

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

## ANNUAL REPORTS

OF VARIOUS

### PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

1868-9.

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AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1869.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1868.

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PUBLISHED AGREEABLY TO A RESOLVE APPROVED FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

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AUGUSTA:  
OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1868.

## OFFICERS.

### TRUSTEES.

NOAH WOODS OF BANGOR, *President.*  
JAMES T. McCOBB, OF PORTLAND, *Secretary.*  
NATHAN DANE OF ALFRED.  
AARON P. EMERSON OF ORLAND.  
JEREMY W. PORTER OF STRONG.

Regular quarterly meetings the third Tuesday and succeeding Wednesday of May, August, November and February.

### 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>
Edgar A. Stevens, <i>Farmer.</i>	Miss Mary C. Akers, <i>Overseer Sew. Room.</i>
Foscari Wyman, <i>do.</i>	Edgar W. Emery, <i>Overseer Laundry.</i>
Robert O. Humphrey, <i>Overseer Shoe Shop.</i>	Mrs. L. B. Anderson, <i>Overseer Dormitory.</i>
James F. Ayer, <i>Overseer Brick Yard.</i>	Miss Francetta A. Woodbury, <i>Teacher.</i>
Wm. P. Gurney, <i>do.</i>	Mrs. Addie L. Libby, <i>do.</i>
Levi S. Pennell, <i>do.</i>	Miss M. C. Akers, <i>Overseer Boys' Kitchen.</i>
Willis Davis, <i>Watchman.</i>	Miss Lois W. Allen, <i>Ov'sr Front Kitchen.</i>
J. F. Merrill, <i>Carpenter.</i>	Miss E. C. Woodbury, <i>Ov'sr Chair Shop.</i>

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To the Governor and Council:*

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

The School remains in charge of Hon. E. W. Woodbury as Superintendent, and Mr. George W. Woodbury as Assistant Superintendent. Several changes in the subordinate officers have occurred in the course of the year, particular mention of which will be found in the Superintendent's report.

The number of boys now in the School is the same precisely as at the close of last year, but the average number for the year is slightly below that of the preceding year.

The finances of the institution are in a sound and satisfactory condition as is shown by the Report of the Treasurer and the statements accompanying it, herewith submitted. The Superintendent has proved to be a good economist—buys by wholesale, and of first hands whenever he can, and always pays cash down. He has labored faithfully to enhance his resources on the one hand and on the other to disburse them wisely and economically. The measure of success that has crowned his exertions is shown in the Treasurer's Report, where a very respectable balance will be found standing to the credit of the institution, notwithstanding the appropriation from the State was considerably smaller than usual.

Our monthly and quarterly visits have all been made during the year as the law requires, and it is pleasant to be able to report that a favorable financial condition has not been obtained at the cost of the comfort and well-being of the boys, indeed, in the judgment of this board, they have never been better housed, clad or fed than now, and at no time since we have had any knowledge of the school have they been more hearty and healthy, more tidy and cleanly or better contented than we find them to-day.

Much labor is performed by the boys on the farm, in the brick-yard, in the shops, wherever there is work to be done, and the

cheerfulness, in most instances, with which they address themselves to their tasks has often excited our admiration. Just where they work, and how much they do, and what portion of their time is devoted to labor is shown very fully in the report of the Superintendent. Habits of industry early formed we firmly and almost religiously believe in, as the best shield and safe-guard against dissoluteness and vicious indulgence, and our aim has been, and still is; to stimulate the boys to an active and interested participancy in carrying on successfully and profitably the industrial departments of the institution, hoping that thereby some of them, perhaps many of them will become expert workmen not only, but that zealous, hearty, earnest kind of workmen who toil for the love of it, never find time to be idle or to be dissipated, and in life's arena become the successful men and bear away its most valued prizes.

In every thing that concerns the industrial education of the boys we have the hearty concurrence and co-operation of the Superintendent, who, as well as ourselves, has faith in work and exemplifies his faith at all times, in his practice.

To the School four hours each day, Sundays excepted, are devoted. The Assistant Superintendent is principal in this department, and associated with him are two female teachers. The course of study is substantially the same as in our common town schools. Exact classification is made difficult by wide diversity in acquirements, and by continual changes of pupils. Good order prevails invariably, and the discipline so far as we have been able to observe it is wholesome. In habits of application and in systematic study, the pupils as a body will hardly bear comparison with some of our better country schools, and perhaps under all the circumstances, we ought not to expect it, nevertheless there are many pupils here who exhibit fine scholarly qualities and would take good rank in almost any school. At the school-room, we have often listened to interesting, spirited recitations, and have been gratified and cheered in noticing the earnestness and assiduity of the teachers, and docility and commendable ambition of large numbers of the pupils. Much attention is given to reading in the schools, and the boys are encouraged to learn to write, and considerable time is given to this exercise. Many of the boys when they first enter the institution are found to be deplorably ignorant and illiterate—not unfrequently large boys begin their education here by learning the alphabet. A lad more than fourteen years of age has recently been admitted who did not know his letters at the

time of entering. The teachers appear to be faithful to their trust, and are entitled to commendation for having brought up their schools to so high a standard of excellence as it regards deportment, order and scholarly bearing.

The Superintendent's report upon the farm and farming operations is very full, and may be referred to for all desired information upon matters relating to the department. A cold and wet spring delayed the planting, and early frosts in the autumn damaged some of the crops. The hay crop however, was abundant, the small patch of potatoes yielded well, and upon the whole the long list of farm products exhibited by the Superintendent would seem to demonstrate that the season was not unfavorable, and that the returns from this source were fully up to the average of former years. The appropriation for an addition to the barn was judiciously expended, and the enlargement of accommodation it afforded enabled us to dispose of the increased yield of hay without inconvenience.

The Superintendent with the approval of the Board has made an addition to the stock of cows. We now have twenty and should be glad to keep the number fully up to this point, but in a dry season our pasture land is hardly equal to the support of so many.

The preparations for farming in the spring are ample and judiciously made, and if the next season should prove to be propitious, unusually satisfactory results may confidently be anticipated.

The season again proved to be capricious and unfavorable for brick-making, and much time was lost and many thousand of brick spoiled by the wet weather, nevertheless a good year's work was done, and the income from this source will probably be quite as large as we had any right to expect. Mr. Ayer, the foreman of former years superintended the business and is entitled to much credit for his industry, perseverance and skillful management. The boys too who toiled here so cheerfully under his direction are justly entitled to share in the commendation. The bricks made were of fine quality and commanded the highest price in the market.

An addition was made to the kiln-house by using the appropriation made last winter for reconstructing the tile-house, and the plan is to dispense with a tile-house entirely, and hereafter to set the tile for burning with the bricks as suggested in the Superintendent's Report.

In the shoe-shop work has been continued through the year as usual. Quite a large force of boys are employed here, under the

care of Mr. Humphrey. The returns from this department seem small, and it would gratify us much if we could enhance them, but the price paid is small; nor can we induce the parties who furnish the work to pay more, and worse than all, we have striven in vain to find any other suitable in-door employment for the boys that would yield a better return. Just what is done in this room, and how much it comes to, with other interesting details will be found in the Superintendent's Report.

The sewing room affords employment to a large number of boys, and its successful management is a matter of much importance, as it is here that all the clothing of the inmates of the institution is made and repaired. We have always found it a busy place, and have been well satisfied with it under the superintendence of Miss Shaw, and regret exceedingly that she has been constrained to resign her position.

The suggestion of the Superintendent in regard to the introduction of apparatus for heating, cooking and washing by steam is an important one. The cost of fuel under existing arrangement is large, and if a considerable saving in this item can be made, and at the same time better facilities for cooking and washing can be secured, the subject is certainly worthy of consideration. This Board has made no inquiries touching the subject, and of course is not prepared to express an opinion upon it or to make any recommendation in regard to it, but as the Superintendent has made investigation and has satisfied himself of the expediency of venturing upon the change, we commend his suggestion to the consideration of the Legislature.

The appropriation for increasing the library has been expended, and more than two hundred new books have been added to our collection. The advent of the books was hailed with delight by the boys, and the reading of them this winter will afford substantial enjoyment to large numbers of them.

Mr. Hillman still continues to act as Chaplain, and has been successful in making himself very acceptable to all concerned. His principal duty consists in conducting a religious service on the forenoon of every Sunday, but as he lives near at hand he has opportunities for seeing the inmates frequently, and of exerting much influence over them.

The Sunday School is kept up with regularity and unabated interest by certain ladies and gentlemen from Portland, under the leadership of Mr. W. E. Gould, Cashier of the First National Bank



of Portland. We fully believe that the school is of almost incalculable benefit to the boys. We know that they are deeply interested in it, and again avail ourselves of this opportunity to make our grateful acknowledgements to the ladies and gentlemen connected with it.

The report of Dr. Gordon, the physician, is unusually full, and presents in a favorable light the sanitary condition of the inmates during the year. It is herewith submitted for your examination.

The estimates for the financial year commencing April first next, will be found upon one of the papers accompanying the Treasurer's Report. The appropriation asked for from the State is about \$13,500—a sum less by \$3,000 than the appropriation of last year.

The co-operation of the subordinate officers is indispensable to success in the management of the affairs of the institution, as it is also in all the agencies made use of to reform the inmates, and we concur fully in the views expressed by the Superintendent upon this subject.

In conclusion we venture once more to commend the School to the favorable regards of the Legislature, and of the people of the State. It is doing a good work, and may justly claim at the hands of the humane and the philanthropic a much larger share of their sympathy than it has heretofore received.

NOAH WOODS, A. P. EMERSON, NATHAN DANE, JAMES T. McCOBB, JEREMY W. PORTER,	}	<i>Trustees.</i>
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STATE REFORM SCHOOL, December, 1868.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

JAMES T. McCOBB, *Treasurer, in account with the State Reform School, from April 1, 1867, to March 31, 1868.* Dr.

To cash received from State Treasurer, . . . . .	\$15,985 35
“ “ cities and towns, . . . . .	2,104 08
“ “ sale of bricks and tile, . . . . .	4,640 90
“ “ boys' labor in shops, . . . . .	1,866 89
“ “ sale of stock and farm products, . . . . .	983 08
“ “ other sources, . . . . .	203 35
	25,783 65

*By the following payments.*

Cr.

For provisions and groceries, . . . . .	\$8,223 62
officers' salaries, . . . . .	3,896 56
wood and coal, . . . . .	2,504 48
farm, . . . . .	2,313 43
brick yard, . . . . .	1,329 58
improvements and repairs, . . . . .	2,117 95
Clothing and bedding, . . . . .	1,427 42
trustees' expenses, . . . . .	865 40
miscellaneous, . . . . .	439 91
balance of old account, . . . . .	623 55
Balance of cash in treasury, . . . . .	2,041 75
	25,783 65

JAMES T. McCOBB, *Treasurer.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

9

*Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, from April 1, 1868, to December 1, 1868.*

Balance in treasury, . . . . .	\$2,041 75
Received from State appropriation, (ordinary,) . . . . .	14,942 60
“ “ “ “ (special,) . . . . .	1,600 00
“ “ sale of bricks and tile, . . . . .	1,805 89
“ “ boys' labor in shops, . . . . .	1,053 70
“ “ cities and towns, . . . . .	1,300 48
“ “ sale of stock and farm products, . . . . .	282 30
“ “ all other sources, . . . . .	111 46
	23,138 18
Expenditures, (ordinary,) . . . . .	\$17,570 88
<i>Extraordinary.</i>	
Flour more than will be used present year, . . . . .	630 00
Heating apparatus in dormitory, . . . . .	100 00
Additions to stock, . . . . .	1,000 00
“ to barn, . . . . .	600 00
“ to kiln house, . . . . .	100 00
“ to library, . . . . .	205 62
Repairing farm house, . . . . .	100 00
	20,306 50
Balance in treasury December 1, . . . . .	2,831 68
<i>Estimated Receipts and Cash Expenditures from December 1, 1868, to April 1, 1869.*</i>	
Balance in treasury, . . . . .	2,831 68
Receipts from boys' labor, . . . . .	1,000 00
“ “ cities and towns, . . . . .	1,000 00
“ “ sale of bricks and tiles, . . . . .	2,100 00
“ “ sale of hay, . . . . .	600 00
“ “ flour more than will be used to April 1st, . . . . .	630 00
Due from bricks and tile sold, . . . . .	432 00
Receipts from other sources, . . . . .	300 00
	8,893 68
<i>Estimated Cash Expenditures to April 1st.*</i>	
For corn and meal, . . . . .	\$600 00
provisions and groceries, . . . . .	500 00
improvements and repairs, . . . . .	190 00
salaries, . . . . .	2,700 00
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	900 00
	4,890 00
Estimated balance in treasury April 1, 1869, . . . . .	4,003 68
<i>Estimated Expenditures for Financial year commencing April 1, 1869.</i>	
For provisions and groceries, . . . . .	8,000 00
clothing and bedding, . . . . .	2,500 00
fuel and lights, . . . . .	2,000 00
wood for burning bricks and tile, . . . . .	1,500 00
improvements and repairs, (including pay of carpenter,) . . . . .	2,000 00
farm, (including pay for help,) . . . . .	2,000 00
brick yard, “ “ . . . . .	1,250 00
shoe shop, “ “ . . . . .	400 00
watchman, . . . . .	300 00
officers' salaries and female help in various departments, . . . . .	4,000 00
trustees' expenses, . . . . .	700 00
miscellaneous, . . . . .	1,800 00
	26,450 00

\* Our wood and coal, sufficient for use to April 1st, one hundred and eighty-five barrels of flour, and a quantity of groceries, and salted meats sufficient for use to May 1st, are bought and paid for.

*Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, (Continued.)*

<i>Estimated Resources.</i>		
Balance from last year,	\$4,003 68	
Receipts from cities and towns,	2,000 00	
“ “ boys' labor in shops,	2,000 00	
“ “ farm,	2,000 00	
“ “ brick yard,	4,000 00	
“ “ other sources,	500 00	
		14,503 68
Amount to be appropriated by State for ordinary expenses,	.	11,946 32
Special appropriation to complete reservoir, the unexpended appropriation being reckoned in balance in treasury,	.	500 00
Painting buildings and improvements in laundry,	.	1,000 00
Whole amount to be appropriated by State,	.	13,446 32

## 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 eleven hundred and five, . . . . . 1,105  
 Present number, one hundred and seventy-one, . . . . . 171

TABLE No. 1,

*Shows the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending November 30, 1868.*

Number of boys in school December 1, 1867, . . . . .			171
“ “ committed past year, . . . . .	58		
“ “ apprenticed that have returned, . . . . .	2		
“ “ that have previously escaped, returned, . . . . .	10		
			70
Whole number in school during year, . . . . .			241
“ “ discharged or apprenticed, . . . . .	38		
“ “ violated trust, . . . . .	5		
“ “ escaped,* . . . . .	13		
“ “ allowed to go home on trial, . . . . .	9		
“ “ remanded to alternate sentence, . . . . .	3		
“ “ died, . . . . .	2		
			70
Whole number remaining in school December 1, 1868, . . . . .			171

TABLE No. 2,

*Shows the monthly admissions and departures, and the whole number each month.*

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Whole No.
December, 1867, . . . . .	5	10	176
January, 1868, . . . . .	12	2	178
February, “ . . . . .	4	8	180
March, “ . . . . .	7	8	179
April, “ . . . . .	1	—	172
May, “ . . . . .	6	8	178
June, “ . . . . .	5	5	175
July, “ . . . . .	5	5	175
August, “ . . . . .	9	13	179
September, “ . . . . .	4	2	170
October, “ . . . . .	8	6	176
November, “ . . . . .	4	3	174
Average number for year, . . . . .	—	—	176

\* Number escaped more than escaped returned, 3.

TABLE No. 3,  
Shows by what authority committed.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
By Supreme Judicial Court, . . . . .	7	104	111
Augusta Municipal " . . . . .	—	40	40
Bangor Municipal " . . . . .	—	9	9
Bangor Police, " . . . . .	6	105	111
Brunswick Municipal " . . . . .	—	12	12
Bath Municipal " . . . . .	—	49	49
Belfast Police " . . . . .	—	3	3
Biddeford Municipal " . . . . .	3	47	50
Calais Municipal " . . . . .	2	22	24
Gardiner Police " . . . . .	3	41	44
Hallowell Municipal " . . . . .	—	14	14
Lewiston Municipal " . . . . .	1	29	30
Portland Municipal " . . . . .	18	212	230
Portland Police " . . . . .	—	16	16
Rockland Municipal " . . . . .	—	26	26
Rockland Police " . . . . .	—	13	13
Trial Justices, . . . . .	18	305	323
Total, . . . . .	58	1,047	1,105

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, . . . . .	29	284	313
Indentured to Farmers, . . . . .	9	248	257
“ 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, . . . . .	8	26	34
“ enlist, . . . . .	—	19	19
Illegally committed, . . . . .	—	3	3
Remanded, . . . . .	3	10	13
Pardoned, . . . . .	—	6	6
Escaped, . . . . .	3	30	33
Violated trust, . . . . .	5	8	13
Died, . . . . .	2	10	12
Delivered to court, . . . . .	—	3	3
Returned to masters, . . . . .	—	3	3
Total, . . . . .			

TABLE No. 5,

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

Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority, . . . . .	58	651	709
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, . . . . .	58	1,047	1,105

TABLE No. 6,

*Shows the offences for which committed.*

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny, . . . . .	45	662	707
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	1	17	18
Common runaway, . . . . .	2	79	81
Truancy, . . . . .	7	88	95
Assault, . . . . .	2	27	29
Assault with intent to rob, . . . . .	-	2	3
Assault with intent to kill, . . . . .	-	1	1
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	1	29	30
Malicious trespass, . . . . .	-	5	5
Riot, . . . . .	-	1	1
Cheating by false pretences, . . . . .	1	8	9
Vagrancy, . . . . .	1	64	65
Common drunkards, . . . . .	-	3	3
Shop breaking, . . . . .	1	18	19
Arson, . . . . .	-	2	2
Sabbath breaking, . . . . .	-	5	5
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	1	14	15
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
Sodomy, . . . . .	1	-	1
Total, . . . . .	58	1,047	1,105

TABLE No. 7,

*Shows the alternate sentences.*

Alternate Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Ten years in State Prison, . . . . .	-	1	1
Five " " . . . . .	-	2	2
Four " " . . . . .	-	3	3
Three " " . . . . .	-	6	6
Two " " . . . . .	1	8	9
One " " . . . . .	4	48	52
Three years in county jail or house of correction,	-	15	15
Two " " " " . . . . .	-	45	45
One " " " " . . . . .	1	17	18
Ten months in " " " " . . . . .	-	4	4
Nine " " " " . . . . .	-	2	2
Eight " " " " . . . . .	-	2	2
Six " " " " . . . . .	4	33	37
Ninety days in " " " " . . . . .	3	25	28
Sixty " " " " . . . . .	3	66	69
Fifty " " " " . . . . .	-	4	4
Forty " " " " . . . . .	-	1	1
Thirty " " " " . . . . .	42	627	669
Twenty-nine days in " " " " . . . . .	-	4	4
Twenty-five " " " " . . . . .	-	3	3
Twenty " " " " . . . . .	-	35	35
Fifteen " " " " . . . . .	-	16	16
Ten " " " " . . . . .	-	26	26
Two days or less in " " " " . . . . .	-	14	14
No alternative, . . . . .	-	8	8
Recognizance, . . . . .	-	1	1
Fine and costs, . . . . .	1	30	31
Total, . . . . .	58	1,047	1,105

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	51	56
	Poland, . . . . .	-	4	4
	Webster, . . . . .	2	1	3
CUMBERLAND,	Brunswick, . . . . .	-	10	10
	Bridgton, . . . . .	1	2	3
	Cumberland, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Cape Elizabeth, . . . . .	-	6	6
	Freeport, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Gorham, . . . . .	-	4	4
	Gray, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Harpwell, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Otisfield, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Portland, . . . . .	18	236	254
	Scarborough, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Sebago, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Standish, . . . . .	-	2	2
Yarmouth, . . . . .	1	1	2	
Westbrook, . . . . .	-	8	8	
Windham, . . . . .	-	1	1	
Naples, . . . . .	1	-	1	



TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
FRANKLIN,	Jay, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Kingfield, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Phillips, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Rangely pl., . . . . .	-	1	1
HANCOCK,	Bucksport, . . . . .	2	3	5
	Castine, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Ellsworth, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Mt. Desert, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Sedgwick, . . . . .	-	1	1
KENNEBEC,	Augusta, . . . . .	-	40	40
	Albion, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Benton, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Chelsea, . . . . .	-	6	6
	China, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Gardiner, . . . . .	1	28	29
	Farmingdale, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Hallowell, . . . . .	-	14	14
	Litchfield, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Monmouth, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Manchester, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Pittston, . . . . .	2	5	7
	Readfield, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Rome, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Sidney, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Vassalborough, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Vienna, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Waterville, . . . . .	-	10	10
	Winslow, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Winthrop, . . . . .	-	2	2
Wayne, . . . . .	-	1	1	
Windsor, . . . . .	-	1	1	
West Gardiner, . . . . .	-	1	1	
Clinton, . . . . .	1	-	1	
KNOX,	Hope, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Rockland, . . . . .	-	37	37
	South Thomaston, . . . . .	-	4	4
	St. George, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Thomaston, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Union, . . . . .	-	1	1
Vinalhaven, . . . . .	-	3	3	
LINCOLN,	Bristol, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Dresden, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Jefferson, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Muscle Ridge, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Newcastle, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Nobleborough, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Waldoborough, . . . . .	-	5	5
	Whitefield, . . . . .	-	3	3
Wisasset, . . . . .	-	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, . . . . .	6	106	112
	Brewer, . . . . .	-	7	7
	Corinth, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Corinna, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Carnel, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Charleston, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Dexter, . . . . .	-	5	5
	Eddington, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Exeter, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Glenburn, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Holden, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Hudson, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Hermou, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Levant, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Milford, . . . . .	-	2	2
Oldtown, . . . . .	-	8	8	
Orrington, . . . . .	-	1	1	
Orono, . . . . .	-	4	4	
Veazie, . . . . .	-	4	4	
Newport, . . . . .	1	-	1	
PISCATAQUIS,	Dover, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Foxcroft, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Guilford, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Sangerville, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Sebec, . . . . .	-	1	1
Orneville, . . . . .	2	-	2	
SAGADAHOC,	Arrowsic, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Bowdoin, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Bath, . . . . .	-	45	45
	Phippsburg, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Richmond, . . . . .	-	6	6
	Topsham, . . . . .	-	2	2
Woolwich, . . . . .	-	1	1	
SOMERSET,	Bloomfield, . . . . .	-	4	4
	Cambridge, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Canaan, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Concord, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Enden, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Fairfield, . . . . .	1	6	7
	Hartland, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Mercer, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Norridgewock, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Pittsfield, . . . . .	1	2	3
	Ripley, . . . . .	-	1	1
St. Albans, . . . . .	-	1	1	
Skowhegan, . . . . .	-	8	8	
Smithfield, . . . . .	-	2	2	
WALDO,	Belfast, . . . . .	-	6	6
	Camden, . . . . .	-	5	5
	Frankfort, . . . . .	-	9	9
	Jackson, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Lincolntonville, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Monroe, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Montville, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Palermo, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Searsport, . . . . .	-	5	5
	Searmont, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Unity, . . . . .	-	1	1
Winterport, . . . . .	-	1	1	

TABLE No. 3, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
WASHINGTON,	Alexander, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Addison, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Calais, . . . . .	2	26	28
	Cherryfield, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Eastport, . . . . .	1	9	10
	Jonesport, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Pembroke, . . . . .	-	5	5
	Machias, . . . . .	1	10	11
	Marshfield, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Steuben, . . . . .	-	1	1
	East Machias, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Machiasport, . . . . .	2	-	2
	Millbridge, . . . . .	2	-	2
YORK,	Acton, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Biddeford, . . . . .	2	54	56
	Cornish, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Elliot, . . . . .	-	1	1
	Kennebunkport, . . . . .	1	5	6
	Kennebunk, . . . . .	1	1	2
	Kittery, . . . . .	-	2	2
	Lyman, . . . . .	-	2	2
	North Berwick, . . . . .	-	2	2
	South Berwick, . . . . .	1	2	3
	Sanford, . . . . .	-	3	3
	Saco, . . . . .	4	36	40
	York, . . . . .	-	1	1
Wells, . . . . .	-	2	2	
	Total, . . . . .	58	1,047	1,105

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	37	38
New Brunswick, . . . . .	1	35	36
Nova Scotia, . . . . .	1	14	15
Prince Edwards Island, . . . . .	-	1	1
Scotland, . . . . .	-	3	3
on the Atlantic, . . . . .	-	1	1
St. John, . . . . .	2	3	5
Foreigners, . . . . .	5	122	127
Born in Maine, . . . . .	49	810	859
New Hampshire, . . . . .	-	19	19
Vermont, . . . . .	-	5	5
Massachusetts, . . . . .	2	52	54
Rhode Island, . . . . .	-	2	2
Connecticut, . . . . .	1	3	4
New York, . . . . .	1	17	18

TABLE No. 9, (Continued.)

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Pennsylvania, . . . . .	-	1	1
Delaware, . . . . .	-	1	1
Maryland, . . . . .	1	1	2
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, . . . . .	58	1,047	1,105

TABLE No. 10.

*Shows the ages of all when committed.*

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age, . . . . .	-	4	4
Eight " . . . . .	1	12	13
Nine " . . . . .	2	37	39
Ten " . . . . .	2	102	104
Eleven " . . . . .	8	108	116
Twelve " . . . . .	4	161	165
Thirteen " . . . . .	9	174	183
Fourteen " . . . . .	10	192	202
Fifteen " . . . . .	18	163	181
Sixteen " . . . . .	4	61	65
Seventeen " . . . . .	-	19	19
Eighteen " . . . . .	-	3	3
Nineteen " . . . . .	-	1	1
Total, . . . . .	58	1,047	1,105

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, . . . . .	58	1,047	1,105
Have intemperate parents, . . . . .	24	299	323
Lost father, . . . . .	4	304	308
Lost mother, . . . . .	3	267	270
Relatives in prison, . . . . .	1	193	194
Step parents, . . . . .	3	205	208
Idle, . . . . .	58	664	722
Much neglected, . . . . .	15	167	182
Truants, . . . . .	9	447	456
Sabbath breakers, . . . . .	16	438	454
Untruthful, . . . . .	57	735	792
Profane, . . . . .	50	671	721

Unreliable.

TABLE No. 11, (Continued.)

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Slept from home in sheds, &c., . . . . .	5	297	302
Drank ardent spirits, . . . . .	21	176	197
Previously arrested, . . . . .	3	283	286
Imprisoned for crime, . . . . .			
Never attended school, . . . . .	4	179	183
Used tobacco, . . . . .	42	381	423

*Farm Products.*

140 tons hay, at \$15, . . . . .	\$2,100 00
10 " salt hay, at \$10, . . . . .	100 00
10 " corn fodder, at \$10, . . . . .	100 00
8 " barley in straw, at \$15, . . . . .	120 00
200 bushels corn in ear, at 65c, . . . . .	130 00
300 " sweet corn, at 50c, . . . . .	150 00
35 " beans, at \$3, . . . . .	105 00
15 " peas, at \$2, . . . . .	30 00
180 " potatoes, at 80c, . . . . .	144 00
50 " beets, at 50c, . . . . .	25 00
120 " turnips, at 33½, . . . . .	40 00
120 " cucumbers, at 50c, . . . . .	60 00
300 heads of cabbage, at 10c, . . . . .	30 00
10 loads of pumpkins, at \$2, . . . . .	20 00
1 ton of Hubbard squash, at \$50, . . . . .	50 00
8 barrels of apples, at \$3, . . . . .	24 00
Rhubarb, asparagus and small fruits, Stock, &c., sold, . . . . .	50 00 250 00
6000 pounds of pork killed, at 12c, . . . . .	720 00
700 " veal, " 10c, . . . . .	70 00
3000 " beef, " 9c, . . . . .	270 00
7000 gallons milk, at 15c, . . . . .	1,050 00
1000 pounds of butter, at 40c, . . . . .	400 00
Pigs and shoats raised, . . . . .	350 00
Hauling 600 cords of wood and trucking, . . . . .	1,000 00
20 barrels or soap, . . . . .	100 00
	<b>\$7,488 00</b>

## FARM.

Another cold and wet season has very much retarded farm operations, yet our hay crop was abundant, and the hoed crops yielded satisfactory returns. The crop of grain was light, being very much injured by the heavy spring rains. We planted but one acre of potatoes, upon a dry ridge, newly broken, and the result was satisfactory. Messrs. Rumery & Co. erected a canning factory at Stroudwater, and held out such inducements, that we planted a few acres of sweet corn, which, together with the labor of the boys in husking and cutting at the shop, brought to the Institution three hundred and thirty-one dollars (\$331) in ready money. We have made arrangements for planting six acres of sweet corn, two acres of yellow corn, and two acres of potatoes

the next season. The land is all plowed and prepared, and three hundred and fifty loads of manure laid upon it in large heaps. We have also six acres ready to lay down to grass as soon as a dry season affords an opportunity. We have put three acres in grass the past season, and broken about the same amount of green sward.

The appropriation for a reservoir has been but partially expended. The land has been so wet that we have deferred hauling the lumber, and propose getting it upon the ground as soon as it is sufficiently frozen, and completing the work in the early spring. The unexpended balance of the appropriation will be sufficient to complete the work. Fourteen (14) boys, in charge of E. A. Stevens and Foscari Wyman, have attended to the farm work and teaming since the first of April. Mr. John J. Goodwin and his family left the institution, at the expiration of the year for which he was engaged. They bear with them to their home the kind regards of all connected with the institution. We have expended about one hundred dollars upon the farm-house, and it now rents for sixty dollars a year. A small outlay upon the outside of the building would be a wise economy.

#### FARMING TOOLS.

We shall be under the necessity of purchasing a mowing machine for the next season. We have used the Delano Horse Rake the past season which was an improvement over the old rake previously used. We have a good supply of forks, shovels and spades. Our old plows must be replaced by new ones.

#### BARN AND STOCK.

The appropriation for the extension of the barn has been expended in the erection of an extension twenty-eight feet in length by forty-seven in width. It has been finished in a thorough manner and well painted, and adds materially to the convenience and necessities of the farm. The appropriation was sufficient to pay all the bills except our own labor. We expended about one hundred dollars in repairing the barn, and it needs repainting.

We have four oxen about 7 feet 6 inches to girth, that are in a suitable condition for the butcher. We have milked thirteen cows during the summer. We have made a change of five and added eight and now milk twenty. There is no food more nutritious for boys than milk, and the consumption of the hay upon the farm is

the most economical way of making it profitable. We have five horses. Two are used in the brick-yard in summer, two upon the farm and for hauling supplies, and one for the light carriages. We hauled with our teams 600 cords of wood beside doing our farm work and taking supplies to the institution and tile to market. One of our horses was taken sick in March and lingered in consumption until June when it became so weak that we felt compelled to kill it. This rendered it necessary to purchase another for the team, which we did in April.

#### SWINE.

We wintered twenty-five hogs and shoats and have about sixty pigs. We shall be able to kill the pork used at the institution, also receive considerable revenue from the sale of pigs. We propose to keep through the winter thirty hogs and shoats not only for the raising of pork and the consumption of the swill, but the increasing of the manure for the farm.

#### CARTS AND CARRIAGES.

Our ox carts have been put in good repair. We have had new tire put upon our team wagon. The carriage work to the light wagons has been rebuilt and they are in good condition. We have purchased a set of double harnesses and a single harness. Our carts, carriages and harnesses are now in good condition.

#### HOUSE AND YARD.

Early in the spring we commenced work upon the inside of the house. The patches of plastering that had fallen off were replaced with new, and every room from cellar to chapel was thoroughly cleaned and the plastering all whitewashed. New floors were put into the play hall and other rooms where they were in bad condition,—a new oil-cloth carpet, and a coal stove have been put into the office. Shutters have been put into the windows in the dormitory, and the smoke-pipe from the furnace has been taken through the floors of the clothes-room into a cylinder four feet high and eighteen inches in diameter, in the centre of the hall, and carried from thence through a pipe 7 inches in diameter about fifty feet to the chimney. We have likewise taken the smoke-pipe from the cooking ranges, through number two school-room, into a similar cylinder in the hall of the dormitory, and thence through a similar sized pipe to the chimney about seventy feet. By these

changes we have added very much to the comfort of school-room number two and the clothes-room, and carried a vast amount of heat into the dormitory which was before entirely wasted. Some needed repairs in the laundry and the painting of the outside wood-work will call for a special appropriation. The changes referred to in my last report in relation to the yard and privies have fully met my expectations. The improvement in the habits of the boys especially as regards cleanliness of person is both marked and gratifying. The further improvements heretofore suggested (for which appropriation was made by the last Legislature) when completed, will I trust be as satisfactory as those already made. The unexpended balance of the appropriation will be sufficient to complete the work.

#### FUEL AND LIGHTS.

The cargo of coal purchased in 1867 will be sufficient for the present winter. We shall likewise have a surplus of wood. We use at the institution, at least, two hundred and fifty cords of wood (beside that used for burning bricks and tile) and one hundred tons of coal. The wood reckoning nothing for preparing it for use, is worth fifteen hundred dollars, and the coal ten hundred more, making a total of two thousand five hundred dollars a year for fuel besides the labor of preparing the wood for use. As a matter of economy I would suggest the propriety of introducing steam apparatus for heating the building and for the purposes of cooking and washing. From the best information in my possession, the whole apparatus could be put in perfect order, and warranted, for five thousand dollars. Fifty tons of coal would run the engine for the year. If my information is correct, we should save all the wood now used, and fifty tons of coal yearly, which would be an annual saving of two thousand dollars now expended for fuel. The benefits of having all the rooms at a proper temperature, the improved facilities for cooking and washing and the lessening of the danger from fire are beyond estimation in dollars and cents.

#### SHOE SHOP.

About forty boys in charge of Mr. Robert O. Humphrey do the work in this shop. We continue to have work from Messrs. Cole, Wood & Co., of Boston. They have furnished stock for forty-six thousand pairs of children's shoes which we have bottomed, re-



ceiving four cents a pair for the labor. We employed some of the boys in repairing during the last winter and propose to do the same the present. If a suitable man can be obtained, we propose to make the shoes for the use of the boys, which will be a great benefit to those engaged in that kind of work.

#### CHAIR SHOP.

Failing health compelled Mr. E. L. Blanchard to leave this shop the last of March, very much to the regret of all who had made his acquaintance. Since that time Miss Emma C. Woodbury has had charge of the shop and about thirty boys. The work furnished by Walter Corey, and the jobbing from other sources have more than defrayed the expenses of a female in charge. We now have sufficient work for the boys and hope it will continue through the year. In the employment of a female overseer, the expense is very much reduced, and the interests of the institution are quite as well cared for.

#### SEWING ROOM.

Miss Melinda C. Shaw who has had charge of this department for the past eleven years has been constrained by failing health and duty to an aged and infirm mother to resign her position. It is difficult to fill a position which has been filled so long and faithfully by her. Yet we have been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Mary C. Akers for the place—a lady of experience and refinement, an excellent disciplinarian. We think she will be fully equal to the task. The fifty little boys there employed make and mend all the garments for the inmates of the institution. They knit all the socks, and make the sheets and pillow-cases, and tack the comfortables. They have made the past year three hundred and eighty-four pairs of pants, two hundred and forty jackets, three hundred and eighty-three shirts, thirty-two comfortables, one hundred and ninety-one pair of suspenders, forty pairs of mittens and forty towels, besides knitting five hundred and fifty pairs of socks, and mending more than twelve thousand garments.

#### LAUNDRY.

Miss Phebe R. Saunders resigned her position the first of May, since which time Edgar W. Emery has very satisfactorily conducted this department. Eighteen boys from the chair shop are employed here three days in the week, and three all of the time.

## DORMITORY.

Miss Clara A. Towle left this department the first of September. She has had seven boys to assist her. Besides taking care of the rooms and hall, she has made ninety-nine bed-ticks, and looked carefully after the bedding and repaired many of the comfortables. Mrs. Agnes Woodbury has had temporary charge for a few weeks. Mrs. L. B. Anderson is now in charge. With the improvements and new arrangement for warming, and the new bedding added the past year, we trust the room will be less objectionable to the public, and more comfortable for the boys and those performing the chamber work.

## BOYS' KITCHEN.

Mrs. H. B. Goodwin who so successfully managed this room for one year was succeeded by Miss Mary C. Akers. The cook-room, dining-hall and store-room have been kept with scrupulous neatness, and good care has been taken of the provisions and table furniture. Eight boys assist in this department. We use in this room one barrel of flour a day, and the bread made by the boys, and consumed by them, will not suffer in comparison with that used in boarding houses and hotels. We give the boys for breakfast flour bread and coffee with the night's milk. For supper flour bread and coffee with the morning's milk, excepting Tuesdays and Fridays, when they have flour bread with molasses and cold water. For dinner: Sunday—baked beans, brown bread and pickles; Monday—boiled corn beef with vegetables; Tuesday—fresh meat soup with vegetables; Wednesday—fresh fish chowder; Thursday—stewed peas; Friday—salt fish; Saturday—fresh meat. They have potatoes for dinner, excepting Sunday and Thursday. For Thanksgiving we had eighty-six pounds of poultry, with plum puddings and pies. We frequently give them pudding or gingerbread for supper. During the fall and winter we occasionally give them apples, not only for their own gratification but as a sanitary measure. Having transferred Miss Akers to the sewing-room, Mr. J. F. Ayer in addition to taking care of the furnaces, has temporary charge of this department.

## FRONT KITCHEN.

Mrs. Dole who had charge of this room for three years left us the first of April to take charge of a smaller family of her own. Miss Lois Allen with three boys has performed the labor in this

department. This is one of the most important departments in the institution. The inducements and opportunities are so great to waste, that it requires the greatest vigilance and watchfulness on the part of the person in charge to prevent it.

#### PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

We have purchased our flour since the first of April through Messrs. Morris, Sawyer & Ricker of the Western millers. We are using a much better grade of flour than has usually been bought for the institution. From the first of January to the first of April, we consumed ninety barrels at a cost of \$982.14; from April 1st to June 30th, ninety barrels at the same cost; from July 1st to Sept. 30th, one hundred and two barrels at a cost of \$1,100.38; from Oct. 1st to Dec. 31st, ninety-three barrels at a cost of \$883. We shall have on hand the first of January, one hundred and fifty barrels, which cost \$1340. The depressed market during the months of October and November induced us to put in a stock of two hundred and fifty barrels, which will be sufficient for use until the middle of next June. It is a very excellent article. We have killed our own meat (excepting in the summer months), and find it greatly to the advantage of the institution. We purchase our corn by the quantity and take it to the mill with our team. The cost of grinding is five cents a bushel. We get our corn at the lowest market price, and gain twelve bushels of meal in every hundred bushels of corn purchased. We use one thousand bushels of meal annually, which makes a difference of one hundred and twenty bushels in favor of buying corn instead of meal, and pays us more than ten cents a bushel for transportation. We continue to use our gondola for the transportation of heavy articles.

#### BRICK YARD.

The brick yard has been in charge of Mr. James F. Ayer, assisted by Mr. William P. Gurney and Levi S. Pennell. Twenty (20) boys have been employed in brick-making. Notwithstanding the extremely wet season, we have succeeded in making one-half million of bricks and thirty-seven thousand drain tile. We took about two hundred and fifty thousand bricks to Portland in our gondola before we commenced work in the yard, and have delivered two hundred thousand since we finished burning. We have now on hand ready for market three hundred thousand bricks and six thousand drain tile. We have used an unusual quantity

of wood in burning the past season,—five-eighths of a cord to each thousand of bricks, and one and one-half cords to each thousand of drain tile. The expenses of the yard, including labor, wood for burning, and taking bricks to Portland, have been two thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents (\$2,611.11.) Income: bricks and tile sold, two thousand two hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$2,248.77); brick and tile on hand, two thousand one hundred dollars (\$2,100). Total, four thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$4,348.77,) leaving a balance in favor of the yard of one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty-six cents (\$1,737.66.) As an experiment, we set about twelve hundred tile in the brick-kiln and burned them. The result was so satisfactory that we used the appropriation for rebuilding the tile-kiln in enlarging the kiln-house. We can now set five hundred thousand bricks and fifty thousand drain tile conveniently. We shall be under the necessity of purchasing one new tile machine and two brick machines.

#### SCHOOLS.

The schools continue to be graded according to the literary qualifications of the scholars, without regard to age or condition. No. 1 is under the care of Mr. George W. Woodbury, the assistant superintendent, assisted by Miss Francetta A. Woodbury. Mrs. Addie L. Libby has had charge of room No. 2, but is now absent for a vacation of a few months, and her place is supplied by another. The scholars have made commendable progress in their studies, and will compare favorably with scholars of their age in our district schools in their advancement. In matter of discipline I have yet to see the school in city or town that is in as good subjection. The hours of school are from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., from November to May, and from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 to 3 P. M., the remainder of the year.

#### LIBRARY.

The appropriation made by the Legislature to replenish the library has been expended, together with the "Sanford fund" and donations of friends who visit the institution. Through the kindness and generosity of Messrs. Bailey & Noyes, booksellers, No. 68, 70 and 72 Exchange Street, Portland, we obtained the books on the most favorable terms, they procuring them for us of the publishers at greatly reduced prices, without compensation for

their time. We procured 252 volumes at a cost of \$208.25, which make a valuable acquisition to our means of instruction.

#### MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The Rev. A. P. Hillman continues to perform chapel services to the edification and instruction of the members of the institution. The Sabbath School prospers under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. E. Gould and his assistant Mr. W. W. Brown. The corps of teachers which are in the school from Sabbath to Sabbath are indefatigable in their labors to benefit the boys. They deserve much of the State for their self denial and labor of love. We make it a point to have the lessons thoroughly committed, and to preserve good order during the hour of school. We take the teachers to and from the institution in as comfortable a manner as our means will allow, but we cannot repay them for the invaluable aid and assistance they give us in reforming the boys and preparing them for usefulness in this life, and joy and happiness in the life to come. The annual Christmas Festival occurred January 8th. The superintendent and teachers, with some one hundred and twenty-five of their friends arrived at the school about six o'clock P. M. They immediately repaired to the boy's dining-hall, where the boys partook of a bountiful supper previously prepared by the liberality of the teachers, and their friends. From thence they repaired to the chapel which was decorated with evergreens for the occasion, where the boys entertained the guests with songs, declamations and dialogues for an hour, and then listened to interesting and instructive remarks from the the visitors. They then enjoyed a season of social conversation, when the boys retired to their dormitories, and the guests to the drawing-room and parlors, and partook of an oyster supper prepared by the Superintendent and Overseers. Every thing passed off pleasantly, and the visitors returned to their homes with the consciousness that they had made one family happy, and that, one of the largest in the State. Their labors of love are not without their reward in this life. They know the happiness of feeling that it is more blessed to give than to receive. The next morning the gifts from the tree were distributed, consisting of fruit, nuts and confectionery to each boy alike. We again make our acknowledgments to the publishers of the Daily Press, Argus, and Lewiston Falls Journal; the weekly Portland Transcript, Portland Advertiser, Maine Farmer, Kennebec Journal, Bangor Courier, Oxford Democrat, American Sentinel,

Somerset Reporter, Eastport Sentinel, Machias Union, Sunrise, Rockland Gazette, Ellsworth American, Kennebec Reporter, Riverside Echo, and Youth's Temperance Visitor, for their remembrance in sending their journals to us. The boys appreciate the newspaper, and it has much to do in educating and preparing them for useful citizens. We trust that other publishers will enable us to add their names to our list. The boys acquire a taste for reading and are as eager for the news as those outside the institution, and we are pleased in being able to gratify them through the thoughtfulness and generosity of so many publishers.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

In reviewing the past year, we are enabled to report progress in the physical and moral condition of the inmates of the Institution. The glowing, healthy countenances of the boys, the cordial, hearty intercourse, the bright and animated faces, the comfortable and tidy dress, the order and decorum everywhere observed, all indicate that the school is in some degree performing the mission for which it was designed. We have good reports from many who have enjoyed the privileges and benefits of the school, and we believe the number not benefitted by their instruction here small, compared with those that prove worthless members of society who have not enjoyed its benefits. The school should be *regarded*, as it really is, a blessing to society and the State. It takes the erring and unfortunate youth from the temptations and pollutions of debased society, from rags and filth, and places him in good society, takes from him his rags, and clothes him with comfortable, tidy garments, gives him a clean, wholesome bed, feeds him with good, nutritious food, provides good schools and requires his punctual attendance, makes provision for manual labor, so that he may have some regular employment, and learn what will be useful to him through life. It makes provision also for his higher nature, for his moral training; provides books, teachers, Sabbath schools, and sanctuary privileges, that he may be prepared for usefulness in this life and happiness in the life to come.

This leads us to inquire what it costs to feed, clothe, educate, teach some useful trade, and furnish religious instruction to each boy? The cash expenditure, as appears by the Treasurer's report, from April 1, 1867, to March 31, 1868, was \$23,741.90. To this add the value of farm products consumed, \$4,849.91, and we have a total of \$28,591.81, which divided by 241, the whole number of

boys in the school for the year, gives us \$118.22 to each boy, or divided by  $180\frac{1}{2}$ , the average number, it gives \$158.40. This gives the whole expense, unless you reckon the interest upon the investment. But when we consider that the boys pay a portion of this with their own labor, and that a part of the expense is incurred in providing help to take care of wayward boys, we shall have a more just appreciation of the cost. The whole amount paid by the State for the year specified was \$13,943.60, which divided as above, gives to each boy \$57.87 in the one case and \$77.24 in the other. It will be seen that the boys pay with their own labor more than one-half of the expenses of their subsistence, clothing and education, besides the improvements and repairs upon the buildings and farm. The question addresses itself to each individual in this State, is this money wisely expended? Do the results justify the continuance of this expenditure? What are the results? So far as my inquiries have been successful, and according to my present information, more than three-fourths of all the boys who have been connected with the school since it went into operation have become respectable citizens, and are a credit not only to the institution, but an honor to the State.

The suggestion of the impression in my last report, that the Superintendent and all living charge of the boys should be a pattern suitable for the boys to imitate has become a settled conviction. Industry, strict integrity, scrupulous neatness, chaste conversation, a refined and cultivated taste are qualities not to be overlooked in the employment of assistants. These qualifications are indispensable to insure the desired results, the reformation of the inmates. The discipline is of a character to win the boys by love and kindness if possible. Their physical wants receive careful attention. Good nutritious food is bountifully supplied until the appetite is satisfied, but no waste is allowed. Comfortable and desirable clothing is provided, and they are required to care for it and have it neatly upon their person. They have comfortable beds, and an abundance of bedding in commodious rooms, and many of the boys show much taste in decorating their apartments. They have games of ball, and various other sports, such as coasting, skating and fishing. We make ourselves their servants during the holidays. The hours of study, labor and recreation are divided with regard to their physical, intellectual and moral advancement. Kind words and pleasant looks always greet them, unless duty requires different treatment. Wise and judicious rules

must be adopted and obeyed. Good order must be maintained, and when kindness and forbearance fail to win the offender to a just sense of submission to proper authority, the strong arm of injured mercy compels unconditional submission.

The liberality of the Legislature and the courtesy and kindness of the Governor and Council have enabled us to conduct the affairs of the institution upon the cash principle, and the results are gratifying and highly satisfactory. While the draft upon the State Treasury under the old regime had run up to more than \$22,000, under the new we have reduced it to less than \$14,000 the first year, and for ordinary expenses we hope to reduce it to less than \$12,000 the present year. There are no outstanding bills against the institution at the present time.

The health of the boys the past year has been remarkably good. There have been two deaths from consumption. John Thompson a colored boy born in Washington, D. C., died the 8th of August, aged 13 years. He was always feeble while in the institution. John Guy of Bangor, died Sept. 2d, aged 13 years. He was unable to labor when I took charge of the institution. With the exception of these two cases, we have scarcely had a boy in the hospital. Dr. Seth C. Gordon has always been ready to attend our calls, and his interest in the sanitary condition and the welfare of the boys is unabated, and he is regarded by them as a friend as well as their physician. He always has a smile and a kind word for each of them. "A pleasant countenance does good like a medicine." This is especially true of the physician in the sick-room.

I will take this opportunity, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, to tender you my thanks for your uniform courtesy and kindness as well as for the valuable aid you have rendered and the facilities you have afforded in conducting the affairs of the institution. The great interest you have in the boys and their thorough reformation, is well known to those connected with the school and deserves much from the State. I would also tender the thanks of the institution to the President and officers of the State Agricultural Society, for their liberality in giving a free pass to our boys to visit their grounds. We availed ourselves of their generosity, and one hundred and forty of the boys marched upon the grounds with music and banners and viewed the articles on exhibition and witnessed the trotting of horses, and after spending about two hours returned. The next day twenty-four of the boys spent the



afternoon upon the grounds and returned promptly at the appointed time. Thanks to a kind Providence that has watched over us another year—"He crowneth the year with His goodness and his paths drop fatness about us." For whatever success has attended our efforts we give Him the praise. Trusting in his promises and relying upon His assistance we will continue to "sow the seed in the morning, and in the evening withhold not the hand, for we know not which will prosper this or that, or whether both will be alike good."

E. W. WOODBURY, *Superintendent.*

CAPE ELIZABETH, December 1st, 1868.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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PORTLAND, December 1, 1868.

*To the Trustees of the State Reform School :*

GENTLEMEN,—I respectfully submit the following Report for the year just closed :

Since the last Report there has been but little sickness of a severe type. Two deaths have occurred,—John Thompson, colored, aged thirteen years, and John Guy, aged thirteen years. The cause of death in each was consumption. The colored boy was always of feeble constitution, and the change of climate from Washington, D. C., where he was born, to the much more rigorous one of Maine, induced, as it frequently does, tubercular disease. The other one had been an invalid for the six months prior to his death. No case of fever has occurred during the entire year, and inflammatory diseases of lungs and bowels have been almost unknown.

At the date of last Report, quite a number of cases of skin diseases existed, which had proved somewhat obstinate, but they have nearly if not quite disappeared. A scrofulous ophthalmia affected a large number of the boys during last winter and spring, but it yielded during the summer, so that now no severe cases remain. At the present time the health of the school is much better than at any previous time since my connection with it. I attribute much of this to the improved system of diet adopted by the Superintendent during the past year. Much more animal food has been given, and a larger supply of vegetables and milk. These, together with a much superior quality of bread, manufactured from the best flour of the market, gives a much greater amount of nourishment, such as is required by boys, and at an equal, if not less, cost. As a result, the boys are looking healthy and robust, and are much less susceptible to the causes of disease as well as better enabled to resist its attacks. A school which has for its object a reform of its inmates, must satisfy the physical

demands of hunger before much progress can be made in their moral reformation. In the management of public institutions of this country, too little attention has been given to this subject, and we are not entirely free from the reproach which so justly attaches to the mother country, which was so happily illustrated by Charles Dickens in his *Oliver Twist*, "asking for more." I am happy to believe that Mr. Woodbury's management in this respect, cannot become the theme for similar writers in our own country.

Another improvement in a sanitary point of view, has been made in the additional heating apparatus for the hall of the dormitories. A large pipe leading from the ranges in the boys' kitchen, and another from the furnace, to two large cylindrical drums in the hall, makes it much more comfortable than formerly.

To Mr. Woodbury and family, as well as to all the officers having supervision of the boys, I am much indebted for their personal care in guarding against causes of disease, and their unremitting attention to the patients. No pains are spared to make this in *fact*, what it is in *name*, a *Reform School*.

S. C. GORDON, M. D.