

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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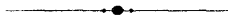
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THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1867.



AUGUSTA:
STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1867.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
STATE REFORM SCHOOL
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE.

NOVEMBER 30, 1866.

PUBLISHED AGREEABLY TO A RESOLVE APPROVED FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

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

OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

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

JOSEPH S. BERRY, <i>Assistant Superintendent.</i> REV. JOHN S. CUSHMAN, <i>Chaplain.</i> S. C. GORDON, M. D., <i>Physician.</i> MRS. G. S. BARROWS, <i>Matron.</i> MISS CLARA A. TOWLE, <i>Teacher.</i> MRS. ADDIE L. LIBBY, " JOHN PATTERSON, <i>Overseer Shoe Shop.</i> NATHAN HANSON, " " MRS. NETTIE HANSON, <i>Overseer Chair Shop.</i> FRANK H. BAKER, <i>Steward.</i>	MISS MALINDA C. SHAW, <i>Seamstress.</i> MRS. MEHITABLE PATTERSON, <i>Laundress.</i> MRS. MARY B. SPRINGER, <i>Overseer Dormitory.</i> MRS. ROSILLA DOLE, <i>Cook.</i> GEORGE W. SPRINGER, <i>Farmer.</i> AMOS C. FRYE, " JAMES F. AYER, <i>Overseer Brick Yard.</i> WILLIAM P. GURNEY, " WILLIAM H. SMITH, <i>Carpenter.</i> CHARLES E. EMERY, <i>Watchman.</i>
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TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Governor and Council:

The Thirteenth Annual Report from the Trustees of the State Reform School is most respectfully submitted.

As the Superintendent's report to this board—which is herewith laid before you—is so full, and presents so clearly the workings of the institution during the last year and its present condition, there seems to be but little occasion for any extended remarks or comments on our part.

Early in the spring, the prospect of a good market for bricks was so encouraging that it was thought best to enter into the business of brick making as largely as the means at our disposal would warrant, and accordingly all the force that could be spared from the shops and the farm was pressed into this service. In doing this the farm work was at times embarrassed by the withdrawal of the team and the largest and most able bodied boys to the brick-yard. The season proved unfavorable for brick making, but the price of bricks was unusually high, especially after the great fire in Portland, and the returns from the brick-yard, after deducting a large outlay in fitting up a yard and in building a kiln-house, were highly satisfactory.

A good measure of success attended the farming operations. The crop of hay fell off considerably from that of the preceding year, but in quality it was much better. Nearly eight hundred bushels of potatoes of excellent quality were raised—a fine patch of corn and other crops, for the details of which you are referred to the statistical tables accompanying the Superintendent's report. To keep the farm in good heart a constant supply of dressing is indispensable, and this fact has not by any means been lost sight of in the changes and improvements already made and those had in contemplation. The want of more pasture-land is severely felt, and has turned attention to the improvement, with a view to enlarging its capacity, of that we now have.

The demand for laborers from the brick-yard and from the farm was so pressing during the spring season that no force could be spared to make so much as a beginning in gardening, and contrary to our wishes, from the necessity of the case, the whole matter had to be postponed. Notwithstanding this delay, we are firm in the conviction that gardening, as a leading industrial pursuit, should be introduced as soon as practicable. The labor required to carry it on can well be performed by boys that can be trusted out of doors, who are too young and too small for the brick-yard and for heavy farm work, and if skilfully directed, with the Portland market so near at hand, it would seem to be among the possibilities to make it remunerative.

As suggested in our report of last year, the plan of introducing practical shoemaking has been attempted, and the shoe making and mending for the institution have all been done in our own shop. Some shoes have been sold, and commanded full price. The shoes made for the school are of better quality than those heretofore purchased—wear better, and require less repairing—and an important saving is made by promptly looking after the boys' shoes and making timely repairs. Quite a number of boys in a short time became proficient in the trade, and upon the whole the experiment has worked so well, the results have been so satisfactory, that we feel encouraged to continue the business, although it involves the expense of a competent shoemaker to take charge of it.

The idea of introducing straw work into the sewing room was entertained with favor, and accordingly a small quantity of straw was prepared last season for this purpose, and under the direction of the superintendent of that room some of the boys are learning to braid, and a few very becoming straw hats have been worked off. Thus far it is an experiment merely; but as the introduction of straw work would enlarge and diversify somewhat our industrial field, and would afford an employment well suited to the capacity of many of the smaller boys, it is our purpose to follow it up until the question of the utility of its introduction is fully tested.

Work in the chair shop has been continued as heretofore, though from various causes it has been subjected to many interruptions. The roan shoe business has also been kept up successfully, and has yielded fair returns.

The manner in which the appropriation for repairs and improve-

ments was expended is fully explained in the Superintendent's report. More was spent than we anticipated, and less was accomplished; but this seemed to be unavoidable, as mechanics and materials could not be obtained under Portland prices.

As it regards the schools, we feel justified in reporting favorably upon them. The order and attention to study were satisfactory, and the improvement noticeable and worthy of commendation. It is pleasant to observe that many of the boys are constant readers and devote much of their leisure time to this pursuit; and we think that a small appropriation each year for improving and enlarging the library would be as judicious an investment as the State could make.

The modest hint of the Superintendent about the musical education of the boys is duly appreciated. We have no doubt the moral effect of systematic musical training would be almost immediately felt in the school. That it would contribute largely to the happiness of the inmates, and as a consequence render them more docile and more manageable, we fully believe, and therefore hope that the means may be afforded to test its efficacy.

His recommendation of a play house in the boys' yard, and the improvement of the yard itself, is also approved. The expense of paving the yard would be saved in a comparatively short time by a diminution in the expense attendant upon keeping the windows upon that side of the building in repair.

In presenting this report we are cheered by the hope that a fair degree of success has attended the administration of the affairs of the institution during the year, and that some valuable improvements have been made, but at the same time we are oppressed with the consciousness of the much that still remains to be done to bring it up to that high point of excellence at which its results shall equal the reasonable expectations of its early friends and founders.

The report of the Treasurer accompanies this, and to that you are referred for all needed information relating to the finances of the institution.

The estimates for the financial year commencing April 1, 1867, are submitted, as follows:

Deficit April 1, 1867, (estimated)	.	.	.	\$1,103 15
Provisions for 200 boys, at \$40,	.	.	.	8,000 00
Clothing for same, at \$20,	.	.	.	4,000 00
Furniture, fuel and lights,	.	.	.	2,500 00

Wood for burning bricks,	1,500 00
Improvements and repairs,	2,000 00
Farm,	2,000 00
Salaries,	5,000 00
Miscellaneous,	1,500 00
Trustees expenses,	700 00
	<hr/>
	\$28,303 15

RESOURCES.

From cities and towns,	\$1,500 00
“ boys’ labor,	2,000 00
“ farm,	1,500 00
“ bricks and tile,	4,500 00
“ all other sources,	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,000 00
Amount to be appropriated by State,	\$18,303 15

*Statement of resources and expenditures from April 1, 1866, to
January 1, 1867.*

Received from State Treasurer,	\$14,800 00
“ cities and towns,	1,064 43
“ for bricks and tile sold,	5,120 00
“ labor of boys in workshops,	1,070 86
“ stock and farm produce sold,	507 08
“ all other sources,	318 31
	<hr/>
	\$22,880 68.
Due from cities and towns,	628 67
for bricks sold,	2,125 23
labor of boys in shops,	674 90
Stock and shoes on hand,	700 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,128 80
Total amount of receipts,	\$27,009 48
Expenditures exceed receipts,	103 15
	<hr/>
	\$27,112 63
Balance against the school, April 1, 1866,	\$264 17
Expenses from April 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1867,	26,848 46
	<hr/>
Total amount of expenditures,	\$27,112 63

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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Estimated resources and expenditures from January 1, 1867, to April 1, 1867.

From State Treasurer,	\$4,200 00
“ cities and towns,	600 00
For boys' labor in shops,	800 00
All other sources,	400 00
	<hr/>
Amount of resources,	\$6,000 00
Balance against school, January 1, 1867,	\$103 15
Expenses from January 1 to April 1, 1867,	7,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,103 15
Estimated deficiency April 1, 1867,	\$1,103 15

NOAH WOODS,	} Trustees.
A. P. EMERSON,	
NATHAN DANE,	
JAMES T. McCOBB,	
JAMES DRUMMOND,	

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, Dec., 1866.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*JAMES T. McCOBB, Treasurer, in account with State Reform School,
from April 1, 1865, to March 31, 1866. DR.*

To cash on hand April 1, 1865,	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,137 11
cash received from State Treasurer,	.	.	.	.	.	15,920 00
cash received from cities and towns,	.	.	.	.	.	3,411 10
cash received from sale of bricks and tile,	.	.	.	.	.	3,745 39
cash received for labor of boys in workshops,	.	.	.	.	.	2,086 55
cash received for farm produce sold,	.	.	.	.	.	1,459 79
cash received from all other sources,	.	.	.	.	.	934 21
expenditures exceeded receipts,	.	.	.	.	.	264 17
						\$28,958 32

By the following payments.

CR.

For provisions,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$8,565 40
officers' salaries,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,273 00
miscellaneous,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,784 89
clothing,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,110 13
improvements and repairs,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,101 42
farm,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,696 19
brick yard,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,281 05
furniture, fuel and lights,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,698 48
trustees expenses,	.	.	.	.	.	.	926 43
overseers, tools and stock for work shops,	.	.	.	.	.	.	901 22
							\$28,958 32

JAMES T. McCOBB, *Treasurer.*

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 982

Present number, 161

TABLE No. 1,

Shows the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending November 30, 1866.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1865,		183
committed past year,	80	
apprentices returned,	7	
		87
Whole number in school during the year,		270
Discharged or apprenticed,	98	
Violated trust,	4	
Escaped,	5	
Died,	2	
		109
Remaining in school November 30, 1866,		161

TABLE No. 2,

Shows the monthly admissions and discharges, and the number remaining at the end of each month.

Months.	Admissions.	Discharges.	Remaining.
December, 1865,	8	6	185
January, 1866,	7	2	190
February, "	5	5	190
March, "	4	10	184
April, "	7	5	186
May, "	8	15	179
June, "	10	4	185
July, "	6	1	190
August, "	10	12	188
September, "	14	5	197
October, "	4	—	201
November, "	4	44	161
Average for the year,	—	—	186½

TABLE No. 3,
Shows by what authority committed.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
By Supreme Judicial Court,	10	84	94
Augusta Municipal "	3	31	34
Bangor Municipal "	—	9	9
Bangor Police "	5	95	100
Brunswick Municipal "	1	10	11
Bath Municipal "	5	42	47
Belfast Police "	—	3	3
Biddeford Municipal "	5	40	45
Calais Municipal "	4	13	17
Gardiner Police "	1	40	41
Hallowell Municipal "	—	13	13
Lewiston Municipal "	2	22	24
Portland Municipal "	15	181	196
Portland Police "	—	16	16
Rockland Municipal "	5	20	25
Rockland Police "	—	13	13
Trial Justices, .	24	270	294
Total,	80	902	982

TABLE No. 4,
Shows the disposition of those discharged since opening of the School.

Disposals.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	—	201	201
by Trustees,	63	188	251
Indentured to Farmers,	32	198	230
Laborers,	—	7	7
Carpenters,	—	12	12
Shoemakers,	—	12	12
Machinists,	—	2	2
Plasterer,	—	1	1
Blacksmith,	—	1	1
Cabinet Makers,	—	4	4
Barber,	—	1	1
Tallow Chandler,	—	1	1
Boarding Mistress,	—	1	1
Boiler Maker,	—	1	1
Sea Captains,	—	5	5
Tailors,	1	2	3
Manufacturers,	—	3	3
Harness Maker,	1	—	1
Lumbermen,	—	3	3
Merchant,	1	1	2
Miller,	—	1	1
Allowed to leave upon trial,	—	22	22
Allowed to enlist,	—	19	19
Illegally committed,	—	3	3
Remanded,	—	9	9
Pardoned,	—	6	6
Escaped,	5	15	20
Violated trust,	4	1	5
Died,	2	10	12
Delivered to court,	—	3	3
Returned to masters,	—	3	3
Total,	109	736	845

TABLE No. 5,

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

Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority,	80	506	586
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,	80	902	982

TABLE No. 6,

Shows the offences for which committed.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny,	60	558	618
Breaking and entering,	5	12	17
Common runaway,	—	79	79
Truancy,	10	69	79
Assault,	3	22	25
Assault with intent to rob,	—	2	2
Assault with intent to kill,	—	1	1
Malicious mischief,	—	25	25
Malicious trespass,	—	5	5
Riot,	—	1	1
Cheating by false pretences,	1	7	8
Vagrancy,	—	63	63
Common drunkards,	—	3	3
Shop breaking,	—	18	18
Arson,	1	1	2
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,	—	7	7
Robbery,	—	2	2
Embezzlement,	—	1	1
Attempt to commit arson,	—	1	1
Neglect of calling and employment,	—	1	1
Manslaughter,	—	1	1
Total,	80	902	982

TABLE No. 7,
Shows the alternate sentences.

Alternate Sentence.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Ten years in State Prison,	—	1	1
Five “ “	—	2	2
Four “ “	1	2	3
Three “ “	—	5	5
Two “ “	—	7	7
One “ “	4	42	46
Three years in county jail or house of correction,	—	15	15
Two “ “ “ “	—	45	45
One “ “ “ “	—	17	17
Ten months in “ “ “ “	3	1	4
Nine “ “ “ “	—	2	2
Eight “ “ “ “	—	1	1
Six “ “ “ “	4	27	31
Ninety days in “ “ “ “	8	14	22
Sixty “ “ “ “	3	57	60
Fifty “ “ “ “	—	3	3
Forty “ “ “ “	—	1	1
Thirty “ “ “ “	54	531	585
Twenty-nine days in “ “ “ “	—	4	4
Twenty-five “ “ “ “	—	3	3
Twenty “ “ “ “	—	35	35
Fifteen “ “ “ “	—	13	13
Ten “ “ “ “	—	25	25
Two days or less in “ “ “ “	—	14	14
No alternative,	3	5	8
Recognizance,	—	1	1
Fine and costs,	—	29	29
Total,	80	902	982

TABLE No. 8,
Shows the admissions from each county and last residence.

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
ANDROSCOGGIN,	Auburn,	—	2	2
	Danville,	—	1	1
	Lewiston,	5	40	45
	Poland,	—	4	4
CUMBERLAND,	Brunswick,	1	8	9
	Bridgton,	—	2	2
	Cumberland,	1	2	3
	Cape Elizabeth,	2	4	6
	Freeport,	—	1	1
	Gorham,	—	4	4
	Gray,	—	2	2
	Harpwell,	—	2	2
	Otisfield,	1	—	1
	Portland,	15	202	217
	Scarborough,	—	3	3
	Sebago,	—	1	1
	Standish,	—	2	2
	Yarmouth,	—	1	1
	Westbrook,	1	6	7
	Windham,	—	1	1

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
FRANKLIN,	Jay,	1	-	1
	Kingfield,	-	3	3
	Phillips,	-	3	3
	Rangely plantation,	-	1	1
HANCOCK,	Bucksport,	-	3	3
	Castine,	-	1	1
	Ellsworth,	-	1	1
	Mt. Desert,	1	1	2
	Sedgwick,	-	1	1
KENNEBEC,	Augusta,	3	36	39
	Albion,	-	1	1
	Benton,	-	2	2
	Chelsea,	-	6	6
	China,	-	1	1
	Gardiner,	1	25	26
	Farmingdale,	-	1	1
	Hallowell,	-	13	13
	Litchfield,	-	3	3
	Monmouth,	-	3	3
	Manchester,	-	3	3
	Pittston,	-	5	5
	Readfield,	1	2	3
	Sidney,	-	1	1
	Vassalborough,	-	2	2
	Vienna,	-	1	1
	Waterville,	2	8	10
	Winslow,	-	1	1
	Winthrop,	-	2	2
	Wayne,	-	1	1
KNOX,	Windsor,	1	-	1
	West Gardiner,	-	1	1
	Hope,	-	1	1
	Rockland,	5	31	36
	South Thomaston,	-	4	4
	St. George,	-	3	3
	Thomaston,	-	2	2
LINCOLN,	Union,	1	-	1
	Vinalhaven,	1	2	3
	Bristol,	-	1	1
	Dresden,	-	1	1
	Jefferson,	-	1	1
	Muscle Ridge,	-	1	1
	Newcastle,	-	1	1
	Nobleborough,	-	3	3
	Waldoborough,	1	4	5
OXFORD,	Whitefield,	-	3	3
	Wiscasset,	-	5	5
	Bethel,	-	1	1
	Brownfield,	-	1	1
	Canton,	-	1	1
	Greenwood,	-	1	1
	Hiram,	-	3	3
	Norway,	-	1	1
	Paris,	-	1	1
	Stoneham,	-	1	1
	Waterford,	-	1	1

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
PENOBSCOT,	Bangor,	4	98	102
	Brewer,	—	7	7
	Corinth,	—	2	2
	Corinna,	—	1	1
	Carmel,	—	1	1
	Charleston,	—	1	1
	Dexter,	1	3	4
	Eddington,	—	1	1
	Exeter,	—	2	2
	Glenburn,	—	3	3
	Holden,	—	1	1
	Hudson,	—	3	3
	Heron,	1	—	1
	Levant,	1	2	3
	Milford,	—	2	2
PISCATAQUIS,	Oldtown,	—	8	8
	Orrington,	—	1	1
	Orono,	—	4	4
	Veazie,	—	4	4
	Dover,	—	2	2
PISCATAQUIS,	Foxcroft,	—	1	1
	Guilford,	—	1	1
	Sangerville,	—	1	1
	Sebce,	—	1	1
SAGadahoc,	Arrowsie,	—	2	2
	Bowdoin,	—	1	1
	Bath,	4	40	44
	Phippsburg,	1	—	1
	Richmond,	—	6	6
	Topsham,	—	2	2
SOMERSET,	Woolwich,	—	1	1
	Bloomfield,	—	4	4
	Cambridge,	—	1	1
	Canaan,	1	—	1
	Concord,	—	1	1
	Emble,	1	1	2
	Fairfield,	—	5	5
	Hartland,	—	1	1
	Mercer,	—	1	1
	Norridgewock,	1	1	2
	Pittsfield,	1	1	2
	Ripley,	—	1	1
WALDO,	St. Albans,	—	1	1
	Skowhegan,	1	6	7
	Smithfield,	—	2	2
	Belfast,	—	6	6
	Camden,	—	4	4
	Frankfort,	—	9	9
	Jackson,	—	1	1
	Lincolntonville,	—	2	2
	Monroe,	—	2	2
	Montville,	—	2	2
	Palermo,	—	1	1
	Searsport,	—	5	5
WALDO,	Searsmont,	1	1	2
	Unity,	—	1	1
WALDO,	Winterport,	—	1	1

TABLE No. 8, (*Continued.*)

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
WASHINGTON,	Alexander,	—	1	1
	Addison,	—	1	1
	Calais,	4	17	21
	Cherryfield,	—	1	1
	Eastport,	—	9	9
	Jonesport,	1	1	2
	Pembroke,	1	4	5
	Machias,	3	6	9
	Marshfield,	—	1	1
YORK,	Steuben,	—	1	1
	Acton,	—	2	2
	Biddeford,	3	49	52
	Cornish,	1	1	2
	Elliot,	—	1	1
	Kennebunkport,	—	5	5
	Kennebunk,	—	1	1
	Kittery,	—	2	2
	Lyman,	—	2	2
	North Berwick,	—	2	2
	South Berwick,	—	2	2
	Sanford,	—	3	3
	Saco,	5	31	36
	York,	1	—	1
	Wells,	—	2	2
Total,		80	902	982

TABLE No. 9,

Shows the nativity of all committed.

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia,	—	1	1
Canada,	—	13	13
Cuba,	—	1	1
Jamaica,	1	—	1
Chili,	—	1	1
England,	—	9	9
France,	—	1	1
Ireland,	1	36	37
New Brunswick,	—	35	35
Nova Scotia,	1	13	14
Prince Edwards Island,	1	—	1
Scotland,	—	3	3
on the Atlantic,	—	1	1
Foreigners,	4	114	118
Born in Maine,	67	687	754
New Hampshire,	—	19	19
Vermont,	—	5	5
Massachusetts,	4	46	50
Rhode Island,	—	2	2
Connecticut,	—	3	3
New York,	2	15	17
Pennsylvania,	—	1	1
Delaware,	—	1	1
Maryland,	—	1	1
Virginia,	—	1	1
North Carolina,	—	1	1

TABLE No. 9, (Continued.)

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in South Carolina,	1	—	1
Florida,	—	1	1
Kentucky,	—	1	1
Michigan,	—	1	1
Missouri,	1	—	1
California,	1	1	2
Whole number,	80	902	982

TABLE No. 10,

Shows the ages of all when committed.

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age,	—	4	4
Eight "	1	8	9
Nine "	2	30	32
Ten "	6	92	98
Eleven "	7	97	104
Twelve "	15	132	147
Thirteen "	16	154	170
Fourteen "	16	164	180
Fifteen "	17	139	156
Sixteen "	—	59	59
Seventeen "	—	19	19
Eighteen "	—	3	3
Nineteen "	—	1	1
Total,	80	902	982

TABLE No. 11.

This table shows some facts connected with the moral condition of the boys when received.

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received,	80	902	982
Have intemperate parents,	7	285	292
Lost father,	15	280	304
Lost mother,	9	258	267
Relatives in prison,	4	186	190
Step parents,	5	200	205
Idle,	31	508	629
Much neglected,	15	167	182
Truants,	27	414	441
Sabbath breakers,	16	438	454
Untruthful,	44	691	735
Profane,	33	633	671
Slept from home in sheds, &c.,	5	292	297
Drank ardent spirits,	1	172	173
Previously arrested,	7	276	283
Imprisoned for crime,	1	154	155
Never attended Sabbath school,	7	322	329
Never attended day school three months in suc- cession,	6	173	179
Used tobacco,	9	372	381

TABLE NO. 12,

Shows the number of months the boys have remained in the School who have left the past year.

One month or less,	1	Thirty-three months,	4
Three months,	1	Thirty-five "	1
Four "	2	Thirty-six "	5
Five "	3	Thirty-seven "	3
Six "	1	Forty "	4
Seven "	2	Forty-one "	2
Eight "	2	Forty-two "	4
Nine "	2	Forty-four "	1
Eleven "	1	Forty-five "	1
Twelve "	2	Forty-six "	1
Thirteen "	1	Forty-seven "	1
Fourteen "	2	Forty-eight "	4
Fifteen "	3	Forty-nine "	1
Sixteen "	6	Fifty "	1
Seventeen "	2	Fifty-three "	1
Eighteen "	6	Fifty-six "	1
Nineteen "	2	Fifty-eight "	1
Twenty "	3	Sixty "	2
Twenty-one "	2	Sixty-four "	1
Twenty-two "	3	Sixty-five "	1
Twenty-four "	6	Sixty-eight "	1
Twenty-six "	2	Eighty-two "	1
Twenty-seven "	1	Eighty-three "	1
Twenty-eight "	4		
Twenty-nine "	4		
Thirty "	2	Total,	109

The average time spent in the school, by the boys who have left the past year, is 2 years, 4 months and 26 days.

Farm Products.

80 tons hay, at \$18,	\$1,440 00
11 " straw, at \$8,	88 00
7 " corn stover, at \$9,	63 00
195 bush. corn, at \$1.25,	243 75
82 " barley, at 95c.,	77 90
142 " oats, at 70c.,	99 40
25 " beans, at \$2.25,	56 25
725 " potatoes, at 50c.,	362 50
40 " beets, at 40c.,	16 00
184 " turnips, at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.,	61 33
110 " carrots, at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.,	36 67
20 " onions, at \$1,	20 00
5 " peas, at \$1.25,	6 25
9 loads pumpkins, at 50c.,	4 50
280 bush. ears sweet corn, at 50c.,	140 00
300 heads cabbage, at 8c.,	24 00
Fruit and garden vegetables,	50 00
Stock sold,	625 00
Pigs and shoats sold,	262 00
Pigs and shoats raised,	225 00
Calves sold,	15 00
2530 pounds pork killed, at 14c.,	354 20
584 " beef killed, at 10c.,	58 40
6710 gallons milk, at 15c.,	1,005 00
1201 pounds butter, at 45c.,	540 45
	<hr/>
	\$5,874 15

Schedule of Work done in Sewing Room.

Made.	Repaired.
302 prs. pantaloons.	3781 prs. pantaloons.
56 jackets.	2529 jackets.
416 shirts.	7100 shirts.
10 sheets.	355 sheets.
1 coat.	126 blankets.
1 vest.	252 bed ticks.
2 prs. overalls.	67 comforters.
1 curtain.	3524 prs. socks.
25 aprons.	87 aprons.
18 towels.	25 towels.
13 holders.	26 bags.
392 prs. suspenders.	45 caps.
1 straw hat.	
94 prs. socks.	
96 " " heeled.	
69 " mittens.	
54 " " covered.	
103 caps.	

In the shoe shop there have been made 43,020 pairs roan shoes, 708 pairs brogans, and 617 pairs boots and shoes repaired.

In addition to the regular work done upon the premises the boys, last winter, cut 110 cords of wood in a wood lot $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Institution.

The large expenditure of money and labor upon repairs and improvements, will warrant some extended notice of them in connection with the usual record of the year.

Early in the year we built with our own labor a new kiln-house at the brick yard, 66x33, with sixteen feet posts, using iron rods instead of cross beams, and constructing the roof and sides in movable sections so as to exclude the wind and rain, or give free vent to the smoke and heat while burning bricks. By removing the drying house for tile from the brick yard, we have enlarged the space for drying bricks, and have placed it in a position affording increased facilities for the manufacture of tile. Four hundred and sixty thousand of bricks have been made and carried to Portland by water and there sold. Late in November we burned twenty-five thousand of the different sizes of tile, which will probably be sold early in the spring, as the demand evidently increases. We propose hereafter to make tile whenever the weather will not admit of our using the brick yard. Our experienced foreman recommends the purchase of another machine, and the employment of another man. I concur in this opinion, as there is a prospect of remunerative prices for bricks for the coming year; and as we have wood enough on the ground for another season, and everything in the yard in readiness for the opening spring, I

hope for a profitable return for all the outlay that may be made. I will not omit to mention that the very muddy road leading to the yard has been covered with broken stone, and thus far has received no damage from the rains.

The special appropriation from the last Legislature has enabled you to make some improvements in and about the buildings which will increase the comfort of the inmates and diminish, I trust, some of our expenses. These operations, however, have been delayed, and the expenditures for labor and materials much increased, by the fire at Portland. As the work is not completed I am not able to report the amount expended. The appropriation probably will not be sufficient on account of the reason given.

The boilers in the barn used for cooking for the animals, and the chimney connected therewith, were built over the cellar on a foundation of wood; this having decayed, the consequent settling of the masonry required an entire reconstruction, substituting stone for wood, and supporting it by a brick wall resting on the cellar floor. We have reset the boilers and added improved flues. The construction of a new carriage house for the omnibus, completes the improvements in the barn. The bridge in the rear connected with the second story, not being protected from the weather, has become unsafe. An extension of the upper story in its stead, would give a durable covered way, and at the same time furnish below a much needed shelter for carts and wagons.

A new furnace has been set in the front of the main building, the old one having been removed and reset by the side of the one used for heating the schoolrooms and dormitory, which has never been of sufficient power for very cold weather. The waste heat of the kitchen and laundry flues has also been conducted into the dormitory. It is evident that the comfort of the boys will be much increased, still it will be hardly possible to accomplish with furnaces all that should be done.

Four portable cauldrons have been set in the boys' kitchen, requiring less fuel than the boilers formerly in use, and giving out more heat in the room. The new arrangement of the furnace has given space for a drying room in the laundry, and the resetting of the boilers with new flues, and the introduction of a large tank for hot water, will afford improved accommodations in this room and the boys' bathing room. In the basement of the main building a door has been opened through the outer wall out of the furnace

room, stone steps laid, and the whole covered with a porch, giving thus the most direct communication with the barn, and saving miles of travel. In the room adjoining two water closets have been constructed.

The privy in the boys' yard has been so thoroughly repaired that it may be said to have been rebuilt; the twenty division walls, which were only the thickness of a single brick, and laid in lime, were dilapidated, and some of them were destroyed. Eight inch walls, laid in cement, have been substituted; the wooden floors have been removed, and the vault covered with a brick arch, on which rests a floor of brick and cement. Two hundred and fifty feet of twelve inch vitrified drain pipe have been laid under ground, connecting the vault with the main sewer, thus securing the effectual removal of the contents, and forever discontinuing the protracted and offensive method heretofore in use. The construction of a reservoir of large capacity at the mouth of the sewer will be required, in order that this valuable portion of our fertilizing resources may be saved.

The boys' yard, from the necessity of the case, is so limited in size that its conveniences should be, if possible, increased. A cheap play house, with open sides, like the one at the Massachusetts Reform School, would go far towards reconciling the boys to their close quarters; and were the entire yard paved with bricks, as at the same institution, we should save doctor's bills, and a great deal of glass, which suffers so much from the inviting stones that cover and almost compose the ground.

Since the last report several officers have left us, preferring, after years of service, the wider fields of usefulness or advantage which have been opened to them. The loss of experienced teachers and overseers is much to be regretted, as it is rare to find persons of the right spirit, or those who are willing to submit to the restraints and associations which are inseparable from such institutions.

It has required only a brief time to show the wisdom of your determination in deciding to increase the force of overseers employed, and also in the selection made. From the experience of the last year we have learned that the dormitory will not take care of itself, nor can it be entrusted even to good boys. The short time that has elapsed since it has passed into new hands shows clearly that there is a money value even in care and watchfulness. The appointment, however, of an overseer in this department,

creates no new office, but merely indicates a return to what has been previously the established policy of the Board.

The difficulty, if not the entire impossibility, of effecting an insurance upon our buildings, the burning of two similar State institutions within the year, as well as the urgency of legislative committees, were some of the considerations which led to the appointment of a watchman. Beside a new feeling of security against fire, we derive especial satisfaction from the fact that boys taken suddenly ill in the night can be at once cared for. Had this officer been employed earlier it is probable that the life of a boy might have been saved.

Last February a skilful workman was placed in the shoe shop to teach a select class of eight or ten boys the shoemaker's trade. As was anticipated, this experiment has proved both a failure and a success; the boys do not earn so much as those who are employed in bottoming children's shoes, which has been for years the principal work of the shop, but they leave us with the qualifications of journeymen instead of being thrown upon the world without knowing how to get a living. In this shop the boys' shoes for the year have been made and repaired, from selected stock, and are therefore of a better quality than those heretofore purchased. A few cases of brogans and slippers have been sold. It will be gratifying to you to learn that we received the full market price for work made by boys who had not been in the shop more than six months.

For several years carpenters have been employed upon the premises as their services have been required. I am inclined to believe that the amount paid them through a year would be considered a sufficient salary, for the whole time, of some competent man, who would always be needed as a man of all work, when not employed as a carpenter.

As appears from the tables, a larger number of boys have been indentured than during any previous year, and as a rule the largest, the healthiest and the best boys are thus disposed of. The State is so far relieved from care and cost, but this State institution is at the same time very seriously weakened. A large proportion of the boys are young and small, and therefore not profitable when engaged as operatives. It is not improbable that it may become necessary to re-organize the entire labor system, and introduce some new branches.

I venture again to remind you that we are not able to devote

much time to the musical education of the boys. It would, I doubt not, be agreeable to you to keep equal step in this direction with other institutions no more favorably situated.

The avails of the Sanford legacy were expended last winter in making a valuable addition to the library.

At the commencement of the year, G. L. Goodale, M. D., was appointed physician; leaving the State soon after on account of ill health, S. C. Gordon, M. D., was selected to fill the vacancy. I refer you to his report.

Rev. J. S. Cushman has continued to discharge the duties of chaplain, and has very evidently succeeded in securing the attention of his audience.

The Sabbath School services of the afternoon afford much variety, and appear to be very interesting to the boys. Many gentlemen from different parts of the State have visited the school by invitation of the teachers, and given welcome words of instruction and advice. I regret to learn that R. Holyoke, Esq., who has served as superintendent for eight years, proposes to resign his trust, not from weariness in well-doing, but that younger men may share in the pleasure he has received. We are again indebted to the teachers for a very pleasant Christmas Festival, and for a bountiful supply of children's papers distributed through the year. Having purchased an omnibus on very favorable terms, we now transport the teachers by using our own horses, saving thereby an annual expenditure of \$350.

The Portland Bible Society still continue their usual supply of bibles.

We have very gladly received the following papers: Maine Farmer, Kennebec Journal, Oxford Democrat, Bangor Courier, American Sentinel, Republican Clarion, Eastport Sentinel, Machias Union, Loyal Sunrise, Rockland Gazette and Ellsworth American; we trust they may not be alone in favoring us with their presence during another year. Brown Thurston, Esq., has very kindly sent us two copies of "The Little Corporal."

Quite a number of the boys made a very agreeable visit to the late Freedman's Fair at Portland, by invitation of the managers.

We endeavor to give the boys as much recreation as seems to be consistent with their own good, and the wish of the public to derive profit from their labor. Besides the usual sports of the holidays and the regular recreation of every day, they are occasionally allowed the special privileges of riding, berrying, skating,

&c. During the summer they drilled as a military company, with flags, drums and fife, under the direction of some of their own number, who had fought and bled in the late war. It continues to be my desire to enlarge this liberty, and to lessen their restraints; to require less work and grant more play; although, by so doing, the care of those who have them directly in charge would be much increased.

The tone of public sentiment here appears to indicate a healthy condition. There is with the officers a general desire to benefit the boys, and to discharge their duties; while among the boys themselves there exists no apparent discontent; on the contrary, we have some agreeable evidences that they are not entirely unwilling to come and to remain here. I have found at the express office several boys who have come from the extreme East without the care of officers. Some, who have been indentured or discharged, have returned here as to a home to which they were attached. Six of the boys, who had at different times succeeded in making their escape, returned voluntarily, after a few days' absence, finding the world too wide for them. We have now with us two "volunteers," who came of their own free will, asking for admission in order that they might "learn something." I should be very reluctant to close our doors to such applicants, but not being able to find any provisions touching such cases in our own statutes, I have been obliged, not unwillingly, to resort for justification to the "higher law."

GEORGE B. BARROWS,

Superintendent.

CAPE ELIZABETH, December, 1866.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:— Accompanying the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent, I herewith submit my Report as Physician of the School for the current year.

My connection with the School commenced the first of last April, since which time there has been but little disease of a grave character. Most of the cases have been mild forms of pneumonia, bronchitis and diarrhœa. One death has occurred: that of Joseph H. Hasson, of Rockland. He died suddenly, even before medical aid could be summoned. By request of the Superintendent I made a *post mortem*, and found the cause of death congestion of the lungs. Willard Wood died December 2, 1865,—since the last report. An autopsy was also made in his case: cause of death cholera morbus.

Great care and attention is manifest on the part of the Superintendent and all the officers of the institution, to enforce sanitary and hygienic regulations.

I would suggest some improvements in relation to warming the bathing room, so that the boys can have more comfortable bathing during the cold weather. I believe a regular bath, once a week, a very important sanitary measure, especially among so many boys together.

Respectfully submitted,

S. C. GORDON, M. D.

PORTLAND, November 30, 1866.