

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

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THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1862.

AUGUSTA:
STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1862.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

NOVEMBER, 1861.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved March 16, 1855.

AUGUSTA:
STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1861.



TRUSTEES' REPORT.

The Trustees of the State Reform School ask leave to report to the Governor and Council, agreeably to the requirements of the statute, the operations of the School during the eighth year of its existence, and its condition at its close.

Any one who has read George Muller's Life of Trust, although he may not have become convinced of the truth of his theories, must admit that he is a very happy man. One would suppose that the care of his eleven hundred orphans would press heavily upon him, but the thought of the good he is doing to others seems to outweigh every personal consideration and that solicitude for his own interests which makes the lives of most other men so care-worn, finds no place in him. If the plan of every life were based upon that fine enunciation of our Saviour, "it is more blessed to give than to receive," it is quite possible men would become benevolent from the spirit of selfishness.

The State has done a noble work in the endowment and maintenance of the Reform School. A large proportion of its boys are taken from the abodes of neglect and crime, where their only education has been for evil, and are there first brought under the influence of the law of kindness. Habits of cleanliness and order are enjoined, wholesome food is regularly and pleasantly served them, they are allowed and encouraged in recreation under the eye of an overseer, who mingles familiarly with them. Four hours of the day are spent in the school-room, which is pleasantly fitted up, and instruction is imparted in all the branches usually taught in our public schools. The remainder of the day is occupied in useful labor on the farm, or in the work-shop, and it is closed by reading the bible, singing and prayer. On the Sabbath, there is a morning service in

the Chapel, and in the afternoon, a Sabbath School, conducted by christian friends from Portland. A well selected Library is provided, and every facility is afforded for its use.

Corporal punishment is not wholly excluded, but it is the strange work of the institution, and only resorted to when the ordinary means of discipline, resulting from the system of grading with its attendant privileges or disabilities fail to do their work.

Such instruction is given in Music as our limited means will allow, and we regret that the very close system of economy which we feel called upon to exercise, forbids a more liberal outlay for instruction in music, and for the services of a Chaplain.

These varied appliances are doing their work well. The boys are waked up to a sense of their manhood, and all seem to leave us more or less impressed with the desire and purpose of acting up to it. Our hearts are often cheered and our hopes encouraged by meeting, after they have left us, many who are fighting manfully the battle of life, who ascribe their success to the impulse given them at the Reform School.

And here it may not be amiss to say, that the want of a suitable physical training which is so sensibly felt in our seminaries of learning, a want which has come to occupy a large place in the minds of the friends of education, is finely met at the Reform School. Labor, study, play, in regular succession, and in due proportion, are made to occupy the time of the boys, and its wholesome effect is manifest in the improvement of both mind and body.

At its outset, the School had much to contend with. There was a want of experience as to the best mode of management, and it was looked upon with distrust by that large class who suspect and oppose every new enterprise, but it has worked its way to the favor of those who have watched its progress, and has now, we believe, come to be recognized as a permanent State institution, entitled to its protection, and well repaying its fostering care.

Our numbers have been very considerably diminished. At its commencement, the School was sustained directly by the State; but by the law of 1858, it was provided that those boys who were sent for minor offences should be supported, to the extent of one dollar a week, by the towns which sent them. The effect of this law has been to induce many of the towns, acting upon what we conceive to

be a mistaken notion of economy, to withhold such boys from the School, and they are left to grow up unrestrained, until they become adepts in crime, and are finally made to expiate them in our State or county prisons, whence none come back to tread the paths of usefulness and respectability.

The Trustees have in no case urged their enlistment, upon any one of the boys, but when one of suitable age and habits has desired it, and there existed no special reason which forbade it, we have not felt at liberty, at such a time as this, to withhold them from the service of the country. Accordingly, more than twenty have been discharged from the School and entered the army.

We would refer to the Superintendent's report, which we submit herewith, for information, in detail, relative to the condition of the School. The excited state of the times, and the want of suitable employment for the boys, have both been unfavorable to its improvement, but good order has been maintained. There has been a hearty cooperation of the officers in sustaining discipline, and perhaps no year, since its commencement, has been attended with more hopeful results than the one which has just closed. Fine health has been enjoyed. The farm, under the judicious management of the Superintendent, is fast becoming highly productive. One great want now is, some mechanical labor which, while it contributes to the support of the institution, affords occupation for the boys, and instructs them in some trade which will be serviceable to them when they leave the School.

Our estimate of the wants of the School for the present year was based upon the fact that the Shoe and Chair shops were in full work, and were expected to continue so. We relied, also, upon the sale of a kiln of bricks which had been manufactured during the season. The shops have been closed a long time, and the bricks remain unsold. By a vigorous economy, we shall be enabled nearly or quite, to meet our expenses, and we estimate the wants of the School for the financial year ending April 1, 1863, as follows:

Provisions and groceries for 130 boys at \$35 each,	\$4,550	
Clothing for 130 boys at \$15,	1,950	
Furniture, fuel and lights,	2,000	
Buildings, improvements, farm and labor,	2,800	
Salaries,	3,200	
Miscellaneous,	1,800	
		\$16,300
RESOURCES.		
Estimated amount from cities and towns, .	1,500	
Estimated amount from boys' labor,	500	
Estimated amount from bricks,	2,800	
Estimated amount from farm and other sources,	500	
Appropriation,	11,000	
		\$16,300

All which is respectfully submitted.

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

December 2, 1861.

The expenses and resources of the School from April 1, 1862, to April 1, 1863, are exhibited as follows :

Provisions and groceries for 130 boys at \$35 each,	\$4,550	
Clothing for same at \$15,	1,950	
Furniture, fuel and lights,	2,000	
Buildings, improvements, farm and labor,	2,800	
Salaries,	3,200	
Miscellaneous,	1,800	
		\$16,300
RESOURCES.		
Estimated amount from cities and towns, .	1,500	
Estimated amount from boys' labor, .	500	
Estimated amount from farm and other sources,	500	
Estimated amount for bricks,	2,800	
Appropriation,	11,000	
		\$16,300

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL

OF THE STATE OF MAINE:

The Treasurer of the State Reform School charges himself with the following sums, received from April 1, 1860, to March 31, 1861:

Cash on hand April 1, 1860,	\$329 42
received from State Treasurer,	13,000 00
cities and towns,	3,169 74
sale of bricks,	2,638 31
labor of boys,	669 22
produce of farm,	584 51
all other sources,	170 18
	<hr/>
	\$20,561 38

And credits himself with the following payments:

Paid for provisions,	\$5,092 50
farm,	2,266 16
miscellaneous,	1,529 18
improvements and repairs,	2,263 44
brick yard,	1,319 64
clothing,	1,401 24
furniture, fuel and lights,	1,204 01
officers' salaries,	3,763 50
Trustees' expenses,	607 40
boys' labor,	352 88
balance to new account on hand,	761 43
	<hr/>
	\$20,561 38

JOSEPH C. NOYES, *Treasurer.*

PORTLAND, April 1, 1861.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees

of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit to you the

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

of this Institution, with important statistics during its existence.

Whole number received since the opening of the Institution,	621
Left,	481
	140
Present number,	140

TABLE No. 1,

*Shows the number received and discharged, and the general state
of the School for the year ending November 30, 1861.*

Boys in School December 1, 1860,			170
Since committed,		44	
Apprentices returned by masters,		2	
Voluntarily,		2	
Runaways returned,		2	
		50	
Whole number in School during the year,			220
Discharged or apprenticed,		76	
Escaped,		3	
Died,		1	
		80	
Remaining in School November 30, 1861,			140

TABLE No. 2,

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

Months.	Admissions.	Discharges.	No. at close of month.
December, 1860,	7	1	176
January, 1861,	5	2	179
February, "	3	16	166
March, "	2	4	164
April, "	0	3	161
May, "	9	6	164
June, "	10	2	172
July, "	1	2	171
August, "	0	9	162
September, "	3	16	149
October, "	6	6	149
November, "	4	13	140

TABLE No. 3,

Shows by what authority committed.

	1861.	Previously.	Total.
By Supreme Judicial Court,	6	52	58
Portland Municipal "	7	100	107
Portland Police "	—	16	16
Bangor Police "	5	64	69
Bangor Municipal "	—	9	9
Brunswick Municipal "	—	8	8
Gardiner Police, "	1	28	29
Augusta Municipal "	—	20	20
Hallowell Municipal "	—	8	8
Bath Municipal "	2	29	31
Belfast Police "	—	1	1
Rockland Municipal "	4	16	20
Calais Municipal "	—	12	12
Biddeford Municipal "	1	20	21
Lewiston Municipal "	7	2	9
Justices of the Peace,	11	192	203
Total,	44	577	621

TABLE No. 4,

Shows the disposal of those discharged from Dec. 1, 1860, to Nov. 30, 1861, and previously.

	1861.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	20	143	163
by Trustees,	46	84	130
Indentured to Farmers,	10	135	145
Carpenters,	—	9	9
Shoemakers,	—	11	11
Machinist,	—	1	1
Plasterer,	—	1	1
Blacksmith,	—	1	1
Cabinet Maker,	—	1	1
Barbers,	—	3	3
Tallow Chandler,	—	1	1
Boarding Mistress,	—	1	1
Boiler Maker,	—	1	1
Sea Captains,	—	4	4
Tailor,	—	1	1
Cloth Manufacturers,	—	3	3
Lumbermen,	—	1	1
Merchants,	—	3	3
Miller,	—	1	1
Returned to masters,	—	2	2
Remanded,	—	6	6
Pardoned by Governor,	—	7	7
Escaped,	3	7	10
Sent to State Prison,	—	1	1
Died,	1	8	9
Total,	80	436	516

TABLE No. 5,

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

	1861.	Previously.	Total.
During minority,	33	192	225
Until eighteen years old,	—	1	1
Twelve years,	—	1	1
Ten years,	—	5	5
Nine years,	—	1	1
Eight years,	—	6	6
Seven years,	1	14	15
Six years,	1	27	28
Five years,	1	75	76
Four years eight months,	—	1	1
Four years,	2	64	66
Three years eight months,	—	1	1
Three years six months,	—	2	2
Three years,	1	75	76
Two years six months,	—	1	1
Two years,	3	74	77
One year six months,	1	1	2
One year,	1	36	37
Total,	44	577	621

TABLE No. 6,
Shows the offences for which committed.

	1861.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny,	35	321	356
Breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony,	-	6	6
Common runaway,	2	71	73
Truancy,	2	32	34
Assault,	-	18	18
Malicious mischief,	2	16	18
Malicious trespass,	-	4	4
Riot,	-	1	1
Cheating by false pretences,	-	5	5
Vagrancy,	1	56	57
Common drunkards,	-	3	3
Shop breaking,	-	15	15
Setting fire to a school-house,	-	1	1
Sabbath breaking,	-	4	4
Idle and disorderly,	1	13	14
Disturbing the peace,	-	2	2
Threatening to burn,	-	1	1
Common night walkers,	-	1	1
Common pilferers,	-	3	3
Robbery,	-	2	2
Embezzlement,	-	1	1
Assault with intent to kill,	-	1	1
Attempt to commit arson,	1	-	1
Total,	44	577	621

TABLE No 7,
Shows the alternative sentence of all committed.

	1861.	Previously.	Total.
Five years State Prison,	-	2	2
Four years "	-	2	2
Three years "	-	4	4
Two years "	1	6	7
One year "	2	21	23
Two years in Co. Jail,	-	5	5
One year "	-	4	4
Nine months "	-	1	1
Six months "	-	8	8
Three years in Co. Jail, or House Correction,	-	15	15
Two years " "	-	39	39
One year " "	3	10	13
Ninety days " "	1	4	5
Sixty days " "	2	27	29
Fifty days " "	-	2	2
Forty days " "	-	1	1
Thirty days " "	26	310	336
Twenty-five days " "	-	2	2
Twenty days " "	-	32	32
Fifteen days " "	-	12	12
Ten days " "	-	25	25
Two days and less " "	-	13	13
Fine and cost,	2	22	24
Ten months in Co. Jail, or House Correction,	-	1	1
Six months " "	6	9	15
No alternative,	1	-	1
Total,	44	577	621

TABLE No. 8,

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

Counties.	Towns.	1861.	Previously.	Total.
ANDROSCOGGIN, .	Auburn, . . .	-	2	2
	Danville, . . .	-	1	1
	Lewiston, . . .	7	16	23
	Poland, . . .	-	3	3
				— 23
CUMBERLAND, . .	Bridgton, . . .	-	2	2
	Cumberland, . .	-	1	1
	Cape Elizabeth, .	-	3	3
	Gorham, . . .	-	4	4
	Gray, . . .	1	1	2
	Harpswell, . . .	-	2	2
	Portland, . . .	8	115	123
	Scarborough, . .	-	3	3
	Sebago, . . .	-	1	1
	Standish, . . .	-	2	2
	Yarmouth, . . .	-	1	1
Westbrook, . . .	-	4	4	
Brunswick, . . .	-	6	6	
				— 154
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
KNOX,	Rockland, . . .	4	-	4
	S. Thomaston, . .	2	-	2
	Vinalhaven, . . .	2	-	2
				— 8
KENNEBEC, . . .	Augusta, . . .	-	24	24
	Gardiner, . . .	1	20	21
	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, . . .	-	2	2
	Benton, . . .	-	2	2
	Sidney, . . .	-	1	1
Vassalborough, . .	-	2	2	
China, . . .	-	1	1	
				— 81

TABLE NO. 3, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	1861.	Previously.	Total.
LINCOLN, . . .	Muscle Ridge, .	-	1	1
	Jefferson, .	-	1	1
	Newcastle, .	-	1	1
	Rockland, .	-	15	15
	South Thomaston, .	-	1	1
	Thomaston, .	-	2	2
	Wiscasset, .	-	3	3
	St. George, .	-	1	1
	Waldoborough, .	-	3	3
	Whitefield, .	-	3	3
Nobleborough, .		-	2	2
	Arrowsic, .	-	1	1
				— 34
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, .	5	71	76
	Brewer, .	1	5	6
	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	2
	Oldtown, .	-	4	4
Orono, .	-	4	4	
Veazie, .	-	4	4	
Winterport, .	1	-	1	
				— 109
PISCATAQUIS, . .	Dover, .	-	1	1
	Foxcroft, .	-	1	1
	Guilford, .	-	1	1
				— 3
SAGADAHOE, . .	Bowdoin, .	-	1	1
	Bath, .	2	28	30
	Richmond, .	-	3	3
	Topsham, .	-	2	2
				— 36
SOMERSET, . . .	Bloomfield, .	-	4	4
	Cambridge, .	-	1	1
	Fairfield, .	-	4	4
	Hartland, .	-	1	1
	Mercer, .	-	1	1
	Ripley, .	-	1	1
	St. Albans, .	-	1	1
	Skowhegan, .	-	4	4
Smithfield, .	-	2	2	
Concord, .	1	-	1	
				— 20

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	1861.	Previously.	Total.
WALDO,	Belfast,	2	1	3
	Camden,	—	2	2
	Frankfort,	1	6	7
	Monroe,	—	2	2
	Montville,	1	1	2
	Searsport,	—	2	2
	Searsmont,	—	1	1
	Jackson,	—	1	1
	Hope,	—	1	1
				— 21
WASHINGTON,	Alexander,	—	1	1
	Addison,	—	1	1
	Calais,	—	15	15
	Eastport,	—	9	9
	Pembroke,	—	4	4
	Machias,	—	2	2
	Steuben,	—	1	1
				— 33
YORK,	Acton,	—	1	1
	Biddeford,	1	31	32
	Cornish,	—	1	1
	Elliot,	—	1	1
	Kennebunkport,	—	4	4
	Kennebunk,	—	1	1
	Sanford,	2	1	3
	Saco,	1	26	27
	South Berwick,	—	2	2
	Weils,	—	1	1
				— 73
	Total,	44	577	621

TABLE No. 9,

Shows the nativity of all committed.

	1861.	Previously.	Total.
Born in England,	—	5	5
Ireland,	1	32	33
Scotland,	—	1	1
New Brunswick,	2	25	27
Nova Scotia,	1	9	10
Canada,	—	7	7
Chili,	—	1	1
On the Atlantic,	—	1	1
Cuba,	—	1	1
France,	—	1	1
Foreigners,	4	83	87
Born in Maine,	36	418	454
New Hampshire,	1	14	15
Massachusetts,	3	32	35
Vermont,	—	5	5
Rhode Island,	—	2	2
New York,	—	12	12
Pennsylvania,	—	1	1

TABLE No. 9, (Continued.)

	1861.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Maryland,	-	1	1
Kentucky,	-	1	1
Virginia,	-	1	1
Florida,	-	1	1
North Carolina,	-	1	1
Connecticut,	-	3	3
Delaware,	-	1	1
Michigan,	-	1	1
Natives,	40	494	534

TABLE No. 10,

Shows the ages of boys when committed.

	1861.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age,	-	4	4
Eight " "	1	6	7
Nine " "	1	11	12
Ten " "	7	58	65
Eleven " "	3	61	64
Twelve " "	5	82	87
Thirteen " "	7	87	94
Fourteen " "	13	103	116
Fifteen " "	7	83	90
Sixteen " "	-	59	59
Seventeen " "	-	19	19
Eighteen " "	-	3	3
Nineteen " "	-	1	1
Total,	44	577	621

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.

	1861.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received,	44	577	621
Have intemperate parents,	15	242	157
Lost father,	14	201	215
Lost mother,	8	141	149
Relatives in prison,	1	161	162
Step-parents,	8	147	155
Idle,	22	425	447
Much indulged,	6	167	173
Much neglected,	9	222	131

TABLE No. 11, (Continued.)

	1861.	Previously.	Total.
Truants,	21	307	328
Sabbath-breakers,	17	362	379
Untruthful,	36	478	514
Profane,	28	454	482
Slept away from home in sheds, &c.,	6	255	261
Drunk ardent spirits,	3	131	134
Previously arrested,	6	216	222
Imprisoned for crime,	2	89	91
Never attended Sabbath school,	7	263	270
Never attended day school three months in succession,	4	91	95
Used tobacco,	10	294	304

TABLE No. 12,

Shows the number of months boys have remained in School.

	1861.	Previously.	Total.
One month and less,	-	7	7
Two months,	-	2	2
Three "	1	1	2
Four "	-	4	4
Five "	1	6	7
Six "	-	8	8
Seven "	-	5	5
Eight "	-	3	3
Nine "	1	4	5
Ten "	2	9	11
Eleven "	-	4	4
Twelve "	2	46	48
Thirteen "	-	10	10
Fourteen "	-	11	11
Fifteen "	-	5	5
Sixteen "	-	13	13
Seventeen "	1	10	11
Eighteen "	-	15	15
Nineteen "	-	17	17
Twenty "	2	15	17
Twenty-one "	2	5	7
Twenty-two "	-	6	6
Twenty-three "	-	5	5
Twenty-four "	7	38	45
Twenty-five "	-	7	7
Twenty-six "	-	10	10
Twenty-seven "	-	8	8
Twenty-eight "	1	9	10
Twenty-nine "	-	3	3
Thirty "	-	4	4
Thirty-one "	-	7	7
Thirty-two "	-	8	8
Thirty-three "	3	3	6
Thirty-four "	-	2	2
Thirty-five "	1	6	7

TABLE No. 12, (Continued.)

	1861.	Previously.	Total.
Thirty-six months,	10	39	49
Thirty-seven "	1	6	7
Thirty-eight "	1	8	9
Thirty-nine "	-	3	3
Forty "	-	3	3
Forty-one "	1	-	1
Forty-two "	1	2	3
Forty-three "	-	1	1
Forty-four "	-	2	2
Forty-five "	1	2	3
Forty-six "	-	2	2
Forty-seven "	1	3	4
Forty-eight "	10	16	26
Fifty-one "	1	2	3
Fifty-two "	4	2	6
Fifty-four "	1	-	1
Fifty-five "	-	1	1
Fifty-six "	1	2	3
Fifty-eight "	1	1	2
Fifty-nine "	1	1	2
Sixty "	5	13	18
Sixty-one "	-	1	1
Sixty-two "	1	2	3
Sixty-four "	1	-	1
Sixty-five "	3	-	3
Sixty-nine "	1	-	1
Seventy "	1	-	1
Seventy-one "	1	2	3
Seventy-two "	3	2	5
Seventy-six "	1	-	1
Seventy-seven "	-	1	1
Seventy-eight "	1	-	1
Eighty "	1	-	1
Eighty-two "	2	-	2

Inventory of Stock April 1, 1861.

Provisions, - - - - -	\$748 67
Farming tools and stock, - - - - -	2,784 13
Furniture, bedding, fuel and lights, - - - - -	3,433 50
Brick Yard, - - - - -	3,370 00
Clothing, - - - - -	885 31
Improvement and repairs, - - - - -	209 80
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	562 03
Sundry bills due, - - - - -	1,859 05

\$13,852 49

Cities and Towns that have sent boys to the School under the law of 1858, requiring Cities and Towns to pay in certain cases, are as follows:

Portland,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Rockland,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Milford,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sanford,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lewiston,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bangor,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gray,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vinalhaven,	-	-	-	-	-	1

11

REPAIRS.

To specify in detail all repairs made during the year would be cumbersome. For where so many boys are employed in the management of the farm, brick-yard, shops, and buildings, tools will be out of order, doors off their hinges, glass broken, or something else will constantly need the handiwork of the mechanic. Suffice it to say, that such repairs, as true economy would indicate, have been made so as to keep our buildings in good condition, and tools in working order.

IMPROVEMENTS AND FARM.

The store room, connected with the boys' kitchen, has been considerably enlarged, and by the free use of stone, brick, and cement, the rats (heretofore a pest) have been most effectually debarred admittance.

Also the bread room, too contracted and dark, has been enlarged, properly lighted, and fitted up with shelves, drawers and boxes, so as to make it an airy, convenient and suitable room for the purposes it was designed for.

Regard for the health of the inmates induced the removal of the lead pipe, by which water was brought into the boys' kitchen, and one of iron substituted.

Heretofore there has been no suitable place for keeping milk or making butter. But by springing an arch of brick and cement

under the steps of the main building, ample room was found for a cool, airy dairy, in close proximity to the pantry and kitchen, affording us the opportunity of carrying out a practical idea of economy by making our own butter.

The side of the play yard next to the building has been raised sufficiently to prevent the water from running into the basement in heavy rains. Hence the pavements of brick had to be taken up and relaid.

Particular attention has been given to a more thorough saving of all fertilizing properties in and about the premises, (much of which has been lost,) so as to increase the facilities of enriching the soil, and bringing it up to a high state of cultivation, rendering it both productive and attractive. Hence a sewer six hundred and forty feet in length has been laid down, from the water closets in the yard into the field north of the institution, and a reservoir holding four hundred hogsheads built, into which it empties. A reservoir has also been built in front of the Institution, connected with the sewer, through which passes all the washings of the laundry and kitchens. These reservoirs and sewer are thoroughly built with bricks and cement, and are so situated that their contents can readily be used on our grounds and fields, with but little expense. These sewers and reservoirs may be extended to almost any part of the premises, and a complete system of irrigation adopted, that would prove an invaluable acquisition to the farm.

The grounds between the Institution and woodshed built last year, have been graded in part. The main avenue leading to the public highway has been graded, graveled, and shade trees of maple and elm set on each side of it. A cedar hedge has been set on the embankment in front of the Institution, and a large number of trees and shrubs, of various kinds, set in different parts of the grounds.

The northwesterly side of the farm, by the road, has been graded, and sixty-five rods of durable picket fence built and painted. On the northeasterly line one hundred and thirty-eight rods of picket fence have been built and whitewashed. All our boundary and road fences are now completed and in good condition.

We have underdrained with small stone twenty-one rods, with brick and stone forty-three rods, and with tile two hundred thirty-

three rods. All our grounds cultivated and not underdrained, are surface-drained, so that the water falls off immediately after rains.

Sixteen and one-half acres have been seeded down to grass. Several acres of pasture land, covered with bushes, stumps and stones, have been reclaimed and are under cultivation. Our crops have been fair, increasing somewhat in quantity from last year, as appears from the following schedule of farm products :

80 tons English hay, at \$12 per ton, - - - -	\$960 00
8 tons salt hay, at \$6 per ton, - - - -	48 00
10 tons straw, at \$6 per ton, - - - -	60 00
4 tons corn fodder, \$6 per ton, - - - -	24 00
10 tons green corn fodder, \$4 per ton, - - - -	40 00
214 bushels of oats, 40c, - - - -	85 60
136 bushels barley, 70c, - - - -	95 20
7 bushels beans, \$1.75, - - - -	12 25
15 bushels peas, \$2.00, - - - -	30 00
120 bushels green peas, 50c, - - - -	60 00
711 bushels potatoes, 33c, - - - -	234 63
262 bushels carrots, 25c, - - - -	65 50
130 bushels beets, 50c, - - - -	65 00
165 bushels turnips, 25c, - - - -	41 25
150 bushels ears corn, 40c, - - - -	60 00
500 pumpkins, 2c, - - - -	10 00
234 lbs. squash, 2c, - - - -	5 68
300 cabbage heads, 5c, - - - -	15 00
Fruit and vegetables from garden, - - - -	30 00
1 calf raised, - - - -	10 00
3 veal calves sold, \$4, - - - -	12 00
100 dozen eggs, 15c, - - - -	15 00
Pigs and shoats sold, - - - -	140 00
3154 gallons milk, 12c per gal., - - - -	378 48
1014 lbs. butter, 17c, - - - -	172 38
2688 lbs. beef, 6c, - - - -	161 28
1488 lbs. pork, 8c, - - - -	119 04
450 lbs. veal, 6c, - - - -	27 00

\$3,077 29

BRICK YARD.

Sixteen boys have been employed, under the direction of one man, manufacturing four hundred eighty-two thousand bricks, which are for sale, together with a large part of last year's kiln.

We have purchased a machine, with the view of manufacturing drain tile for our own use, and for the market. We hope to be able to furnish tile at a figure so low that every farmer will be able, annually, to do something in this most effectual way of improving his farm, as our experiments most conclusively show.

SHOE SHOP.

Early in May this shop was closed for want of work. Up to that time seven thousand one hundred and thirty-four pairs of children's shoes had been bottomed for Mr. Thomas Wooldredge, Jr., of Lynn, Mass. All our cobbling is done here, and some shoes manufactured for ourselves.

SEWING ROOM.

In this shop the boys are taught to cut, make and repair their clothes, knit socks, and do such custom work as can be obtained.

SCHEDULE OF WORK.

Jackets made,	-	-	-	-	-	133
Pants made,	-	-	-	-	-	335
Shirts made,	-	-	-	-	-	694
Caps made,	-	-	-	-	-	212
Vests made,	-	-	-	-	-	120
Socks knit,	-	-	-	-	-	275 prs.
Socks heeled,	-	-	-	-	-	231 "
Suspenders made,	-	-	-	-	-	120 "
Sheets made,	-	-	-	-	-	75 "
Frocks made,	-	-	-	-	-	53
Overalls made,	-	-	-	-	-	105
Bed-Ticks made,	-	-	-	-	-	8
Blankets made,	-	-	-	-	-	38
Comfortables made,	-	-	-	-	-	23
Aprons made,	-	-	-	-	-	63
Mittens made,	-	-	-	-	-	60 prs.
Towels made,	-	-	-	-	-	40

Handkerchiefs made,	-	-	-	-	60
Drawers made,	-	-	-	-	6
Undershirts made,	-	-	-	-	9
Bags made,	-	-	-	-	5
Jackets mended,	-	-	-	-	2119
Pants mended,	-	-	-	-	2538
Shirts mended,	-	-	-	-	7806
Caps mended,	-	-	-	-	81
Bed-Ticks mended,	-	-	-	-	225
Socks mended,	-	-	-	-	6822
Aprons mended,	-	-	-	-	207
Sheets mended,	-	-	-	-	162
Pillow cases mended,	-	-	-	-	18
Blankets mended,	-	-	-	-	85
Mattresses mended,	-	-	-	-	5
Mittens mended,	-	-	-	-	132
Spreads mended,	-	-	-	-	30
Drawers mended,	-	-	-	-	47
Bags mended,	-	-	-	-	39
Comfortables mended,	-	-	-	-	55

CHAIR SHOP.

This shop was continued in active operation until May. Since that time we have had but very little work. We are hoping to be furnished with employment through the winter.

GENERAL WORK.

Boys are employed in washing and ironing, making bread and cooking, scrubbing and keeping the building in order. In short, they are taught to do all kinds of work necessary to be done in a well-regulated family.

SCHOOL.

The school is in two divisions. Mr. and Mrs. Chase, who had successfully managed them for a considerable time past, closed their connection with the Institution June 30th. Since that time the Assistant Superintendent has had charge of No. 1 division, and is now assisted by Miss Delia F. Jennings. Miss Eveline Parker is

in charge of No. 2. The schools are under excellent discipline, and the scholars are progressing finely in their studies.

Our funds have not allowed us to employ a teacher of music during the past year. Yet this important part of education has not been overlooked. Mr. Newell has gratuitously devoted much time to aid and instruct the boys in singing.

LIBRARY.

Ninety-one volumes of new books have been added to the Library. Twenty-one volumes have been re-bound. Whole number of vols., including the private library, nine hundred forty-two.

There has been received from the Sanford fund,	\$42 00
From visitors and donations,	40 35
	<hr/>
	\$82 35
Paid for new books,	\$59 03
Paid for re-binding old books,	19 13
Cash on hand Nov. 30,	4 19
	<hr/>
	\$82 35

HEALTH.

General health has prevailed during the year. A few cases have required the professional visits of the physician. One boy only has died. Every one, apparently, is now in good health.

Mr. Frederic Aborn, foreman of the shoe shop, was taken suddenly ill the last of April, and after a few days of severe suffering, cheerfully bid adieu to earth and all its scenes, to dwell in a better land.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Morning and evening devotions are observed in the school rooms as heretofore. Rev. A. P. Hillman continued his services as Chaplain until April 1st. An invitation was then extended to the clergymen of Portland and vicinity to address the boys once each, in turn. Many of them cheerfully accepted the invitation to our satisfaction, and we hope their labors will be productive of much good. The Sabbath School is continued with unabated interest.

EXPENSES.

Owing to the derangement in business, we have failed to sell our bricks, estimated as cash in our resources for this year, and for want of work in the shops we shall receive less from boys' labor than was estimated. This we anticipated early in the year, and cut off every expense we could, having due regard to the permanent prosperity of the Institution. By this rigid economy we hope to pay our bills.

There was received from all sources for the
 year ending March 31, 1861, as will be
 seen by the Treasurer's Report, the sum
 of \$20,561 38
 Expended during the same time, . . . 19,799 95

Leaving a balance in the treasury of, . . . \$761 43

Statement of resources and expenditures for eight months of the
 present financial year, from April 1 to Nov. 30, 1861 :

RESOURCES.			
Balance from last year's account, - -		\$761 43	
Received from the State, - - -		8,250 00	
" from cities and towns, - -		1,477 28	
" for boys' labor, - - -		591 08	
" from all other sources, - -		182 53	
			\$11,262 32
Expenses during same time, - - -			10,521 58
Balance, - - - - -			
Estimated resources for four months, from Nov. 30, 1861, to April 1, 1862, close of present financial year:			
Balance, as above, - - - - -		740 73	
To be received from State, - - -		2,750 00	
Estimated amount from cities and towns,		900 00	
" " " all other sources,		300 00	
			4,690 73
Estimated expenses, same time, - - -			4,800 00

RESULTS.

We continue to hear favorable accounts of a majority of those who have left the institution. They often visit us, giving unmistakable signs of improvement by their good deportment and intelligence.

During the past year there has been more excitement than usual in the school, especially with the larger boys, growing out of the exciting scenes of the day. Hence there has been a strong disposition to run away. Those who have escaped have enlisted, and are now in the service of their country. Yet with all this excitement, there has been a marked degree of improvement with most of the boys, in their treatment of each other, in their general deportment, and in moral and intellectual culture. In some cases the interference and injudicious advice of parents and relatives, have had their deleterious influence upon their boys, chilling every high aspiration to manhood, to virtue and intelligence, yet it is due a large majority of the friends of our boys, to say that from them we have had a hearty and cheering response. Our work has been lightened by their words of good cheer and counsel, and we have the satisfaction of seeing most of their boys growing wiser and better.

We express our gratitude to the several clergymen of Portland and vicinity, who have gratuitously conducted religious services in the Chapel on the Sabbath; to the Superintendent and teachers of the Sabbath School, for their labors of love; to them and other ladies and gentlemen of Portland, for Sabbath School publications, and for substantial tokens of interest Christmas Eve; to Portland Bible Society, for donation of Bibles and Testaments; to P. B. Mills, Esq., for donation of books; to John F. Anderson, Esq., for donation of two barrels of nice apples Christmas Eve; and to the editors of the following journals for remembering us weekly: Bangor Jeffersonian, American Sentinel, Bangor Whig and Courier, Republican Clarion, Machias Union, Eastport Sentinel, Northern Home Journal, Rockland Gazette, Oxford Democrat, Kennebec Journal, Maine Farmer, Aroostook Pioneer, Maine Teacher, and Aroostook Herald.

I bear cheerful testimony to the faithfulness of those engaged with me in the management of the Institution, in the discharge of their several duties.

Another year's history of the Institution is on record. Its impress for good or for evil can never be obliterated. For whatever good has been accomplished, or whatever evil has been avoided, we are indebted to Him who looks compassionately on fallen man. His propitious smile has cheered us onward, averting every calamity from our pathway. With grateful acknowledgment for His favor, and relying with humble trust in His continued protection and blessing, we commence the labors of another year.

Allow me, gentlemen, to renew my sentiments of high regard for your continued confidence and co-operation.

Respectfully submitted

SETH SCAMMAN, *Superintendent.*

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,)
Cape Elizabeth, Nov. 30, 1861.)