

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

•
1867-8.



AUGUSTA:

OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1868.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 7, 1867.

PUBLISHED AGREEABLY TO A RESOLVE APPROVED FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

AUGUSTA:

STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1867.

OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

NOAH WOODS OF BANGOR, *President.*
JAMES T. MCCOBB OF PORTLAND, *Sec. and Treas.*
NATHAN DANE OF ALFRED.
AARON P. EMERSON OF ORLAND.
JEREMY W. PORTER OF STRONG.

RESIDENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

E. W. WOODBURY, <i>Superintendent.</i>	MRS. S. L. WOODBURY, <i>Matron.</i>
GEORGE W. WOODBURY, <i>Asst. Supt.</i>	S. C. GORDON, M. D., <i>Physician.</i>
	REV. A. P. HILLMAN, <i>Chaplain.</i>
John J. Goodwin, <i>Farmer.</i>	Miss Malinda C. Shaw, <i>Overseer Sew. Room.</i>
Edgar A. Stevens, <i>do.</i>	Miss Phebe R. Saunders, <i>Overseer Laundry.</i>
Robert O. Humphrey, <i>Overseer Shoe Shop.</i>	Miss Clara A. Towle, <i>Overseer Dormitory.</i>
Enoch L. Blanchard, <i>Overseer Chair Shop.</i>	Miss Fancetta A. Woodbury, <i>Teacher.</i>
James F. Ayer, <i>Overseer Brick Yard.</i>	Mrs. Addie L. Libby, <i>do.</i>
Wm. P. Gurney, <i>Asst. do.</i>	Mrs. Hilda B. Goodwin, <i>Overseer Boys' Kitchen.</i>
Levi S. Pennell, <i>do. do.</i>	Mrs. Rosilla M. Dole, <i>Overseer Front Kitchen.</i>
Foscari Wyman, <i>Watchman.</i>	J. F. Merrill, <i>Carpenter.</i>

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Governor and Council:

As required by law, the Fourteenth Annual Report from the Trustees of the State Reform School, is submitted.

Early in March last, Hon. George B. Barrows tendered his resignation as Superintendent of the School, which was accepted by the Trustees, and Hon. E. W. Woodbury of Sweden, was forthwith appointed to fill the vacancy. The resignation of Mr. Barrows was followed shortly after by that of Mr. Berry, the Assistant Superintendent. Several of the subordinate officers also surrendered their places about the same time, and thus an opportunity was offered to the new Superintendent to bring in quite a number of new officers, and to effect a radical change in the subordinate corps:

Mr. George W. Woodbury was appointed Assistant Superintendent in place of Mr. Berry, and entered upon the discharge of his duties before Mr. Barrows left.

On the first day of May Mr. Barrows finally retired, and Mr. Woodbury assumed the duties and responsibilities of Superintendent, and his report to this board, giving the usual statistical statements, and showing in detail much that has been accomplished since his connection with the school, and containing many valuable suggestions in regard to its management and wants, is herewith laid before you for your information.

We also submit the report of the Treasurer of this board, in which will be found a statement of receipts and expenditures for the financial year ending March 31st, 1867; and appended to it, a statement of the receipts and the expenditures from the 1st of April, 1867, to the 6th of December instant. This latter statement is followed by an estimate of receipts and expenditures for the remainder of the current financial year, which will terminate on the 31st day of March next. This estimate has been made with care and is believed to be reliable; and produces the very gratifying result of a balance of more than \$2,000 in favor of the school.

It may be interesting to state that the Superintendent has intro-

duced the cash system in making the purchases, and at this time, (with one exception,) has no outstanding bills.

The season, upon the whole, was unfavorable for our farming operations, though the hay crop was a large one, and the corn crop fully up to the average. The most important failure was in the potato crop, and this will be felt severely as potatoes enter largely into the food of the boys, and are a favorite article of diet with most of them.

The extension of the barn as recommended by the Superintendent is approved by the Trustees, and we earnestly hope that the appropriation asked for to make this improvement may be granted by the Legislature. The plan of having a reservoir, as recommended by the Superintendent, is not a new one, as something of the kind already exists; but it is in a dilapidated condition, its capacity is too small, and the necessity for rebuilding and enlarging it, is urgent, and we think the sum asked for to complete the work (\$700) none too large.

Brick making the past season was rendered precarious and expensive by the wet weather, yet the results from our yard were not unsatisfactory, but on the other hand rather encouraging, and we have come at last to look to our brick and tile manufacturing, as a pretty reliable source of income. The change in the kiln-house for tiles as suggested by the Superintendent, has been duly considered and is regarded by this board as indispensable.

Without alluding specifically to the other industrial departments, it is sufficient, perhaps, for us to say, that a satisfactory measure of success has attended them all. The report of the Superintendent states very fully what has been accomplished in each, and you are respectfully referred to that for details.

The monthly and quarterly visits and examinations by the Trustees as required by law have been regularly made throughout the year, and every department of the institution, and the doings of every officer therein, from the highest to the lowest, have been subjected to critical inspection, and it is encouraging to be able to report a faithful discharge of duty on the part of all, and an energetic, well directed and ever watchful oversight on the part of the Superintendent. It was interesting to notice the cheerfulness of the inmates and the alacrity with which they addressed themselves to their tasks, whether in the school-rooms, the work-shops, in the field, or at the brick-yard, and the good order that prevailed everywhere.

The Assistant Superintendent has shown himself well fitted for the position he fills in all respects, but especially as a teacher, and the progress made by his pupils was gratifying and praiseworthy.

We venture to repeat our suggestion of last year, asking a small appropriation for enlarging the library. No argument is necessary to demonstrate that reading good books has a civilizing tendency, and the officers of the Reform School know how the habit of reading when once acquired by the boys under their charge, tends to quiet them and to render them cheerful and happy.

We concur most heartily in all the Superintendent has said in regard to the usefulness of the Sunday School. Most of us have at one time or another been present and noted how it is conducted, and observed how intimate and kindly the relations between the teachers and their pupils are, and with what interest and eagerness the instruction given is listened to and received, and have come to look upon the school as a necessity, as a blessing to the inmates of the institution, and we are happy to avail ourselves of an opportunity in this public manner, to express to the ladies and gentlemen of Portland who have participated in this labor of love, our grateful appreciation of their services.

The plan of indenturing boys committed to the Reform School has heretofore been held in much favor, but our experience since we have been connected with the school, has had the effect to lead us to distrust it, especially so far as its practical working is concerned. When our boys are bound out, it is during their minority, and in the indenture it is stipulated that they shall be well clad and well fed, that they shall have not less than three months schooling each year, and that when they reach their majority they shall be fitted out with a new suit of clothes and be paid one hundred dollars. All this would *seem* to be very well, if faithfully carried out, but as a matter of fact it is very seldom that a boy remains with his master long enough to get the suit of clothes and the hundred dollars. It is often the case that he is turned back upon the school when the *summer work is done, threadbare and dilapidated*, without having heard of the three months schooling. In short, the plan seems to be but too often, to take one of our most valuable boys in the spring, to keep him and work him all summer, and then, when the fall and cold weather come, to contrive some way to shake him off and have him return to the school, or runaway. So much have we been troubled in this way, that we have come at

last, to look upon applicants for apprentices with very great distrust, and shall endeavor in the future to guard ourselves and the boys, as well, from impositions of this kind.

The report of the Physician in charge during the year, accompanies that of the Superintendent, and gives a favorable account of the sanitary condition of every inmate throughout the entire period of his connection with the institution.

Thus far in discharging our duties as Trustees, we have felt constrained from the necessities of the case, to devote much of our thought and strength to what may be termed the *economics* of the institution. Our desire has been to find out the way to carry it along without discredit to the State, and without at all losing sight of the noble purpose for which it was established at a cost so triflingly burdensome, as to allay the prejudice which has existed against it, and to reconcile the people to its support. When this point is attained (as we are encouraged to hope it soon may be) the attention of the Trustees and the Superintendent may well and very properly be turned more earnestly to the consideration of the various plans and systems now engaging the thoughts of philanthropic men for better organizing reformatory institutions, and more successfully disciplining, reforming, educating and elevating their inmates.

The estimates for the financial year commencing April 1, 1868, duly approved by this board, are appended to the Treasurer's report.

NOAH WOODS, A. P. EMERSON, NATHAN DANE, JAMES T. McCOBB, JEREMY W. PORTER,	}	<i>Trustees.</i>
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STATE REFORM SCHOOL, December, 1867.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

JAMES T. McCOBB, *Treasurer, in account with the State Reform School, from April 1, 1866, to March 3, 1867.* DR.

To cash received from State Treasurer,	\$22,303 15
cash received from cities and towns,	2,042 49
cash received from sale of bricks and tile,	5,536 55
cash received from labor of boys in shops,	1,918 85
cash received from stock and farm products,	1,135 41
cash received from other sources,	677 65
expenditures in excess of receipts,	494 31
	\$34,108 41

By the following payments.

CR.

For provisions,	\$10,162 97
officers' salaries,	4,561 58
miscellaneous,	2,492 55
clothing,	3,022 31
improvements and repairs,	3,152 14
farm,	2,861 34
brick yard,	2,596 80
furniture, fuel and lights,	2,461 42
overseers and stock in shops,	1,700 80
balance from last year,	264 17
trustees expenses,	832 33
	\$34,108 41

JAMES T. McCOBB, *Treasurer.*

*Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, from April 1, 1867, to
December 6, 1867.*

Received from State Treasurer,	\$15,985 35
from cities and towns,	1,089 24
from brick and tile sold,	2,713 23
from labor of boys in shops,	1,087 45
from stock and farm products sold,	866 20
from all other sources,	92 57
	21,834 04
<i>Estimated Receipts to January 1, 1868.</i>	
Due for tile,	\$210 32
from cities and towns,	617 48
for boys labor in shops,	400 00
Molasses on hand,	200 00
Corn and grain on hand,	250 00
Pork on hand,	200 00
	1,877 80
	23,717 84
<i>Disbursements to December 6.</i>	
Paid balance against school, April 1, 1867,	\$494 31
expenses from April 1 to December 6,	18,065 38
estimated expenses to Jan. 1, 1868, (including salaries,)	2,000 00
	20,559 69
Estimated cash balance January 1, 1868,	3,152 15
receipts from June 1, to March 31, 1868, cities and towns,	500 00
receipts from boys labor in shops,	350 00
receipts from wood and coal,	2,500 00
receipts from bricks and tile,	1,600 00
receipts from hay,	800 00
	8,902 15
<i>Estimated Expenditures from January 1, to March 31, 1868.</i>	
For flour and groceries,	\$2,444 75
fuel and lights, including payment for wood for brick yard another season, due June 1, 1863,	2,000 00
pay roll,	1,400 00
for miscellaneous,	1,000 00
	6,844 75
Estimated balance in favor of school, April 1, 1868,	2,057 40
<i>Estimated Expenditures for Financial year commencing April 1, 1868.</i>	
Provisions for 200 boys at \$37.50,	7,500 00
Clothing for 200 boys at \$15,	3,000 00
Fuel, lights and furniture,	2,000 00
Wood for burning bricks and tile,	1,300 00
Improvements and repairs, including pay of carpenter,	2,000 00
Farm, including pay of help,	2,000 00
Expenses of brick yard, including help,	1,400 00
of shoeshop, including help,	400 00
of chairshop, including help,	300 00
Watchman,	250 00
Female help in various departments,	1,250 00
Officers' salaries,	2,500 00
Trustees expenses, including salary of Treasurer,	700 00
Miscellaneous,	1,900 00
	\$26,500 00

TREASURER'S REPORT.

9

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, (Continued.)

	<i>Estimated Resources.</i>	
Balance from last year,	\$2,057 40
From cities and towns,	1,500 00
boys labor in shops,	1,500 00
farm,	2,000 00
bricks and tile,	4,000 00
other sources,	500 00
		11,557 40
Amount to be appropriated by State,	14,942 60
Special appropriation asked, for addition to barn,	600 00
for reservoir and sewers,	700 00
tile kiln,	200 00
		1,500 00
		\$16,442 60
Special appropriation for enlarging Library, \$100.		

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 1,047
 Present number, 171

TABLE NO. 1,

Shows the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending November 30, 1867.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1865,				161
committed past year,	65			
apprentices returned,	16			
				81
Whole number in school during the year,				442
Discharged or apprenticed,	53			
Violated trust,	5			
Escaped,	10			
Allowed to go home on trial,	4			
Remanded to alternate sentence,	1			
				71
Remaining in school November 30, 1867,				171

TABLE NO. 2,

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

Months.	Admissions.	Discharges.	Remaining.
December, 1866,	5	—	166
January, 1867,	6	—	172
February, “	11	4	183
March, “	5	1	181
April, “	5	3	179
May, “	5	5	178
June, “	10	—	182
July, “	5	—	187
August, “	11	7	198
September, “	7	—	183
October, “	6	—	178
November, “	5	13	179
Average for the year,	—	—	180½

TABLE No. 3,

Shows by what authority committed.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
By Supreme Judicial Court,	10	94	104
Augusta Municipal "	6	34	40
Bangor Municipal "	—	9	9
Bangor Police "	5	100	105
Brunswick Municipal "	1	11	12
Bath Municipal "	1	48	49
Belfast Police, "	—	3	3
Biddeford Municipal "	2	45	47
Calais Municipal "	5	17	22
Gardiner Police "	1	40	41
Hallowell Municipal "	1	13	14
Lewiston Municipal "	5	24	29
Portland Municipal "	16	196	212
Portland Police "	—	16	16
Rockland Municipal "	1	25	26
Rockland Police "	—	13	13
Trial Justices,	11	294	305
Total,	65	982	1,047

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,	33	251	284
Indentured to Farmers,	18	230	248
Laborers,	—	7	7
Carpenters,	—	12	12
Shoemakers,	1	12	13
Machinists,	1	2	3
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,	—	3	3
Manufacturers,	—	3	3
Harness Maker,	—	1	1
Lumbermen,	—	3	3
Merchant,	—	2	2
Miller,	—	1	1
Allowed to leave upon trial,	4	22	26
Allowed to enlist,	—	19	19
Illegally committed,	—	3	3
Remanded,	1	9	10
Pardoned,	—	6	6
Escaped,	10	20	30
Violated trust,	3	5	8
Died,	2	10	12
Delivered to court,	—	3	3
Returned to masters,	—	3	3
Total,	73	843	916

TABLE No. 5,

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

Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority,	65	586	651
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,	65	982	1,047

TABLE No. 6,

Shows the offences for which committed.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny,	44	618	662
Breaking and entering,	1	17	18
Common runaway,	2	79	81
Truancy,	9	79	88
Assault,	2	25	27
Assault with intent to rob,	-	2	2
Assault with intent to kill,	-	1	1
Malicious mischief,	4	25	29
Malicious trespass,	-	5	5
Riot,	-	1	1
Cheating by false pretences,	1	8	9
Vagrancy,	1	63	64
Common Drunkards,	-	3	3
Shop breaking,	1	18	19
Arson,	-	2	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,	1	2	3
Embezzlement,	1	1	2
Attempt to commit arson,	-	1	1
Neglect of calling and employment,	-	1	1
Manslaughter,	-	1	1
Total,	65	982	1,047

TABLE NO. 7,

Shows the alternate sentences.

Alternate Sentence.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Ten years in State Prison,	-	1	1
Five " "	-	2	2
Four " "	-	3	3
Three, " "	1	5	6
Two, " "	1	7	8
One, " "	2	46	48
Three years in county jail or house of correction,	-	15	15
Two " " " "	-	45	45
One " " " "	-	17	17
Ten months in " " " "	-	4	4
Nine " " " "	-	2	2
Eight " " " "	1	1	2
Six " " " "	2	31	33
Ninety days in " " " "	3	22	25
Sixty " " " "	6	60	66
Fifty " " " "	1	3	4
Forty, " " " "	-	1	1
Thirty " " " "	42	585	627
Twenty-nine days in " " " "	-	4	4
Twenty-five " " " "	-	3	3
Twenty " " " "	-	35	35
Fifteen " " " "	3	13	16
Ten " " " "	1	25	26
Two days or less in " " " "	-	14	14
No alternative,	3	5	8
Recognizance,	-	1	1
Fine and costs,	1	29	30
Total,	67	979	1,046

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,	6	45	51
	Poland,	-	4	4
	Webster,	1	-	1
CUMBERLAND,	Brunswick,	1	9	10
	Bridgton,	-	2	2
	Cumberland,	-	3	3
	Cape Elizabeth,	-	6	6
	Freeport,	-	1	1
	Gorham,	-	4	4
	Gray,	-	1	3
	Harpwell,	-	2	2
	Otisfield,	-	1	1
	Portland,	19	217	236
	Scarborough,	-	3	3
	Sebago,	-	1	1
	Standish,	-	2	2
Yarmouth,	-	1	1	
Westbrook,	1	7	8	
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,	-	2	2
	Sedgwick,	-	1	1
KENNEBEC,	Augusta,	1	39	40
	Albion,	-	1	1
	Benton,	-	2	2
	Chelsea,	-	6	6
	China,	-	1	1
	Gardiner,	2	26	28
	Farmingdale,	-	1	1
	Hallowell,	1	13	14
	Litchfield,	-	3	3
	Monmouth,	-	3	3
	Manchester,	-	3	3
	Pittston,	-	5	5
	Readfield,	-	3	3
	Rome,	1	1	2
	Sidney,	-	1	1
	Vassalborough,	-	2	2
	Vienna,	-	1	1
	Waterville,	-	10	10
	Winslow,	1	1	2
Winthrop,	-	2	2	
Wayne,	-	1	1	
Windsor,	-	1	1	
West Gardiner,	-	1	1	
KNOX,	Hope,	-	1	1
	Rockland,	1	36	37
	South Thomaston,	-	4	4
	St. George,	-	3	3
	Thomaston,	-	2	2
	Union,	-	1	1
Vinalhaven,	-	3	3	
LINCOLN,	Bristol,	1	1	2
	Dresden,	-	1	1
	Jefferson,	-	1	1
	Muscle Ridge,	-	1	1
	Newcastle,	-	1	1
	Nobleborough,	-	3	3
	Waldoborough,	-	5	5
	Whitefield,	-	3	3
Wiscasset,	-	5	5	
OXFORD,	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	102	106
	Brewer,	-	7	7
	Corinth,	-	2	2
	Corinna,	-	1	1
	Carmel,	-	1	1
	Charleston,	-	1	1
	Dexter,	1	4	5
	Eddington,	-	1	1
	Exeter,	-	2	2
	Glenburn,	-	3	3
	Holden,	-	1	1
	Hudson,	-	3	3
	Hermon,	-	1	1
	Levant,	-	3	3
	Milford,	-	2	2
PISCATAQUIS,	Oldtown,	-	8	8
	Orrington,	-	1	1
	Orono,	-	4	4
	Veazie,	-	4	4
	Dover,	-	2	2
SAGADAHOE,	Foxcroft,	-	1	1
	Guilford,	-	1	1
	Sangerville,	-	1	1
	Sebec,	-	1	1
	Arrowsic,	-	2	2
SOMERSET,	Bowdoin,	-	1	1
	Bath,	1	44	45
	Phippsburg,	-	1	1
	Richmond,	-	6	6
	Topsham,	-	2	2
	Woolwich,	-	1	1
	Bloomfield,	-	4	4
WALDO,	Cambridge,	-	1	1
	Canaan,	-	1	1
	Concord,	-	1	1
	Emden,	-	2	2
	Fairfield,	1	5	6
	Hartland,	-	1	1
	Mercer,	-	1	1
	Norridgewock,	-	2	2
	Pittsfield,	-	2	2
	Ripley,	-	1	1
	St. Albans,	-	1	1
WALDO,	Skowhegan,	1	7	8
	Smithfield,	-	2	2
	Belfast,	-	6	6
	Camden,	1	4	5
	Frankfort,	-	9	9
	Jackson,	-	1	1
	Lincolnton,	-	2	2
	Monroe,	-	2	2
	Montville,	-	2	2
Palermo,	-	1	1	
WALDO,	Searsport,	-	5	5
	Searsmont,	-	2	2
	Unity,	-	1	1
	Winterport,	-	1	1

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
WASHINGTON,	Alexander,	-	1	1
	Addison,	1	1	2
	Calais,	5	21	26
	Cherryfield,	-	1	1
	Eastport,	-	9	9
	Jones,	-	2	2
	Pembroke,	-	5	5
	Machias,	1	9	10
	Marshfield,	-	1	1
	Steuben,	-	1	1
East Machias,	1	-	1	
YORK,	Acton,	-	2	2
	Biddeford,	2	52	54
	Cornish,	-	2	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,	4	36	40
	York,	-	1	1
Wells,	-	2	2	
Total,	65	982	1,047	

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,	-	37	37
New Brunswick,	-	35	35
Nova Scotia,	1	14	15
Prince Edwards Island,	-	1	1
Scotland,	-	3	3
on the Atlantic,	-	1	1
St. John,	3	-	3
Foreigners,	4	118	122
Born in Maine,	56	754	810
New Hampshire,	-	19	19
Vermont,	-	5	5
Massachusetts,	2	50	52
Rhode Island,	-	2	2
Connecticut,	1	3	4
New York,	-	17	17
Pennsylvania,	-	1	1
Delaware,	-	1	1

TABLE No. 9, (Continued.)

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Maryland,	-	1	1
Virginia,	1	1	2
North Carolina,	1	1	2
Washington, D. C.,	1	-	1
South Carolina,	-	1	1
Florida,	-	1	1
Kentucky,	-	1	1
Michigan,	-	1	1
Missouri,	-	1	1
California,	-	2	2
Whole number,	65	982	1,047

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

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age,	-	4	4
Eight "	3	9	12
Nine "	5	32	37
Ten "	4	98	102
Eleven "	4	104	108
Twelve "	14	147	161
Thirteen "	4	170	174
Fourteen "	12	180	192
Fifteen "	12	151	163
Sixteen "	2	59	61
Seventeen "	-	19	19
Eighteen "	-	3	3
Nineteen "	-	1	1
Total,	65	982	1,047

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,	65	982	1,047
Have intemperate parents,	7	292	299
Lost father,	4	304	308
Lost mother,	3	267	270
Relatives in prison,	3	190	193
Step parents,	3	205	208
Idle,	35	629	664
Much neglected,	15	167	182
Truants,	6	441	447
Sabbath breakers,	16	438	454
Untruthful,	44	691	735
Profane,	33	638	671
Slept from home in sheds, &c.,	5	282	297
Drank ardent spirits,	3	173	176
Previously arrested,	3	283	286

TABLE No. 11, (Continued.)

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Imprisoned for crime,	1	154	155
Never attended Sabbath school,	7	322	329
Never attended day school three months in succession,	6	173	179
Used tobacco,	9	372	381

Farm Products.

125 tons hay, at \$20,	\$2,500 00
12 " straw, at \$8,	96 00
8 " corn fodder, at \$10,	80 00
315 bush. corn in ear, at 75c.,	236 25
86 " barley, at \$1.10,	94 60
145 " oats, at 80c.,	116 00
30 " beans, at \$3,	90 00
20 " peas, at \$2,	40 00
110 " potatoes, at 90c.,	99 00
50 " beets, at 50c.,	25 00
140 " turnips, at 33½c.,	46 66
24 " carrots, at 50c.,	12 00
12 " ears sweet corn, at 50c.,	6 00
60 " cucumbers, at 50c.,	30 00
3 loads of pumpkins,	3 00
1000 cabbage heads,	80 00
Fruit and garden vegetables,	50 00
Stock, &c., sold,	250 00
Pigs and shoats raised,	250 00
6000 pounds pork killed, at 8c.,	480 00
650 " beef killed at 10c.,	65 00
6000 gallons milk, at 15c.,	900 00
1000 pounds butter, at 35c.,	350 00
	\$5,899 51

FARM.

Entering upon the duties, and responsibilities of the office of Superintendent of the school the first day of May, I availed myself of the plans of my predecessor in the management of the farm so far as practicable. The wet and backward spring very much retarded farm operations, and rendered it impossible to haul the dressing upon the land designed for planting. We were obliged to prepare other land, and take our dressing up on it from the barn cellar at great disadvantage. We were unable to commence planting our potatoes until the last of May, and did not finish planting them until the 15th of June, and at that time much of the land was wet and heavy. We planted our corn from the 6th to 13th of June. The most of our grain was sowed in May, but the land designed for corn, we did not sow until the 15th of June, and at that time much of it was unsuitable. Garden vegetables were less abundant, on account of the lateness of the plant-

ing, and the cold, wet state of the soil at the time. Our potato crop was a comparative failure, harvesting only 120 bushels from 90 bushels of seed planted. The corn crop was above the average, while barley and oats were light. The hay crop was abundant and well secured. You are referred to tabular statement for amount of crops raised the past year. The farm is well adapted to the production of hay, and the facilities for such that the question suggests itself, whether unskilled labor can be more profitably employed in any other way, than in developing its capacities in this direction. A large reservoir, built at the outlet of the main sewer, then bringing the sewerage from the boys' privies and the whole building into it, mixed with the loam taken from the clay beds at the brick-yard, would afford a large amount of valuable top dressing, while the barn and piggery would afford an ample supply for the hoed crops. I do not think the soil suitable for orcharding or gardening, to any great extent. I would recommend that an appropriation be asked of the Legislature sufficient to build a reservoir, and to connect the sewer from the boys' privies with the main sewer, that we may be able to save all the sewerage for dressing, which is an indispensable requisite to good husbandry. We have laid about twenty rods of drain tile and opened a surface drain forty rods. We have put about seven acres into grass, and broken two acres of green sward, and cross plowed about sixteen acres. We have hauled from the barn cellar and yard 225 loads of manure and laid it in heaps near where we shall use it, so that our next spring's work is in a state of forwardness. The ground is so wet that it becomes necessary to move our dressing in the fall or before the frost leaves the ground in the spring.

FARMING TOOLS.

We have a good Buckeye Mowing Machine in good repair. Our horse rake must be replaced with a new one. Of forks and hand rakes we have a good supply, likewise of shovels, hoes and spades. The plows and cultivators are of small account, being well worn, we shall be compelled to purchase new ones. Yokes and chains are in good repair, and we have purchased a new grind stone, which with the old one, if properly taken care of, will be serviceable for many years.

BARN AND STOCK.

The sills at the southerly end of the barn, are much decayed, and must be replaced at an early day. The bridge leading into

that part of the barn is also unsafe, and must be rebuilt. I would suggest that the barn might be lengthened about 26 feet to the bank wall, which would do away the necessity of the bridge and afford a good piggery and storage room for carts upon the ground, and give needed facilities for storing hay and grain upon the upper floors. We have two pair of six year old oxen, weighing from thirty-two to thirty-five hundred a pair. One pair we purchased last spring at a cost of \$315. We have milked twelve cows, and have two from which we have had no profit. The calves have been vealed and killed for our own use. All the milk has been used in the family, and we have made about 1000 pounds of butter. Many of our cows are inferior milkers, and we propose to prepare them for the knife of the butcher, and supply their place with others. We have five horses belonging to the institution, and my own private team is here. We have found work sufficient for all our team as yet, and if we haul our wood, and deliver brick and tile as ordered, besides taking our supplies to the institution, none of it can be spared during the winter. The horses used in the brick-yard in the summer are profitably employed hauling wood in winter.

SWINE.

We found a large number of old hogs about the barn and piggery, for which we have been obliged to purchase corn, not making swill sufficient for one-half of them. We have already slaughtered a portion of them, and shall reduce the number still further at once. We propose to keep a number sufficient to eat the swill made, and to supply the salt pork needed in the institution. We propose to winter three old hogs, four about one year old, ten spring pigs and seven now about two months old. We have six hogs to kill.

CARTS AND CARRIAGES.

The ox carts all need repairing, as they are much worn and must be laid aside and new ones purchased, or the old ones be thoroughly repaired. The team wagon is in a state of good repair, and the team harnesses for two horses, also the omnibus and harnesses are well suited for the purposes designed, and in good repair. The express wagon has been thoroughly repaired and is serviceable. The light wagons are both unsafe; and the carriage work must be made new, or they must be replaced with new carriages. The old single harnesses are likewise unsafe. I would

recommend the purchase of a pair of double harness, that could be used with a single carriage; also a single team wagon.

HOUSE AND YARD.

The leaky condition of the roof, led to a thorough overhauling of the same, and the replacing of the broken slates with new. The inside of the building is much damaged by water which has been thus admitted, the plastering in many places having fallen off. The floors in the school-rooms and play hall, are very much worn, and must soon be replaced, likewise the carpet in the office. The boiler in the laundry must be re-set, and the heat from them and the boys' kitchen should be concentrated in an air chamber, and distributed through the dormitory. A galvanized oven put into the boys' kitchen would save much labor, and would soon pay the amount expended for it, in the saving of wood. The leaky wooden sinks have been removed, and cast iron ones put in their place. A room for storing potatoes and vegetables has been prepared in the basement. The basement windows opening into the boys' yard have been protected with wire cloth put into frames, and we have thereby saved much glass. The unfinished state of the privies in the boys' yard has been a source of much solicitude. Cleanliness of person, is one of the first steps toward the reformation of a boy. How to produce this, has engaged my earnest attention, and after carefully watching the habits and inclinations of the boys, I resolved upon an experiment. I procured from the manufacturers 18 cast iron pots and had them firmly set in brick with cement. The first week's experience has more than realized my highest anticipations. The future remains to be developed. We shall now need a wooden cistern placed under them with the bottom on a level with the tile drain laid last fall, so that in warm weather we can pass the deposits by the use of water into the main sewer, thence to the large reservoir "to be built."

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Cheap fuel is one of the necessities of the age. Feeling the importance of this necessity, I purchased in the month of July a cargo of the best Lehigh coal, of Borda, Kella & Nutting, Philadelphia, Penn., miners and dealers in coal, which cost me at the institution, in cash paid out, less than \$6.50 a nett ton. I think the supply is sufficient for two years, there being one hundred and eighty-five nett tons. I have purchased 65 cords of hard wood $3\frac{1}{2}$

miles from the institution, for which I pay \$4.65 a cord in range where it lies ; also 535 cords of hackmatack, spruce, hemlock and pine, paying from \$3 to \$3.75 a cord in the range, about 3 miles from the institution. We have about 450 cords which I propose to haul with our teams this winter.

We use the Portland Kerosene oil for lights.

SHOE SHOP.

Mr. Robert O. Humphrey has charge of this shop and forty boys. Messrs. Cole, Wood & Co., of Boston, have furnished stock for 40,000 pairs of children's roan shoes, which have been made in this shop. Of the shoes manufactured last winter for the use of the boys, many were so small size that they will not be of service at present. We have used about eighty pairs and supplied the deficiency from the manufactory of A. & S. Shurtleff. The boys that work outside have been supplied with boots. As a matter of economy in dollars and cents, it is cheaper to purchase than to manufacture our boots and shoes. But I would recommend the employment of a practical shoemaker during the winter, who shall have under his care eight or ten of the large boys that have a taste for shoemaking, and make the shoes needed in the institution, and make all the necessary repairs. These boys will then have an idea of shoemaking, that will be of service to them after they leave the institution.

CHAIR SHOP.

Mr. E. L. Blanchard has the care of thirty boys in this shop. Walter Corey of Portland, has furnished about 5000 chairs the past year, which have been seated in this room by the boys, occupying about one-half of their time. We have had some wagon seats from C. P. Kimball of Portland, and some sleigh seats from Wm. Adams of Rockland, and a number of orders for re-seating chairs, which we have attended to. Three days each week, 18 boys from this room are engaged in the laundry, washing. In planting and haying, we employ these upon the farm, and they have assisted in loading the bricks. If some steady employment could be obtained for these boys, it would be agreeable to the Superintendent, and profitable to the institution.

SEWING ROOM.

Miss Melinda C. Shaw has charge of this department. About fifty boys are employed in this room. Here about 500 pairs of pants, about the same number of jackets, about 600 shirts and 400

sheets, beside quilts and comforters, bedticks and pillow cases, are annually made. Four hundred pairs of socks are here knit, together with gloves and mittens. Here all the torn garments, and buttonless pants and shirts, are brought to be repaired. When we consider the number of boys that enjoy the benefits of the school, and remember that they are like other boys of their age, continually wearing and tearing their garments, we can begin to appreciate the amount of work done here.

LAUNDRY.

Miss Phebe R. Saunders has charge of this department. Three boys do the ironing, and an addition of eighteen are employed three days each week, washing. The boys change their shirts twice each week, and their sheets are changed once.

DORMITORY.

Miss Clara A. Towle with seven boys takes care of this department. Beside taking care of the hall and rooms, Miss Towle assists in mending and making the bedding. Fourteen new comforters have been made, and more than one hundred mended under the direction and supervision of the matron, in this room and the sewing room.

BOYS' KITCHEN.

Mrs. Hilda B. Goodwin takes charge of this room, and has eight boys as assistants. This is one of the most important departments in the institution. The large amount of provisions consumed by the boys necessarily, requires constant care, to prevent waste. A little waste each day, makes a large amount at the end of the year. One barrel of flour is baked each day. Two bushels of potatoes are consumed for one meal. Forty-five pounds of corned beef and garden vegetables, are required for a dinner. Sixty pounds of fresh fish are used for one chowder. Fifty pounds of salt fish for a dinner. Forty-five pounds of fresh beef or mutton are used for a soup with garden vegetables. One bushel of beans are baked for a dinner, and loaves of brown bread by the dozen. One hundred and thirty-five gallons of molasses, 1 barrel of salt pork, and 175 pounds of coffee are consumed each month. The care of the provisions together with the care of the tables, the 400 plates and bowls, spoons and table cutlery, affords ample opportunity for one to show tact and skill.

We give the boys, for breakfast, flour bread and coffee with the night's milk. For dinner: Sunday—baked beans, brown

bread and pickles ; Monday—boiled corned beef with vegetables ; Tuesday—soup of fresh meat ; Wednesday—fresh fish chowder ; Thursday—stewed peas ; Friday—salt fish ; Saturday—fresh meat, baked or stewed. We give them potatoes for dinner excepting Sunday and Thursday. For supper the boys have flour bread and coffee with the morning's milk—Tuesday and Friday they have molasses with their bread instead of coffee—Sunday they have gingerbread in addition, and occasionally a change, by having baked pudding.

FRONT KITCHEN.

Mrs. Rosilla M. Dole takes charge of this room, and has four boys to assist her. The cooking for the family of the Superintendent, and all the help about the institution is done in this room. The milk is here all cared for, and here all the butter is made. Tea, coffee, sugar, spices, in fact, everything that enters into the culinary department of a well regulated boarding house, centres in this room, and passes into the care of the person in charge. The vigilance and prudence of the person in charge are the only barrier to great waste, as the opportunities and inducements are so great.

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

The consumption of flour, corn, meat and groceries is so great, that much care and constant watchfulness is required in their purchase. The high cost of provisions adds much to the cost of supporting the boys in the institution, as there has not been a corresponding advance in the price of labor. In making our purchases we endeavor to buy with caution and prudence, and improve the opportunity of a depressed market. We have now on hand a sufficient quantity of molasses to last until April, and flour enough to last until January.

From the 1st of April to the 30th of June, we used 94 barrels of flour at a cost of \$1261.55 ; from July 1st to Sept. 30th, 87 barrels of flour at a cost of \$992.00 ; from Oct. 1st to Dec. 31st, 87½ barrels of flour at a cost of \$995.75.

We purchase the best amber wheat flour, and the best Trinidad molasses offered in the market. We are now killing our own meat, and shall continue to do so through the cold season. We shall use our corn and grain raised upon the farm as soon as practicable. The high price of potatoes in this market, led me to purchase about 200 bushels in Oxford county, which were transported by canal to the institution, at a cost of 77c. delivered. The failure

of this crop will add materially to the cost of supporting the inmates of the school. An arrangement, with Stevens & Co., was made by my predecessor, to supply the institution with meal at an advance of two cents a bushel upon the wholesale price of corn the day we receive it. This arrangement must be considered advantageous, as their mill is but one mile distant. During the boating season we use our gondola to transport our heavy articles, thereby saving our teams for other labor.

BRICK YARD.

Agreeable to the recommendation of my predecessor, another machine was put into the brick yard, and another man (Levi S. Pennell, a graduate of the school,) employed. The season has been unfavorable for making brick, by reason of the frequent heavy rains. The drenching rain, and exceedingly high tide, the 16th of August, destroyed fifty thousand of bricks, all ready to set in the kiln, and we lost ten thousand in September. The yard was much damaged, and we were obliged to rebuild the large culvert, causing much delay.

We have succeeded in making four hundred and eighty thousand of bricks, two hundred and thirty thousand of which we have taken to Portland in our gondola, and sold, delivered upon the wharf, for eight dollars and twenty-five cents a thousand. We have now on hand, ready for a market, about two hundred and fifty thousand. We burned a kiln of drain tile in September, containing thirty-seven thousand, most of which have been disposed of. We were obliged to haul with our own teams twenty-five cords of wood to finish the burning of our first kiln, and we hauled thirty-five cords towards burning the last, and purchased the remainder delivered upon our wharf. We use one half cord of wood for every thousand of brick we burn, and one cord for every thousand of drain tile. The expenses of the yard the past season, including the new machine and pump, wood, pay of foremen, and taking the bricks to Portland, amount to \$2,843.56. The income: brick and tile sold, \$2,939.71; brick and tile on hand, (calling the brick \$6 a thousand at the kiln,) \$1,600—total, \$2,539.71. Leaving a balance in favor of the yard of \$1,696.15.

Seventy boys have been regularly employed in the yard. We have taken a crew from the farm and shops, to run the boat, and to load and unload the bricks. About two hours each fair day, the ox-team was used at the yard carting clay. The increasing

demand for drain tile, suggests the idea of increased facilities for manufacturing. The walls of the kiln-house are considerably broken and dilapidated, and we shall be under the necessity of rebuilding, or making repairs that would equal in cost the rebuilding. The foundation where it now sits is insecure, and it is some distance from the dry-house. I would therefore recommend that it be removed to a site near the dry-house, which will enable us to get out a kiln of tile in the spring before brick-making is profitable, and another in the early part of September, after having made one kiln of brick of about four hundred and fifty thousand. This arrangement will give us time to get all our bricks to the market the same season they are made, and I doubt not we shall find a ready sale for all the tile we manufacture.

SCHOOLS.

The school is arranged and graded according to the literary qualifications of the scholars, without regard to age. No. 1, is under the care of the Mr. George W. Woodbury, Assistant Superintendent, assisted by Miss Francetta A. Woodbury; No. 2, is in charge of Mrs. Addie S. Libby. The branches usually taught in our common schools are here attended to, together with vocal music. The government and proficiency are satisfactory. The interest manifested by most of the scholars is commendable, and the untiring efforts of all the teachers is having its desired effect upon the pupils. They spend a portion of four days of each week assisting the boys in learning their Sabbath School lessons, and instructing them in vocal music. The school will not suffer in comparison with common schools throughout the State. During the summer and autumn, our schools were in session from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 to 3 P. M. From November to April, school hours are from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. In the summer we have the boys in the school room during the hot part of the day, leaving the morning and evening for labor. In the winter we reverse the order.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Rev. J. S. Cushman discontinued his labors as chaplain the first of September, and Rev. A. P. Hillman is supplying the place. The services in the chapel, are held in the A. M., and are interesting and instructive, and since my connection with the school, the clergymen have had the satisfaction of knowing that their hearers

were attentive and interested. The institution owes much to those self-sacrificing christian ladies and gentlemen of Portland, who conduct the exercises of the Sabbath School. Leaving their own churches, regardless of ease and comfort around their own firesides, through the heat of summer and the cold of winter, they are ever in their classes and by their cheerful countenances and kind instructions are sowing seed which will spring up and bear fruit to life eternal. Theirs will be the reward, "inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me." Mr. Wm. E. Gould, the Superintendent, together with the corps of teachers (numbering twenty-one) are indefatigable in their efforts to do good to the boys. In addition to their Sabbath labors, during the summer they came to the school one evening each week, and sang, and talked and prayed with the boys, who were much interested in the exercises. Every two weeks they distribute alternately, the Child at Home, and the Child's Paper, journals printed by the Tract Societies for the young, beside bringing out some of the best talent in the country from time to time to address them. They also hold a Christmas Festival, when every boy is kindly remembered by some token of affection.

The Sabbath School is an indispensable requisite to the institution, rendering the Superintendent more assistance in reforming those committed to his care, than any other instrumentality. Our coach takes from, and returns to their homes, some sixteen of the teachers. The others come at their own charges. Several clergymen from different parts of the State, have visited the institution, and given us words of counsel and encouragement, and we welcome *all*, to a share in this great Missionary work. We tender our thanks to the publishers of the Daily Press, Argus, Lewiston Falls Daily Journal, the Portland Transcript, Maine Farmer, Kennebec Journal, Oxford Democrat, Bangor Courier, American Sentinel, Republican Clarion, Eastport Sentinel, Machias Union, Loyal Sunrise, Rockland Gazette, Ellsworth American, Kennebec Reporter and Youth's Temperance Visitor, for their kind remembrance, in sending their journals to us. The newspaper is the great educator of the age, and the boys appreciate it. We trust that other publishers will remember us. We tender thanks to Rev. J. S. Cushman, who has kindly furnished the Wesleyan Journal, and to J. C. Brooks, for an addition to our library of three valuable books. Any contribution of this kind, would be gratefully received and thankfully acknowledged. The most of the boys acquire a

taste for, and habit of reading, and we are happy to gratify that taste. Many of the books in the library are much worn, and it needs replenishing very much. It contains, nominally, 1200 volumes, but many of them have been destroyed. Several gentlemen have made donations in money toward replenishing it, to whom we tender thanks, and we would recommend that a small appropriation be asked of the Legislature toward accomplishing this object.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The design of the founders of the Reform School, was to draw aside the youthful offender from the temptations which led him to crime, and place him under such influences, as shall form his character, and make him a good and useful citizen. The object was not so much to punish, as to improve and reform. This principle seems to have been lost sight of, and many regard it more as a penitentiary, than as a place of reform, where the youthful offender is removed from temptation, and by precept and example every endeavor is made to encourage him in well doing. Every officer and employé about the institution should be a living example to those placed under their care. If the boy is to believe that labor is respectable, it must be a living principle before him. If he is to learn that profane and vulgar language is disreputable, how can he do it, unless those in charge refrain from it at all times? If he is to have principles of sobriety and chastity instilled and fixed in him, the model must be before him. If he is to learn that intemperance and the use of tobacco are evils to be avoided, those having him under their care should "touch not, taste not, handle not."

It is far better to say *come*, than to say *go*, and unspeakably easier to govern, when a consistent example corresponds with the precept. It is an imperative necessity in a reformatory institution, that the Superintendent and all the employés, should show the boys by their own example that labor is respectable, and not fear to soil their own hands. Treating the boys as menials will never reform them. The duty and responsibility of teaching the boys not only *to* labor, but *how* to labor, rests upon those in charge. Habits of neatness, order, industry and economy, can be taught in no other way. If these principles do not prevail, you make of the institution a penitentiary. In discipline we endeavor by kindness and patience to lead the boys to a just appreciation of good order, and wholesome restraint. In most cases, success has rewarded

our efforts. The obstinate and the incorrigible are made to feel, that "the ruler beareth not the sword in vain." Besides the daily recreation, we give the boys the holidays, making ourselves their servants, and spreading their tables with not only the necessities, but the luxuries of life, making everything appear like a well regulated household. We also allow them the privilege of bathing in the salt water in summer, and coasting and skating in winter. We endeavor to so divide their time that the school room, the work shop, and the play hall, shall each have its full share, having due regard to the physical and moral development of the man.

The officers and employés you have furnished have willingly coöperated with me to the extent of their ability in conducting the affairs of the institution, and in the desire to benefit the boys. If my plans have not been carried out, or my wishes gratified, it has been from misapprehension or inability, not from any desire to embarrass; and I take this opportunity, to tender my thanks to all who are now connected with the institution, for their uniform attention and kindness. Wm. H. Smith, who for many years has been connected with the institution as carpenter, was suddenly removed from us by death, in September. His affability and kindness will long be remembered by all who knew him. We have conducted the affairs of the institution upon the cash principle since we have been in charge. We believe it to be the only true principle upon which to conduct the affairs of our public institutions. We are enabled to enter the market, not to take advantage of the necessity of dealers, but to avail ourselves of the best bargains as they are offered. In the fluctuations of trade the business man is watching the opportunity to invest his money to the best advantage. He is calculating the tendencies of all the commodities that enter into consumption in his line of business, and weighs the evidence presented by facts and speculations, and makes his investments, not only in such articles as he needs, but at such times as an enlightened judgment dictates. I have made no bills against the institution which remain unpaid (with the exception of the wood for next year's consumption,) at the present time, and with the means at my disposal, I hope to be able to meet current expenses. The great number of apprenticed boys that have returned voluntarily to the school, has strengthened my conviction that after boys arrive at the age of fifteen years it is not good policy to indenture them. Younger boys more easily adapt them-

selves to the regulations and habits of separate families, and mutual attachments are more readily formed. So far as I am informed, but very few boys have served out their apprenticeship, and received the stipulated reward. From some cause, they become restless and dissatisfied after serving a few years, and return to the institution, or go to their friends. The health of the boys has been remarkably good. Some ten or twelve cases of typhoid fever have been successfully treated by our physician, Dr. S. G. Gordon, since the first of September. Two of the cases were serious, and yielded very slowly and reluctantly to medical treatment. No efforts were spared by the physician. The matron and teachers were unceasing in their weary watchings and tender care. Thanks to a kind Providence who has restored the sick to health, and has not suffered "the fell destroyer" to enter our dwelling. Without His blessing all our efforts are of no avail. Trusting in His care, that has thus far sustained and protected us, we will go forward, sowing the precious seed, believing that it will not all fall on barren ground.

E. W. WOODBURY,

Superintendent.

CAPE ELIZABETH, December 7, 1867.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my Report as Physician of the School for the past year.

I am satisfied from all the information in my possession, that during no year in the history of the institution, has there been such immunity from disease as during the one just passed. From the last annual report until October, but very little sickness of any kind occurred, at that time typhoid fever broke out among the pupils, and some ten or twelve of them were more or less affected by the poison. Two boys were *very* sick, the disease assuming a severe type, but they finally recovered. A few cases of pneumonia occurred during the unusually cold, wet months of May and June, and a comparatively few cases of diarrhoea and dysentery in July and August. Not one death has occurred during the year, and at the present date the health of the institution is very good. Some improvements have been made in the sinks, which will tend to remove a source of disease which has heretofore existed. The diet list has also been somewhat increased which I believe was judicious. Boys at the age usually found in such institutions, require more food and of more nutritious qualities than adults, inasmuch as they need to eat for both growth and waste. This is, I think, frequently unknown or wilfully ignored.

I cannot close this report without adding that much credit is due Mrs. Woodbury for the kindness and care manifested for the sick as indeed for all the boys of the institution. A mother could have done no more.

In the severe cases of typhoid fever, Miss Henrietta A. Woodbury contributed much to the successful issue by her unceasing efforts in their behalf. The other teachers, Mrs. Libby and Miss Towle, have always been faithful and efficient in the care of sick under their charge. No parent need feel that any one will suffer from neglect when sick, but can be assured by a visit to the institution that no pains are spared by the officers to make the condition of the boys as good as possible.

S. C. GORDON, M. D.,
Physician in charge.