59
Furniture and bedding,	2,466 55
Fuel and lights,	1,246 69
Provisions and groceries,	9,899 30
Buildings, improvement and repairs,	2,016 49
Farming tools, stock and carting,	2,042 53
New barn,	3,909 26
Officers’ salaries,	2,819 51
Wages and labor,	1,588 53
Trustees’ expenses,	266 55
Postage,	35 82
Hospital expense,	169 92
Miscellaneous,	529 82
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Making a total of expenses of	\$30,627 85
And exceeding the means provided, by the sum of eight thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-three cents,	\$8,234 73

School Books, Stationery and Library, include:

School books,	\$231 58
Slates, 20½ dozen,	21 57
Writing books, 59 dozen,	39 25
Paper, pens, pencils, ink, &c.,	50 13
Books for library,	30 53
Blank books,	10 40
Hymn books,	10 08
Mathematical instruments,	2 75
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	\$396 29

Clothing Includes: .

Satinets, 2,535 yards,	\$1,143 45
Denims, 1,216 yards,	166 32
Cassimere, 80 yards,	26 46
Cotton cloth, 2,003 yards,	155 44
Selicia, 1,085 yards,	102 54
Cambric, 69 yards,	6 60
Frocking, 56 yards,	16 80
Vestings,	5 63
Cravats, 12,	3 88
Hats, 25½ dozen,	27 33
Caps,	70 83
Boots, 48 pairs,	100 50
Shoes, 694 pairs,	605 39
Sole leather for repairing shoes, 794 pounds,	190 81
Shoe strings,	4 93
Pegs, awls, tacks, &c.,	13 50
Sewing machine,	107 40
Repairing sewing machine,	3 70
Making boys' clothing,	15 84
Buttons,	78 51
Thread, 88 pounds,	74 93
Needles, pins, scissors and thimbles,	14 43
Yarn, 8 pounds,	6 00
Socks, 96 pairs,	258 36
Cotton jean, 312 yards,	27 44
Combs,	7 59
Sundries,	5 98
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	\$3,240 59

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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Furniture and Bedding include:

Ticking, 1,351 yards,	\$142 01
Sheeting, 3,398 yards,	342 96
Diaper for spreads, 640 yards,	93 34
Prints, 714 yards,	56 84
Huckabuck, 55 yards,	6 90
Blankets, 290 pairs,	429 04
Thread, 14 pounds,	12 23
Needles,	2 38
Batting, 400 pounds,	34 50
Curled hair and feathers,	20 90
Hair mattresses, 3,	40 13
Bedsteads, 2,	15 00
Iron bedsteads, 30,	119 25
Settees for chapel, 309 feet,	154 50
Chairs, 39,	21 75
Bureaus, 2,	11 00
Clocks, 2,	12 25
Mirrors,	3 75
Woolen carpet, 37 yards,	30 85
Oil carpeting, 30 yards,	30 00
Curtain fixtures,	9 90
Crash, 151 yards,	13 59
Towels, 12,	1 37
Mats, 12,	15 49
Rope matting, 70 feet,	16 82
Clothes lines and pins,	15 94
Stoves, funnel and repairing furnaces,	183 59
Knives and forks,	43 54
Spoons,	6 00
Baskets, pails, tubs and other wooden ware,	31 57
Crockery ware,	150 97
Glass and earthen ware,	115 74
Tin, copper and iron ware,	79 47
Brooms and brushes,	100 30
Straw for beds, 15,063 pounds,	68 76
Washing machine,	13 93
Sundries,	14 49

\$2,466 55

Fuel and Lights include :

Wood, 27 cords,	\$116 50
Coal, 96 tons,	698 50
Oil, 166 gallons,	113 64
Fluid, 464 gallons,	314 51
Lamp wicks and wicking,	3 54
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	\$1,246 69

Provisions and Groceries include :

Flour, 512 barrels,	\$5,318 94
Rye meal, 52 bushels,	84 75
Indian meal, 516 bushels,	657 98
Potatoes, 690 bushels,	397 20
Apples, 20 bushels,	18 34
Beans, 54 bushels,	86 51
Beef, 22,181 pounds,	833 77
Pork, 996 pounds,	94 02
Ham, 96 pounds,	12 86
Mutton, 487 pounds,	33 38
Lamb, 281 pounds,	29 19
Veal, 370 pounds,	28 78
Lard, 970 pounds,	117 21
Fish, 9,812 pounds,	216 96
Sausages, 79 pounds,	10 52
Poultry, 130 pounds,	18 18
Pigeons, 3 dozen,	3 76
Butter, 945 pounds,	236 43
Cheese, 54 pounds,	6 56
Eggs, 73 dozen,	15 19
Fruit,	13 09
Tapioca, 16 pounds,	3 20
Rice, 1,318, pounds,	71 18
Tea, 156 pounds,	66 87
Coffee, 118 pounds,	12 72
Sugar, 2,203 pounds,	175 78
Chocolate, 962 pounds,	109 29
Crackers,	13 81
Saleratus, 719 pounds,	40 55
Cream Tartar, 82 pounds,	28 26

Provisions and Groceries, (Continued.)

Corn Starch, 40 pounds,	\$4 80
Hops, sage, yeast, &c.,	6 53
Ginger, 51 pounds,	3 72
Pepper, 62 pounds,	7 33
Spices and small groceries,	16 86
Sage, 50 pounds,	4 24
Raisins, 139 pounds,	17 12
Molasses, 2,597 gallons,	816 99
Vinegar, 110 gallons,	15 23
Salt,	11 61
Soap, 3,154 pounds,	195 13
Potash, 15 pounds,	1 30
Starch, 37 pounds,	3 70
Dried apples, 203 pounds,	17 59
Sand,	10 00
Ice,	8 00
Sundries,	3 87
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	\$9,899 30

Buildings, Improvement and Repairs include :

Labor and materials on general repairs,	\$337 50
Labor and materials in partitioning rooms, for chapel and hospital,	422 06
Labor, materials for partition in shoe shop,	33 00
Painting and white washing, including materials for same,	182 65
Desks, seats and other school room furniture for 140 boys,	384 00
Dining stools, 100,	75 00
Teachers' desks, 2,	18 06
Boring machines,	15 43
Whitewash and paint brushes,	15 43
Locks, keys and door handles,	40 35
Pumps, lead pipe and plumbing,	117 21
Bricks, 2,300	19 33
Nails, screws, &c.,	62 47
Iron work and zinc,	55 02
Carpenters' tools,	15 64
Blacksmith work,	23 76
Glass and glazing,	95 64

Buildings, Improvement and Repairs, (Continued.)

Repairing roof,	\$37 74
Lumber and materials for berths,	52 80
Paper hangings,	8 40
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	\$2,016 49

Farming tools, Stock and Carting for the Institution include:

1 Ox sled, 1 horse sled, 1 cart body, 2 wheel-barrows, 1 pair two-horse wagon wheels, 6 sythes, 42 shovels, 6 manure forks, 30 hoes, 6 hay forks, 24 rakes, 10 picks, 1 drag, 2 ox yokes, 6 halter chains, 10 tie chains, plows and points, measures,	\$227 30
Oxen, 1 pair,	225 00
Cows, 4,	118 00
Swine, 21,	138 33
Grain, 387 bushels,	408 27
Grass and garden seeds,	46 77
Seed corn and straw,	3 00
Repairing carts, wagons and farming tools,	54 64
Harnesses and repairing harnesses, &c.,	75 99
Blacksmith work,	93 29
Fencing stuff,	5 90
Manure for two years,	404 25
Guano,	36 74
Vegetable cutter,	10 00
Wharfage,	2 00
Plaster, 58 bushels,	11 44
Use of mud boat,	10 50
Shoeing horses,	24 21
Horse hoe,	6 50
Locks for barn,	7 50
Wood saws,	5 25
Axes and handles,	14 25
One pung sleigh,	20 00
Fruit trees,	119 33
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	\$2,042 53

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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Miscellaneous includes :

Charcoal,	\$66 69
Repairs on sleighs, wagons, &c.,	66 56
Printing and advertising,	11 75
Buffalo robe,	9 50
Conveyance of legislative committee and other carriage hire,	28 00
Interest,	22 56
Expenses in returning boys to their friends, and fitting them out for sea,	25 35
Rock maple trees, 100,	15 00
Ropes and blocks,	11 82
Carriage hire of chaplain,	24 00
Moving and fitting up building for ice house,	22 00
Coffin and expense of funeral,	14 50
Traveling expenses on business for the Institution,	49 24
Powder and fuse for blasting,	15 50
Freight,	12 56
Sundries,	134 79
	<hr/>
	\$529 82

New Barn includes :

Pine timber, 17,247 feet,	\$226 05
Pine boards, 35,567 feet,	533 86
Hemlock timber, 63,547 feet,	720 71
Hemlock boards, 45,976 feet,	507 99
Hard pine plank, 20,705 feet,	207 09
Hemlock plank, 1,263 feet,	12 83
Spruce plank, 2,041 feet,	36 88
Clapboards, 2,500,	67 00
Shingles, 101 $\frac{3}{4}$ thousand,	446 28
Framing pins,	5 06
Window frames and sash,	3 57
Hinges, door rolls, latches, &c.,	23 41
Glass,	22 90
Turning hard wood posts,	16 00
Nails, 3,300 pounds,	136 80
Bricks, 2,550,	28 70
Lime and cement, 77 casks,	71 95
Blasting rocks for cellar, 334 perch,	203 27

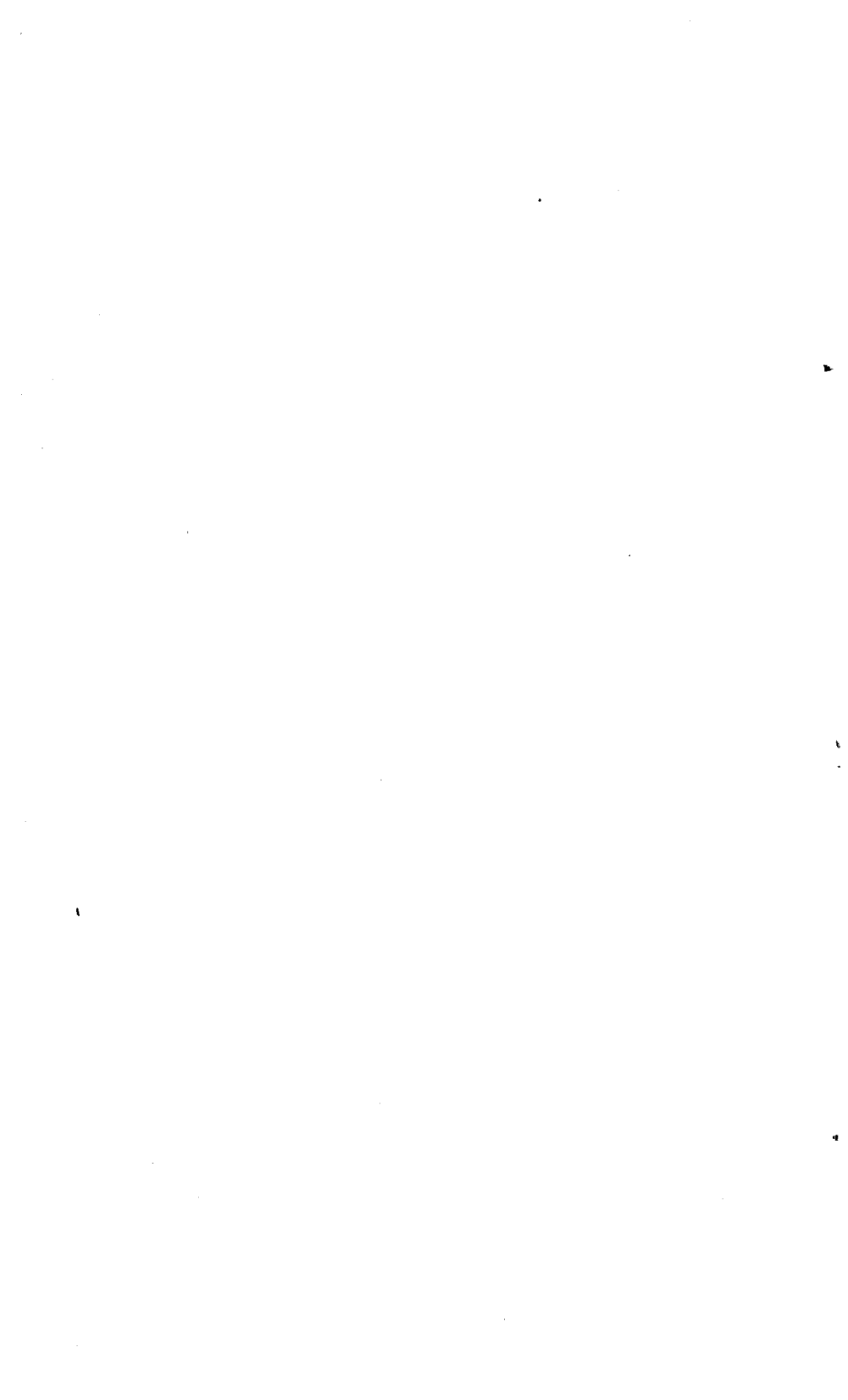
STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

New Barn, (Continued.)

Laying cellar wall, 326 perch,	.	.	.	•	\$197 35
Wire netting, 46 feet,	.	.	.		7 56
Blacksmith work,	.	.	.		6 48
Labor,	.	.	.		317 05
Sundries,	.	.	.		110 47
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					\$3,909 26

JAMES T. McCOBB, *Treasurer.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.



REPORT.

*To the Honorable Board of Trustees
of the State Reform School:*

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present my Third Annual Report of this Institution, giving you the history of its progress during the past year, and embracing all the information required by the "Act to establish a State Reform School."

TABLE 1.

*Showing the number received and the general state of the School,
for the year ending November 30, 1856.*

Boys in the School, Dec. 1, 1855,	.	.	.	234	
Committed since,	.	.	.	80	
Apprenticed, returned by master,	.	.	.	1	
			—	81	
Whole number in the School during the year,	.	.	.	—	315
Boys discharged or apprenticed,	.	.	.	87	
Remanded to alternative sentence,	.	.	.	3	
Pardoned by Governor,	.	.	.	5	
Died,	.	.	.	1	
			—	96	
Remaining in the School Nov. 30, 1856,	.	.	.	—	219

TABLE 2.

*Showing the admissions, discharges and number at the close of each
month.*

	Admissions.	Discharges.	No. at close each month.
December, 1855,	8	11	231
January, 1856,	5	1	234
February, " .	10	8	236
March, " .	8	13	230

TABLE 2, (Continued.)

	Admissions.	Discharges.	No. at close each month.
April, 1856, . .	6	14	222
May, " . .	6	7	219
June, " . .	5	13	210
July, " . .	2	8	207
August, " . .	4	3	209
September, " . .	5	13	202
October, " . .	14	4	213
November, " . .	8	1	219
Total, . . .	81	96	

Average number for the year, 220.33.

TABLE 3.

Showing by what authority committed.

	1856.	Previously.	Total.
By Supreme Judicial Court,	6	28	34
" Portland Municipal "	8	45	53
" Portland Police "	—	16	16
" Bangor Police "	8	39	47
" Bangor Municipal "	3	6	9
" Brunswick Municipal "	2	—	2
" Gardiner Police "	4	16	20
" Augusta Municipal "	4	10	14
" Hallowell Municipal "	—	6	6
" Rath Municipal "	2	15	17
" Belfast Police "	—	1	1
" Rockland Municipal "	1	7	8
" Calais Municipal "	4	2	6
" Biddeford Municipal "	—	9	9
" Justices of the Peace "	38	65	103
Total, . . .	80	265	345

TABLE 4.

Showing the disposal of those discharged from Dec. 1, 1855, to Nov. 30, 1856, and previously.

	1856.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	23	13	36
Discharged by order of Board of Trustees,	27	3	30
Indented to Farmers, 27	—	9	36
Carpenters, 2	—	1	3
Shoemakers, 4	—	1	5
Machinist, 1	—	—	1
Plasterer, 1	—	—	1
Blacksmith, 1	—	—	1
Cabinet maker, 1	—	—	1
—	37	—	—
Remanded as improper subjects,	3	1	4
Pardoned by the Governor,	5	—	5
Escaped,	—	2	2
Died,	1	1	2
Total,	96	31	127

TABLE 5.

Showing the term of commitment in all cases since the School was opened.

	1856.	Previously.	Total.
During minority,	21	93	114
Twelve years,	—	1	1
Ten years,	—	1	1
Nine years,	—	1	1
Eight years,	1	4	5
Seven years,	2	7	9
Six years,	2	7	9
Five years,	18	27	45
Four years and eight months,	1	—	1
Four years,	6	33	39
Three years and eight months,	1	—	1
Three years and six months,	1	—	1
Three years,	15	30	45
Two years and six months,	—	1	1
Two years,	9	35	44
One year,	3	25	28
Total,	80	265	345

TABLE 6.
Showing the offenses for which committed.

	1856.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny,	35	146	181
Breaking and entering with in- tent to commit felony,	—	3	3
Common runaway,	14	46	60
Truancy,	3	9	12
Assault,	2	9	11
Malicious mischief,	2	7	9
Malicious trespass,	—	3	3
Riot,	—	1	1
Cheating by false pretenses, Vagrancy,	2 8	3 33	5 41
Common drunkard,	—	1	1
Shop breaking,	7	3	10
Setting fire to a school house, Sabbath breaking,	— 1	1 —	1 1
Common idler,	2	—	2
Disturbing the peace,	2	—	2
Threatening to burn,	1	—	1
Common night walker,	1	—	1
Total,	80	265	345

TABLE 7.
Showing the alternative sentence of all committed.

	1856.	Previously.	Total.
Five years in the State Prison,	—	2	2
Four, “ “	—	2	2
Three, “ “	—	2	2
Two, “ “	1	3	4
One, “ “	3	9	12
Two, “ Jail,	1	3	4
One, “ “	2	2	4
Nine months in jail or house of correction,	—	1	1
Six, “ “	1	3	4
Three, “ “	1	8	9
Two, “ “	5	28	33
One, “ “	1	4	5
Sixty days, “ “	1	13	15
Fifty “ “	—	2	2
Thirty, “ “	45	147	193
Twenty, “ “	6	13	19

TABLE 7, (Continued.)

	1856.	Previously.	Total.
Fifteen days in jail or house of correction,	5	3	8
Ten days " "	2	12	14
Fine and cost,	5	4	9
One hour in house of correction,	—	—	1
Not sentenced alternatively,	1	2	3
Total,	80	265	345

TABLE 8.

Showing the number of admissions from each county, and the last residence.

Counties.	Towns.	1856.	Previously.	Total.
<i>Androscoggin,</i>	Auburn,	—	2	2
	Poland,	—	1	1
	Lewiston,	1	2	3
				— 6
<i>Cumberland,</i>	Bridgton,	—	1	1
	Cumberland,	—	1	1
	Cape Elizabeth,	—	2	2
	Gorham,	—	2	2
	Harpwell,	2	—	2
	Portland,	9	54	63
	Scarborough,	—	2	2
	Sebago,	1	—	1
	Standish,	2	—	2
Yarmouth,	—	1	1	
Westbrook,	—	1	1	
				— 78
<i>Franklin,</i>	Kingfield,	—	3	3
	Phillips,	—	3	3
	Rangely Plantation,	—	1	1
				— 7
<i>Hancock,</i>	Sedgwick,	—	1	1
	Mount Desert,	1	—	1
				— 2

TABLE 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	1856.	Previously.	Total.
<i>Kennebec,</i>	Augusta, . . .	4	13	17
	Gardiner, . . .	3	13	16
	Hallowell, . . .	—	7	7
	Litchfield, . . .	1	2	3
	Monmouth, . . .	—	1	1
	Manchester, . . .	—	2	2
	Pittston, . . .	1	1	2
	Readfield, . . .	1	—	1
	Waterville, . . .	3	2	5
	Winslow, . . .	—	1	1
Winthrop, . . .	1	—	1	
				— 56
<i>Lincoln,</i>	Muscle Ridge, . . .	—	1	1
	Jefferson, . . .	1	—	1
	Newcastle, . . .	1	—	1
	Rockland, . . .	1	7	8
	South Thomaston, . . .	1	—	1
	Thomaston, . . .	—	1	1
	Wiscasset, . . .	—	1	1
Whitefield, . . .	—	2	2	
				— 16
<i>Oxford,</i>	Greenwood, . . .	—	1	1
	Hiram, . . .	1	1	2
	Waterford, . . .	—	1	1
				— 4
<i>Penobscot,</i>	Bangor, . . .	11	44	56
	Brewer, . . .	3	1	4
	Corinth, . . .	2	—	2
	Corrinna, . . .	1	—	1
	Carmel, . . .	1	—	1
	Dexter, . . .	—	1	1
	East Holden, . . .	1	—	1
	Exeter, . . .	1	1	2
	Glenburn, . . .	—	2	2
	Milford, . . .	1	1	1
	Oldtown, . . .	—	2	2
Veazie, . . .	1	3	4	
				— 77
<i>Piscataquis,</i>	Dover, . . .	—	1	1
				— 1
<i>Sagadahoc,</i>	Bath, . . .	2	15	17
	Richmond, . . .	1	1	2
				— 19

TABLE 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	1856.	Previously.	Total.
<i>Somerset,</i>	Bloomfield, . . .	1	3	4
	Cambridge, . . .	-	1	1
	Fairfield, . . .	-	1	1
	Hartland, . . .	-	1	1
	Mercer, . . .	-	1	1
	Ripley, . . .	1	-	1
	St. Albans, . . .	-	1	1
	Skowhegan, . . .	1	1	2
	Smithfield, . . .	-	2	2
				— 14
<i>Waldo,</i>	Belfast, . . .	-	1	1
	Camden, . . .	-	1	1
	Frankfort, . . .	2	1	3
	Jackson, . . .	-	1	1
	Monroe, . . .	-	2	2
				— 8
<i>Washington,</i>	Alexander, . . .	-	1	1
	Addison, . . .	1	-	1
	Calais, . . .	4	5	9
	Eastport, . . .	1	5	6
	Pembroke, . . .	-	1	1
				— 18
<i>York,</i>	Biddeford, . . .	6	12	18
	Cornish, . . .	-	1	1
	Elliot, . . .	-	1	1
	Kennebunkport, . . .	1	3	4
	Saco, . . .	1	13	14
	South Berwick, . . .	1	-	1
				— 39
	Total, . . .	80	265	345

TABLE 9.
Showing the nativity of all committed.

	1856.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Ireland, . . .	1	16	17
“ England, . . .	—	2	2
“ Scotland, . . .	—	1	1
“ New Brunswick, . . .	5	12	17
“ Nova Scotia, . . .	—	4	4
“ Canada, . . .	4	2	6
“ Chili, . . .	1	—	1
“ on the Atlantic, . . .	—	1	1
Foreigners, . . .			— 49
Born in Maine, . . .	58	192	250
“ New Hampshire, . . .	3	8	11
“ Massachusetts, . . .	2	14	16
“ Vermont, . . .	—	3	3
“ Rhode Island, . . .	1	1	2
“ New York, . . .	3	6	9
“ Pennsylvania, . . .	1	—	1
“ Maryland, . . .	—	1	1
“ Kentucky, . . .	1	—	1
“ Virginia, . . .	—	1	1
“ Florida, . . .	—	4	1
			— 296
Total, . . .			345

Of the three hundred and forty-five committed, forty-nine were born in foreign countries.

Of the two hundred and ninety-six reported born in the United States, two hundred and fifty-three were of American parentage, and fifty-three of foreign.

TABLE 10.
Showing the ages of all committed.

	1856.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age, . . .	1	2	3
Eight,	1	3	4
Nine,	3	3	6
Ten,	5	28	33
Eleven,	8	25	33
Twelve,	13	26	39
Thirteen,	12	37	47

TABLE 10, (Continued.)

	1856.	Previously.	Total.
Fourteen years of age,	10	42	52
Fifteen,	16	41	57
Sixteen,	10	37	49
Seventeen,	1	18	19
Eighteen,	-	2	2
Nineteen,	-	1	1
Total,	80	265	345

Average age about 13 years 6 months.

TABLE 11.

This Table is introduced to show some facts connected with the moral condition of boys when received, and the home influences under which they have lived.

	1856.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received,	80	265	345
Have parents one or both of whom are or have been intemperate,	39	120	159
Have lost their father,	27	97	124
Have lost their mother,	27	62	89
Have fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters, who are or have been in prison,	29	78	107
Have step-fathers or mothers,	31	63	94
Who were idle or had no steady employment,	67	200	267
Who have been much indulged,	36	75	111
Who have been much neglected,	46	104	150
Who have been truants from school,	66	196	262
Who have been Sabbath breakers,	63	186	249
Who have been untruthful,	70	226	296
Who have been profane,	75	217	292
Who have slept from home in carts, sheds, boxes, &c.,	44	124	168
Who have drank ardent spirits, most of them to intoxication,	11	84	95
Have been previously arrested,	15	85	100
Have been imprisoned for crime,	13	54	67

TABLE 11, (Continued.)

	1856.	Previously.	Total.
Have never regularly attended Sabbath school,	64	113	177
Have never regularly attended day school three months in succession,	18	32	50
Have been in the habit of using tobacco,	50	157	207

TABLE 12.

Showing the length of time the boys had been in the School who have left it.

	1856.	Previously.	Total.
One month and less,	1	2	3
Two months,	1	—	1
Four “	—	2	2
Six “	2	1	3
Seven “	4	1	5
Eight “	3	1	5
Nine “	1	2	3
Ten “	2	1	3
Eleven “	4	—	4
Twelve “	15	16	31
Thirteen “	3	2	5
Fourteen “	6	1	7
Fifteen “	3	1	4
Sixteen “	6	—	6
Seventeen “	7	—	7
Eighteen “	5	1	6
Nineteen “	2	—	2
Twenty “	7	—	7
Twenty-two “	2	—	2
Twenty-three “	1	—	1
Twenty-four “	2	—	2
Twenty-five “	1	—	1
Twenty-six “	2	—	2
Twenty-seven “	3	—	3
Twenty-eight “	1	—	1
Thirty “	1	—	1
	96	31	127

Average 15 months, nearly.

TABLE 13.

Inventory of stock on hand April 1, 1856.

6 bbls flour,	a \$9 00	\$54 00
50 bushels potatoes,	25	12 50
6 bushels beans,	2 00	12 00
40 lbs. chocolate,	10	4 00
350 lbs. sugar,	10	35 00
10 lbs. coffee,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25
19 lbs. tea,	40	7 60
100 lbs. pork,	11	11 00
400 lbs. corned beef,	7	28 00
90 lbs. soap,	7	6 30
50 lbs. corn starch,	12	6 00
20 lbs. cream tartar,	33	6 60
6 lbs. broma,	17	1 02
30 lbs. butter,	24	7 20
16 lbs. cheese,	11	1 76
175 galls. molasses,	40	70 00
30 galls. vinegar,	11	3 30
20 galls. oil,	1 00	20 00
10 tons coal,	7 50	75 00
224 yards prints,	7	15 68
€88 yards sheeting,	11	60 68
26 yards satinet,	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 35
473 yards denims,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 13
350 yards ticking,		38 50
150 yards silesia,		12 00
Needles buttons and thread,		15 00
177 iron bedsteads,		684 89
83 wooden bedsteads,		166 00
300 beds and bedding,		2,175 00
15 double beds and bedding,		570 00
All other furniture,		1,600 00
360 suits thick clothes,		1,080 00
350 suits thin clothes,		525 00
Books in the school and chapel,		150 00
8 tons English hay,		160 00
300 bushels carrots,		75 00
150 bushels turnips,		37 50
11 cows, 4 oxen, 18 swine, 1 calf, 3 horses,		1,434 00
Wagons, carts, harnesses and farming tools,		442 62
Stock and tools in carpenter's shop,		40 00
Stock and tools in shoe shop,		50 00
		\$9,765 79

In reviewing the history of the Institution for the past year, we find little that has transpired beyond the ordinary occurrences in a public institution of this kind. The School, during a part of the winter, was much crowded, being filled to its utmost capacity; but as spring approached, we had many applications for apprentices, and many boys were thus disposed of, so that the number gradually decreased, and we have been able to receive all sent to us.

The change in the law forbidding the admission of boys over sixteen, as recommended in our last Annual Report, has had a good influence in keeping out a class of boys of very hardened character, who were more suitable subjects for the State Prison than a Reform School like this, where we have little opportunity to classify the boys.

We feel the need of more thorough classification. Could we so classify our boys as to separate them into families of, say, fifty, so arranged as that each family would have little or no connection with each other, we should possess the means of a much greater moral and restraining power over them than when they mingle, as they now do, in a mass.

The fruit of our labors, from the nature of the case, is often hidden from the public eye. A boy having been sent to the Reform School, and there instructed in the paths of duty and right conduct, passes out into society, becomes a useful citizen, settles down quietly and leads a virtuous and industrious life. The fact that he was once an offender against the laws of the State, is not proclaimed by himself, (nor should it be,) and the fact that he owes his reformation to the influences exerted upon him in a Reform School, where he entered perhaps in ignorance and vice, is known only to few of his most intimate associates.

But this is not the case of one, upon whom the discipline and instruction of the Institution has had little or no beneficial effect. He goes forth to mingle again with his former vicious and still more depraved companions, and is soon again before the courts of the State, where he is known by the officers of justice to have been in a Reform School; and this fact, with other circumstances of his case, is spread before the public in the papers of the day. By this means, the cases of failure to reform become publicly known, while those who owe their posi-

tion in society to the instruction here received, are scattered in the quiet retreats of life.

Of this we do not complain, but it should be taken into account in estimating the results of this enterprise.

We have much to encourage us, not without occasionally cause for disappointment. Most of the boys show unmistakable evidence of a real desire for reformation and amendment.

We have granted to the boys greater liberty than ever before, allowing them to go to the city, on fishing and skating excursions, &c., without *any case of breach of trust*.

On the "Fourth of July," over one hundred were permitted to form in military order, and go to the village, unattended by any officer of the Institution, and yet all returned with true fidelity to the School, much pleased with their excursion.

In this connection, I take pleasure in acknowledging, in behalf of the boys, the attention of various citizens of Westbrook, who kindly and liberally furnished them with refreshments on that day.

The experience of the past year has fully sustained our views in relation to the proper method of management of reformatory institutions for juvenile offenders, in granting to the boys as extended liberty as possible, relying upon their *sense of honor*, in not abusing the confidence thus placed in them.

We have also allowed some of the boys to go unattended to visit their friends, without having to regret in any instance a failure to return promptly.

One example of perseverance in redeeming a pledge of this kind is worthy of mention. A boy was allowed to visit his parents, who reside over sixty miles from the school. He was to return on a specified day, by the steamer. The day arrived for his return; he went to the wharf to embark, and found, to his surprise, that the boat had just left. He was so earnest to keep his pledge, that he *ran* a distance of two miles, (the steamer's next stopping place,) and succeeded in reaching the boat before it got away from the landing. He said he had resolved, that if he should not succeed in overtaking the boat, he would immediately start *on foot* for the School, and thus accomplish what he could under the circumstances.

The moral discipline of the boys by *grades*, has been continued with good results.

As no material change has been made in the general management of the institution, I deem it unnecessary to particularly describe our system of discipline and manner of government. They have been fully stated in my former reports. The same division of time is now made as heretofore, viz: six hours for labor, four for school, eight and one-half for sleep, and the remainder for meals, moral discipline and recreation.

By recurring to table four, it will be seen that thirty-seven have been indentured; most of them in the country, away from the scenes of their former criminal life.

We are confident in the belief, that the most proper way to discharge boys is, in most instances, by indenture.

When a boy is discharged on expiration of a short sentence, by pardon or by the Board, our care over him ceases entirely. Not so, if discharged by indenture. In that case, we reserve the right to see that the terms of the contract are faithfully fulfilled; and further, it is made the duty of the master to report to us periodically respecting the children intrusted to him.

So important has this been considered by the Board of Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum, that they have made arrangements with persons in the State of Illinois, to procure places there for the children sent out from their Institution under indenture. So great has been their success in this direction, that they have already a large number in that State quietly settled, away from the vices of the city, among the respectable farmers and mechanics of that State.

By indenture, the boy is not only removed from his former evil influences, but he carries with him the impression that he is watched over by those who will see that his deportment is good.

To render this way of disposal of boys most effectual, some one of the Trustees, or a person connected with the Institution, should visit them once a year to look after their interests.

Some who have been indentured have left their places. Four of them have voluntarily returned to the Institution as their home.

Most of those who have left are doing well, are as faultless

in their habits and character as boys generally, and are winning the esteem and confidence of the families with whom their lot is cast, and of the communities in which they live.

EXPENSES.

The appropriation to pay an arrearage amounting to the sum of	\$8,234 73
And supporting the School from April 1, 1856, to April 1, 1857, was	25,000 00
Deduct arrearage as above,	8,234 73
<hr/>	
Leaving for the support of the School from April 1, 1856, to April 1, 1857,	16,765 27
Add amount received for boys' labor,	1,424 00
<hr/>	
Total amount of resources,	18,189 27
We have paid out since April 1, 1856,	14,566 71
<hr/>	
Leaving a balance on hand of	3,622 56
Deduct outstanding bills unpaid, about	1,000 00
<hr/>	
Leaving a balance unexpended of	\$2,622 56

In our report of last year we stated that we should require the sum of seven thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the School until the end of the year, April 1, 1856.

Owing to the failure in procuring employment for all the boys during the winter of that year, our income from this source was much less than it otherwise would have been. This circumstance decreased our means so much, that our debt at the end of the year was, as above stated, \$8,234.73.

As this debt occurred during the year ending April 1, 1856, it may be proper to here quote an extract from our last annual Report; which will show the causes of this deficiency at the close of that year.

We then stated: "Another cause is, that we estimated for only one hundred and fifty boys. The result shows the present number to be two hundred and thirty-four—eighty-four more than provided for in our estimate. Besides the ordinary support of this extra number, we have been obliged to provide for them school and dining-room furniture, clothing and bedding.

In addition to the above, by some oversight at Augusta, we did not receive from the Legislature the sum asked for, by eight hundred dollars.

The amount of expenditure not foreseen when the estimate was made last year is as follows:

Fitting up school-room and furniture for eighty-four boys more than estimate,	\$1,470 00
Clothing for the same,	840 00
Provisions and groceries for the same,	3,864 00
Appropriation asked for, not received,	800 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,974 00

The above statement shows our amount of expenses not foreseen, nearly equal to the sum required for the remainder of the year."

So soon as it became known that the sum asked for by your Board to pay this debt above stated, and to support the institution for a year, had been reduced by the sum of \$6,351, we immediately suspended all our plans for permanent improvement, such as putting up new fences, now very much needed, planting fruit and shade trees, &c., in order that we might do what we could to reduce the debt.

We considered this unfortunate, especially in regard to fencing our fields which have lain open to the public road, and now much need enclosing.

Rigid economy has been exercised in all the expenditures of the institution, and nothing has been done to incur expense that could possibly be avoided.

To reduce the expenses, we have allowed ourselves one teacher short, and have also been without an Assistant Superintendent for a year. Every effort has been made to reduce the number of boys as fast as it could be judiciously done.

The same course continued from year to year would very much impair the prosperity of the School. It is to be hoped, therefore, that sufficient appropriations will now be made to put it in good working order.

To defray the expenses of the institution until April 1st, 1857, we think the sum of \$5,000, will be needed.

I would respectfully suggest that there be a special appropriation, early in the session of the Legislature, to enable the the institution to pay its expenses during the remainder of the financial year, without incurring the expense of interest for money borrowed for this purpose.

The following statement of items of expense is based upon the actual cost during the year ending April 1, 1856. The average number of boys for the year being taken for the basis.

It cost to support a boy per day during the time above stated, as follows :

To provide each boy with school books and stationery,	.00.5
“ “ “ clothing,	.05
“ “ “ furniture and bedding,	.03
“ “ “ fuel and lights,	.01.5
“ “ “ subsistence,	.13
For care taking, including all salaries, wages and labor of every kind,	.05.5
Hospital expense, postage, Trustees and all other incidental expenses,	.06.5
	<hr/>
	.35cts.

By the above calculation, it costs but thirty-five cents per day to clothe, feed and educate a boy in this institution. This includes all salaries of teachers, and all others employed, necessary repairs, school books, food, &c. It is based also upon the actual cost, making no allowance for the earnings of the boys.

In making estimates for another year, I wish to call your attention to the fact, that some four hundred rods of picket fence should be built early in the spring, to enclose the grounds around the institution, which, as before stated, are now all open. A sewer should be constructed to carry the drainage of the house farther from it. This will require an eighteen inch barrel drain, from eight hundred to one thousand feet in length.

The barn should be painted, and fruit and shade trees should be planted.

HEALTH.

We have enjoyed a remarkable degree of good health from the first, sickness of any kind having rarely occurred among us.

During the past year, particularly, unusual health has prevailed.

But one death has occurred, and that from a disease (scrofula) contracted before admission to the School, and a long time previous.

Every member of our family is now in perfect health.

We have at all times been free from that scourge of public institutions of this class—inflammation of the eyes, never having had a serious case of it.

THE SCHOOL.

Most of the boys, when received, are very ignorant even of the first rudiments of education.

By recurring to table eleven, it will be seen that eighteen of eighty, received the present year, had never attended school three months in succession. All these were wholly unable to read when received.

It will also be seen by the same table, that sixty-six out of eighty have been *habitual truants*.

We have four separate schools, three of which are under the immediate direction of a male teacher, and the other of a female.

We believe the pupils are making commendable progress, and much interest is manifested in their studies.

LABOR.

We have, as heretofore, three departments of labor: Farming, Mechanical, and Domestic.

Since our last Annual Report, we have introduced the employment of bottoming cane seat chairs, and we think we shall find it a profitable and pleasant occupation for the boys.

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT.

In the Shoemaker's shop,	53
“ Tailor's shop,	40
“ Chair shop,	30
“ Carpenter's shop,	3
On the farm, and out-door work,	55
Washing and ironing,	15
Cooking and baking,	11
Scrubbing and miscellaneous work,	13
	220

SHOE SHOP.

This department continues under the contract with Messrs. Jonathan Brown & Son, of Marblehead, Mass., mentioned in my last Annual Report. There are employed, at the present time, fifty-three boys in this shop.

The contract for employing the boys in this department expires by limitation in September next.

CHAIR SHOP.

This department has been in operation about five months. The present number of boys employed is fifty. Walter Corey, Esq., of Portland, supplies them with work, which is done, under our own direction, at an agreed price per chair.

TAILOR'S SHOP.

In this department all the sewing for the Institution is done. The following is the amount of labor performed since the last Report:

Articles Made.

863 jackets,	698 pairs suspenders,
836 pairs pants,	220 hats, lined,
1,130 shirts,	539 pairs socks, heeled,
454 caps,	404 sheets,
375 pillow cases,	49 bed ticks,
66 pillow ticks,	10 frocks,
29 vests,	108 pairs mittens,

ARTICLES MADE, (*Continued.*)

76 aprons,	55 comforters,	
126 spreads,	173 towels,	
2 bags,	45 hay caps.	
Whole number of articles made,		6,258

Articles Repaired.

17,443 pairs pants,	169 comforters,	
4,348 pairs socks,	56 spreads,	
13,446 shirts,	24 towels,	
630 aprons,	90 bed ticks,	
42 caps,	25 pillow cases,	
10,528 jackets,	37 bags.	
Whole number of articles repaired,		46,838

THE FARM.

Most of the labor of cultivating the farm has been done by the boys.

All the carting for the institution is done by the farmers, and much of the expense charged to the farm account might properly be charged to transportation.

During the year, we have built a large boat, capable of carrying about twenty-five tons, by which we can more easily transport heavy articles from Portland.

We have also constructed a wharf one hundred and fifty feet long upon our own premises, upon which we land our coal, &c.

We find our wharf very convenient to land large quantities of muscles, taken from the muscle beds in the creek below, which is said to be a very good manure. We have procured the present season about ninety cords, with no other expense than our own labor.

The following labor has been performed on the farm during the year:

Whole number of days work (of six hours each) of boys, performed on the farm, and out door labor, is 14,759, of which 199 have been on grounds around the institution; 477 in drawing water and ice, and in miscellaneous work; 168 in drilling and clearing ledge; 678 in making road to the wharf, 670 in building

wharf, and 12,557 in the more immediate work of the farm, from which we have raised the following products:

65 tons English hay,	a \$16 00	\$1,040 00
8 tons salt hay,	6 00	48 00
5 tons straw,	6 00	30 00
8 tons corn fodder,	6 00	48 00
264 bushels potatoes,	60	158 40
255 bushels corn,	90	229 50
756 bushels carrots,	25	189 00
639 bushels Swedish turnips,	25	159 50
56 bushels English "	25	14 00
109 bushels beets,	25	27 25
2266 lbs. pork,	10½	237 93
711 lbs. veal,	8	56 88
756 lbs. beef,	7	52 92
409 cabbages,	5	20 45
3091 galls. milk,	1 shilling,	515 17
20 bushels wheat,	1 75	35 00
250 cords wood prepared for the stove,		1,250 00
71 boxes strawberries,	2 shillings,	23 67
Garden vegetables for the season,		50 00
		<hr/>
		\$4,185 67

Much of the farm would be greatly improved by underdraining with the draining tile which can now be had in our vicinity.

Most of the fences are so unsafe that many of them should be immediately rebuilt.

The Sabbath School has been fully sustained during the past year, and with its usual good results.

It is with very great pleasure that we have the opportunity to acknowledge the continued valuable assistance of twenty-four ladies and gentlemen, who have visited us nearly every Sabbath as teachers in the Sabbath School, from the various churches in Portland, whose services have been so cheerfully given to this object; and to bear testimony to their uniform fidelity and devotion in their work of love. Many of them have furnished their classes with books and papers, which generally have been much valued by the boys. In this connection

it should be stated, that all the expenses of sustaining the Sabbath School have been borne by the teachers or through their agency.

We take pleasure in recording our indebtedness to the publishers of the following journals, who have regularly supplied the boys with their papers during the whole year: Bangor Courier, Christian Mirror of Portland, Rockland Gazette, Northern Home Journal of Gardiner, Prisoners' Friend of Boston, and Prison Journal of Philadelphia.

We have also received the following papers a part of the year, which do not now reach us—for which the publishers have our thanks: Bangor Jeffersonian, Mercury and Democrat, Drew's Rural Intelligencer of Augusta, Greenwood Valley Times of Vienna, Ellsworth American, and Bath Mirror.

We are also under obligation to the American Tract Society for eighty volumes of interesting books, and to Edward Fox, Esq., of Portland, for a donation to the boys' library.

We are indebted to Samuel Munson, Esq., of Portland, for many acts of kindness to us, more specially for his efforts in providing a very pleasant fishing excursion to one of the islands in the bay, for all the boys.

In conclusion I am happy to renew to you, gentlemen, my acknowledgments for the many acts of kindness and assistance received at your hands; and also to bear testimony to the uniform kindness, courtesy and devotion to their business, of all associated with me in conducting the affairs of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. R. LINCOLN, *Superintendent.*

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, }
Cape Elizabeth, November 30, 1856. }