

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# DOCUMENTS

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# THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1866.



AUGUSTA:  
STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1866.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

NOVEMBER 30, 1865.

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## OFFICERS.

### TRUSTEES.

NOAH WOODS, <i>President.</i>	NATHAN DANE.
JAMES T. McCOBB, <i>Sec. and Treas.</i>	AARON P. EMERSON.
	JAMES DRUMMOND.

GEORGE B. BARROWS, *Superintendent.*

JOSEPH C. NOYES, *Treasurer.*

JOSEPH S. BERRY, <i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>	MISS MALINDA C. SHAW, <i>Seamstress.</i>
R. P. JENNESS, M. D., <i>Physician.</i>	MRS. MEHITABLE PATTERSON, <i>Laundress.</i>
MRS. G. B. BARROWS, <i>Matron.</i>	MRS. NETTIE HANSON, <i>Nurse.</i>
LORENZO T. CHASE, <i>Teacher.</i>	MRS. ROSILLA DOLE, <i>Cook.</i>
MISS EVELINE PARKER, “	GEORGE S. FOGG, <i>Farmer.</i>
MISS CLARA A. TOWLE, “	GEORGE L. COBB, “
JOHN PATTERSON, <i>Overseer Shoe Shop.</i>	JAMES F. AYER, <i>Overseer Brick Yard.</i>
BERTRAND F. DUNN, <i>Overseer Chair Shop.</i>	WILLIAM H. SMITH, <i>Carpenter.</i>
NATHAN HANSON, <i>Baker.</i>	GEORGE T. ADAMS, <i>Man of all Work.</i>

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To the Governor and Council:*

The Annual Report, being the twelfth in order from the Trustees of the State Reform School, is respectfully submitted.

By a change of the law made by the last Legislature the board of Trustees in office at that time was displaced, and to fill the vacancies thus occasioned the members of the present board were appointed. The new commissions bore date early in April last, and the first meeting of the new board was held at the Reform School on the 12th day of that month.

As an apology for short comings—if such there should be found to be—it may be proper to remark, that we were called suddenly and unexpectedly into office without (with one exception) previous familiarity with the duties attaching to it, and without any well matured ideas touching the management of such an institution.

We found the school in charge of Mr. Joseph S. Berry, acting temporarily as Superintendent under an appointment from the Governor and Council, Mr. Scamman, the former Superintendent, having resigned.

At that time Mr. Berry had already commenced the spring's work on the farm and had made some progress, following the general plan and arrangement for crops marked out by his predecessor. As the season was so far advanced, no material change in the plan was deemed advisable, and the work went on, and in due time the crops were put into the ground in accordance with it.

An inspection of stock disclosed that it had been wintered well and was in fair condition, but the cows were mostly of the Devon breed and afforded, it was alleged, much less milk than the average from good cows of other breeds, and beside the deficiency in quantity was not made up in quality. Subsequent observations seemed to confirm this view of the case, and as a good supply of milk in such a family was regarded as of the first importance, it was adjudged indispensable that a change should be made, and accord-

ingly, from time to time, the Devon cows and heifers to the number of six, in all, and the Devon bull were disposed of and other, and as we believe, better cows were purchased instead. This exchange was attended with loss in a pecuniary view, as the Devons did not sell for enough to pay for the cows and the bull purchased to replace them.

The house was found to be considerably out of repair outside as well as in. Much glass was broken—the exterior wood work was deteriorating rapidly for want of paint, and very serious inroads upon the mortar had been made by rain and frost in those parts of the walls most exposed to the weather. In the inside, many of the rooms had become soiled and unsightly from leakages in the walls and in the roof, and from long use.

Later in the season and after a careful inspection, it was decided to authorize some outlay to repaint the wood work on the outside and to repoint the walls where the mortar had disintegrated, and it was done, and the appearance of the building thereby much improved, and it is hoped also, that the ravages by the weather may have been, for a time, at least, arrested. A small expenditure was allowed also, for inside repairs and improvements, and still another to supply new furniture and to repair the old. Late in the season a large sum was used in purchasing new stoves and stove pipe and in putting into safe, working order, the warming and the cooking apparatus in the different parts of the house. The old stoves and the stove pipe throughout the establishment seemed, almost all to have given way, at once, and there was no avoiding this expense. We may as well add here, that other repairs about the house are seriously called for to protect the property and secure comfort and convenience to the inmates. Some improvements also, for the same reasons, should be made with as little delay as possible.

The schools regarded by us as of the highest importance, received prompt attention at the outset, and were subjected, as were also the school rooms, to a critical examination. Mr. Lorenzo T. Chase, acting as Assistant Superintendent, had charge of the First Division, and Miss Eveline Parker, acting also as Matron, was the principal teacher in the Second Division.

The scholarship exhibited in both schools at our first visit was fully up to expectation, and the deportment was commendable. The school rooms seemed to be sufficiently spacious, and the seats

and furniture not objectionable, but as in too many other school rooms, the arrangements for ventilation were defective, and the boys and the teachers, as well, were suffering daily by reason of it. As a sanitary measure a remedy for this defect should be sought out and applied, at once. Something of this kind was attempted in one of the rooms, but the success attending it was not quite up to expectation.

The progress in study noticed in the schools, as they were visited at different times during the season, was decided and gratifying, and creditable alike to the boys and their teachers.

The indoor industrial departments, viz: the shoe shop, the chair shop, the sewing and knitting room, the laundry and the kitchen, were not overlooked. We found them in good order and the inmates busily employed, but in the shoe shop there was a short supply of work, and perhaps the same remark might be made of the chair shop. In the shoe shop too, the work in hand seemed to be objectionable for two reasons—the remuneration was small, not more, it has since been shown, than eight cents a day to a boy, and the trade learned, that simply of putting on the bottom to a child's shoe, of very little practical utility. Having satisfied ourselves in regard to it, at our last meeting it was decided to introduce practical shoemaking and shoemending as an experiment, and with the view, if successful, of mending and making the shoes for the inmates, and as many more as practicable for sale, and at the same time imparting to the boys a useful and honorable trade.

For similar reasons we are not satisfied with the chair shop. The returns from it are meagre, and the trade of bottoming chairs, when learned, as it can be by a dexterous boy in a few days, can hardly be relied upon, so limited is the demand for such work, for the humblest kind of livelihood. Entertaining these views, the business of bottoming chairs will be abandoned entirely, unless it can be made more remunerative, whenever something more satisfactory can be found to be substituted for it.

The Trustees were well pleased with the sewing room at their first visit and subsequent inspections have but served to confirm the correctness of the first impressions. Here is made, in good style and in a substantial manner, the clothing for all the inmates, including socks and caps, and here also it is mended. The lads employed in this room are usually the youngest and the smallest in the school, but the cash value of their productions must exceed

by far that of either of the other in-door vocations, and the trade learned is, to say the least, quite as useful.

The facilities for making brick and tile, and for transporting them to market, are excellent, and as the returns derived from this source are fully as certain and quite as remunerative as from anything that has been attempted at the Institution, measures have been taken to put the yard, the wharf, and the dock, in complete order, with the view of prosecuting the business another year, as extensively as the means at our command and the state of the market will justify. If it should be objected that brick and tile making as a trade is but little better than chair bottoming, the answer is, this may be true, but the boys who make the brick are the same who work on the farm, drive the teams, feed the swine and tend the stock, and by working a few weeks more or less in the brick yard in the course of a year, are enabled to add to their accomplishments as farmers that of brick and tile makers also, which may be, and probably will be, of lasting value to many of them.

Gardening at the Reform School has hitherto received but little attention; but it is regarded with favor for many and obvious reasons by us and the present Superintendent, and it is in contemplation to introduce it another year as a distinct industrial pursuit. Of course, at first as an experiment, but with the fullest expectation that it may be made a success.

Some other plans for the profitable employment of the boys, indoors, have been considered, but as nothing has been matured, we forbear to trouble you with them in this report.

In August last, Hon. George B. Barrows, of Fryeburg, was appointed Superintendent, and in September entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office, and his wife at the same time assumed the duties of Matron,—and they are now in charge of the School.

In this connection, it is but justice to Mr. Berry to remark that, during the time he acted as Superintendent he acquitted himself well, and materially aided the new Board of Trustees in feeling their way to a comprehension of their duties and of the condition and wants of the Institution, and we take great pleasure in thus publicly making our acknowledgments to him.

The notion prevails extensively in the State, that the Reform School, if judiciously conducted, might be made self sustaining.



To this we remark that our experience thus far as Trustees, will not warrant us in holding out any encouragement that under our management such a result is likely to be attained for some time to come. Whether self sustaining or not, however, we suppose the School is now to be regarded as a part of the great educational system of the State, designed and established expressly to meet the wants of a class of boys who, but for this, would almost certainly be left to grow up in ignorance, and as such is to be sustained at public cost, if need be, as are our common schools. At the same time, it is freely admitted that, for example's sake, it should be conducted without waste or extravagance, and for the sake of the State also, which justly and properly requires judicious economy at the hands of all its servants. Industrious habits, too, among the boys, should be encouraged and insisted upon, and a discreet oversight is that which will direct this industry to the most profitable pecuniary results consistent with a wise regard for their health and reformation, their future well-being and usefulness.

The moral training of the boys did not escape attention, and has been anxiously considered. The officers of the school, we think, are faithful in this respect, and do all that can reasonably be required of them. Benevolent individuals in Portland have taken the matter in hand and voluntarily for a long time, have sustained a Sunday School which is attended by all the boys, and has been made very attractive and highly useful to them, but hitherto, for want of adequate means, no permanent chaplain has been employed, and religious services on Sunday during the past season have been irregular. A permanent chaplain for such an institution, it seems to us, should be a man of rare qualifications in order to be useful, and such a man, it is needless to add, cannot be procured without the payment of a full salary. In this emergency, it has occurred to the Trustees that by making an appeal to the clergymen of the different religious denominations of the State an interest might be awakened, and volunteers enough come forward to supply the desk with one service each Sunday in the forenoon throughout the year. We feel confident that such an arrangement would please and interest the inmates, and it could hardly fail to be advantageous to the school in various ways by the intimate relations which would thereby be established and kept alive between it and a large number of the active, thinking religious teachers of the State. The appeal will therefore be made, and

with the fullest confidence that it will be met by a hearty response and that the arrangement will be attended by the happiest results.

The crowded state of the school during much of the season has forced upon our attention the statutory provision relating to apprenticing, and the conclusion reached is, that more latitude in this respect might safely be accorded to the Trustees, and that good would thereby result to the School, and to the State, as well. As a matter of fact, overseers of the poor manifest but little interest in procuring places for boys, and there seems to be no active influence exerted in regard to it in any quarter, and it follows that boys are often returned to the pestilent influences of unsuitable homes, or to avoid this, or because they have no homes at all to be returned to, are from the necessity of the case retained at the school at an expense to the State, after they are reformed and might with safety, and with profit to themselves, be released to homes affording at once employment and wholesome restraining influences.

The workings of the disciplinary regulations and machinery as we found them at the Institution have been carefully noticed, and the conviction has been forced upon us, that a change in some respects is imperatively called for, and in the hope that some improvements may be reached the attention of the Superintendent has been directed to the subject, and in his report, which is herewith appended, some very appropriate remarks bearing upon the matter will be found.

The whole report of the Superintendent, containing much information and many valuable hints and suggestions, is commended to your attention.

The Treasurer's Report is also herewith submitted, exhibiting in detail the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending on the last day of March, 1865.

The expenses and resources of the School from April 1, 1866, to April 1, 1867, are estimated as follows :

Provisions and groceries for 200 boys, at \$40 each, . . . . .	\$8,000 00
Clothing for same, \$20, . . . . .	4,000 00
Fuel, lights and furniture, . . . . .	2,500 00
Wood for burning bricks, . . . . .	1,000 00
Improvements and repairs, . . . . .	2,000 00
Farm, . . . . .	2,500 00

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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Salaries,	. . . . .	4,000 00
Miscellaneous,	. . . . .	1,500 00
		<hr/>
		\$25,500 00

RESOURCES.

Estimated amount from cities and towns,	. . . . .	2,500 00
“ “ boys' labor,	. . . . .	2,600 00
“ “ farm,	. . . . .	1,000 00
“ “ sale of tile,	. . . . .	1,000 00
“ “ all other sources,	. . . . .	600 00
		<hr/>
		\$7,700 00
Amount to be appropriated by the State,	. . . . .	\$17,800 00

Respectfully submitted.

N. WOODS,	} Trustees.
A. P. EMERSON,	
NATHAN DANE,	
J. T. McCOBB,	
J. DRUMMOND,	

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, Nov. 30, 1865.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*State Reform School, from April 1, 1864, to March 31, 1865, in  
account with JOSEPH C. NOYES, Treasurer,* DR.

1864.		DR.
April 1.	Paid for provisions, . . . . .	\$8,128 91
	farm, . . . . .	3,106 27
	clothing, . . . . .	3,309 82
	furniture, fuel and lights, . . . . .	2,554 04
	boys' labor, . . . . .	834 76
	improvements and repairs, . . . . .	1,668 10
	brick yard, . . . . .	1,419 29
	officers' salaries, . . . . .	3,333 29
	trustees' expenses, . . . . .	694 80
	miscellaneous, . . . . .	1,486 79
	Balance to new account, . . . . .	1,137 11
		27,673 18

1865.		CR.
Mar. 31.	By cash on hand, . . . . .	\$4,341 21
	from State appropriations, . . . . .	14,000 00
	from cities and towns, . . . . .	2,348 95
	boys' labor, . . . . .	3,707 97
	produce of farm, . . . . .	2,519 15
	bricks and tile sold, . . . . .	447 72
	all other sources, . . . . .	308 18
		27,673 18

JOSEPH C. NOYES, *Treasurer.*

PORTLAND, April 1, 1865.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the State Reform School:*

GENTLEMEN:—The Superintendent respectfully reports that the whole number of boys received into the Institution since its opening, is . . . . . 902  
 Present number, . . . . . 183

TABLE NO. 1,

*Shows the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending November 30, 1865.*

Boys in school December 1, 1864, . . . . .			177
since committed, . . . . .		63	
Apprentices returned by masters, . . . . .		5	
returned voluntarily, . . . . .		2	
returned for violating parole, . . . . .		4	
		74	
Whole number in school during the year, . . . . .			251.
Discharged or apprenticed, . . . . .		56	
Allowed to leave on trial, . . . . .		9	
Allowed to enlist, . . . . .		1	
Returned to master, . . . . .		1	
Violated trust, . . . . .		1	
		68	
Remaining in school November 30, 1865, . . . . .			183

TABLE No. 2,

*Shows the admissions and discharges, and the number at the close of each month, and the average number for the year.*

Months.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
December, 1864, . . . . .	6	—	183
January, 1865, . . . . .	8	3	188
February, “ . . . . .	4	4	188
March, “ . . . . .	3	11	180
April, “ . . . . .	4	6	178
May, “ . . . . .	12	1	189
June, “ . . . . .	3	5	187
July, “ . . . . .	7	1	193
August, “ . . . . .	6	7	192
September, “ . . . . .	9	4	197
October, “ . . . . .	5	2	200
November, “ . . . . .	7	24	183
Average for the year, . . . . .	—	—	188

TABLE No. 3,

*Shows by what authority committed.*

Courts.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
By Supreme Judicial Court, . . . . .	10	74	84
Augusta Municipal “ . . . . .	4	27	31
Bangor Municipal “ . . . . .	—	9	9
Bangor Police, “ . . . . .	4	91	95
Brunswick Municipal “ . . . . .	—	10	10
Bath Municipal “ . . . . .	1	41	42
Belfast Police “ . . . . .	2	1	3
Biddeford Municipal “ . . . . .	3	37	40
Calais Municipal “ . . . . .	1	12	13
Gardiner Police “ . . . . .	1	39	40
Hallowell Municipal “ . . . . .	1	12	13
Lewiston Municipal “ . . . . .	2	20	22
Portland Municipal “ . . . . .	11	170	181
Portland Police “ . . . . .	—	16	16
Rockland Municipal “ . . . . .	—	20	20
Rockland Police “ . . . . .	1	12	13
Justices of the Peace, . . . . .	22	248	270
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>902</b>

TABLE No. 4,

*Shows the disposal of those discharged from December 1, 1864, to November 30, 1865, and previously.*

Disposals.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence, . . . . .	2	199	201
by Trustees, . . . . .	30	158	188
Indentured to Farmers, . . . . .	23	175	198
Laborers, . . . . .	—	7	7
Carpenters, . . . . .	—	12	12
Shoemakers, . . . . .	—	12	12
Machinists, . . . . .	—	2	2
Plasterer, . . . . .	—	1	1
Blacksmith, . . . . .	—	1	1
Cabinet Maker, . . . . .	—	4	4
Barber, . . . . .	—	1	1
Tallow Chandlers, . . . . .	—	1	1
Boarding Mistress, . . . . .	—	1	1
Boiler Maker, . . . . .	—	1	1
Sea Captains, . . . . .	—	5	5
Tailors, . . . . .	1	1	2
Manufacturers, . . . . .	—	3	3
Lunbermen, . . . . .	—	3	3
Merchant, . . . . .	—	1	1
Miller, . . . . .	—	1	1
Allowed to leave upon trial, . . . . .	9	13	22
Allowed to enlist, . . . . .	1	18	19
Illegally committed, . . . . .	—	3	3
Returned to masters, . . . . .	1	2	3
Remanded, . . . . .	—	9	9
Pardoned by Governor, . . . . .	—	6	6
Escaped, . . . . .	—	15	15
Violated trust, . . . . .	1	—	1
Died, . . . . .	—	10	10
Delivered to court, . . . . .	—	3	3
Total, . . . . .	68	669	736

TABLE No. 5,

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

Sentences.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority, . . . . .	63	443	506
Until eighteen years old, . . . . .	—	1	1
Twelve years, . . . . .	—	1	1
Ten years, . . . . .	—	5	5
Nine years, . . . . .	—	1	1
Eight years, . . . . .	—	6	6
Seven years, . . . . .	—	15	15
Six years, . . . . .	—	28	28
Five years, . . . . .	—	76	76
Four years eight months, . . . . .	—	1	1
Four years, . . . . .	—	66	66
Three years, eight months, . . . . .	—	1	1
Three years, six months, . . . . .	—	2	2
Three years, . . . . .	—	76	76
Two years, six months, . . . . .	—	1	1
Two years, . . . . .	—	77	77
One year, six months, . . . . .	—	2	2
One year, . . . . .	—	37	37
Total, . . . . .	63	839	902

TABLE No. 6,

*Shows the offences for which committed.*

Offences.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny, . . . . .	44	514	558
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	4	8	12
Common runaway, . . . . .	1	78	79
Truancy, . . . . .	6	63	69
Assault, . . . . .	3	19	22
Assault with intent to rob, . . . . .	—	2	2
Assault with intent to kill, . . . . .	—	1	1
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	1	24	25
Malicious trespass, . . . . .	—	5	5
Riot, . . . . .	—	1	1
Cheating by false pretences, . . . . .	1	6	7
Vagrancy, . . . . .	1	62	63
Common drunkards, . . . . .	—	3	3
Shop breaking, . . . . .	1	17	18
Setting fire to a school house, . . . . .	—	1	1
Sabbath breaking, . . . . .	—	5	5
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	—	14	14
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	—	2	2
Threatening to burn, . . . . .	—	1	1
Common night walkers, . . . . .	—	1	1
Common pilferers, . . . . .	1	6	7
Robbery, . . . . .	—	2	2
Embezzlement, . . . . .	—	1	1
Attempt to commit arson, . . . . .	—	1	1
Neglecting calling and employment, . . . . .	—	1	1
Manslaughter, . . . . .	—	1	1
Total, . . . . .	63	839	902

TABLE No. 7,

*Shows the alternative sentences of all committed.*

Alternative Sentence.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Ten years in State Prison, . . . . .	—	1	1
Five " " . . . . .	—	2	2
Four " " . . . . .	—	2	2
Three " " . . . . .	—	5	5
Two " " . . . . .	—	7	7
One " " . . . . .	9	33	42
Two years in county jail, . . . . .	—	5	5
One year in " " . . . . .	—	4	4
Nine months in " " . . . . .	—	2	2
Six months in " " . . . . .	—	11	11
Eight months in " " . . . . .	1	—	1
Three years in county jail or house of correction, . . . . .	—	15	15
Two " " " " . . . . .	—	40	40
One " " " " . . . . .	—	13	13
Ninety days in " " . . . . .	2	12	14
Sixty " " " " . . . . .	7	33	40
Fifty " " " " . . . . .	1	2	3
Forty " " " " . . . . .	—	1	1
Thirty " " " " . . . . .	39	399	438
Twenty-five days in " " . . . . .	—	3	3
Twenty " " " " . . . . .	—	35	35
Fifteen " " " " . . . . .	—	13	13
Ten " " " " . . . . .	—	25	25
Two days or less in " " . . . . .	—	14	14



TABLE No. 7, (Continued.)

Alternative Sentence.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Fine and costs,	1	28	29
Ten months in county jail or house of correction,	-	1	1
Six " " " " " "	-	15	15
One month in jail, . . . . .	-	84	84
Two months " " " " " "	-	17	17
One month in house of correction, . . . . .	-	9	9
Six months " " " " " "	-	1	1
No alternative, . . . . .	2	3	5
Twenty-nine days in jail, . . . . .	-	4	4
Recognizance, . . . . .	1	-	1
<b>Total,</b> . . . . .	<b>63</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>902</b>

TABLE No. 8,

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

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
ANDROSCOGGIN,	Auburn, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Danville, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Lewiston, . . . . .	2	38	40
	Poland, . . . . .	1	3	4
CUMBERLAND,	Brunswick, . . . . .	-	8	8
	Bridgton, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Cumberland, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Cape Elizabeth, . . . . .	-	4	4
	Freeport, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Gorham, . . . . .	-	4	4
	Gray, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Harpswell, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Portland, . . . . .	13	189	202
	Scarborough, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Sebago, . . . . .	-	1	1
FRANKLIN,	Standish, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Yarmouth, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Westbrook, . . . . .	1	5	6
FRANKLIN,	Windham, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Kingfield, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Phillips, . . . . .	-	3	3
HANCOCK,	Rangely plantation, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Bucksport, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Castine, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Ellsworth, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Mt. Desert, . . . . .	-	1	1
KENNEBEC,	Sedgwick, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Augusta, . . . . .	4	32	36
	Albion, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Benton, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Chelsea, . . . . .	-	6	6
	China, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Gardiner, . . . . .	-	25	25
	Farmingdale, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Hallowell, . . . . .	1	12	13
	Litchfield, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Monmouth, . . . . .	1	2	3
	Manchester, . . . . .	-	3	3

TABLE NO. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
KENNEBEC, <i>Con.</i>	Pittston, . . . . .	1	4	5
	Readfield, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Sidney, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Vassalborough, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Vienna, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Waterville, . . . . .	2	6	8
	Winslow, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Winthrop, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Wayne, . . . . .	1	-	1
West Gardiner, . . . . .	-	1	1	
KNOX,	Hope, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Rockland, . . . . .	1	30	31
	South Thomaston, . . . . .	1	3	4
	St. George, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Thomaston, . . . . .	-	2	2
Vinalhaven, . . . . .	-	2	2	
LINCOLN,	Bristol, . . . . .	1	-	1
	Dresden, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Jefferson, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Muscle Ridge, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Newcastle, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Nobleborough, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Waldoborough, . . . . .	-	4	4
Whitefield, . . . . .	-	3	3	
Wiscasset, . . . . .	2	3	5	
OXFORD,	Bethel, . . . . .	1	-	1
	Brownfield, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Canton, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Greenwood, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Hiram, . . . . .	1	2	3
	Norway, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Paris, . . . . .	-	1	1
Stoneham, . . . . .	-	1	1	
Waterford, . . . . .	-	1	1	
PENOBSCOT,	Bangor, . . . . .	2	96	98
	Brewer, . . . . .	1	6	7
	Corinth, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Corinna, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Carmel, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Charleston, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Dexter, . . . . .	1	2	3
	Eddington, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Exeter, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Glenburn, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Holden, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Hudson, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Levant, . . . . .	1	1	2
	Milford, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Oldtown, . . . . .	-	8	8
Orrington, . . . . .	-	1	1	
Orono, . . . . .	-	4	4	
Veazie, . . . . .	-	4	4	
PISCATAQUIS,	Dover, . . . . .	1	1	2
	Foxcroft, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Guilford, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Sangerville, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Sebec, . . . . .	1	-	1

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
SAGADAHOE,	Arrowsic, . . .	-	2	2
	Bowdoin, . . .	-	1	1
	Bath, . . .	2	38	40
	Richmond, . . .	-	6	6
	Topsham, . . .	-	2	2
	Woolwich, . . .	-	1	1
SOMERSET,	Bloomfield, . . .	-	4	4
	Cambridge, . . .	-	1	1
	Concord, . . .	-	1	1
	Emden, . . .	1	-	1
	Fairfield, . . .	-	5	5
	Hartland, . . .	-	1	1
	Mercer, . . .	-	1	1
	Norridgewock, . . .	1	-	1
	Pittsfield, . . .	1	-	1
	Ripley, . . .	-	1	1
	St. Albans, . . .	-	1	1
Skowhegan, . . .	-	6	6	
Smithfield, . . .	-	2	2	
WALDO,	Belfast, . . .	3	3	6
	Camden, . . .	-	4	4
	Frankfort, . . .	1	8	9
	Jackson, . . .	-	1	1
	Lincolntonville, . . .	2	-	2
	Monroe, . . .	-	2	2
	Montville, . . .	-	2	2
	Palermo, . . .	-	1	1
	Searsport, . . .	1	4	5
	Searsmont, . . .	-	1	1
Unity, . . .	-	1	1	
Winterport, . . .	-	1	1	
WASHINGTON,	Alexander, . . .	-	1	1
	Addison, . . .	-	1	1
	Calais, . . .	2	15	17
	Cherryfield, . . .	-	1	1
	Eastport, . . .	-	9	9
	Jonesport, . . .	-	1	1
	Pembroke, . . .	-	4	4
	Machias, . . .	-	6	6
	Marshfield, . . .	-	1	1
Steuben, . . .	-	1	1	
YORK,	Acton, . . .	1	1	2
	Biddeford, . . .	2	47	49
	Cornish, . . .	-	1	1
	Elliot, . . .	-	1	1
	Kennebunkport, . . .	1	4	5
	Kennebunk, . . .	-	1	1
	Kittery, . . .	-	2	2
	Lyman, . . .	-	2	2
	North Berwick, . . .	2	-	2
	South Berwick, . . .	-	2	2
	Sanford, . . .	-	3	3
Saco, . . .	1	30	31	
Wells, . . .	1	1	2	
	Total, . . .	63	839	902

TABLE No. 9,  
Shows the nativity of all committed.

Nativity.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia, . . . . .	—	1	1
Canada, . . . . .	1	12	13
Cuba, . . . . .	—	1	1
Chili, . . . . .	—	1	1
England, . . . . .	—	9	9
France, . . . . .	—	1	1
Ireland, . . . . .	—	36	36
New Brunswick, . . . . .	3	32	35
Nova Scotia, . . . . .	—	13	13
Scotland, . . . . .	1	2	3
on the Atlantic, . . . . .	—	1	1
Foreigners, . . . . .	5	109	114
Born in Maine, . . . . .	54	633	687
New Hampshire, . . . . .	1	18	19
Vermont, . . . . .	—	5	5
Massachusetts, . . . . .	3	46	49
Rhode Island, . . . . .	—	2	2
Connecticut, . . . . .	—	3	3
New York, . . . . .	—	15	15
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	—	1	1
Delaware, . . . . .	—	1	1
Maryland, . . . . .	—	1	1
Virginia, . . . . .	—	1	1
North Carolina, . . . . .	—	1	1
Florida, . . . . .	—	1	1
Kentucky, . . . . .	—	1	1
Michigan, . . . . .	—	1	1
Whole number, . . . . .	63	839	902

TABLE No. 10,  
Shows the ages of all when committed.

Ages.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age, . . . . .	—	4	4
Eight " . . . . .	—	8	8
Nine " . . . . .	2	28	30
Ten " . . . . .	6	86	92
Eleven " . . . . .	9	88	97
Twelve " . . . . .	10	122	132
Thirteen " . . . . .	10	144	154
Fourteen " . . . . .	10	154	164
Fifteen " . . . . .	16	123	139
Sixteen " . . . . .	—	59	59
Seventeen " . . . . .	—	19	19
Eighteen " . . . . .	—	3	3
Nineteen " . . . . .	—	1	1
	63	839	902

TABLE NO. 11.

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

Remarks.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received, . . . . .	63	839	902
Have intemperate parents, . . . . .	25	260	285
Lost father, . . . . .	24	265	289
Lost mother, . . . . .	20	238	258
Relatives in prison, . . . . .	8	178	186
Step parents, . . . . .	18	182	200
Idle, . . . . .	38	560	598
Much indulged, . . . . .	8	190	198
Much neglected, . . . . .	11	156	167
Truants, . . . . .	34	380	414
Sabbath breakers, . . . . .	27	411	438
Untruthful, . . . . .	52	639	691
Profane, . . . . .	49	589	638
Slept from home in sheds, &c., . . . . .	14	278	292
Drank ardent spirits, . . . . .	7	165	172
Previously arrested, . . . . .	12	264	276
Imprisoned for crime, . . . . .	6	148	154
Never attended Sabbath school, . . . . .	18	304	322
Never attended day school three months in succession, . . . . .	23	150	173
Used tobacco, . . . . .	21	351	372

TABLE NO. 12,

*Shows the number of months the boys have remained in School.*

Months.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
One month or less, . . . . .	—	12	12
Two months, . . . . .	—	2	2
Three " . . . . .	—	5	5
Four " . . . . .	—	4	4
Five " . . . . .	1	7	8
Six " . . . . .	2	10	12
Seven " . . . . .	—	6	6
Eight " . . . . .	1	7	8
Nine " . . . . .	1	6	7
Ten " . . . . .	1	11	12
Eleven " . . . . .	4	7	11
Twelve " . . . . .	2	49	51
Thirteen " . . . . .	1	13	14
Fourteen " . . . . .	3	15	18
Fifteen " . . . . .	1	6	7
Sixteen " . . . . .	1	15	16
Seventeen " . . . . .	4	12	16
Eighteen " . . . . .	2	17	19
Nineteen " . . . . .	—	20	20
Twenty " . . . . .	5	24	29
Twenty-one " . . . . .	—	11	11
Twenty-two " . . . . .	2	9	11
Twenty-three " . . . . .	—	6	6
Twenty-four " . . . . .	1	58	59
Twenty-five " . . . . .	—	12	12
Twenty-six " . . . . .	2	15	17
Twenty-seven " . . . . .	—	13	13

TABLE NO. 12, (Continued.)

Months.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Twenty-eight months,	5	11	16
Twenty-nine " . . . . .	3	12	15
Thirty " . . . . .	1	8	9
Thirty-one " . . . . .	-	8	8
Thirty-two " . . . . .	3	9	12
Thirty-three " . . . . .	2	9	11
Thirty-four " . . . . .	-	3	3
Thirty-five " . . . . .	1	17	18
Thirty-six " . . . . .	2	51	53
Thirty-seven " . . . . .	-	8	8
Thirty-eight " . . . . .	3	11	14
Thirty-nine " . . . . .	-	5	5
Forty " . . . . .	1	5	6
Forty-one " . . . . .	-	1	1
Forty-two " . . . . .	-	3	3
Forty-three " . . . . .	-	1	1
Forty-four " . . . . .	-	3	3
Forty-five " . . . . .	-	3	3
Forty-six " . . . . .	1	4	5
Forty-seven " . . . . .	-	5	5
Forty-eight " . . . . .	1	33	34
Fifty-one " . . . . .	-	6	6
Fifty-two " . . . . .	2	4	6
Fifty-four " . . . . .	-	1	1
Fifty-five " . . . . .	1	1	2
Fifty-six " . . . . .	-	5	5
Fifty-eight " . . . . .	1	2	3
Fifty-nine " . . . . .	-	2	2
Sixty " . . . . .	2	23	25
Sixty-one " . . . . .	-	1	1
Sixty-two " . . . . .	1	3	4
Sixty-four " . . . . .	-	2	2
Sixty-five " . . . . .	3	7	10
Sixty-six " . . . . .	1	-	1
Sixty-nine " . . . . .	-	1	1
Seventy " . . . . .	-	1	1
Seventy-one " . . . . .	-	4	4
Seventy-two " . . . . .	-	7	7
Seventy-six " . . . . .	-	2	2
Seventy-seven " . . . . .	-	1	1
Seventy-eight " . . . . .	-	1	1
Eighty " . . . . .	-	1	1
Eighty-two " . . . . .	-	3	3
Ninety-six " . . . . .	-	1	1

The average time spent in the school, by the boys who have left during the year, is 2 years 4 months and 22 days.

Inventory September 25, 1865.

Stock and farming tools,	\$3,165 43
Furniture, fuel and lights,	5,507 69
Clothing,	3,216 10
Miscellaneous,	1,840 15
Brick yard,	1,404 75
Provisions,	427 82
	\$15,561 94

*Farm Products.*

130 tons English hay, at \$15,	\$1,950 00
12 " barley and oat straw, at \$7,	84 00
5 " corn stover, at \$8,	40 00
138 bushels barley, at \$1,	138 00
60 " oats, at 60c.,	36 00
135 " corn, at \$1,	135 00
685 " potatoes, at 50c.,	342 50
135 " beets, at 60c.,	81 00
200 " turnips, at 30c.,	60 00
120 " carrots, at 40c.,	48 00
60 " ears sweet corn, at 50c.,	30 00
18 " beans, at \$2.50,	45 00
5 " peas, at \$2.50,	12 50
20 " green peas, at \$1,	20 00
100 " tomatoes, at 60c.,	60 00
1700 pounds squash, at 1c.,	17 00
650 heads cabbage, at 5c.,	32 50
Fruit and garden vegetables,	60 00
Stock sold,	195 00
Pigs and shoats sold,	345 00
Pigs and shoats raised,	375 00
Calves sold,	21 00
Calves killed,	28 00
1185 pounds beef killed, at 10c.,	118 50
664 " pork killed, at 16c.,	106 24
36 doz. eggs, at 30c,	10 80
3807 gallons milk, at 15c.,	570 05
1269 pounds butter, at 40c.	507 60
Hides sold,	20 26
	\$5,488 95

*Schedule of Work done in Sewing Room.*

Made.	Mended.
73 aprons.	81 aprons.
54 blankets.	62 blankets.
288 caps.	54 caps.
298 jackets.	3880 jackets.
48 prs. mittens.	27 prs. mittens.
385 " pantaloons.	4789 " pantaloons.
527 shirts.	8522 shirts.
84 sheets.	357 sheets.
50 pillow cases.	33 pillow cases.
570 prs. socks.	4142 prs. socks.
195 " suspenders.	130 bedticks.
55 towels.	53 comforters.
319 prs. socks heeled.	
48 hats lined.	

In the chair shop 6,475 seats have been made; in the shoe shop 36,518 pairs of roan shoes have been made, and 600 pairs boots and shoes repaired.

In addition to the information contained in the tables, but little remains to be communicated. Beside the usual labor on the farm, roads have been graded, culverts built, stumps pulled, the dock at the brickyard has been finished, and two hundred and sixty-one rods of tile drain have been made. Four cisterns have been built

in the upper stories of the towers, each containing two hundred gallons, and two hundred feet of hose have been purchased, affording additional security against fire. Extensive repairs have been made on the building at a heavy expense, the walls pointed with cement, the outside woodwork painted; and still a large outlay is required to exclude effectually driving rains. It has been found necessary to make almost an entire outfit of stoves, to replace those which have been so long in use as to be worthless and unsafe. Some of the household furniture has been repaired, and a few articles bought, the mattresses have been made over on the premises.

Seven cows have been added to the dairy; the consequent increase of milk very essentially promoting the health and comfort of the inmates. It is proposed to try the experiment of slaughtering our own beef, as this method has been found to be the most economical in other institutions; we have several beeves now on hand with this object in view.

The health of the boys has been generally good; early in the autumn a boy fell on an iron railing and received such serious injuries that he was not expected to live, and it is still doubtful whether he will recover, or be a cripple for life. Since that time, there have been several mild cases of fever, and also other prevailing diseases, requiring the constant services of a nurse in the hospital.

Since the discharge of the late Chaplain, the Sabbath forenoon services have been somewhat irregular. Rev. Mr. Cushman of Portland has officiated very acceptably the larger part of the time. May we not appeal to the clergy of all denominations, inviting them to take these children of the State under their fostering care? Such a labor of love will surely bring a double blessing, on those who speak and those who hear. In this field the harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Sabbath afternoon is still devoted to the Sabbath School; sixteen ladies and gentlemen from different societies in Portland serve as instructors, taking the entire charge of the school. Beside the valuable instruction furnished by the teachers, they manifest an interest in their pupils by donations of books and religious papers, by visiting the sick, and supplying them with many comforts and luxuries, and by inviting them to their homes, and thus watching over their temporal and spiritual interests. Last Christmas Eve they provided a very agreeable entertainment for the whole household. I do not hesitate to express my full recognition of the great value of their ser-



vices. I am not aware that objections have come from any quarter to the necessary expense incurred in the conveyance of those teachers who do not own horses and carriages. I take the liberty, however, to recommend the purchase of a carriage, and the use of our own horses for this purpose. The sum now paid in a single year, would procure a carriage which would last for many years.

Aside from the voluntary aid of our teachers, no instruction in music has been given to the boys, as formerly. I hope your attention may be directed to an early supply of this want; the study affords pleasant recreation, and perhaps a means of procuring a livelihood; it must also be of great value in diminishing the ordinary discipline.

With regard to the question of government, I have only to say, that I do not favor complicated systems, or a too rigid adherence to mere forms and routine. I would also like to admit within our walls, as many of the good things of the outside world as may be practicable, so that even here, industry, honesty, and perseverance may find their reward. I think all well-doing should meet with some appropriate recognition and reward. I wish to place some material benefits within the reach of all, so that those who deprive themselves of them, may thereby inflict their own punishment. I therefore recommend that a moderate compensation be allowed those boys who do overwork.

We have received from the Portland Bible Society a liberal supply of Bibles. The following papers have been sent us gratuitously: *Maine Farmer*, *Kennebec Journal*, *Oxford Democrat*, *Bangor Courier*, *American Sentinel*, *Republican Clarion*, *Eastport Sentinel*, *Machias Union*, *Loyal Sunrise*, *Rockland Gazette*, and *Ellsworth American*; will the donors please accept our thanks. It would give us pleasure to add some of the Portland papers to this list.

The income of the Sandford legacy, with the receipts from visitors, is to be expended before the holidays, in buying books for the library.

The literary institutions of our State have been liberally endowed; are there not some benevolent persons who would be glad to remember the Reform School, if their attention should be called to the wide opportunities for usefulness here presented? I venture to suggest that donations of books, engravings, musical instruments, &c., will be very profitable investments. I know of no institution in the State where the benefits of a system of premiums, medals or prizes, would be so positive and permanent as here.

One object of the Reform School is to afford a good home, a place of refuge to boys who have been led astray by the evil influences of bad homes. A well ordered family is a most excellent reformatory institution, and if in such a place a better home may be found than the Reform School supplies, ought it not to be provided at the earliest moment?

In some institutions, there is an established system of indentures, such that those boys who have no homes, or worse than none, and who manifest a disposition to reform, are indentured at the expiration of one year; they are thus distributed among good families, and the State is relieved from great expense. With the sum saved, an agent might be employed who would find good places for the boys, and occasionally visit them and report their condition; or voluntary associations might perhaps be organized, which would co-operate with us in this work.

A general misapprehension seems to exist with regard to the character of the boys; and many persons would quite as soon introduce a wild animal into their houses, as a boy from the Reform School. My previous impressions have been modified by a more intimate acquaintance with them. As a whole I do not now regard them as very bad boys; some are here on account of the absence or neglect of parents, some for a single thoughtless act, and others for being once in bad company; many of them are very good boys, worthy of places in the best families, and such would be discharged whenever good homes could be found for them.

In this, and other respects, it has been unfortunate that so little has been known of the School; I venture to predict, that when the people of the State and their public servants, are better acquainted with its operations, the good it accomplishes, the money it actually saves for each generation; unfounded prejudices will die out, and for the future it will not be barely endured, but cheerfully sustained. Having so recently been appointed to my position, and not being as yet entirely familiar with its duties, I am hardly qualified to be a judge of others. I see however much to commend in those who have here daily duties to discharge, and I think the interests of the institution and the State are safe in their hands.

GEORGE B. BARROWS, *Superintendent.*

CAPE ELIZABETH, Nov. 30, 1865.