

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

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THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1860.

SIEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1860.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

State Reform School,

NOVEMBER, 1859.

Published agreeably to a Resolve, approved March 16, 1855.

AUGUSTA:

STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1859.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

REPORT.

The Trustees of the State Reform School, in compliance with the provisions of the act establishing the Institution, herewith submit to the Governor and Executive Council, for the information of the Legislature, their

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the condition of the Institution, for the year ending November 30th, 1859.

The accompanying report of the Superintendent exhibits, in detail, the operations of the past year, and gives tabular and statistical information upon all points which are supposed to be of interest to the people of the State.

The Treasurer's account, which is also appended, shows the amount of money received during the year; also, the amount paid out during the same time, and the purpose to which it was applied.

Several hundred dollars have been expended in repairs upon the building, which were absolutely necessary from original defects in its construction, and for its protection against fire. Also, in draining and fencing the grounds; improvements which might have been dispensed with, but which a due regard to the interests of the State and the Institution, seemed to demand.

During the early part of the present year, it was found difficult to employ profitably all the boys at the school, owing to the failure of a contractor; but for the last half of the year, all have been employed, either in farming, brick-making, seating chairs, or in the various duties connected with the care of the building and its inmates.

The products of the farm show a gradual increase from year to year, and by judicious cultivation, dressing and under-draining, the farm itself is rapidly increasing in value.

The whole people of the State assume, that the Reform School, as their representative, is the great parent and guardian of all its individual citizens, acknowledging *in* the State no rival, and *beyond* it no superior but *God*. Hence they are to look upon each individ-

ual as the child of one Great Father, God, with the State for a nursing mother. Each individual must feel it his privilege, right, and duty, to look after, and care for, the well-being and well-doing of every other child of the common parent, whatever his age or condition in life. How that condition may be improved, should, above all others, be *the* question of every day, and of every hour of the day.

In accordance with the demands of an enlightened philanthropy, strengthened by the arguments of sound political economy, the State made liberal appropriations to establish the Reform School, and successive Legislatures, with a full knowledge of its management and operations, have cheerfully voted the funds necessary to carry out its design.

And here, there is, undoubtedly, suggested to many minds, the question—Does the benefit realized, justify the expectations of those who established the Institution, and the liberal appropriations necessary for its support?

To answer this question, in its pecuniary aspect, is somewhat difficult, and from the nature of the case, its solution cannot be attempted with mathematical exactness. To show what it costs to arrest the incipient criminal, germinating in the streets of our large cities and villages, and to support him at the Reform School, would be a very easy task; but, to count the cost of the trial and imprisonment of the same offender, when he shall have become proficient in crime, and active in its commission, and to estimate the value of the property he may be instrumental in destroying, would be quite another undertaking.

The most superficial observer may be able to comprehend the amount annually taken from the public purse to build homes for the homeless, to provide teachers for those who would otherwise be untaught, and to surround with healthful moral influences, those who, from inclination or necessity, would be tempted to stray from the paths of virtue and honor; but, neither facts or figures can be so arrayed as to render equally plain the amount, even in *dollars* and *cents*, which may be thus saved to the State, and to the world. In other words, the *debit* side of the account, from being constantly before our eyes, becomes familiar to us, and, sometimes, perhaps, seems disproportionately large, while the *credit* side remains comparatively a *blank*—only to be *completely* filled, when the increased value of the *boy*, fashioned into the *good man*, over that of the *hardened criminal*, shall be definitely determined.

To some extent, mistaken ideas prevail with regard to the design and operation of our Institution. These are invariably corrected by personal inspection and examination of the mode in which its affairs are administered; and among the numbers who from time to time have visited it, the individual has hardly been found, who has not expressed himself as heartily approving its general management, and highly gratified at the evidence afforded of the beneficial results of its instruction and discipline.

It is much to be desired that the citizens of our State, should, by personal examination of the Reform School, acquaint themselves with its condition, and thus become qualified to commend or condemn, as their intelligent judgment shall dictate. The Trustees congratulate themselves that they are able to report their cordial approval of the manner in which the present Superintendent has discharged the onerous duties of his office, during the past year, and their gratification at the hearty cooperation and valuable aid afforded by those who have been his assistants in the various departments.

Section second of an act approved March 27, 1858, provides that when, for certain offences, a boy shall be sentenced to the Reform School, "the expenses of transporting such boy to the Reform School, and of his subsistence and clothing during his imprisonment, shall be defrayed by the city, or town where such boy resides, if within the State; otherwise, by the city or town where the offence is committed."

Numerous instances have occurred, where boys who have no legal residence in any town or city in this State, but whose parents reside in another State, have wandered from their homes, with no settled purpose, and being destitute of employment, have been arrested for some minor offence and committed to the Reform School. The authorities of the town where the offence was committed, perhaps by a boy who had not been within their limits twenty four hours, and who, if unmolested, might not have remained there as long as that, are chargeable for his support, during the whole time of his residence at the Institution. Of this they complain, and with some reason. A mere accident has subjected them to this liability, and in many instances, the ends of justice might be defeated by this provision, for interest would dictate that the authorities in such cases, should wink at the offence, and take measures to remove the offender beyond their corporate limits.

It is respectfully suggested to the State Legislature, that the law should be so amended, as to relieve towns from liability, in cases where the offender has no legal residence in the State.

By reference to the report of the Treasurer, it will be seen that there existed at the commencement of the present financial year, a deficit of \$2,302.53. To meet this, there was appropriated by the last Legislature, over and above the estimated expenses for the year, only the sum of \$477.00. By rigid economy and retrenchment, wherever it could be introduced, with a due regard to the interests of the Institution, this deficit has been paid up, and there remained in the Treasury at the close of the year, the sum of \$248.53.

We estimate the wants of the School to meet the expenses of the year ending March 31, 1860, as follows :

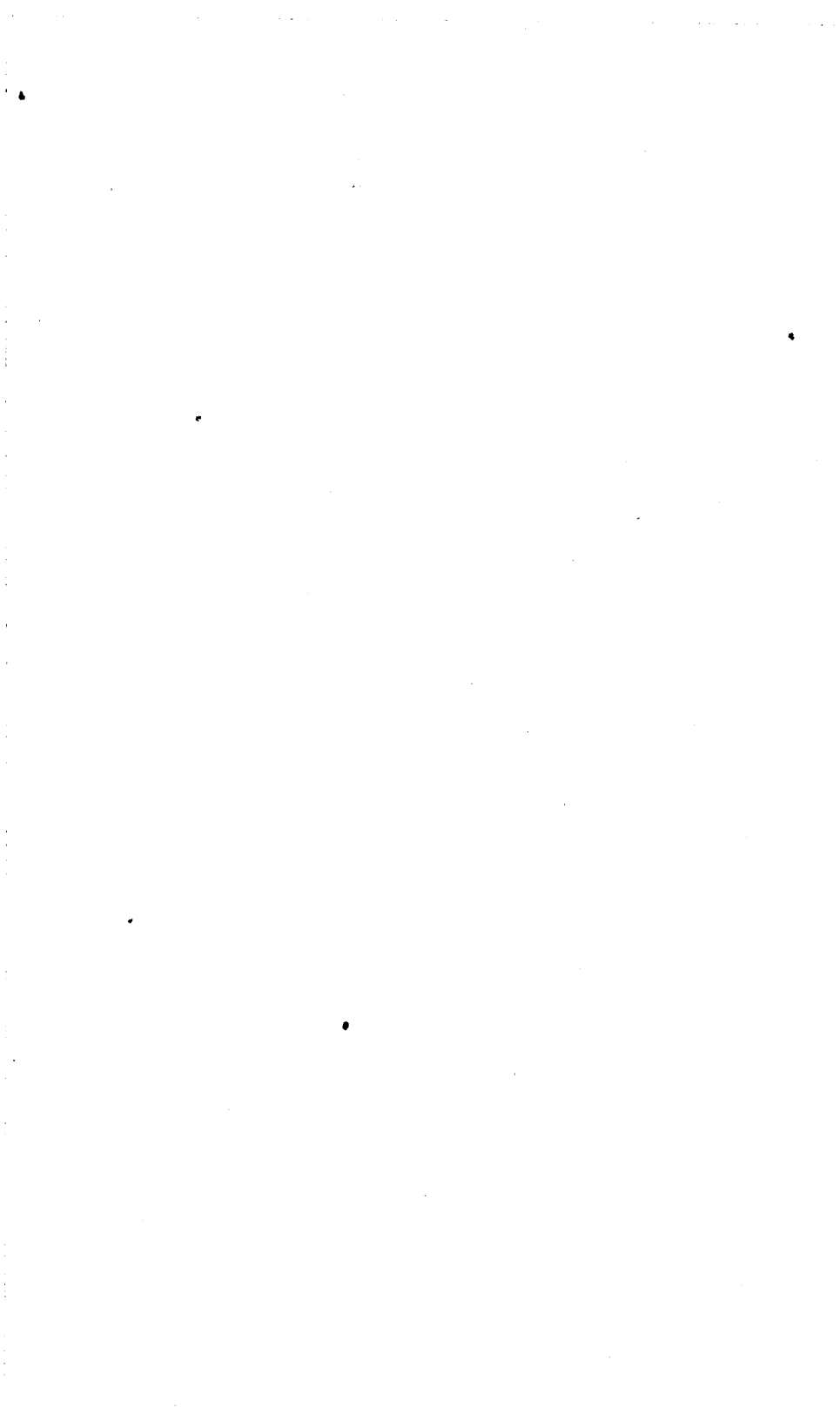
Provisions and groceries for 160 boys, at \$35 each,	\$5,600 00	
Clothing for same, \$15,	2,400 00	
Furniture, bedding, fuel and lights,	1,600 00	
Buildings, improvements, farm and labor,	2,800 00	
Salaries,	3,500 00	
Miscellaneous,	2,300 00	
		\$18,200 00
RESOURCES.		
Estimated balance March 31, 1860,	545 89	
Estimated amount from cities and towns,	2,000 00	
Estimated amount of bricks in yard, \$2,400		
Less the expense of brick yard, 1860, 1,400		
	1,000 00	
Estimated amount for boys' labor on other work,	1,000 00	
Estimated amount from all other sources,	300 00	
		\$4,845 89
Amount to be provided by State,		\$13,354 11

There is now in action, a claim against D. E. Somes, which we hope may be available, for not less than one thousand dollars.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH C. NOYES,
ELIAS CRAIG,
PRESERVED B. MILLS,
WILLIAM A. RUST,
JOHN F. ANDERSON.

TREASURER'S REPORT.



TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine:

The Treasurer charges himself from April 1, 1858, to March 31, 1859, inclusive, as follows:

Amount received from State Treasurer, appropriated 1858,	\$15,000 00	
Less, amount paid arrearages for previous year, and accounted for in last report,	3,868 03	
		\$11,131 97
Amount received from State Treasurer, appropriated for arrearages, to March 31, 1859,	2,000 00	
Amount received from cities and towns,	4,122 44	
Amount received for bricks,	773 85	
Amount received for boys' labor,	969 83	
Amount received from farm,	551 44	
Amount received from all other sources,	151 88	
		\$8,569 44
Total,		\$19,701 41

He credits himself with the following payments :	
For school books and stationery,	\$208 72
“ clothing,	2,354 07
“ furniture and bedding,	345 25
“ fuel and lights,	648 71
“ improvements and repairs,	1,016 36
“ officers' salaries,	3,064 37
“ provisions and groceries,	6,691 51
“ wages and labor,	1,369 71
“ farm,	1,189 47
“ trustees' expenses,	949 80
“ hospital,	105 66
“ brick yard,	480 49
“ postage,	43 79
“ transportation,	15 13
“ library,	12 16
“ town,	15 72
“ boys' labor,	3 94
“ miscellaneous,	938 02
Balance carried to new account,	248 53
	<hr/>
	\$19,701 41

JOSEPH C. NOYES, *Treasurer.*

PORTLAND, March 31, 1859.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.



REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN:—To comply with the terms of the law establishing this Institution, I herewith submit to you the

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT,

showing its progress and condition another year, with many important statistics during its existence.

TABLE No. 1,

Shows the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending November 30, 1859.

Boys in School December 1, 1858,		214
Since committed,	43	
Apprentices returned by masters,	4	47
Whole number in School during the year,		261
Discharged or apprenticed,	77	
Sent to State Prison,	1	
Died,	1	79
Remaining in School November 30, 1859,		182

TABLE No. 2,

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

Months.	Admission.	Discharges.	No. at close of month.
December, 1858, . . .	4	4	214
January, 1859, . . .	4	3	215
February, " . . .	3	5	213
March, " . . .	4	14	203
April, " . . .	2	10	195
May, " . . .	3	6	192
June, " . . .	5	7	190
July, " . . .	4	6	188
August, " . . .	4	2	190
September, " . . .	6	8	188
October, " . . .	3	6	185
November, " . . .	5	8	282
Total, . . .	47	79	

TABLE No. 3,

Shows by what authority committed.

	1859.	Previously.	Total.
By Supreme Judicial Court, . . .	3	45	48
Portland Municipal " . . .	8	77	85
Portland Police " . . .		16	16
Bangor Police " . . .	4	56	60
Bangor Municipal " . . .		9	9
Brunswick Municipal " . . .		5	5
Gardiner Police " . . .	2	25	27
Augusta Municipal " . . .	3	15	18
Hallowell Municipal " . . .		8	8
Bath Municipal " . . .	3	21	24
Belfast Police " . . .		1	1
Rockland Municipal " . . .	2	14	16
Calais Municipal " . . .	1	11	12
Biddeford Municipal " . . .	5	14	19
Justices of the Peace, . . .	12	172	184
Total, . . .	43	489	532

TABLE No. 4,

Shows the disposal of those discharged from December 1, 1858, to November 30, 1859, and previously.

	1859.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	31	80	111
by Trustees,	12	70	82
Indentured to Farmers,	28	93	121
Carpenters,	-	7	7
Shoemakers,	-	9	9
Machinist,	-	1	1
Plasterer,	-	1	1
Blacksmith,	-	1	1
Cabinet Maker,	-	1	1
Barber,	-	2	2
Tallow Chandler,	-	1	1
Boarding Mistress,	-	1	1
Boiler Maker,	-	1	1
Sea Captain,	3	1	4
Tailor,	-	1	1
Cloth Manufacturers,	1	2	3
Lumberman,	-	1	1
Merchant,	1	1	2
Miller,	1	-	1
Returned to master,	-	2	2
Remanded,	-	5	5
Pardoned by Governor,	-	6	6
Escaped,	-	4	4
Sent to State Prison,	1	-	1
Died,	1	2	3
Total,	79	293	372

TABLE No. 5,

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

	1859.	Previously.	Total.
During minority,	17	158	175
Until eighteen years old,	-	1	1
Twelve years,	-	1	1
Ten years,	-	4	4
Nine years,	-	1	1
Eight years,	-	6	6
Seven years,	2	11	13
Six years,	4	19	23
Five years,	7	65	72
Four years eight months,	-	1	1
Four years,	6	54	60
Three years eight months,	-	1	1
Three years six months,	-	2	2
Three years,	1	66	67
Two years six months,	-	1	1
Two years,	4	63	67
One year six months,	-	1	1
One year,	2	34	36
Total,	43	489	532

TABLE No. 6,

Shows the offences for which committed.

	1859.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny,	34	262	296
Breaking and entering with intent to com- mit a felony,	-	3	3
Common runaway,	3	68	71
Truants,	2	17	19
Assault,	2	16	18
Malicious mischief,	-	13	13
Malicious trespass,	-	4	4
Riot,	-	1	1
Cheating by false pretences,	-	5	5
Vagrancy,	1	54	55
Common drunkards,	-	3	3
Shop breaking,	-	15	15
Setting fire to a schoolhouse,	-	1	1
Sabbath breaking,	-	4	4
Idle and disorderly,	-	13	13
Disturbing the peace,	-	2	2
Threatening to burn,	-	1	1
Common nightwalker,	-	1	1
Common pilferers,	-	3	3
Robbery,	-	2	2
Embezzlement,	-	1	1
Assault with intent to kill,	1	-	1
Total,	43	489	532

TABLE No. 7,

Shows the alternative sentence of all committed.

	1859.	Previously.	Total.
Five years in State Prison,	-	2	2
Four years "	-	2	2
Three years "	1	3	4
Two years "	-	6	6
One year "	1	16	17
Two years in county jail,	-	5	5
One year "	-	4	4
Nine months "	-	1	1
Six months "	-	8	8
Three years in Co. jail or house of correction,	-	15	15
Two years " " "	-	39	39
One year " " "	-	10	10
Ninety days " " "	1	3	4
Sixty days " " "	6	19	25
Fifty days " " "	-	2	2
Thirty days " " "	26	262	288
Twenty-five days " " "	2	-	2
Twenty days " " "	-	31	31
Fifteen days " " "	-	10	10
Ten days " " "	2	22	24
Two and less " " "	-	13	13
Fines and cost,	3	16	19
Ten months in Co. jail or house of correction,	1	-	1
Total,	43	489	532

TABLE No. 8,

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

Counties.	Towns.	1859.	Previously.	Total.
ANDROSCOGGIN,	Auburn, . . .	-	2	2
	Danville, . . .	-	1	1
	Lewiston, . . .	-	14	14
	Poland, . . .	1	2	3
				— 20
CUMBERLAND, . . .	Bridgton, . . .	-	2	2
	Cumberland, . . .	-	1	1
	Cape Elizabeth, . . .	-	3	3
	Gorham, . . .	-	3	3
	Gray, . . .	-	1	1
	Harpwell, . . .	-	2	2
	Portland, . . .	11	86	97
	Scarborough, . . .	-	3	3
	Sebago, . . .	-	1	1
	Standish, . . .	-	2	2
	Yarmouth, . . .	-	1	1
Westbrook, . . .	-	4	4	
Brunswick, . . .	-	3	3	
				— 123
FRANKLIN, . . .	Kingfield, . . .	-	3	3
	Phillips, . . .	-	3	3
	Rangely plantation,	-	1	1
				— 7
HANCOCK, . . .	Bucksport, . . .	-	2	2
	Sedgwick, . . .	-	1	1
	Mount Desert, . . .	-	1	1
	Ellsworth, . . .	-	1	1
				— 5
KENNEBEC, . . .	Augusta, . . .	3	19	22
	Gardiner, . . .	2	17	19
	Chelsea, . . .	-	2	2
	Farmingdale, . . .	-	1	1
	Hallowell, . . .	-	7	7
	Litchfield, . . .	-	3	3
	Monmouth, . . .	-	2	2
	Manchester, . . .	-	3	3
	Pittston, . . .	-	2	2
	Readfield, . . .	-	1	1
	Waterville, . . .	-	6	6
	Winslow, . . .	-	1	1
	Winthrop, . . .	-	1	1
	Benton, . . .	1	1	2
	Sidney, . . .	-	1	1
Vassalborough, . . .	-	2	2	
China, . . .	1	-	1	
				— 76
LINCOLN, . . .	Muscle Ridge, . . .	-	1	1
	Jefferson, . . .	-	1	1
	Newcastle, . . .	-	1	1
	Rockland, . . .	2	13	15
	South Thomaston, . . .	-	1	1
	Thomaston, . . .	-	2	2
	Wiscasset, . . .	-	3	3
	St. George, . . .	-	1	1
	Waldoborough, . . .	-	3	3
	Whitefield, . . .	-	3	3
Nobleborough, . . .	-	1	1	
				— 32

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	1859.	Previously.	Total.
OXFORD, . . .	Canton, . . .	-	1	1
	Greenwood, . . .	-	1	1
	Hiram, . . .	-	2	2
	Norway, . . .	-	1	1
	Waterford, . . .	-	1	1
	Brownfield, . . .	-	1	1
	Stoneham, . . .	-	1	1
				— 8
PENOBSCOT, . .	Bangor, . . .	4	63	67
	Brewer, . . .	-	5	5
	Corinth, . . .	-	2	2
	Corinna, . . .	-	1	1
	Carmel, . . .	-	1	1
	Dexter, . . .	-	1	1
	Holden, . . .	-	1	1
	Exeter, . . .	-	2	2
	Glenburn, . . .	-	3	3
	Levant, . . .	-	1	1
	Milford, . . .	-	1	1
Oldtown, . . .	-	3	3	
Orono, . . .	-	4	4	
	Veazie, . . .	-	4	4
				— 96
PISCATAQUIS, .	Dover, . . .	-	1	1
	Foxcroft, . . .	-	1	1
				— 2
SAGADAHOE, . .	Bowdoin, . . .	-	1	1
	Bath, . . .	3	21	24
	Richmond, . . .	-	3	3
	Topsham, . . .	1	1	2
				— 30
SOMERSET, . . .	Bloomfield, . . .	-	4	4
	Cambridge, . . .	-	1	1
	Fairfield, . . .	-	3	3
	Hartland, . . .	-	1	1
	Mercer, . . .	-	1	1
	Ripley, . . .	-	1	1
	St. Albans, . . .	-	1	1
	Skowhegan, . . .	-	3	3
	Smithfield, . . .	-	2	2
				— 17
WALDO,	Belfast, . . .	-	1	1
	Camden, . . .	1	1	2
	Frankfort, . . .	-	6	6
	Monroe, . . .	-	2	2
	Montville, . . .	-	1	1
	Searsport, . . .	-	2	2
	Searsmont, . . .	-	1	1
	Jackson, . . .	-	1	1
	Hope, . . .	-	1	1
				— 17
WASHINGTON, .	Alexander, . . .	-	1	1
	Addison, . . .	-	1	1
	Calais, . . .	1	14	15
	Eastport, . . .	-	9	9
	Pembroke, . . .	3	1	4
	Machias, . . .	1	-	1
	Steuben, . . .	1	-	1
				— 32

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	1859.	Previously.	Total.
YORK, . . .	Acton, . . .	-	1	1
	Biddeford, . . .	5	25	30
	Cornish, . . .	-	1	1
	Elliot, . . .	-	1	1
	Kennebunkport, . . .	-	4	4
	Kennebunk, . . .	-	1	1
	Sanford, . . .	-	1	1
	Saco, . . .	1	24	25
	South Berwick, . . .	-	2	2
	Wells, . . .	-	-	1
	Total, . . .	43	489	532

TABLE No. 9,

Shows the nativity of all committed.

	1859.	Previously.	Total.
Born in England, . . .	-	4	4
Ireland, . . .	4	27	31
Scotland, . . .	-	1	1
New Brunswick, . . .	1	22	23
Nova Scotia, . . .	2	5	7
Canada, . . .	-	7	7
Chili, . . .	-	1	1
on the Atlantic, . . .	-	1	1
Cuba, . . .	-	1	1
France, . . .	1	-	1
Foreigners, . . .	8	69	77
Born in Maine, . . .	30	356	386
New Hampshire, . . .	-	14	14
Massachusetts, . . .	4	23	27
Vermont, . . .	1	4	5
Rhode Island, . . .	-	2	2
New York, . . .	-	11	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, . . .	35	420	455

TABLE No. 10,
Shows the age of all committed.

	1859.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age,	-	4	4
Eight "	-	6	6
Nine "	-	11	11
Ten "	3	44	47
Eleven "	7	50	57
Twelve "	15	62	77
Thirteen "	6	71	77
Fourteen "	8	84	92
Fifteen "	4	75	79
Sixteen "	-	59	59
Seventeen "	-	19	19
Eighteen "	-	3	3
Nineteen "	-	1	1
Total,	43	489	532

TABLE No. 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.

	1859.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received,	43	489	532
Have parents one or both of whom are or have been intemperate,	13	217	230
Lost father,	12	177	189
Lost mother,	7	120	127
Fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters, who are or have been in prison,	5	148	153
Step-fathers or mothers,	10	123	133
Idle or no steady employment,	31	369	400
Much indulged,	5	157	162
Much neglected,	16	197	213
Truants,	26	349	275
Sabbath-breakers,	14	332	346
Untruthful,	33	413	446
Profane,	26	401	427
Slept from home in carts, sheds, boxes, &c.,	15	220	235
Drunk ardent spirits,	11	117	128
Previously arrested,	7	197	206
Imprisoned for crime,	3	80	83
Never regularly attended Sabbath school,	19	233	252
Never attended day school three months in succession,	14	73	87
Used tobacco,	10	275	285

TABLE No. 12,

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

	1859.	Previously.	Total.
One month and less,	—	7	7
Two months,	—	2	2
Three "	—	1	1
Four "	—	3	3
Five "	1	4	5
Six "	—	7	7
Seven "	—	5	5
Eight "	1	2	3
Nine "	—	4	4
Ten "	—	9	9
Eleven "	—	4	4
Twelve "	2	40	42
Thirteen "	2	8	10
Fourteen "	1	10	11
Fifteen "	—	5	5
Sixteen "	3	9	12
Seventeen, "	1	9	10
Eighteen "	2	12	14
Nineteen "	2	5	17
Twenty "	3	11	14
Twenty-one "	1	4	5
Twenty-two "	1	3	6
Twenty-three "	—	5	5
Twenty-four "	10	24	34
Twenty-five "	1	6	7
Twenty-six "	1	6	7
Twenty-seven "	—	8	8
Twenty-eight "	2	7	9
Twenty-nine "	—	3	3
Thirty "	1	2	3
Thirty-one "	2	2	4
Thirty-two "	1	4	5
Thirty-three "	—	3	3
Thirty-four "	—	2	2
Thirty-five "	2	4	6
Thirty-six "	11	17	28
Thirty-seven "	1	4	5
Thirty-eight "	1	5	6
Thirty-nine "	1	—	1
Forty "	—	2	2
Forty-two "	—	2	2
Forty-three "	1	—	1
Forty-four "	—	1	1
Forty-five "	—	1	1
Forty-six "	—	1	1
Forty-seven "	2	1	3
Forty-eight "	5	4	9
Fifty-one "	2	—	2
Fifty-two "	—	1	1
Fifty-six "	2	—	2
Fifty-eight "	1	—	1
Fifty-nine "	1	—	1
Sixty "	8	—	8
Sixty-one "	1	—	1
Sixty-six "	1	—	1

TABLE No. 13,

*Shows the cities and towns that have been, and now are, liable for the
"Subsistence and Clothing" of boys.*

	Discharged.	Now here.	Total.
Augusta,	1	-	1
Auburn,	-	1	1
Bath,	1	1	2
Biddeford,	3	5	8
Brownfield,	1	-	1
Bangor,	3	9	12
Bloomfield,	1	2	3
Brewer,	1	2	3
Brunswick,	1	1	2
Cape Elizabeth,	-	1	1
Calais,	5	1	6
Chelsea,	1	-	1
Camden,	-	1	1
China,	-	1	1
Corinth,	1	1	2
Dover,	-	1	1
Ellsworth,	1	-	1
Eastport,	-	2	2
Elliot,	-	1	1
Frankfort,	2	1	3
Fairfield,	1	1	2
Farmingdale,	1	-	1
Gardiner,	-	4	4
Gorham,	1	-	1
Glenburn,	-	3	3
Hope,	-	1	1
Hallowell,	1	2	3
Holden,	-	1	1
Hiram,	1	-	1
Kennebunkport,	1	-	1
Kingfield,	2	-	2
Lincolnton,	1	-	1
Litchfield,	-	1	1
Lewiston,	9	2	11
Manchester,	1	1	2
Mercer,	1	-	1
Monroe,	1	-	1
Monmouth,	-	2	2
Machias,	-	1	1
Orono,	-	1	1
Portland,	9	8	17
Rockland,	6	-	6
Richmond,	1	-	1
Saco,	6	1	7
Sanford,	1	-	1

TABLE NO. 13, (Continued.)

	Discharged.	Now here.	Total.
Searsport,	1	1	2
Standish,	1	-	1
St. Albans	1	-	1
Scarborough,	1	-	1
Stoneham,	-	1	1
South Thomaston,	1	-	1
Steuben,	-	1	1
Thomaston,	-	1	1
Topsham,	1	1	2
Vassalborough,	-	1	1
Veazie,	1	-	1
Waterville,	-	1	1
Westbrook,	-	1	1
Waldoborough,	-	1	1
Whitefield,	1	-	1
Wells,	-	1	1
Total,	74	70	144

Inventory of Stock on hand, April 1, 1859.

Provisions and groceries,	\$839 13
Farming tools and stock,	1,807 03
Furniture and bedding,	2,872 75
Fuel and lights,	725 23
Cloths and clothing,	1,765 80
Bricks and fixtures in brick yard,	2,168 00
Miscellaneous,	662 25
	\$10,840 19

Products of Farm.

75 tons English hay, at \$12 per ton,	\$900 00
9 " salt hay, \$6	54 00
5 " corn fodder, \$6	30 00
12 " straw, \$8	72 00
461 bus. potatoes, 40 cts. per bushel,	184 40
9 " turnips, 25	23 00
53 " carrots, 25	13 25
75 " beets, 50	37 50
144 cabbage heads, 5 cents,	7 20
250 pumpkins, 2	5 00
200 lbs. squash, 2	4 00
300 boxes strawberries, 15	45 00
427 bushels oats, 50	213 50
54 " barley, 75	40 50
12 " dry peas, \$2. 25	15 00
150 " green peas, 50	75 00
130 " corn, \$1.00 per bus.,	130 00
16 " beans, \$1.50	24 00
1954 pounds pork, 10 cents per lb.,	195 40
4836 " beef, 6	290 16
739½ " veal, 7	51 76
2943 gallons milk, 16 cents per gallon,	470 88
2 calves, \$10,	20 00
95 dozen eggs, 15 cents per dozen,	14 25
Pigs and shoats sold,	108 25
Fruit and vegetables from garden,	300 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,053 85

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Since my last annual report, such improvements and repairs as seemed most needed, and could not be longer delayed consistently with the interests and prosperity of the Institution, and the state of our finances would allow, have been made.

The boys' sleeping rooms, one hundred seventy six in number, heretofore separated only by a rough, hemlock plank partition, have been lathed and plastered, and comfortably fitted up. A sheet iron ventilator has been placed in each room, instead of wooden ones. The whole internal structure of the building had considerably settled in consequence of its great weight, and the pillars supporting it not being of sufficient size. Hence it became necessary to substitute larger and more substantial ones to support the additional weight of lathing and plastering.

The floor in the boys' dining room has been removed, being badly

decayed, having been laid on the ground, without any ventilation. New flooring timbers of white pine, have been put in, eight inches higher than the old ones, giving free ventilation under the whole floor, with apertures on the outside of the building. A substantial under floor of white pine, and an upper floor of southern pine, have been laid, and the hall thoroughly repaired and painted.

The boys' play hall in stormy and cold weather, has been considerably enlarged by removing the partition three feet into the sewing room, taking out the two entrances to the boys' dining room on the sides and making but one entrance on the end, thereby giving the additional light of three windows, and otherwise rendering it a more desirable and pleasant resort for the sports and recreation of our youthful charge. The chapel has been repaired, and we have been at considerable expense in stopping the leaks in the cupola, around the lower windows and other parts of the building.

In our farming operations, we have had reference to strict economy, making such outlays and improvements as seemed to promise speedy returns, and add beauty and permanent value to the farm. Ninety rods of substantial picket fence with iron rods set in stone, and fifty nine rods of double stone wall have been built by the roads. Seventy and one half rods of tile drain have been laid three and a half to four feet deep; and a large stone drain thirty two rods.

Thus we have cleared our fields of many of the unsightly loose stones and huge boulders, making wall of the larger, and drains of the small ones. We endeavor to make thorough work as far as we go, removing all the stones, bushes and other obstructions to good husbandry, opening surface or under drains to discharge the surplus water. One thousand two hundred and ninety rods of surface drains have been opened on different parts of the farm; seventeen and one half acres seeded down to grass. We are now breaking up the most unsightly and long neglected portions of our fields, designing to put them into a thorough state of cultivation. We have dug and stoned a well, affording a bountiful supply of excellent water.

EXPENSES.		
There was expended during the year ending		
March 31, 1859, the sum of	\$19,452 88	
Resources during same time,	19,701 41	
Leaving a balance in treasury, Ap'l 1, 1859,		\$248 53
Statement of expenses for eight months of		
present financial year from Ap'l 1, '59,		
to Nov. 30, '59:		
Expended and paid out Nov. 30, 1859,	11,496 83	
Outstanding bills Nov. 30, '59, estimated at	2,000 00	
		13,496 83
RESOURCES.		
Balance from last year's ac.,	248 53	
Am't received from State treasury,	9,750 00	
" " " cities and towns,	2,670 69	
" " " all other sources,	486 00	
		13,155 22
Expenditures exceed receipts,		341 61
Estimated am't of expenditures to March		
31, 1860, 4 mos.,		6,000 00
Estimated expenses to March 31, 1860,		6,341 61
RESOURCES.		
Due from State treasurer,	3,250 00	
Estimated amount from cities and towns,	1,200 00	
Note for bricks, due Jan. 12, 1860,	1,437 50	
Estimated amount for boys' labor exclusive		
of brick yard,	1,000 00	6,887 50
Estimated balance March 31, 1860,		\$545 89
In the above expenses are included for ma-		
terials for improvements and repairs,	1,376 36	
For labor for same,	1,043 50	
		2,419 86

A woodshed to house our wood is much needed ; and it is to be hoped the appropriation will be sufficient to enable us to build it the ensuing year.

HEALTH.

Although a watchful Providence has kindly cared for, and protected us, giving us general health, crowning us with his loving kindness, yet more of our boys than usual have suffered somewhat from sickness. Sixty had the measles in the latter part of summer and fall ; sixteen have had the typhoid fever. One boy, named Asa Potter, committed from Alexander, was taken bleeding at the lungs the fourth day of November. Being of a slender constitution, and

bleeding severely, he rapidly sunk under the power of disease until November 29, when his spirit took its flight to the spirit land. This is the third death since the opening of the Institution in 1853. Five hundred and thirty-two boys have been committed since that time, and only three have died in the Institution; showing a remarkable degree of healthfulness.

SCHOOL.

Our school continues to be divided into three grades, as heretofore. In January last, the Rev. A. P. Hillman, Chaplain, was engaged to take charge of the first grade, instead of Mr. Joseph S. Berry, Assistant Superintendent, who had managed it successfully for some length of time. The second grade continues in charge of Mr. L. D. Chase. Mrs. Mary A. Chase, who had admirably succeeded in the third grade for the last year, resigned her charge the first of October. We regret much to lose the services of one so well fitted to fill the place she occupied. Our schools during the year have made steady progress, alike commendable to teachers and scholars. Boys that have, or can be made to have, any desire to acquire knowledge, can qualify themselves for the business of life, and become intelligent members of society.

Mr. Arthur Ilsley, of Portland, has been engaged to instruct our boys in singing, twice each week, for one year, at an expense of two hundred dollars, one-half of which is a contribution by the friends of the school in Portland, and elsewhere. For which they have our hearty thanks, as we regard the cultivation of music as a fruitful source of improvement with our boys.

LIBRARY.

One hundred and thirty-four dollars from the Library Fund, have been expended for books for the Boys' Library, which now numbers about eight hundred and seventy volumes, mostly well selected books for the amusement and instruction of our youthful charge. Most of our boys, after learning to read, are earnest for reading matter. Hence good reading, either in papers, pamphlets or books, is considered a great benefit to the Institution.

CHAIR SHOP.

An average of about forty boys have been engaged in cane-seating chairs for Walter Corey, Esq., of Portland. This is a very appropriate kind of work for boys, easily learned, and made as profitable as any work we do.

BRICK YARD.

We have been very successful in brick-making, the past season. Although the foreman of the yard was severely injured in the early part of the season by the falling of a timber on his head, so as to disable him for several days, yet with the aid of one of our men on the farm three months, and an average of fifteen boys, we succeeded in making and successfully burning a kiln of four hundred and fifty thousand, which are for sale. If we are to continue this business, I think it would be true economy to enlarge our operations somewhat.

SHOE SHOP.

But little has been accomplished in this shop, since my last annual report. We have had but little work by contract. A few boys were employed in the winter and spring, manufacturing shoes for ourselves, under the instruction of one man, which exceeded our highest anticipations. But the high price of stock, and our limited means, forbid doing anything for the market. We think some enterprising, methodical business man would do well to employ our boys in this branch of business. The prospect, however, of business this winter is not very flattering.

SEWING ROOM.

We continue to manufacture all the clothing for the boys, knit a portion of their socks, do all their mending, and make overalls as custom work. An average of fifty boys, the past year, have made and mended the following articles:

Jackets,	made,	.	.	.	410
Pants,	"	.	.	.	470 prs.
Shirts,	"	.	.	.	499
Caps,	"	.	.	.	149
Overalls,	"	.	.	.	3,116 prs.
Vests,	"	.	.	.	26
Suspenders,	"	.	.	.	326
Towels,	"	.	.	.	96
Sheets,	"	.	.	.	89
Bags,	"	.	.	.	6
Aprons,	"	.	.	.	57
Mittens,	"	.	.	.	91 prs.
Spreads,	"	.	.	.	216
Pillow Ticks,	"	.	.	.	28
HOLDERS,	"	.	.	.	18

Socks,	knit,	.	.	.	140
Socks,	heeled,	.	.	.	325
Socks,	mended,	.	.	.	1,159
Bed Ticks,	"	.	.	.	303
Blankets,	"	.	.	.	109
Pocket Hdkfs.,	"	.	.	.	36
Jackets,	"	.	.	.	1,009
Pants,	"	.	.	.	1,754
Shirts,	"	.	.	.	3,180
Caps,	"	.	.	.	37
Towels,	"	.	.	.	60
Sheets,	"	.	.	.	209
Comfortables,	"	.	.	.	75
Pillow Ticks,	"	.	.	.	28
Under Shirts and Drawers,		.	.	.	107
Spreads,	mended,	.	.	.	167
Aprons,	"	.	.	.	140
Meal Bags,	"	.	.	.	8

The law approved March 26, 1858, has now been in operation one year and seven months, a period of sufficient length to note some of its practical workings. When that law went into operation, the school numbered two hundred and fifty-seven; now it is nearly one hundred less. This great diminution in so short a time, must be attributed mostly to the fact that by that law, cities and towns are required to defray a portion of the expense of boys committed for certain offences. Hence, cities and towns wishing to avoid all possible expense, are tardy in committing boys for trifling offences, so that most of those who unfortunately have no parents or guardians to control, discipline, instruct and educate them, are left too much to their own inclinations until they become adepts in mischief or crime, and then committed, at the expense of the State. The design of the Institution is to take boys in the incipient steps of vice, and remove them from the temptation that has overcome them, instruct and encourage them in good principles, until, enabled successfully to resist evil influences, they become useful members of society. Ought not the State to see its unfortunate boys *all* cared for in this regard? Is it not due those, who, perhaps by some untoward circumstances entirely beyond their control, are left without a friend to care for, or counsel them? Or, having friends, who have failed to instruct and control them so as to lead them in the

paths of virtue? Is not the State bound to protect its own and individual rights? And how can this be done more effectually than by preventing youthful crime by wholesome education?

Section ten, of said law, provides that "the Trustees *shall* bind out *all* boys committed to their charge—to *any* inhabitant of this State, when requested to do so by the overseers of the poor of the cities, towns, or plantations—liable to contribute to the support of such boys." No matter how bad a boy to be indentured, no matter how bad a man to be indentured to, they "*shall bind out.*" Now it is to be hoped this section will receive the candid attention of the Legislature, and be so amended as to give discretionary power, or be stricken from the statute. For it strikes at the authority of the Judiciary, it places every overseer of the poor on a level with the Executive. It interrupts our discipline, it ruins boys. One boy, committed within a few months by his friends, to save him, and was doing quite well, had to leave the Institution on account of this section. Another, indentured at the will of the overseers of the poor, was, a few months ago, brutally murdered by the wife of the man to whom he was indentured, and inhumanly burned up, to prevent detection.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Besides the daily morning and evening devotions, at which the boys are required to be present, we have one exercise Sabbath forenoon, in the Chapel, conducted by Rev. A. P. Hillman, Chaplain. This exercise has been much enlivened by the singing of the boys, assisted by Mr. Newell, who plays the melodion, and who has taken much pains in instructing the boys, and rendering this delightful part of worship more consonant with devotional feelings. The same self-sacrificing spirit of Mr. Cook, of High St. Church, Superintendent of the Sabbath School, and his corps of devoted teachers from the various churches in Portland, has gladdened the hearts and cheered the countenances of our youthful charge, as they have come to us Sabbath afternoon, with their friendly words, and warm hearts, to counsel and encourage them to love and walk in the paths of virtue. And while they have our warmest sympathy, may they share largely in richer blessings of Him who took little children in His arms and blessed them.

We acknowledge the receipt of, and, in behalf of our boys, express much gratitude to the members of High Street, State Street, and Second Parish Churches, Portland, who gratuitously furnished

each boy with a copy weekly of the Sunday School Banner and Child's Paper.

It gives us the deepest satisfaction to recall the pleasant scenes of last Christmas eve., when, with cheerful hearts and open hands, the Sabbath School teachers, and other ladies and gentlemen of Portland, treated our boys to a rich mental feast of choice words, sentiment, and anecdote, and did not forget to convince them of their deep interest in their welfare, by spreading before them a table loaded with all kinds of substantials and delicacies, that the good ladies and gentlemen of Portland are so noted for, and are never beat.

We also renew our sense of indebtedness to the Editors of the following sheets, who have gratuitously gratified us from week to week, by sending their journals, viz: American Sentinel, Bangor Courier, Republican Clarion, Glenwood Valley Times, Machias Union, Eastport Sentinel, Northern Home Journal, Rockland Gazette, Oxford Democrat, Kennebec Journal, Maine Farmer, Aroostook Pioneer, and Maine Teacher.

In September our boys and officers enjoyed a very pleasant fishing excursion among the islands in the bay. The day was a most delightful one, and the excursion more so. Our host, Mr. Samuel Monson, to whom we are so much indebted for this gala day, enlivened the whole party with his cheerful presence, and made every one feel that to be happy himself, was to make others so.

It is a source of no little satisfaction to add another testimonial to the faithfulness with which those associated with me have discharged their several duties and responsibilities.

And now, gentlemen, another year's history of the Institution has closed. You have ever manifested the most lively interest in the well being of officers and inmates. You have labored earnestly for its success. You have anxiously looked for the improvement of the youth here associated together. We flatter ourselves that in truth, your fond anticipations have been in some good degree realized. Although there is much to discourage, yet the germ of hope and promise is often distinctly buoyant in the youthful countenance, and the gushings of affectionate hearts prompts us to labor on.

Accept gentlemen, my grateful thanks for your continued confidence and aid.

Respectfully submitted,

SETH SCAMMAN, *Superintendent.*

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, }
Cape Elizabeth, Nov. 30, 1859. }