

Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

1869-70.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

1

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

CAPE ELIZABETH,

STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1869.

PUBLISHED AGREEABLY TO A RESOLVE APPROVED FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

A U G U S T A : SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE. 1870.

OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

NOAH WOODS OF BANGOR, President. WILLIAM E. GOULD OF PORTLAND, Secretary. NATHAN DANE OF ALERED, Treasurer. JEREMY W. PORTER OF STRONG. TOBIAS LORD OF STANDISH.

RESIDENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

E. W. Woodbury, Superintendent.

Mrs. S. L. Woodbury, Matron. S. C. Gordon, M. D., Physician.

Rev. A. P. Hillman, Chaplain.

Foscari Wyman, Farmer. Willis Davis, " William H. Horr, Overseer Shoe Shop. James F. Ayer, Overseer Brick Yard. William T. Gurney, Ass't do. Levi S. Pennell, " John M. Libby, Watchman. Elliot Wescott, Carpenter.

Miss Francetta A. Woodbury, Teacher Miss Mary F. Morrill, "" Miss Mary O. Akers, Overseer Sewing Room. Miss Lois W. Allen, Overseer Boys' Kitchen. Miss Mary A. Berry, Overseer Front Kitchen. Mrs. L. B. Anderson, Overseer Dormitory. Mrs. S. J. Walker, Overseer Laundry. Mr. G. I. Littlefield, Overseer Chair Shop.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Governor and Council:

The undersigned, the Trustees of the State Reform School, respectfully present their Sixteenth Annual Report, as by law required.

Hon. E. W. Woodbury still remains in charge of the Institution as Superintendent; but Mr. G. W. Woodbury, late the Assistant Superintendent, has recently retired, and Dr. C. K. Stanchfield, of North Leeds, has been invited to fill, temporarily, the vacancy, with the expectation, after trial, (if the parties are mutually pleased), that a permanent appointment may follow.

The duties of the Assistant Superintendent are arduous and delicate, and difficult to perform. In the absence of his Principal, he becomes himself the Superintendent. Aside from teaching during the regular school hours, he is at all times required to attend to all matters relating to the comforts, cleanliness, health and physical well-being of the inmates of the school. By all proper appliances he must strive to inspire them with a love of study; and most important of all, he is expected to exert himself to the utmost to impress on their minds the inestimable value and beauty of a moral and religious life. He is, in short, the officer who stands nearest to the boys, and the one whose example, teaching, influence, spirit and life most intimately and most certainly affect them for evil or for good. Alive to these facts, this board will not make haste to fill the vacancy, permanently, until a candidate offers who has demonstrated his ability and his willingness to perform the labor attaching to the office, thoroughly and appropriately.

Our number of inmates is greater than at the close of the last year; but the aggregate for the year is somewhat less than in 1868. There are now many large boys in the school, and the average age of the inmates must be greater than usual.

The number of the subordinate officers continues as heretofore, and there has been no material increase or diminuation of the compensation allowed to them. An addition of two hundred dollars to the salary of the Superintendent was authorized by us, after mature consideration, subject to the approval of your board, which approval was subsequently accorded.

Financially, the standing of the Institution is quite satisfactory.

At this time the Superintendent reports a generous supply of provisions on hand; a year's stock of *wood* for the house and the brick yard laid in; farming tools in full supply, and in good repair; farm and stable well stocked; no outstanding bills, and a cash balance in the treasury of \$972.25. Our financial year closes on the 31st day of March, and consequently the wants of four months more, unless already anticipated, will have to be met before a new appropriation can be reached. How it is expected that this will be done is shown by the table appended to the Treasurer's Report, entitled "Estimated receipts from December 1st, 1869. to March 31st, 1870."

But little actual cash, it will be seen, enters into this estimate, and a failure to realize within the time on any considerable number of the items enumerated, or even on the one item of bricks, alone, might temporarily embarrass us. On this point, however, no great apprehension is felt, as the estimate was made with a due regard to the probabilities of the case, and a liberal margin for contingencies allowed.

This estimate shows a probable balance in the treasury, at the celose of the year, of \$3,522.25, and, if sustained by the actual result, will also show that the whole cost of sustaining the school for the year, over and above its own resources, and including improvements and repairs, will be \$13,924.23.

As it happens, the expenditures, on account of repairs and improvements, have been large,—considerably in excess of the specific appropriations made for these purposes, and by a recurrence "to the table already referred to, it will be seen that still further outlay on this account is contemplated.

Just what repairs, additions and improvements have been made is shown very fully in the Superintendent's report to this board, which is herewith submitted for your information. It is proper, perhaps, to state that, in our judgment, there was a necessity for making these repairs and that the money used about them was judiciously and economically expended.

The buildings are now, as we think, in a much better condition than they have been before for several years. Our policy from the

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

first has been to expend yearly, upon repairs, all the money that could conveniently be spared for such purpose, until the buildings without and within, were brought up to the point at which an ordinary outlay, from year to year, would keep them in a good state of preservation and in a proper condition, in all respects.

Before this point can be attained, however, an extraordinary expenditure must be made, as recommended by the Superintendent, for painting the walls of the house. The mortar used in their construction seems to be defective, and it crumbles and disintegrates wherever exposed to the weather. The consequences are serious, as may easily be conceived, and the remedy recommended is a full, heavy coating of paint, and for this, we second the recommendation of the Superintendent, that a special appropriation of about one thousand dollars be made, to be expended next year.

Important and very useful improvements have been made in the laundry, during the year, and something more still remains to be done, to put it in a proper condition; but the recommendation by the Superintendent, of a special appropriation to build a room for clothes-drying has not yet received the sanction of the board. Perhaps a more thorough and more critical examination of his plan may bring us to a coincidence with his views.

The farm, we think, has been well managed the past year, and the returns from it have been larger than usual, and have contributed bountifully to the support of our family, and to the strengthening of our financial condition. The Superintendent is himself a vigorous farmer, and he has been well sustained, as he acknowledges, by the officers having this department in charge, and also by the detachment of boys who participated largely in the labor, and who may rightfully, therefore, come in for a share of the credit for the success which crowned it.

The stock on the farm appears to be healthy and vigorous, and to have entered upon the winter in good condition. The income from the sale of young pigs was large, and much in excess of preceeding years, and figures as an important item in the profits of the farm.

Work in the brick-yard was prosecuted diligently and successfully as heretofore, and there is on hand, as shown by the report of the Superintendent, a large amount of brick and quite a quantity of drain tile, as the result of the summer's work. An extension of the wharf, near the brick-yard, as suggested by the Superintendent, is unquestionably desirable, and an effort will probably

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

be made next season to complete the work. Next in amount to the income of the farm is that derived from our brick-making, and it is our policy, therefore, to foster it and build it up, and to keep the yard and its appurtnances in prime working order.

The shoe shop during working hours is a busy place, and it is not the fault of the officer in charge here, or of the boys employed under him, that the business does not yield a more generous return. We think the prices paid us are too low, but are not disposed to grumble overmuch about this department. The gross returns from it, according to the statement of the Superintendent, cannot be less for the current year than \$2,400, which is no mean sum; and when we take into the account also the advantage to the Institution of having indoor work of any kind to do, for a class of boys that cannot be trusted to work out of doors, and then superadd to this the advantage derived by these boys in *having* the work to do and being thereby kept out of idleness, and taught at the same time, or partially taught a useful trade, and the balance against the shoe shop cannot be seriously large.

In the chair shop more than usual has been accomplished, owing partly to the exertions of the Superintendent to procure job work and carriage work in Portland, in addition to the regular supply of work from Mr. Corey. In spite of all this, however, the force belonging here has at times been without employment, much to its demoralization, to say nothing of the pecuniary loss to the Institution.

Miss Akers, the successor of Miss Shaw, is believed to have succeeded well in the sewing room, not only in directing the work but also in governing and managing the very large number of boys entrusted to her charge. The comfort of all the inmates of the Institution, and the tidiness of their appearance, depend very much upon the degree of taste, skill and faithfulness exercised here. It is offensive, always, to see one of the boys in a slovenly fitting suit, and more offensive still to meet one of them in ragged, neglected apparel. These boys are the children of the State, and as such should always bear about them the evidence of the State's watchful care and concern for their well being.

The schools as heretofore have been looked after and watched with much solicitude. Our remarks in regard to them in the report of last year would be for the most part appropriate here. Many of the boys appear to be interested in their school exercises, and make commendable improvement. Others are indifferent, or heedless, or dull, have never been accustomed to mental application, have no habits of study, no ambition to learn; and labor upon them, however devoted and earnest it may be, seems to be almost utterly thrown away.

The Acting Assistant Superintendent, we trust, will enter upon his school duties with resolution and good will, and aided and sustained as we think he will be by competent and faithful assistants in both schools, we are led to hope that new interest will be awakened amongst the boys, and that the highest measure of success will crown their united efforts.

We fear there may have been neglect or oversight as it regards these schools heretofore. The industrial departments have engaged the attention of the Superintendent, and much of his force and energy and skill have been concentrated upon them, thus compelling, as it were, success even under adverse circumstances. Some such force and energy and skill we desire should be brought upon the schools, and we look to the officers having them in charge to meet our wishes in this respect.

In all the departments the boys appear to have labored cheerfully and to have manifested a most commendable interest in their work. Instances of insubordination have been rare, and their relations with the officers of the Institution seem to have been unusually friendly.

Frequent applications for the discharge of boys are made by men of worth and standing, when it is apparent to us that they do not understand the case, nor the extent of our power as Trustees in making discharges. It may as well be understood that under the law we have no right to make an unconditional discharge until in our judgment, there has been a reform. We may not discharge simply because a sick father or a poor, distressed widowed mother needs the service of a son now in the school, however earnestly our sympathies may plead in their behalf.

It is a question of continual recurrence what shall be done with reformed boys who are justly entitled to their discharges, but have no homes or no suitable homes to which they can be returned. Several such cases now exist, and they are exceedingly troublesome and embarrassing.

The Sunday School has been continued as in years past, and has rendered most excellent service. We fully endorse all that the Superintendent has said in his report in commendation of it, and

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

once more tender to the ladies and gentlemen who manage it so faithfully, our grateful acknowledgments.

The Report of the Physician of the Institution, Dr. Gordon, is herewith submitted, with our commendation. It furnishes all needful information upon matters relating to his department. His hint upon the subject of warming and ventilation attracts our attention and awakens our regret that his ideas upon matters so important should have been withheld.

The Treasurer's Report with the accompanying statements and estimates is also submitted. The aggregate of the appropriation asked for is very nearly the same as that of last year. The appropriation for replenishing the library is much needed, and we hope it may be favored by the Legislature.

Believing that the School is now justly and fairly entitled to the confidence and favor of the government and the people of the State, in closing our report we commend it to their good offices.

> NOAH WOODS, NATHAN DANE, JEREMY W. PORTER, TOBIAS LORD, W. E. GOULD.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, December 1, 1869.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

NATHAN DANE, Treasurer, in account with the State Reform School, from April 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869. DR.

	sale of bricks and tile		
" " "	vities and towns		
		2,483	70
6 6 66	boys' labor	2,028	43
•• ••	farm products sold	658	68
" " "	other sources	312	49

By the following payments.	Cr.
For provisions and groceries. improvements and repairs*	\$6,403 7
improvements and repairs*	2,776 9
clothing and bedding	2.748 4
wood	1,969 6
farm	2,730
salaries	6,536 7
trustees' expenses	657 8
miscellaneous	518 8
balance in treasury	4,000
-	28,342 4

* Refer to general remarks.

NATHAN DANE, Treasurer.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures from April 1, 1869, to November 30, 1869.

			1	\$4,000	
Receive		. State approp	priation, (ordinary)	11,946	
"	" "	"	" (special)	1,500	00
"		sale of brid	eks and tile	305	37
"	"	boys' labor	s in shops	1,639	63
"	"		towns.	1,306	
"	**		ek and farm products	1,203	
"	""		ces	181	
			-	22,082	95
				\$17,960	70
			ry, reservoir\$500 00		
"		"	cistern and pump		
"		**	pointing building and yard1,000 00		
"		"			
			pointing building and yard1,000 00 painting		
"		"	pointing building and yard1,000 00 painting		
**		**	pointing building and yard1,000 00 painting		
•••		66 66	pointing building and yard1,000 00 painting	3,150	00
•••		66 66	pointing building and yard1,000 00 painting	3,150 21,110	

Estimated Receipts from December 1, 1869, to March 31, 1870.

Balance in treasury December 1	\$972 25
Receipts from boys' labor	1,000 00
Due for boys' labor	500 00
Receipts from cities and towns	1,200 00
" " sale of bricks and tile	
Due for tile sold	400 00
Receipts from sale of hay	1,000 00
" " other sources	
	9,722 25
	-

Estimated Expenditures to April 1, 1870.

Officers' salaries	\$3,200 00
Provisions and groceries	900 00
Corn and meal	
Improvements and repairs	600 00
Miscellaneous	900 00
4 - A	6,200 00
	0,200 00
Estimated balance in treasury April 1, 1870	3,522 25

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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Estimated Expenditures for year commencing April 1, 1870.

For provisions and groceries	\$7,500 00
clothing and bedding	2,500 00
fuel and lights	2,000 00
wood for burning brick and tile	1,500 00
improvements and repairs	2,000 00
farm, (including pay of help)	2,200 00
brick ward "" "	1,250,00
shoe shop " "	450 00
officers' salaries	4.000 00
trustees' expenses	
miscellaneous	
	95 950 00
	25,850 00

Estimated Receipts for year commencing April 1, 1870.

Balance	in treasury		\$3,522 2
Receipt	s from cities and to	owns	2,300 0
"	" boys' labor.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,000 0
"		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,000 0
" "			4,000 0
" "		28	750 0
			14,572 2
Amoun	to be appropriated	d by State for ordinary expenses	11,277 7
""	asked for painting	g building	1,000 0
" "	" repairin	g basement	1,000 0
""		hing library	100 C
			13,377 7

11

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 fifty-seven, 1,157 Present number one hundred and eighty-three, 183

TABLE NO. 1,

Shows the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending November 30, 1869.

N ULIDO	r 01 D	oys in school December 1, 1868	171
		committed past year 52	
"	"	apprenticed that have returned 4	
""	"	that have previously escaped, returned	
			- 64
Whole	numbe	r in school during year	235
**	« «	discharged and apprenticed 22	1
. 66		discharged and apprenticed 22 violated trust	
"	"	escaped*	
"	"	allowed to go on trial	
"		remanded to alternate sentence	
" "	"	returned to master	
"	""	released for illegal commitment 1	
"	"	died	
			- 52
	Who	le number remaining December 1, 1869	183

* Number escaped more than escaped returned, 4.

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TABLE No. 2,

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

		Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Whole No.
December,	1868	3	3	5	174
January,	1869)	5	5	176
February,	"		7	5	176
March,	"		6	3	180
April,	"		5	6	181
May,	"		7	2	186
June	"		4	2	186
July,	"	••••••	6	9	185
August,	""		6	6	183
September,	"		2	7	185
October,	"		4	3	183
November.	""	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9	3	189
Averag	e nu	mber for year	-	- 1	182

TABLE No. 3,

Cou	rts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total
Sy Supreme Judicial Cour	t	7	111	118
Augusta Municipal "		2	40	42
Bangor Municipal "			9	• 9
Bangor Police "	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2	111	113
	Court		12	12
Bath Municipal	"	1	49	50
Belfast Police	"	2	3	5
Biddeford Municipal	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_	50	50
Calais Municipal	"	1	22	23
Gardiner Police	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_	44	44
Hallowell Municipal	"	1	14	15
Lewiston Municipal	"	3	30	33
Portland Municipal	"	14	230	244
Portland Police	"	_	16	16
Rockland Municipal	"	-	26	26
Rockland Police	"		13	13
Trial Justices	"	16	323	339
U. S. Circuit	"	1	1	2
Ellsworth Municipal	"	1	-]
Saco Municipal	"	1	-]
Total		52	1,105	1,157

Shows by what authority committed.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

TABLE NO. 4,

Disposals.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence	-	201	201
" by Trustees	18	313	331
Indentured to Farmers	3	257	260
" Laborers	-	7	7
" Carpenters	-	12	12
" Shoemakers	-	13	13
" Machinists		3	3
" Plasterer	-	1	1
" Blacksmith	-	1	1
" Cabinet Maker	-	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		Ĩ	1
" Lumbermen		3	3
" Merchant		2	2
" Miller		1 1	Ĩ
Allowed to leave upon trial		34	38
" enlist	-	19	19
Illegally committed		3	4
Remanded	4	13	17
Pardoned	· ·	6	6
Escaped		33	37
Violated trust	-	13	18
Died	-	12	14
Delivered to court	-	3	3
Returned to masters		3	4
Total			

Shows the disposition of those discharged since opening of the School.

TABLE No. 5,

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

Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority	52	709	762
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	52	1,105	1,157

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TABLE No. 6,

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny	28	707	735
Breaking and entering		18	23
Common runaway	4	81	85
Truancy	7	95	102
Assault	4	29	33
Assault with intent to rob	_	2	2
Assault with intent to kill	_	ī	ī
Malicious mischief	1	30	31
Malicious trespass	-	5	5
Riot.		1	1
Cheating by false pretences	1	9	10
Vagrancy	1	65	66
Common drunkards	_	3	3
Shop breaking	1	18	19
Arson	1	2	3
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	52	1,105	1,157

Shows the offences for which committed.

TABLE NO. 7,

Shows the alternate sentences.

Alternate Sentences.					Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Ten ye	ars in St	ate Pris	on		1	1	2
Five	"	"			-	2	$\frac{2}{3}$
Four	"	"			-	3	3
Three	"	""			-	6	6
Two	"	"			6	9	15
One	"	"			-	52	52
Three v	vears in (County	Jail or House	of Correction.	-	15	15
Two	"		"	"	-	45	45
One	""	"	**	**	2	18	20
	onths in	"	"	**	_	4	4
Nine	"	"	**	"	-	2	4 2 2
Eight	"	"	**	"	_	2	2
Six	"	"	"	"	1	37	38
	days in	"	"	"	î	28	29
Sixty	"	**	"	"	8	69	77
Fifty	""	"	"	"	_	4	4
Forty	"		66	"	_	1	ī
Thirty	"	"	"	"	31	669	700
	7-nine da	we in "	"	"	-	4	4
Twenty		66 11 66		"	_	3	3
Twenty				"	1	35	36
Fifteen		** **	"	**	1	16	16
Ten	L	** **	"	"	-	26	26

TABLE No. 7, (Continued.)

Alternate Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Two days or less in county jail or house of correction No alternative		14 8	14 8
Recognizance	-	1 31	1 31
Eighteen months in State Prison		-	1.157

TABLE No. 8,

Shows the admissions from each county and last residence.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Androscoggin,	Anburn Danville Lewiston Poland Webster Lisbon	$\frac{1}{\frac{5}{1}}$	2 . 1 56 4 3 -	$\begin{array}{r}3\\1\\61\\5\\3\\2\end{array}$
Aroostook,	{ Weston Fremont	1 1		1 1
Cumberland,	Brunswick. Bridgton Cumberland. Cape Elizabeth. Fréport. Gorham. Gray Harpswell. Otisfield. Portland. Searborough. Sebago Standish. Yarmouth. Westbrook. Windham Naples.	15	$10\\ 3\\ 6\\ 1\\ 4\\ 1\\ 2\\ 1\\ 254\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 8\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1$	$ \begin{array}{c} 10\\3\\6\\6\\1\\1\\2\\1\\2\\2\\3\\1\\2\\2\\2\\8\\1\\1\\1\end{array} $
Franklin,	{ Jay Kingfield Phillips. Rangely pl		1 3 3 1	1 3 3 1
Hancock,	Bucksport	1 - - 1	5 1 1 2 1 -	6 1 2 1 1
Kennebec,	Augusta. Albion Benton. Chelsea. China. Gardiner Farmingdale.	2	40 1 2 6 1 28 1	42 1 2 6 1 29 1

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
	Hallowell.	1	14	15
	Litchfield	-	3	3
1	Monmouth	-	3	3
	Manchester Pittston	-	$\frac{3}{7}$	3 7
Kennebec, Con.	Readfield		3	1 3
TENNEDEC, COM.	Rome	_	2	2
	Sidney	-	ī	ī
	Vassalborough	-	2	2
	Vienna	-		1
	Waterville	-	$10 \\ 2$	$10 \\ 2$
	Winslow	-	2	$\frac{2}{2}$
	Wayne	-	1	ĩ
	Windsor	· _	ī	ī
	West Gardiner	_	1	1
ĺ	Clinton	-	1	1
. (Hope	-	1	1
i	Rockland	-	37	37
~	South Thomaston	-	4	4
anox, {	St. George	1	3	4
	Thomaston Union	-	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 1\end{array}$	$\frac{2}{1}$
	Vinalhaven	-	3	3
,				-
1	Bristol	-	2	2
	Dresden	-	1	1
	Jefferson Muscle Ridge	-		1 1
	Newcastle	_	1	1
Lincoln, {	Nobleborough	_	3	3
	Southport	1	-	1
	Waldoborough	1	-	1
1	Whitefield	-	3	5
ı	Wiscasset	-	5	3
(Bethel	-	1	1
1	Brownfield	-	1	1
	Canton	-	1	1
Dxford,	Greenwood	_	1 3	3
JATURD, 1	Norway	-		1
	Paris	-	ī	1
	Stoneham	-	1	1
(Waterford	-	1	1
(Bangor	2	112	114
i	Brewer	-	7	7
	Corinth	-	2	2
	Corinna	-	1	1
	Carmel Charleston	_		1
	Dexter	-	5	5
	Dixmont	1		ĩ
Penobscor, {	Eddington	-	1	1
,	Exeter	-	2	2
	Glenburn	-	3	3
	Holden	- 1	1	1
	Hudson Hermon		31	4
	Levant		3	3
	Milford	l _		2

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
PENOBSC'T, Con.	Oldtown		8	. 8
	Orrington	-	1	1
	Orono	-	4	4
	Veazie Newport	-	4	4 1
(-		-
ĺ	Dover Foxcroft	-	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 1\end{array}$	$\frac{2}{1}$
D	Guilford	_	i	i
Piscataquis, {	Sangerville	-	ī	ī
	Sebec		1	1
ι	Orneville	-	2	2
(Arrowsic	. –	2	2
	Bowdoin	~	• 1	1
SAGADAHOC, {	Bath Phipsburg	1	45	46
JAGADAHUC,	Richmond	_	$\begin{array}{c}1\\6\end{array}$	1 6
	Topsham	_	2	2
l	Woolwich	-	ĩ	ī
(Bloomfield	_	4	4
	Cambridge	-	1	1
	Canaan	-	1	1
	Concord	-	1	1
	Embden Fairfield	$\tilde{1}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{2}{8}$
Someeset.	Hartland	1	i	1
	Mercer	_	î	î
	Norridgewock	-	2	2
	Pittsfield	· 1	3	4
	Ripley	-	1	1
	St. Albans Skowhegan	-	1 8	$\frac{1}{8}$
e l	Smithfield	-	2	2
ſ	Belfast	1	6	7
	Camden	1	5	6
	Frankfort		9	9
	Jackson Lincolnville	$\frac{-}{2}$	1	1
	Monroe	1	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{4}{3}$
WALDO.	Montville	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$
	Palermo	-	ī	ī
	Searsport	-	5	5
1	Searsmont	-	2	2
	Unity	-	1	1
l	Winterport	1	1 -	1 1
(Alexander		1	,
1	Addison	_	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Calais	1	28	$2\tilde{9}$
1	Cherryfield	_	ĩ	1
Í	Eastport	1	9	10
Wigner	Jonesport	-	2	2
WASHINGTON, {	Pembroke Machias	1	5	5
	Machias	1	10 1	11
	Steuben	-	1	1
í	East Machias	-	1	î
	Machiasport	2		$\overline{2}$
4	Millbridge	2		2

.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
	(Acton	-	2	2
	Biddeford	2	54	56
	Cornish	-	2	2
	Elliot	-	1	1
	Kennebunkport	1	5	6
	Kennebunk	1	1	2
	Kittery	-	2	2
fork,	Lebanon Lebanon	1	-	1
	Lyman	_	2	2
	North Berwick	-	2	2
	South Berwick	1	2	3
	Sanford	-	3	3
	Saco	2	40	42
	York	_	1	1
	(Wells	1	2	3
	Total	52	1,105	1,157

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

TABLE No. 9,

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		38	38
New Brunswick		36	36
Nova Scotia		15	16
Prince Edwards Island		1	2
Scotland		3	4
on the Atlantic		1 3	$\frac{1}{5}$
St. John	. <u>z</u>	3	9
Foreigners	. 5	127	129
Born in Maine	45	859	904
New Hampshire	. –	19	19
Vermont		5	5
Massachusetts		54	58
Rhode Island		2	2
Connecticut		3	4
New York		17	18
Maryland		1	2*
Virginia	• •	2	3
North Carolina		2	$\frac{2}{1}$
Washington, D. C.		1	L L
South Carolina			1
Florida		1	1
Kentucky			1
Michigan			1
Missouri		2	$\frac{1}{2}$
California		⁴	
Whole number	. 52	1,105	1,157

Shows the nativity of all committed.

TABLE No. 10.

		Ages.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven year	s of a	uge	<u> </u>	4	4
Eight	""	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2	13	15
Nine	"		2	39	41
F en	"	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5	104	109
Eleven	"		2	116	118
Twelve	""	••••••	6	165	171
Chirteen	"		6	183	189
Fourteen	"		12	220	214
Fifteen	"	•••••••••••	12	181	193
Sixteen	""		2	65	67
Seventeen	"		-	19	19
Eighteen	""		_	3	3
Nineteen	"		-	1	1
Tota	ıl		52	1,105	1,157

Shows the ages of all when committed.

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	52	1,105	1,157
Have intemperate parents	20	323	343
Lost father	10	308	318
Lost mother	5	270	275
Relatives in prison	1	193	194
Step parents		208	220
Idle	52	722	754
Much neglected	15	180	197
Truants	9	458	465
Sabbath breakers		438	454
Untruthful	52	772	844
Profane	52	721	773

* Unreliable.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Hay, 140 tons, at \$18	\$2,520 00
Corn fodder, 15 tons, at \$10	150 00
Straw, 10 tons, at \$10	$100 \ 00$
Barley, 125 bushels, at \$1.50	187 00
Sweet corn, 6,500 cans, at 5c	$325 \ 00$
White beans, 50 bushels, \$3.00	$150 \ 00$
Colored " 20 " 2.00	$40 \ 00$
Peas, 25 " 2.00	$50 \ 00$
Potatoes, 225 '' .50	$112 \ 50$
Beets, 125 '' .50	62 50
Carrots, 100 " .50	$50 \ 00$
Turnips, 125 '' $.33\frac{1}{3}$	$41 \ 66$
Cucumbers, 100 " .50"	$50 \ 00$
Cabbages, 500 heads, .10	$50 \ 00$
Pumpkins, 10 loads, 2.00	$20 \ 00$
Apples, 20 barrels, 3.00	$60 \ 00$
Rhubarb, asparagus, currants	$50 \ 00$
Stock, pigs, &c., sold	1,264 45
Pork killed, 5,500 lbs., at 12c	660 00
Veal " 1,500 " 10c	$150 \ 00$
Beef " 2,500 " 10c	$250\ 00$
Mutton " 2,000 " 5c	$100 \ 00$
Milk, 8,000 gallons, 15c	$1,200\ 00$
Butter, 1,000 lbs., 40c	400 00
Pigs and shoats raised	450 00
Soap manufactured	50 00
Hauling wood and supplies	1,000 00
	\$9,543 11

FARM PRODUCTS.

FARM.

A favorable season has enabled us to secure an abundant hay crop, in good condition. The grain and hoed crops have yielded a fair return for the labor expended. We planted sweet corn instead of yellow, and the result fully justifies the experiment. With every hill of corn we put in beans, and, with the hills of potatoes, peas. We have secured an abundant crop of beans and a good crop of peas, without materially damaging the crop of corn and potatoes. We have put five acres into grass the past season, and have broken about six acres of green sward. The land is all plowed and prepared for the hoed crops, and the manure laid upon it in large heaps. We have about five acres to lay down in grass, if the spring is favorable. We have laid about thirty rods of underdrain and completed the reservoir at the outlet of the large sewer. The reservoir is made of white pine plank, and is fiftyfour feet in length, twenty-four feet in breadth and three feet in depth. The appropriation, with our own labor, was sufficient to complete the work.

Fourteen (14) boys, in charge of Foscari Wyman and Willis Davis, have attended to the farm work and teaming, in a very acceptable manner. The kindly feeling existing between these officers and the boys under their care, is worthy of special commendation. You are referred to statistical table for amount and value of farm products.

FARMING TOOLS.

We have purchased a number one "Buck Eye" mowing machine the past season, which fully sustains the recommendations of the manufacturers. Our other tools are in good repair and full supply.

BARN AND STOCK.

The outside of the barn has been thoroughly repaired and painted, and is now in good condition. We have disposed of one pair of our oxen and supplied their place by a younger pair. We have four oxen, eighteen cows, a grade Ayershire bull and six The addition to our cows has afforded an abundance of horses. nutritious and palatable food for the boys, in connection with their The failure of one of the team horses rendered an bill of fare. exchange necessary, which was effected to the advantage of the Institution. We have also made an addition of one by purchase. We employ two in the brick-yard, during the summer, and the others in work on the farm and hauling supplies. In winter they are all employed in hauling wood. We have taken 600 cords of wood to the Institution besides taking our supplies from Portland.

SWINE.

We wintered twenty hogs and shoats and have sold more than eight hundred dollars worth of pigs the past year. We purchased an entire white chester, of A. & S. E. Spring, in January last, which has very much improved our stock. The Messrs. Spring, in return, have purchased eight of our pigs, four of which they have exported to South America, for the improvement of their stock there. We shall keep twenty through the winter, and shall kill ten that will average more than four hundred pounds each.

CARTS AND CARRIAGES.

Our oxcarts have been thoroughly repaired. We have purchased one new riding wagon and harness. The expense of keeping in repair our carriages and harnesses, together with our coach and team wagons, is no inconsiderable item in our expenditures, and I know of no way to avoid it so long as we are engaged in so many kinds of business.

HOUSE AND YARD.

The outside of the house has been thoroughly repaired, and the wood work painted. We found, upon examination, that much of the mortar exposed to the weather in the chimneys had fallen out, and that many of the bricks were liable to fall out at any time, and the same defects were found in the walls of the building and towers. We commenced work with two masons in July, and continued until the first of November. We used ten tierces of lime and thirty barrels of cement. We covered the chimneys with a heavy coating of cement mortar and then painted them. The walls of the house and towers were thoroughly pointed, and that they may be preserved and further disintegration arrested should be painted. I would recommend a special appropriation for that purpose. The water from the south roof of the building which runs to waste, is conducted into cisterns we have built in the corner towers, containing about five thousand gallons each. From these cisterns galvanized iron pipes extend to the laundry in the center of the building, and there connect with a force pump which has a hose attachment designed to throw water into any part of the building, if necessary, to extinguish fire. The water for the laundry and bathing room is taken from these cisterns with faucets. The boilers in the laundry have been reset and we have the lumber for new tubs. A pump connected with these boilers has been placed in the dormitory for supplying that room with water. The cold air boxes have been changed from the top to the bottom of the air chamber in the furnaces, and the fresh air is now supplied from the large hall in the dormitory. The change in the heating apparatus referred to in my last report fully justifies the small expenditure for that purpose. Water did not make ice in the dormitory the last winter. A portable oven has been put in the boy's kitchen, which is a great convenience. The wall around the boys' play ground was very much dilapidated and unsightly. It has been covered on both sides with a heavy coating of cement mortar and

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

whitewashed. It now looks finished and neat, and adds much to the attractiveness of the grounds, the permanency of the walls and the security of the inmates. The basement of the building is very much dilapidated, and without proper light and ventilation. In many places the walls have been undermined by rats, and some repairs must be made immediately for the preservation of the building, as well as for the healthfulness and comfort of the inmates. I would recommend a special appropriation of one thousand dollars for this purpose.

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

The cargo of coal purchased in 1867 was not wholly consumed the past two winters, but there was not enough remaining for the present year's consumption. Through the kindness of Messrs. Norton and Chapman we secured one-fourth of a cargo at cost in Philadelphia, and freight to Portland. We took it to our wharf in our Gondola, and consequently obtained it at a reasonable price. Wood sufficient for the use of the house the present year, and for the use of the brick yard the next season, is on hand and paid for. I would again call attention to the suggestion in my last report of the economy and greater safety in heating the building with steam. I doubt not that the saving of fuel would cover all the expense in three years, not taking into consideration the improved facilities for washing and cooking.

SHOE SHOP.

About forty-five boys in charge of Mr. Wm. H. Horr have made for Messrs. Cole, Wood and Co., Boston, sixty thousand pairs of children's roan shoes, besides doing the mending for the Institution during the winter and spring. We received four cents a pair for putting on the bottoms, and have to pay the freight upon the stock from Boston to Portland, and then transport it to the Institution and return the shoes to the boat. We find wax and awls, and they furnish everything, besides paying us for the boxes and packing. If some of our enterprising manufacturers would give us work, it might be a mutual advantage.

CHAIR SHOP.

Miss Emma C. Woodbury with thirty boys has cane seated for Walter Corey & Co., Portland, six thousand chairs, and for C. P. Kimball & Co. six wagon backs and three hundred and twenty-five

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

sleigh seats, besides considerable job work at reseating old chairs. Mr. George I. Littlefield has charge of the shop at this time, in connection with the care of the furnaces.

SEWING ROOM.

Miss Mary C. Akers has had charge of about sixty boys in this room, and has conducted its affairs very acceptably. The following list will give some idea of the work done in this room, by the youngest class of boys.

MADE	REPAIRED.
Pantaloons	Pantaloons

LAUNDRY.

Mrs. Sarah J. Walker has conducted this department very acceptably. Three boys are employed here, all of the time, and eighteen Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week. The improvements made in this room are particularly referred to under the head of House and Yard. We very much need a room in which to dry the clothes in stormy weather. A wing on the south side of the building, constructed with iron posts and slated roof, could be erected at a cost not exceeding one thousand dollars, which would accommodate the laundry and dormitory; would obviate the necessity of going outside the building to dry the clothes, and in taking them to and from the laundry, and would afford a good play-hall for the boys in stormy weather, and the present play-hall could be appropriated for school rooms.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

DORMITORY.

Mrs. Louisa B. Anderson, with eight boys, has the care of this department. The arrangement made for heating this room, the last winter, was successful, and fully warranted the small expense incurred, and it is now quite comfortable in the coldest weather.

The floor has been thoroughly oiled.

Boys' Kitchen.

Miss Lois W. Allen, with eight boys, has taken care of this department. 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. 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 boardinghouses 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 corned 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 one hundred and twenty pounds of poultry, with plum pudding 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.

FRONT KITCHEN.

Miss Mary E. Berry, with three boys, does the work in this department. The number of workmen engaged on the repairs has added much to the labor and expense of this department, yet it is managed with commendable energy and economy.

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

We have continued to kill our meat at the Institution, excepting a few months in the hot season. We get a better quality at a greatly reduced price. We continue to purchase corn in large quantities and have it ground. An arrangement entered into with Messrs. Norton & Chapman enables us to receive our flour direct from the Western millers. The material reduction in the price of flour, and the reduced price of meat, caused mainly by killing it at the Institution, have enabled us to ask a smaller appropriation for provisions and groceries.

BRICK YARD.

The brick-yard has been successfully managed by Mr. James F. Ayer, assisted by Wm. P. Gurney, Levi S. Pennell and twenty (20) boys. The season has been favorable for brick-making. We took twenty thousand of our last year's brick to Portland and the remainder we shipped to Boston, before we commenced making. At a small expense our wharf could be extended to the channel, and then vessels could take a full load at the wharf. We have now to take a portion of the load to the channel, near the Rolling We have been unable to dispose of our bricks satisfactorily, Mill. and therefore have not realized anything from them. The increased demand for Drain Tile induced us to put up a separate kiln, after we finished making bricks, and we have for sale, of the different sizes, about twenty-five thousand, also five hundred and fifty thousand of bricks. The expenses of the yard, including pay of foreman, wood for burning and incidental, have been three thousand and fifty-three dollars and thirty-one cents (\$3,053.31). Income tile sold, seven hundred and five dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$705.37). Estimated value of bricks and tile on hand and for sale, four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars (\$4,350.00). Value of bricks and tile used at the Institution, one hundred dollars (\$100). Total, five thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$5,155.37), leaving a balance in favor of the yard of two thousand one hundred and two dollars and six cents (\$2,102.06). We have put into the yard three new brick machines and rebuilt the kiln house, which have added to the expense of the yard. The severe gales in September and November broke the small pine posts used in building the house, which were only seven inches square. We have now put in hackmatac, eight by ten inches, which makes the building more valuable than when first erected.

Schools.

The schools continue to be graded according to the literary qualifications of the scholars, regardless of age or condition. Number one, has been under the care of Mr. George W. Woodbury, assisted by Miss Francetta A. Woodbury, until November twenty-eighth, when Mr. Woodbury was relieved of his duties, and Dr. Charles K. Stanchfield, of North Leeds, recommended to take his place. Miss Mary F. Merrill has charge of the school in number two room. The schools are of primary importance to the success of the Institution. They bear a similar relation to it that the family does to the State. Decorum and dignity are essential to the well being and success of the school-room, as well as of the family, and an earnest purpose in the teacher will incite a corresponding eagerness in the scholar. I would recommend the employment of an additional female teacher.

LIBRARY.

We have made no additions to our library by purchase since my last report. Hon. S. L. Goodale, of Saco, made a donation of twenty volumes, for which he will accept out thanks. In the purchase, last year, we borrowed the interest of the "Sanford Legacy," due in February, and expended it with the appropriation made by the State, and repaid it when we received the interest from the fund. We have now some ten dollars, received from visitors, and there will be due in February the interest of the fund, forty-two dollars (\$42.00,) and I would recommend an appropriation of one hundred dollars (\$100) by the legislature, that this means of improvement may be equal to the demands of the institution.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Rev. A. P. Hillman continues to perform the service of chaplain, acceptably, to the inmates of the Institution. The Sabbath school under the care of Mr. Wm. E. Gould, and his assistant, Mr. S. B. Haskell, is in a prosperous condition. Mr. Gould has been much engaged in labor for the Y. M. C. Association, so that the care of the school has devolved on Mr. Haskell. They are ably supported by a corps of faithful teachers from the different churches in Portland, who are indefatigable in their efforts to benefit the boys. They deserve the gratitude of the State for this self-denying labor. The annual festival occurred Dec. 23d. The Superintendent and teachers, with some one hundred of their friends, arrived at the Institution about five o'clock P. M. They immediately repaired to the boys' dining-hall, where the boys partook of a bountiful supper, prepared previously by the liberality of the teachers and their friends. They then repaired to the chapel, which was decorated with evergreen, and three christmas trees heavily laden with presents made the place really attractive to them. They entertained the guests for an hour with songs, declamations and dialogues, and listened to interesting and instructive remarks from the visitors.

After a season of free social conversation, the boys repaired to their beds, and the guests to the drawing-room and parlors, where they partook of an oyster supper and enjoyed a season of social intercourse. These occasions relieve the monotony of life at the Institution and add much to the happiness and improvement of those connected with it. To these teachers and their friends we are indebted for much of the success in reforming these boys.

We again make our acknowledgmeuts to the publishers of the daily Press, Argus and Lewiston Falls Journal; the weekly Portland Transcript, Maine Farmer, Kennebec Journal, Bangor Courier, Oxford Democrat, American Sentinel, Somerset Reporter, Eastport Sentinel, Machias Union, Sunrise, Rockland Gazette, Ellsworth American, Kennebec Reporter, Farmington Chronicle, Riverside Echo and Youth's Temperance Visitor, for their kind remembrance in sending us their journals. We trust that other publishers will enable us to add their names to our list. The newspaper is one of the great educators of the people, and the boys in this Institution appreciate its value as a means of information and imimprovement.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A fruitful season and an abundant harvest have crowned the labors of the past year. The industrial operations of the institution have afforded gratifying results, and we trust the moral training and educational advantages have not been wholly lost. When we remember the class of boys committed to our care from the streets of our cities and highways of our towns, neglected, ignorant, uncultivated, never having been subject to restraint, possibly we may expect too much from them, as the immediate results of our labor. It is by continuous and patient effort that we may hope to restrain the wayward, raise the neglected, arouse the ignorant and reclaim the vicious ; and when these patient, continuous efforts show signs of reformation in the boy, so that his influence upon the school is good, and his services of value to us, he is discharged and goes out into the world to benefit himself and become a useful, respected citizen, while his place is supplied by another, neglected, ignorant, uncultivated criminal. We believe this to be the true policy in relation to the inmates of the school, yet it detracts much from the general appearance of the school at any particular time. With all these hindrances to success, we are gratified with the improvement, both physical and moral, of those committed to our care. While we do not witness from day to day that progress we desire, yet when we take a survey of the past year the improvement of the inmates has been justly commendable.

About forty cases of measles were successfully treated during the months of April and May, and the whooping cough has been through the school during the summer and autumn, and its effects still linger in several cases. Joseph Chappel, of Hiram, died of congestion of the lungs the 7th of May, and Major Plim, of Washington, D. C., died August 23d, of consumption. Two severe cases of erysipelas were successfully treated in the early spring. The strength of the matron and teachers has been severely taxed by the care and attention required, but they have cheerfully and without complaint administered to the necessities of the afflicted and diseased, and watched over the couch and smoothed the pillow of the dying. Dr. S. C. Gordon continues to prescribe for the sick, and advise in relation to the sanitary condition of the institu-His services and counsel are satisfactory to me and appretion. ciated by the boys. He desires to see the institution placed in a condition satisfactory to its friends, and that may challenge the criticisms of its enemies, which accords fully with my own feelings.

The expenses of the institution will be about the same as last year, notwithstanding the large draft upon the resources for improvements and repairs amounting to more than \$5,000.00, while the amount realized from the farm, brick yard and labor in the shops will greatly exceed that of previous years. (I have been somewhat surprised at the suggestion that there is ambiguity in the terms used in the Treasurer's report, and the estimates for current expenses. To relieve this embarrassment we would say that we include in improvements new underdrains, sewers, reservoirs, cisterns, fences, additions to the buildings and stock upon the farm, &c. In repairs, the shoeing of horses and oxen, the mending of carts, carriages and harnesses, the replacing of farming tools, crockery ware, broken glass, pumps, sinks and all household furniture, medicines for the sick, in fine, putting in proper condition every article and implement used in or about the institution.) In all our expenditures while using the most rigid economy, we have regard also to durability and permanency, trusting the institution will long exist a blessing to wayward youth and an honor to the State, after we have passed away.

There are no outstanding bills against the institution, and with the resources at our disposal we hope to be able to meet current expenses, and have a respectable balance in the treasury the first of April. We continue the same regulations in regard to the division of time for schools, labor and recreation that we adopted the last year, having special regard to the physical, mental and moral well being of the inmates.

We again tender our thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness received, the valuable aid and suggestions rendered, and trust that the unity of feeling and purpose that has heretofore characterized our deliberations and transactions may continue while we have in charge the important trust committed to us by the good people of our State.

Rendering thanks to the kind Providence that has so benignantly smiled upon us the past year, we invoke a continuance of his favor upon the institution for the time to come.

E. W. WOODBURY, Superintendent.

CAPE ELIZABETH, December 1, 1867.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

PORTLAND, December 1, 1869.

To the Trustees of the Maine State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting this my Fourth Annual Report, I am gratified in being able to say that the inmates of the Institution have suffered but little from diseases of an alarming character during the year past, and that a general improvement is manifest in the physical condition of the boys.

Measles and Whooping Cough prevailed to considerable extent among them during the spring and summer, and continued into the autumn somewhat. There were in all about forty-five cases of the former and seventy-five of the latter disease. They were generally mild cases, only one (of measles) proving fatal.

There have been two cases of Erysipelas, one of a very severe type; both recovered. One or two cases of Pneumonia, and a few diseases of triffing character comprise the list of acute diseases. The chronic diseases have been few, and diseases of the skin heretofore very prevalent have almost entirely vanished.

Two deaths have occurred; one, Joseph Chappel, May 7th, from congestion of the lungs (following measles); the other, Mojor Plim (colored), of consumption, August 25th. I think where so many boys are thus brought together, we could scarcely expect a more favorable report for the year.

In examining the agencies that have contributed to produce and • maintain such a healthy condition among so many boys, I believe prominent among them will be found a systematic and persevering effort on the part of the Superintendent to conduct the Institution in strict accordance with the obvious laws of health, viz., a full, generous diet, warm, well ventilated apartments, good clothing, and close attention to bathing and cleanliness in everything.

Some additional changes in warming and ventilating could be made with great advantage, and although involving considerable PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

temporary expense, yet it would make the building much more comfortable to all concerned.

The diet list is all that can be desired both in quantity and quality of materials, while the cooking is such as to make the food the most palatable, healthy and nutritious. The variety is sufficient to gratify the most delicate appetite of a healthy boy.

Mr. Woodbury acts upon the well known but too often unrecognized fact, that boys cannot be reformed upon an empty stomach. In this as in all other things, he evidently strives to rid the institution of any appearance of prison decipline, and make it as far as possible a model home, with as much of domestic and family discipline as is consistent with the circumstances. This course renders boys contented and happy, which does much towards making them healthy.

The interest felt by Mr. Woodbury and all the officers of the school is manifest at all times during the sickness of any of the boys. The same care and attention is given them as would be at the best of homes.

In conclusion, I trust that the Trustees will see fit to adopt any suggestions made by Mr. Woodbury which will tend to convert what was formerly a cold, ill ventilated, unhealthy building into a warm, well ventilated, and consequently healthy one.

S. C. GORDON, M. D.