

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

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THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

A. D. 1858.



AUGUSTA:

STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1858.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

NOVEMBER 30, 1857.



AUGUSTA:

STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1858.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

REPORT.

The Trustees of the State Reform School, in compliance with the provisions of the Statute, respectfully

REPORT

To the Governor and Council, that under the guidance of a kind Providence, the school has moved quietly on, during the fourth year of its existence, in the successful prosecution of the work for which it was designed: the work of supporting, training and reforming those juvenile offenders who are thrown upon the guardianship of the State, and who, having violated its laws, are yet too young in crime to be consigned to the punishment which is awarded to older and more hardened criminals.

The Trustees have regularly held their quarterly meetings; and monthly, one or more of their number has visited the Institution, examined the schools, the farm and the workshops, and inquired into their management and operations. In doing this, they have become exceedingly interested in observing the change from a cynical and reckless churlishness, to a cheerful, confiding interest and trust, which the boys have very generally manifested; and we have been forcibly impressed with the fact, that the judicious parental discipline to which they are subject, has done, and is doing, much to create in them habits of sobriety, order, and usefulness. Gratitude for kind treatment, an emotion to which most of them have heretofore been strangers, has sprung up within them, and awakened feelings of corresponding obligation.

These results, so auspicious of future good, are to be attributed to the untiring devotion of the Superintendent to his work; results which, while they may not come up to the requirements of captious, or the expectations of sanguine reformers, satisfy us that the school is doing its work well, and that it has claims upon the community for its confidence and support.

There is something truly formidable in the rapid increase of youthful crime. This is a very fast age, but youthful offenders seem to be fastest of all. The police reports of our cities exhibit a precocity in crime which may well alarm the public mind, for it is a subject in which we are all interested.

Is there no way to check this growing evil? Must these hopeless victims of neglect be left to prey upon society and work out their own ruin, without an effort to reclaim them? Confinement in our State and County Prisons will not do it. Facts go to show that they are there only educated in crime, and sunk lower in infamy. There is no power of reformation at work there.

When Christ was arraigned before the Roman tribunal, he was spit upon, and buffeted, and mocked; and the idea seemed to be that vengeance was the only duty which the State owed to the violators of its laws. Men have been slow to learn the more excellent way which he taught them; and now, after eighteen hundred years have passed away, we are just beginning to understand that there is a higher and pleasanter duty involved in efforts to reclaim, by kindness, those who may not have become hopelessly depraved; and we believe that for such efforts the State will be well repaid, in returning to her, numbers of valuable citizens.

Your Trustees would not be understood to sympathize at all with that sickly sentimentalism which shrinks from meting out to crime its just punishment. On the other hand, they believe that wilful, persistent crime is viewed by individuals and treated by the laws with even greater leniency than is due to it. But to the youthful offender, who has gone but a little way in crime, who is not yet hardened in guilt and lost to self-respect, humanity, duty and expediency require a different line of action.

No mode of dealing with this evil seems to offer so many advantages as our schools of reform. They assume the place of the parent in the case of those whose only parental training is for evil, or who are deprived of such training altogether, and combining in themselves facilities for supporting, restraining and educating juvenile offenders, they seem, when judiciously conducted, designed to do all that can be done for their good.

These schools are attracting the attention of philanthropists, both in this country and Europe. They have been established, with very

gratifying results, in most of the older States of the Union, and wherever they have once been established, confidence in them has increased, and their operations have been enlarged. Returns from these schools show that in no case less than fifty, and in some cases as high as ninety per cent. of those who have been discharged from them, have come out essentially benefited by their discipline, and prepared for lives of honorable usefulness.

In our own school, very many cases of reformation have come under the eye of the Trustees, which have given them great pleasure, and satisfied them of their value.

In a decision pronounced by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, it is said :

“The house of refuge is not a prison, but a school where reformation, and not punishment, is the end. It may, indeed, be used as a prison for juvenile convicts, who would else be committed to the common jail. The object is reformation, by training its inmates to industry, by imbuing their minds with the principles of morality and religion, by furnishing them with the means to earn a living, and, above all, by separating them from the corrupt influences of improper associates. To this end, may not the natural parent, when unequal to the task of education, or unworthy of it, be superseded by the *parens patriae*, or common guardian of the community? It is to be remembered that the public has a paramount interest in the virtue and knowledge of its members, and that, of strict right, the business of education belongs to it. That parents are ordinarily entrusted with it is because it can seldom be put into better hands.”

If the position here laid down be a correct one, it becomes both the right and duty of the State to assume the charge of those juvenile offenders of whom it is the natural guardian, and to see to it that they be not lost to the community through its neglect of them.

Boys of any age under sixteen, are now received at the school, and there is nothing in its act of incorporation which forbids it; but it is there said to be established for the employment, instruction and reform of juvenile offenders. If so, it may be asked if children under a certain age can be called “offenders” in the sense here intended.

In looking at this subject to see where the duties of the State begin and end, we have conceived it possible that she may, in her desire to do her whole duty, take out of the circle of voluntary, social effort, objects which are best left there, and thus discounte-

nance a feeling which society cannot well afford to lose. It would seem, indeed, to be a part of the appropriate work of government to develop and cherish a benevolent, individual, moral sentiment, and to increase in the community, feelings of personal accountability on every question affecting the public good.

There seems to be very sufficient reasons for withholding boys under sixteen years from our prisons, and the same line of reasoning would lead to the exclusion of very young ones from our school. May it not be well, then, to leave the responsibility of feeding and training very young children outside the statute book, and confide them to this voluntary moral feeling of which we speak?

Blackstone says: "Under seven years of age, an infant cannot be guilty of felony, for then a felonious indiscretion is an impossibility in nature; but at eight years, he may be guilty of felony."

And we would suggest that, in our opinion, the great end at which we aim would be best subserved by precluding from admission to the Reform School, boys under nine years of age.

The State has, from time to time, made liberal appropriations to the school, and we now have commodious and permanent buildings for its accommodation. The annual expenditure for its maintenance has also been large, but it should be considered that the Institution is yet in its infancy. The cost of living has been very high; 247 boys have been fed, clothed and educated. The out-door labor has hitherto been directed to developing and increasing the capabilities of the farm, rather than to its immediate production. It is believed that, when fairly under way, our expenses may be considerably lessened.

But, taking only a pecuniary view of the subject, we think it will prove a wise economy for the State to spend some of its money for the prevention of crime; and by so doing, save much of what it spends for its punishment. The costs to the State for criminal prosecutions have, in a single year, come up to \$35,950; and there is hardly a child who will be sent to the Reform School, who, if left to the course which brings him there, would not finally be supported by the State as a convict. We could cite instances of boys committed to our State Prisons at an early age, who have, at various times, passed 30 years of life in prison, at an expense of not less than \$2,000 each. Of 439 boys committed to our own Reform School,

273 of them were for crimes against property. Their actual depositions upon the community amount to a very large sum, and their prospective ones, if not arrested in their course, may be estimated at a much larger one. We might continue to bring statistics to our aid, but we will only say that the more thoroughly our position is examined, the better it will be sustained.

It is due to the Superintendent, Mr. LINCOLN, to say, that we believe he has practiced a very thorough and systematic mode of management in every department. The bill of fare is as frugal as is consistent with the health and comfort of the inmates. No useless labor has been paid for, but industry seems to be entirely the order of the place. Mr. Lincoln has himself discharged duties which, at other institutions have been the work of two, and in some cases, three assistants; and we would here bear testimony to his assiduity and attention to the duties of his position.

One very prominent feature in institutions like ours, seems to consist in imparting to the boys a knowledge of trades, or occupations by which they may be put in a way of earning a living, when their connection with the school shall cease. There they have been treated kindly; good influences have been brought to bear upon them, and they go out, resolved upon amendment. They meet with neglect, probably derision. They fail to find employment; and idleness, with its train of corrupting influences, is upon them; want assails them, and in some evil hour they yield to temptation, and return to their early habits. It is not easy to say what shall be done, nor is it expected that the State will give its money to experiment upon it, but it is a subject which very much interests both the Trustees and Superintendent, and some judicious effort is loudly called for.

The Superintendent has the immediate supervision of the school, and we append hereto, his Report, exhibiting in detail its management and operations. It brings out many facts gratifying to the friends of the Institution, useful to the legislator, and interesting to the philanthropist. We present it with our own, with the feeling that we are enabled to bring the State Reform School to your notice as a successful Institution, and one which will well repay the State for its fostering care.

The expenses of the School from April 1, 1858, to April 1, 1859, are estimated as follows :

For provisions and groceries for 247 boys 1 year, at \$38,	\$9,386
“ clothing, at \$15,	3,705
“ salaries,	3,300
“ furniture and bedding,	750
“ school books, stationery and printing,	300
“ general improvements and repairs,	900
“ farm and carting,	900
“ incidental expenses,	400
“ postage,	36
“ Trustees’ expenses,	600
“ fuel and lights,	1,200
“ wages and labor,	1,800
“ conveyance of Sunday school teachers,	260
“ picket fences, 350 rods, \$2,	700
“ transportation,	100
	<hr/>
	\$24,337
Deduct avails of boys’ labor,	2,092
	<hr/>
	\$22,245
And there is wanted to pay arrears of the present and previous years,	3,500
	<hr/>
	<u>\$25,745 00</u>

All which is respectfully submitted.

MANASSEH H. SMITH.
JOSEPH C. NOYES,
SETH SCAMMAN,
PRESERVED B. MILLS,
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

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Treasurer charges himself from April 1, 1856, to March 31, 1857, inclusive, as follows :

For amount received from State Treasury,	\$30,042 40
“ “ “ “ boys' labor,	2,671 91
“ sundries,	194 65
	<hr/>
	\$32,908 96
	<hr/>

He has paid for bills due and unpaid March 31, 1856, \$8,234 73 and credits himself for the following payments :

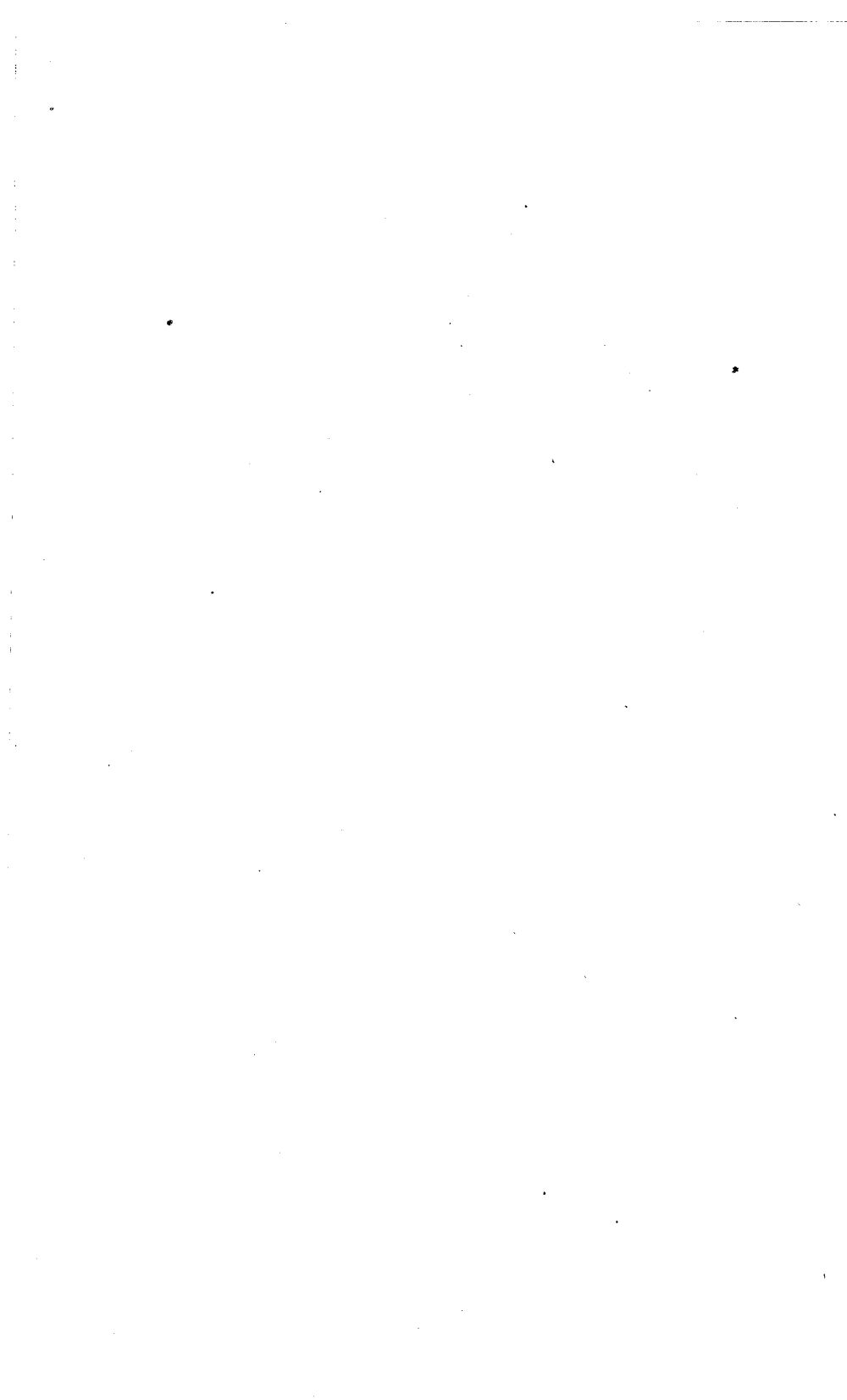
School books and stationery,	\$359 79
Library,	67 75
Clothing,	3,647 05
Furniture and bedding,	967 37
Fuel and lights,	1,189 21
Provisions and groceries,	8,670 67
Buildings, improvement and repairs,	1,017 52
Farming tools and stock,	1,296 39
Brick yard,	402 02
Officers' salaries,	3,125 89
Wages and labor,	1,871 23
Trustees' expenses,	531 20
Postage,	34 76

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Hospital expenses,	.	.	.	174	84
Miscellaneous,	.	.	.	1,105	78
Cash on hand,	.	.	.	212	76
					<hr/>
					<u>\$32,908</u>
					<u>96</u>

JAMES T. McCOBB, *Treasurer.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.



REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN:—The Act to establish the State Reform School, makes it the duty of the Superintendent to present a full report of the progress of the Institution annually, in the month of December, for the information of the Legislature. In accordance with the said “Act,” I herewith present my Fourth Annual Report, showing in detail the progress of this Institution during another year, together with important statistics from the commencement to the present time, presented in a tabular form.

TABLE I.

*Showing the number received and discharged, and the general state of
the School, for the year ending November 30, 1857.*

Boys in School, December 1, 1856,	219	
Boys committed since,	94	
Apprentices returned by masters,	4	
Apprentices returned voluntarily,	7	
	—	11
Whole number in school during the year,		324
Boys discharged or apprenticed,	73	
Boy returned to master,	1	
Boy remanded to alternative sentence,	1	
Boy pardoned by the Governor,	1	
Boy escaped,	1	
	—	77
Remaining in School November 30, 1857,		247

TABLE 2.

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

	Admissions.	Discharges.	No. at close of month.
December, 1856,	2	4	217
January, 1857,		6	213
February, "	6	3	216
March, "	8	10	213
April, "	12	17	208
May, "	12	4	216
June, "	9	15	210
July, "	10	3	217
August, "	9	—	226
September, "	15	8	233
October, "	14	3	244
November, "	7	4	247
Total,	105	77	

TABLE 3.

Showing by what authority committed.

	1857.	Previously.	Total.
By Supreme Judicial Court,	5	34	39
" Portland Municipal "	18	53	71
" Portland Police "	—	16	16
" Bangor Police "	5	47	52
" Bangor Municipal "	—	9	9
" Brunswick Municipal "	—	2	2
" Gardiner Police "	3	20	23
" Augusta Municipal "	1	14	15
" Hallowell Municipal "	—	6	6
" Bath Municipal "	2	17	19
" Belfast Police "	—	1	1
" Rockland Municipal "	4	8	12
" Calais Municipal "	4	6	10
" Biddeford Municipal "	4	9	13
" Justices of the Peace,	48	103	150
Total,	94	345	439

TABLE 4.

Showing the disposal of those discharged from December 1, 1856, to November 30, 1857, and previously.

	1857.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	20	36	56
Discharged by order of Board of Trustees,	10	30	40
Indented to Farmers,	35	36	71
" Carpenters,	2	3	5
" Shoemakers,	3	5	8
" Machinist,	-	-	1
" Plasterer,	-	-	1
" Blacksmith,	-	-	1
" Cabinet maker,	-	-	1
" Barber,	2	-	2
Returned to masters,	2	-	2
Remanded as improper subjects,	1	4	5
Pardoned by the Governor,	1	5	6
Escaped,	1	2	3
Died,	-	2	2
Total,	77	127	194

TABLE 5.

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

	1857.	Previously.	Total.
During minority,	29	114	143
Until eighteen years old,	1	-	1
Twelve years,	-	1	1
Ten years,	2	1	3
Nine years,	-	1	1
Eight years,	1	5	6
Seven years,	-	9	9
Six years,	6	9	15
Five years,	14	45	59
Four years and eight months,	-	1	1
Four years,	9	39	48
Three years and eight months,	-	1	1
Three years and six months,	-	1	1
Three years,	15	45	60
Two years and six months,	-	1	1
Two years,	13	44	57
One year,	4	28	32
Total,	94	345	439

TABLE 6.

Showing the offenses for which committed.

	1857.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny,	52	181	233
Breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony,	-	3	3
Common runaway,	7	60	67
Truants,	3	12	15
Assault,	1	11	12
Malicious mischief,	3	9	12
Malicious trespass,	1	3	4
Riot,	-	1	1
Cheating by false pretenses,	-	5	5
Vagrancy,	8	41	49
Common drunkard,	-	1	1
Shop breaking,	5	10	15
Setting fire to a school house,	-	1	1
Sabbath breaking,	1	1	2
Idle and disorderly,	7	2	9
Disturbing the peace,	-	2	2
Threatening to burn,	-	1	1
Common night walker,	-	1	1
Common pilferer,	3	-	3
Robbery,	2	-	2
Embezzlement,	1	-	1
Total,	94	345	439

TABLE 7.

Showing the alternative sentence of all committed.

	1857.	Previously.	Total.
Five years in the State Prison,	-	2	2
Four " "	-	2	2
Three " "	1	2	3
Two " "	2	4	6
One " "	-	12	12
Two years in the county jail,	1	4	5
One " "	-	4	4
Nine " "	-	1	1
Six " "	2	4	6
Three mos. in jail or house of correction,	3	9	12
Two " "	2	33	35
One " "	4	5	9
Ninety days " "	1	-	1
Sixty days " "	4	15	19
Fifty days " "	-	2	2

TABLE, (Continued.)

	1857.	Previously.	Total.
Thirty days in jail or house of correction,	47	193	240
Twenty " "	9	19	28
Fifteen " "	-	8	8
Ten " "	6	14	20
Two & less " "	7	3	10
Fine and cost,	5	9	14
Total,	94	345	439

TABLE 8.

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

Counties.	Towns.	1857.	Previously.	Total.
<i>Andrascoggin,</i>	Auburn,	-	2	2
	Danville,	1	-	1
	Lewiston,	5	3	8
	Poland,	1	1	2
				— 13
<i>Cumberland,</i>	Bridgton,	1	1	2
	Cumberland,	-	1	1
	Cape Elizabeth,	1	2	3
	Gorham,	1	2	3
	Gray,	1	-	1
	Harpswell,	-	2	2
	Portland,	17	63	80
	Scarborough,	-	2	2
	Sebago,	-	1	1
	Standish,	-	2	2
Yarmouth,	-	1	1	
Westbrook,	3	1	4	
				— 102
<i>Franklin,</i>	Kingfield,	-	3	3
	Phillips,	-	3	3
	Rangely plantation,	-	1	1
				— 7
<i>Hancock,</i>	Sedgwick,	-	1	1
	Mount Desert,	-	1	1
	Ellsworth,	1	-	1
				— 3

TABLE 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	1857.	Previously.	Total.
<i>Kennebec,</i>	Augusta, . . .	2	17	19
	Gardiner, . . .	-	16	16
	Chelsea, . . .	2	-	2
	Farmingdale, . . .	1	-	1
	Hallowell, . . .	-	7	7
	Litchfield, . . .	-	3	3
	Monmouth, . . .	-	1	1
	Manchester, . . .	-	2	2
	Pittston, . . .	-	2	2
	Readfield, . . .	-	1	1
	Waterville, . . .	1	5	6
	Winslow, . . .	-	1	1
	Winthrop, . . .	-	1	1
Benton, . . .	1	-	1	
Sidney, . . .	1	-	1	
Vassalborough, . . .	1	-	1	
				— 65
<i>Lincoln,</i>	Muscle Ridge, . . .	-	1	1
	Jefferson, . . .	-	1	1
	Newcastle, . . .	-	1	1
	Rockland, . . .	3	8	11
	South Thomaston, . . .	-	1	1
	Thomaston, . . .	1	1	2
	Wiscasset, . . .	1	1	2
	St. George, . . .	1	-	1
	Waldoborough, . . .	3	-	3
Whitefield, . . .	1	2	3	
Nobleborough, . . .	1	-	1	
				— 27
<i>Oxford,</i>	Greenwood, . . .	-	1	1
	Hiram, . . .	-	2	2
	Norway, . . .	1	-	1
	Waterford, . . .	-	1	1
				—
<i>Penobscot,</i>	Bangor, . . .	4	56	60
	Brewer, . . .	-	4	4
	Corinth, . . .	-	2	2
	Corinna, . . .	-	1	1
	Carmel, . . .	-	1	1
	Dexter, . . .	-	1	1
	Holden, . . .	-	1	1
	Exeter, . . .	1	1	2
	Glenburn, . . .	1	2	3
	Levant, . . .	1	-	1
	Milford, . . .	-	1	1
	Oldtown, . . .	1	2	3
Orono, . . .	4	-	4	
Veazie, . . .	4	-	4	
				— 88

TABLE 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	1857.	Previously.	Total.
<i>Piscataquis,</i>	Dover, . . .	1	1	1
				— 1
<i>Sagadahoc,</i>	{ Bath, . . .	2	17	19
	{ Richmond, . . .	-	2	2
				— 21
<i>Somerset,</i>	{ Bloomfield, . . .	-	3	4
	{ Cambridge, . . .	-	1	1
	{ Fairfield, . . .	1	1	2
	{ Hartland, . . .	-	1	1
	{ Mercer, . . .	-	1	1
	{ Ripley, . . .	-	1	1
	{ St. Albans, . . .	-	1	1
	{ Skowhegan, . . .	-	2	2
	{ Smithfield, . . .	-	2	2
				— 15
<i>Waldo,</i>	{ Belfast, . . .	-	1	1
	{ Camden, . . .	-	1	1
	{ Frankfort, . . .	3	3	6
	{ Monroe, . . .	-	2	2
	{ Montville, . . .	1	-	1
	{ Searsport, . . .	2	-	2
	{ Searsmont, . . .	1	-	1
	{ Jackson, . . .	-	1	1
				— 15
<i>Washington,</i>	{ Alexander, . . .	-	1	1
	{ Addison, . . .	-	1	1
	{ Calais, . . .	4	9	13
	{ Eastport, . . .	2	6	8
	{ Pembroke, . . .	-	1	1
				— 24
<i>York,</i>	{ Acton, . . .	1	-	1
	{ Biddeford, . . .	6	18	24
	{ Cornish, . . .	-	1	1
	{ Elliot, . . .	-	1	1
	{ Kennebunkport, . . .	-	4	4
	{ Kennebunk, . . .	1	-	1
	{ Sanford, . . .	1	-	1
	{ Saco, . . .	4	14	18
	{ South Berwick, . . .	1	1	2
				— 53
	Total, . . .	94	345	439

TABLE 9.

Showing the nativity of all committed.

	1857.	Previously.	Total.
Born in England,	-	2	2
“ Ireland,	9	17	26
“ Scotland,	-	1	1
“ New Brunswick,	3	17	20
“ Nova Scotia,	1	4	5
“ Canada,	1	6	7
“ Chili,	-	1	1
“ on the Atlantic,	-	1	1
Foreigners,	14	49	63
Born in Maine,	63	250	313
“ New Hampshire,	3	11	14
“ Massachusetts,	6	16	22
“ Vermont,	1	3	4
“ Rhode Island,	-	2	2
“ New York,	2	9	11
“ Pennsylvania,	-	1	1
“ Maryland,	-	1	1
“ Kentucky,	-	1	1
“ Virginia,	-	1	1
“ Florida,	-	1	1
“ North Carolina,	1	-	1
“ Connecticut,	3	-	3
“ Delaware,	1	-	1
Natives,	80	296	376
Foreigners,			63
Natives,			376
Total,			439

Of the four hundred and thirty-nine committed, three hundred and seventy-six were born in the United States.

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

TABLE 10.

Showing the ages of all committed.

	1857.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age,	1	3	4
Eight,	2	4	6
Nine,	5	6	11
Ten,	8	33	41
Eleven,	11	33	44
Twelve,	16	39	55
Thirteen,	12	47	59
Fourteen,	25	52	77
Fifteen,	7	57	64
Sixteen,	6	49	55
Seventeen,	-	19	19
Eighteen,	1	2	3
Nineteen,	-	1	1
Total,	94	345	439

Average age about 13 years.

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.

	1857.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received,	94	345	439
Have parents one or both of whom are or have been intemperate,	49	159	198
Have lost their father,	31	124	155
Have lost their mother,	23	89	112
Have fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters, who are or have been in prison,	30	107	137
Have step-fathers or mothers,	23	94	117
Who were idle or had no steady employment,	66	267	333
Who have been much indulged,	32	111	143
Who have been much neglected,	32	150	182
Who have been habitual truants from school,	55	262	317
Who have been Sabbath-breakers,	56	249	305
Who have been untruthful,	73	296	369
Who have been profane,	69	292	361
Who have slept from home in carts, sheds, boxes, &c.,	37	168	205
Who have drank ardent spirits, most of them to intoxication,	15	95	110
Have been previously arrested,	18	100	118
Have been imprisoned for crime,	11	67	78

TABLE 11, (Continued.)

	1857.	Previously.	Total.
Have never regularly attended Sabbath school,	34	177	211
Have never attended day school three months in succession,	15	50	65
Have been in the habit of using tobacco,	28	207	235

TABLE 12.

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

	1857.	Previously.	Total.
One month and less,	2	3	5
Two months,	1	1	2
Four " "	1	2	3
Five " "	-	3	3
Six " "	-	5	5
Seven " "	-	5	5
Eight " "	1	1	2
Nine " "	-	2	2
Ten " "	-	3	3
Eleven " "	-	4	4
Twelve " "	2	31	33
Thirteen " "	1	5	6
Fourteen " "	3	7	10
Fifteen " "	-	4	4
Sixteen " "	-	6	6
Seventeen " "	2	7	9
Eighteen " "	4	6	10
Nineteen " "	2	2	4
Twenty " "	2	7	9
Twenty-one " "	1	-	1
Twenty-two " "	3	2	5
Twenty-three " "	4	1	5
Twenty-four " "	14	2	16
Twenty-five " "	3	1	4
Twenty-six " "	3	2	5
Twenty-seven " "	1	3	4
Twenty-eight " "	3	1	4
Twenty-nine " "	3	-	3
Thirty " "	-	1	1
Thirty-one " "	2	-	2
Thirty-two " "	2	-	2
Thirty-three " "	3	-	3
Thirty-four " "	1	-	1
Thirty-five " "	3	-	3
Thirty-six " "	4	-	4
Thirty-seven " "	2	-	2
Thirty-eight " "	2	-	2
Forty-two " "	1	-	1
Forty-eight " "	1	-	1
Total,	77	127	194

TABLE 13.

Inventory of stock on hand April 1, 1857.

<i>Produce on hand.</i>			
41 bushels	potatoes at	\$0 75	\$30 75
104 "	rutabagas,	25	26 00
19 "	rye,	1 00	19 00
10 "	wheat,	1 50	15 00
28 "	beans,	1 50	42 00
48 "	corn,	80	38 40
110 barrels	flour,	7 10	781 00
9 "	corned beef,	14 00	126 00
4 "	pork,	25 00	100 00
22 tons	English hay,	16 00	352 00
3 "	salt hay,	5 00	15 00
1 "	straw,	7 00	7 00
			\$1,552 15
<i>Goods on hand.</i>			
	West India goods,		502 80
	Dry goods,		281 53
	8 tons coal,		56 00
	Wood and lumber,		728 00
	Shoes and stock in shoe shop,		97 50
	Stock and tools in carpenter's and paint shop,		70 00
			\$1,741 83
<i>Stock, farming utensils, &c.</i>			
	13 cows, 4 oxen, 5 horses, 1 bull and 29 swine,		1997 00
	Wagons, carts, harnesses and farming tools,		669 68
			2,666 68
Total,			\$5,960 66

The number of boys in the school has gradually increased throughout the year. Our present number is 247, being 7 more than the building was designed to accommodate.

We do not anticipate any difficulty in being able to receive all that should be sent to the school, as by discharging such as will be of suitable character to release, we hope to make sufficient room for all the wants of the State at present.

We have thus far received all who have been sent to us, who were suitable subjects for the Institution.

The year now gone has been one of prosperity. Unmarked by any extraordinary event, it has passed with but little to discourage, and much to lead us on to greater efforts in the work of correcting the faults of the too often misguided, uneducated, unfortunate youth committed to our care.

Our experience confirms the belief that a youth having commenced a vicious life, surrounded by corrupting influences, and under the control of vicious or vagrant parents, should be committed to the school before so far in a criminal life as to preclude all hope of permanent reform. What is true in regard to recent cases of insanity, is in a measure equally true as it relates to the juvenile delinquent.

A vicious boy is too often allowed to continue in habits of crime and ignorance until so hardened and abandoned as to afford little or no hope of amendment, when committed to the Reform School.

We have many boys who have been addicted to habits of stealing, running away from home, playing truant from school, &c., for four or five years, and some, even, who have never regularly attended school, and could not even give the name of a single letter of the alphabet, who were sixteen years old, and have always lived in this State. There are many such among us, growing up in idleness, ignorance and crime.

One prolific cause of crime in commitments to this Institution is *truancy*. At least 75 per cent. of all committed have been habitual truants, and about the same proportion have had no steady employment. But few are aware of the moral delinquency of many of the boys when received. Many of them have been trained in idleness, amid scenes of debauchery and crime, surrounded by all that is vile and wicked, with little or no restraint, their worse points of character are developed. Under such influences, can we be astonished at their ignorance and wrong doing? It is almost certain they will become law-breakers unless placed under some wholesome restraint.

Their dialect, in a great degree, consists of the phrases which indicate the vicious character of their earlier associates.

Profanity, infidelity, Sabbath-breaking, vice and crime are the necessary results of such an early training.

To correct these early evil influences, to snatch them from these corrupting scenes, to educate morally, physically and intellectually, and then place them in good homes in the country, among farmers and mechanics of a highly moral and religious character, is the great work which we are attempting to accomplish.

In the general management of the Institution no important change has been made. For a particular description of our mode of discipline and management, you are respectfully referred to our former reports.

We have continued, to a greater extent than formerly, to grant unrestrained liberty to the boys, by allowing them to labor alone in the fields, drive our teams to the city, and to visit their friends, sometimes even to the remote parts of the State. We have sent boys to a distance of more than 200 miles, who have invariably performed their business correctly, and returned promptly to the Institution.

The only difficulty we have experienced from this practice is the means it has given them to procure tobacco.

EXPENSES.

As the Treasurer's report embraces the year from April 1, 1856, to March 31, 1857, and the report of the Superintendent from Dec. 1, 1856, to Nov. 30, 1857, in the following statement of expenses, we shall first refer to the year ending March 31, 1857, and then show the disbursements for the eight months of the present year, from April 1, 1857, to Nov. 30, 1857, the date of this report.

The following is a statement of expenses for the year ending March 31, 1857:

There was paid out,	\$32,908 96
Deduct to pay debt as per last report,	8,234 73
	<hr/>
	\$24,674 23

Of this amount was expended for permanent improvements, as follows:

To building ice-house,	\$89 41
Furnishing additional rooms,	127 21
Labor, materials and wood for brick-yard,	402 02
Building large freight boat,	322 36
	<hr/>
	\$941 00

\$23,733 23

Add amount stock on hand at the commencement of the year,	2,814 90
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\$26,548 13

Deduct stock on hand at the end of the year,	5,970 66
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Leaving the actual cost of supporting the Institution for the year ending March 31, 1857,	\$20,577 47
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Our expenses, as compared with the State Prison and Insane Hospital, are as follows—(we take our information from the reports of 1855, not having those of 1856):

The cost of supporting an inmate for one year at the

Insane Hospital, was	\$158 36
At the State Prison,	163 76
At the State Reform School,	93 11

The cost per annum for each inmate for subsistence, was as follows:

At the Lunatic Hospital,	\$74 32
At the State Prison,	63 76
At the Reform School,	39 25

The cost for salaries of officers and labor per annum for each inmate, was—

At the State Reform School,	\$22 61
At the State Prison,	63 41
At the Lunatic Hospital, (exclusive of officers' salary,)	39 04

The average cost per annum for subsistence in 9 Reformatory Schools, 5 of which were in the Western and Middle States, where food of every kind is much cheaper than in Maine, was \$39 37 for each inmate. In this Institution for the same year, \$39 25.

The following is a statement of expenses from April 1, 1857, to Nov. 30, 1857, it being 8 months of the present financial year:

On the 1st day of April, 1857, there was a balance

on hand of	\$212 76
Appropriation by the Legislature,	20,000 00
Received for articles sold from farm and boys' labor,	1,248 62

Total amount of resources,	\$21,461 38
We have expended since April 1, 1857,	18,428 29

Leaving a balance on hand, of	\$3,033 09
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The above sum has been paid out for—

School books and stationery,	\$153 18
Clothing,	2,716 89
Furniture and bedding,	512 79
Fuel and lights,	824 04
Provisions and groceries,	4,170 63
Buildings, improvements and repairs,	1,113 08

Farm and carting,	1,205 75
Postage,	12 79
Officers' salaries,	1,731 26
Hospital expense,	35 73
Wages and labor,	1,369 38
Trustees' expense,	413 42
Brick-yard,	599 45
Purchase of wood on lot of 37 acres,	2,750 00
Boys' labor account,	16 76
Miscellaneous,	548 41
Transportation,	254 73

\$18,428 29

To defray the expenses of the school until the end of the financial year, March 31, 1857, we think we shall need the sum of \$3,500.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Since your last annual meeting, some improvements have been made about the buildings and upon the farm.

We have extended the main sewer of the house sixty-two rods from its former termination, and have constructed a large reservoir to receive the drainage of the house, so as to render it serviceable for dressing for the land.

Fifty shade trees have been placed in front of the building, and many more should be added.

A part of the boys' play-ground has been paved with bricks, which will render it much more comfortable in the spring of the year, as heretofore we have suffered much inconvenience from the clayey soil in the yard.

One hundred and thirty rods of substantial picket fence, with iron posts, have been built. But this is but a small portion of what should be immediately constructed. We would recommend the construction of three hundred and fifty rods more of a similar fence next year.

We are now preparing to improve the wet land in front of the house by opening drains and filling them with stones from the fields. When completed, it will bring a valuable but now unsightly piece of land into good condition for grass.

By the application of muscles to our grass ground, we have greatly increased the crop of hay. We have a good opportunity to procure them with very little expense, by means of our large boat.

All the bricks used in constructing the sewer before referred to, and paving the play-ground, were made by the boys.

HEALTH.

Our youthful family have continued during another year to enjoy the same remarkably good health as heretofore. But twice during the last ten months has a physician been called here to prescribe for the sick.

There has been no case of fever of any kind, or other disease of a serious nature, during the year.

No death has occurred for the last fifteen months, and but *two* since the school was opened, now more than four years.

SCHOOL.

The school, as heretofore, is divided into four departments, each under the instruction of a competent teacher. The pupils are so graded that those of about the same advancement are in the same department.

The branches taught are those of the primary and grammar schools of this State. We have been favored with faithful and competent teachers, and most of the boys are making commendable progress in their studies.

LABOR.

We are now experiencing much inconvenience for the want of suitable employment. During the winter, we shall not be able to employ many boys on the farm, and having no work in the shoemakers' shop, nearly one-half of the boys must be idle.

We hope, however, that when the manufacturing business improves, that we shall be fully employed.

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT.

In the shoemakers' shop,	40
“ tailors' shop,	45
“ chair shop,	40

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In the carpenters' shop,	3
" brick-yard,	10
On the farm and out-door work,	50
Washing and ironing,	14
Cooking and baking,	11
Scrubbing and miscellaneous,	17

SHOE SHOP.

About 40 boys have been employed until about the 1st of November, by Jonathan Brown & Son, of Marblehead, Mass., in making children's shoes. But this branch of business is now closed, and the boys are laboring on the farm.

CHAIR SHOP.

An average of about 50 boys have been employed by Walter Corey, Esq., of Portland, in seating chairs. This shop is now in operation, though we have not a full supply of work.

BRICK-YARD.

Since our last report, we have commenced the manufacture of bricks. We have prepared the yards, purchased 3 machines, and made about 300,000 bricks, about one-half of which we have used about the premises, and now have about 150,000 on hand for sale.

Twenty boys were employed in this business during the summer.

TAILORS' SHOP.

All the clothing and bedding of the house is made in this shop.

An average of 45 small boys have been employed in making 707 jackets, 886 pairs pants, 20 vests, 1024 shirts, 749 pairs suspenders, 162 pairs mittens, 204 sheets, 308 pillow cases, 120 towels, 807 pairs socks heeled, 326 caps, 20 flannel wrappers, 33 comfortables, 13 frocks, 25 spreads, 33 holders, 51 cravats, 125 hats lined, 74 bedticks, 129 aprons, 6 bags.

Also, in repairing 6,902 jackets, 11,331 pairs pants, 6,287 pairs socks, 11,309 shirts, 714 aprons, 170 caps, 284 sheets and spreads, 1,508 other articles.

Whole number of articles made,	6,206
Whole number repaired,	32,061

FARM AND CARTING.

These two branches are arranged together, as the men and teams of the farm perform all the carting for the Institution; also all grading and other out-door work about the building.

Productions of the Farm.

65½ tons English hay, at \$13,	\$851 50
6 tons salt hay, at \$6	36 00
6 tons corn fodder, at \$6,	36 00
4 tons straw, at \$6,	24 00
477 bushels potatoes, at 70c,	333 90
20 bushels wheat, at \$1 50,	30 00
202 bushels corn, at \$1,	202 00
638 bushels carrots, at 25c,	159 50
1004 bushels turnips, at 25c,	251 00
82 bushels beets, at 25c,	20 50
751 cabbages, at 6c,	45 06
2129 lbs. pork, at 10c,	212 90
520 lbs. veal, at 8c,	41 60
3994 gallons milk, at 1 shilling,	665 67
Pigs sold amounting to,	107 00
Fruit and vegetables from the garden,	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,066 63

We are under renewed obligations to the ladies and gentlemen of Portland, who have so kindly aided us by their good counsel and instruction. Every Sabbath has found them in the Sabbath school, with a group of boys around them receiving parental instruction.

Their interest in the school was pleasantly manifested by the christmas tree, which they presented loaded with some token of kind remembrance to each boy. They are entitled to our warmest thanks.

The State Street Church and Society has presented us, during the year, with 225 copies of the Child's Paper, for which we tender them our acknowledgment and our thanks.

We would also remember our obligations to Rev. J. W. Chickering, D. D., and other gentlemen from Portland, for the very interesting and instructive lectures with which they favored us during the last winter.

Also, to S. Munson, W. S. Dana, J. H. Hamlin, L. H. Coolbroth, A. Tyler, W. K. S. Claridge, R. Holyoke, C. B. Dana, W. P. Chace, F. B. Gilman, and William Chace, for a valuable melodeon for the chapel.

We take pleasure in again recording our indebtedness to the publishers of the following journals, which have been the source of much pleasure and profit to our youthful charge. We have regularly received the American Sentinel, Bangor Courier, Christian Mirror, Republican Clarion, Eastern Mail, Glenwood Valley Times, Machias Union, Eastport Sentinel, Northern Home Journal, Rockland Gazette, Prisoners' Friend, Pennsylvania Journal of Prison Discipline, Masonic Journal, and North Bridgewater Gazette.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the faithfulness and good feeling of those connected with me in conducting the affairs of the Institution, and would thank you, gentlemen, for your unremitting sympathy and cordial co-operation in all our labors.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. R. LINCOLN, *Superintendent.*

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, }
Cape Elizabeth, November 30th, 1857. }