

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEARS

1870-71.



AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1871.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
STATE REFORM SCHOOL,
CAPE ELIZABETH,
STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1870.

PUBLISHED AGREEABLY TO A RESOLVE APPROVED FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

AUGUSTA:
SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1870.

OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES:

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

RESIDENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

E. W. Hutchinson, <i>Superintendent.</i>	Mrs. Nancy Hutchinson, <i>Matron.</i>
W. H. Horr, <i>Ass't Supt.</i>	S. C. Gordon, M. D., <i>Physician.</i>
Rev. A. P. Hillman, <i>Chaplain.</i>	
Joseph S. Shaw, <i>Farmer.</i>	Miss Cynthia J. Wales, <i>Teacher.</i>
F. N. Horr, “	Miss Fannie M. Merrill, “
John M. Libby, <i>Overseer Shoe Shop.</i>	Miss Angie D. Dresser, “
James F. Ayer, <i>Overseer Brick Yard.</i>	Miss Mary C. Akers, <i>Overseer Sewing Room.</i>
Hugh C. Cobb, <i>Ass't</i> “	Miss Malinda C. Shaw, <i>Over's'r Boys Kitchen.</i>
Levi S. Pennell, “ “	Mrs. Sarah J. Walker, <i>Over's'r Front Kitchen.</i>
George I. Littlefield, <i>Watchman.</i>	Mrs. Louisa B. Anderson, <i>Over's'r Dormitory.</i>
George W. Tripp, <i>Overseer Chair Shop.</i>	Miss Mary A. Berry, <i>Overseer Laundry.</i>
Elliot Wescott, <i>Carpenter.</i>	

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Governor and Council:

The Seventeenth Annual Report of the Trustees of the State Reform School is most respectfully submitted :

It is gratifying to be able to state at the outset of our report, that we regard the condition of things at the school at this time as quite satisfactory, and that we have confidence to believe that the year just closed has been a profitable one to the inmates in all respects, and that the administration of the affairs of the institution generally has been energetic, sagacious and economical.

In our last report an apprehension was expressed that the industrial departments might overshadow the schools. That apprehension was really felt, and efforts were made by this board to counteract any such tendency, and at the same time to give more prominence to the schools and to the school exercises. With this end in view a change of Assistant Superintendent was made, and Dr. C. K. Stanchfield of North Leeds, a young gentleman who was believed to have superior qualifications for the position, was invited to accept it upon trial. He did so, and entering upon the duties earnestly and intelligently, soon wrought a favorable change in the schools, and encouraged us to hope for and to expect highly beneficial results from his labors. Unfortunately, however, after filling the place only a few weeks he decided, partly on account of ill health, not to remain, and a damaging interruption to our schools was thereby occasioned. The vacancy was at once filled by the appointment of Mr. W. H. Horr, as Acting Assistant Superintendent, who assumed the duties pertaining to the position with commendable spirit and vigor, and has continued to discharge them up to this time. We believe Mr. H. is entitled to commendation for his faithful labors in the schools since his appointment, and we are especially gratified to be able to report that under his management, and that of the female teachers associated with him,

who also seem to be actively interested in their duties, they are receiving their full share of attention, and are really in a very good way.

The report made to the Superintendent by the teachers, embodying as it does many interesting and valuable facts in regard to the schools and the pupils therein, is something entirely new, but useful and instructive, as we think, and therefore to be approved. The Superintendent has submitted it to us as part of his report, and as such we submit it to you, being glad to avail ourselves of the opportunity to bring the educational interests of the inmates of the institution thus prominently into the foreground in our report. At an adjournment of our November quarterly meeting Mr. Horr was duly appointed Assistant Superintendent, and is now in full discharge of all the duties incident to the office. It is believed by us that the harmonious working of all the machinery of the institution depends very much upon this officer, and upon the manner in which his portion of the labor is performed, and the appointment of Mr. H. was not made until we had satisfied ourselves of the fitness of the appointee, not only, but that there would be accord and coöperation between him and the Superintendent.

Hon. E. W. Woodbury continued in charge of the institution as Superintendent until the beginning of October last, conducting its affairs as heretofore, with energy, prudence and economy. The special appropriation made for repairs of the basement, and for painting the outside of the house, was expended, for the most part, under his direction, and, as we believe, appropriately and judiciously. The crops for the year were put in and most of them harvested by him. The brick and the tile reported on hand at this time, and unsold, were made and prepared for burning under his administration. In short, as must be seen, the largest part by far of the year's work, in doors and out, was done while he was yet at the head of affairs, and consequently whatever measure of success or non success attended it, the credit, or the discredit, as the case may be, belongs to him. At the quarterly meeting of our board in May last, quite unexpectedly to all of us, Mr. W. tendered his resignation; but hoping and trusting that he might be induced to change his mind, we declined to accept it, and passed a formal vote requesting him to withdraw it. At our August meeting, following, as he persisted in pressing his resignation, it was accepted, and in the course of the next month the Rev. E. W.

Hutchinson of Bucksport, was duly appointed as his successor, and on the first day of October last assumed the duties of the office, and relieved Mr. Woodbury. The retirement of Mr. Woodbury was accompanied by the withdrawal also of his daughter, Miss Francetta Woodbury, who had been, during his administration, a most acceptable teacher in one of the schools, and a highly valued assistant generally in the institution, and particularly in the hospital in time of sickness amongst the inmates. Miss W. was a favorite with the boys, and it will be a difficult matter to fill her place to their acceptance.

The new Superintendent came to us well endorsed and recommended. There is abundant evidence of his energy and activity, and though he is entirely without training or experience in his new field of labor, still we have, in the beginning that he has made, abundant encouragement that he will in due time become a useful and a successful officer. He has certainly thus far acquitted himself well in spite of the difficulties that beset him, and his report, herewith submitted and commended to your consideration, will be found to contain many useful hints, suggestions and recommendations, and will disclose also a praiseworthy comprehension of the wants of the institution, and of his own duties and responsibilities as its chief executive officer. So far as it relates to the transactions of the year prior to October first, it cannot be expected that the report will afford that fullness of detail and information which would have been looked for in a report from the Superintendent then in charge, and it is perhaps an occasion for regret, especially as a large part of the appropriations for the year were expended under that officer, that we are without such report.

By a reference to the tables accompanying the Superintendent's report, it will be seen that the number of boys in the school, at this time, is less than it was one year ago, though the whole number in the school during the present year is considerably larger than it was last year. The commitments also this year have been sixty-five, while last year they were only fifty-two. On the other hand, the number discharged and apprenticed this year was fifty-nine, while last year it was only twenty-two. Many of the large boys have been discharged during the year, or allowed to go out upon trial, and our effective force for heavy work has been materially reduced thereby, and the average age of the inmates just at this time is much less than usual. We may really find it difficult in the spring to select a sufficient number of boys of the requisite

age and strength to carry on advantageously the work in our brick yard.

The report of the Superintendent seems to show that the farm was considerably less productive this year than last. We were not prepared for this, but if so, it may be accounted for in part, perhaps, by the drought of the last season, which affected unfavorably the pastures and the hay crop, and possibly other crops. The falling off, however, may after all be rather apparent than real, and may have its foundation only, or mainly, in a difference in the prices put upon the farm products, which were not sold, but were consumed at the school.

Generally, we have been well satisfied with the management of the farm, but regard it as a grave mistake not to raise, each year, a full supply of potatoes for all the possible wants of the institution.

The special appropriation made for painting the exterior of the house, as recommended in our last report, was duly expended for that purpose. The work was done very thoroughly, the color selected was appropriate, and upon the whole, in appearance, the building has been improved, and thus far the covering of paint and oil has availed to keep out the rain effectually, and we believe it will, as anticipated, protect the mortar from the action of the weather. The repairs contemplated upon the basement were also made, and a third school-room was appropriately fitted up. Repairs were made, and painting and papering were done in other parts of the house, and we now regard it as in excellent condition. A small outlay only may be required to paint and paper, and put in better plight certain other rooms, as suggested by the Superintendent.

Some outlay will be required early in the year in putting into proper condition the carts, wagons, carriages and harnesses now in use, as urged by the Superintendent. They are undoubtedly pretty much run down; in some cases they are past repairing; and we would recommend that an appropriation be made, to be expended in making such repairs and improvements upon these articles and in purchasing such new ones as the circumstances of the case may seem to render necessary.

The estimate made, we believe by Mr. Pennell of Portland, in writing, of the cost of putting into the school building steam-heating and steam-cooking apparatus, referred to in the Superintendent's report, is herewith submitted, as being in our estima-

tion worthy of your consideration. And in this connection we would remark, that steam-heating, especially for public buildings, factories, and large dwelling-houses, is unquestionably gaining daily in popular favor, and is getting much into use. It is also our belief that it would be the most convenient and the most effectual mode of warming the different apartments of our building, and that it could be turned to excellent account in our laundry and in our kitchen. As to its relative expense as compared with the expense of the apparatus now in use for heating and cooking we can say nothing with certainty, as we are without the requisite data upon this point. It can easily be demonstrated that our bills for fuel under existing arrangements are very heavy, and that the annual outlay for furnaces, stoves and funnel is by no means a small one. Whether these expenditures would be less or more under an arrangement for steam we do not undertake to decide; but we have given some thought to the subject, and have reached the conclusion that there is so much to be said in favor of steam-heating at our school that the subject ought not to be laid aside either by us or by yourselves until it has received the consideration due to its importance. The cost of introducing it, as shown by Mr. Pennell's estimate, is large, and the expense of keeping the works in repair after they are put up must amount to quite a sum annually, and we would not, therefore, advise any hasty action in regard to the matter, but cannot forbear expressing the hope that the attention of the Legislature may be directed to the subject, and that it may receive at its hands the consideration it justly merits.

The Superintendent's report treats fully and in detail upon the in-door industrial departments, and we would refer you to it for all needed information relating to or concerning them. The shoe shop just now, it seems, is short of work, which is unfortunate, as there is but little out-door employment for the boys at this season of the year, and idleness, long continued, is sure to demoralize them. The chair shop is doing well, and has the prospect of a plenty of work during the winter.

In the brick yard a good summer's work was done, and a large quantity of brick was made; but there has been but little call for bricks since our last kiln was burned, and we have on hand, unsold at this time, nearly 500,000 of bricks and about 20,000 of tiles. Should the price of bricks continue to be depressed as it has been the past season, the suggestion of the Superintendent

that we turn our attention hereafter mainly to the making of tiles rather than bricks may be worthy of consideration. A smaller outlay would suffice for this, and a smaller force of boys could carry on the work, and thus leave a larger force of the older and stronger boys for the farmer's division, where they can always, in the farming season, be profitably employed. If we pursue brick-making another year as in the past, an important change will be required in the yard, involving some expense. This change is made necessary by the failure of the supply of clay on the north side of the yard where heretofore it has been obtained. There is an abundance of clay of fine quality just south of the road leading to the kiln-house, and the plan will have to be to make the needful alterations and preparations and take it from that side.

The boys labored patiently and faithfully in the brickyard, and their good conduct entitles them to commendation; indeed, the remark may with propriety be extended to include a large majority of the boys in all the departments.

There has been in the course of the year considerable sickness among the inmates. Six boys have died—an unusually large number; but in most, if not all, these fatal cases, if we were correctly informed, the diseases were of long standing, and not contracted at the institution. By some mistake or oversight we are without any report from our Physician, and hence are not so well advised in regard to these matters, and in regard to the sanitary condition of the boys during the year, as we could wish to be. Possibly it may yet come to hand, and in season to be appended to this report. We hope it may.*

At our last visit to the institution, we found things quiet and orderly. The Superintendent seemed to have affairs well in hand. The Matron appeared to be active and efficient, and to comprehend her duties; the boys well clad and in unusually fine health—not one in the hospital—were obedient and respectful, and seemed to address themselves to their employment, whether in the school-room or in the shop, with cheerfulness and alacrity.

The Rev. Mr. Hillman still continues to officiate as Chaplain, and discharges all the duties pertaining to his office in a very faithful and acceptable manner. The Sunday school, also, so often alluded to in our reports, has been continued throughout the year. It seems to retain its hold upon the affections of the boys, and is

*It is appended, see page 36.—*Printers.*

unquestionably exerting upon them, in its quiet, unostentatious way, a powerful influence for good. We can do no less than to tender to the ladies and gentlemen who so perseveringly and disinterestedly conduct it, our warmest acknowledgments.

The report of our Treasurer, with the tables of estimates accompanying it, is herewith submitted. It appears from it that there is to-day a balance of \$2,843.86 of cash on hand, and that there will probably be a balance in the treasury on the first day of April next, when our financial year closes, of \$4,054.11. This is predicated upon the sale, before that time, of our bricks and tiles, and our surplus hay. A failure to make these sales, in the whole or in part, would leave the treasury pretty bare.

The appropriation respectfully asked for from the State for our next financial year is \$11,945.89, including improvements and repairs, and an allowance of \$100 for the library.

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

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, December 1, 1870.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*NATHAN DANE, Treasurer, in account with the State Reform School,
from April 1, 1869, to April 1, 1870.*

DR.

To balance in Treasury April 1, 1869.....	\$2,877 26
received from State Treasurer.....	13,488 52
" " bricks and tiles.....	959 83
" " cities and towns.....	2,174 13
" " boys' labor.....	2,554 25
" " farm products.....	741 11
" " other sources.....	365 85
	23,160 95

CR.

Paid for provisions and groceries.....	\$5,566 50
improvements and repairs.....	3,439 97
clothing and bedding.....	1,869 20
wood and coal.....	3,171 70
farm.....	1,486 00
salaries.....	6,114 15
trustees' expenses.....	463 80
miscellaneous.....	652 60
balance on hand April 1, 1870.....	397 03
	23,160 95

NATHAN DANE, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

11

*Statement of Receipts and Expenditures from April 1, 1870, to
December 1, 1870.*

Balance in Treasury April 1	\$397 03
State appropriations.....	12,538 00
Brick and tile.....	3,103 73
Boys' labor	1,377 68
Cities and towns.....	1,018 64
Farm products.....	2,198 93
Other sources.....	299 22
	<hr/>
	20,933 23
Expended:	
General expenses	\$16,678 15
Library.....	149 56
Lumber.....	200 00
Carpet.....	77 00
Horse bought of former Superintendent.....	225 00
Painting.....	759 66
Balance in Treasury December 1, 1870	2,843 86
	<hr/>
	20,933 23

Estimated Receipts from December 1, 1870 to April 1, 1871.

Balance in Treasury December 1, 1870.....	\$2,843 86
Boys' labor, to be performed	800 00
Boys' labor, already performed	292 40
Cities and towns.....	1,000 00
Brick and tile.....	3,390 00
From brick and tile sold previously	327 85
Sales of hay	800 00
Other sources.....	200 00
	<hr/>
	9,654 11
Estimated Expenses for same period:	
Officers' salaries.....	\$2,800 00
Provisions, &c	900 00
Corn and meal	600 00
Repairs.....	500 00
Miscellaneous	800 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,600 00
Estimated balance April 1, 1871.....	4,054 11

Estimated Expenditures for year commencing April 1, 1871.

Provisions and groceries.....		\$7,200 00
Clothing and bedding.....		2,700 00
Fuel and lights.....		1,850 00
Wood for brickyard.....		1,500 00
Improvements and repairs.....		1,200 00
Ox and horse carts, carriages, harnesses, &c.....		1,200 00
Farm.....		2,000 00
Brickyard.....		800 00
Shoe shop.....		450 00
Salaries.....		4,500 00
Trustees' expenses.....		650 00
Contingencies.....		1,500 00
		25,550 00
Estimated receipts in same period:		
Balance on hand April 1, 1871.....	\$4,054 11	
Cities and towns.....	2,100 00	
Boys' labor.....	1,800 00	
Farm.....	2,000 00	
Brickyard.....	3,000 00	
Other sources.....	750 00	
		\$13,704 11
Leaving amount to be appropriated by State.....		11,845 89
Add for boys' library.....		100 00
		11,945 89

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—The Seventeenth Annual Report is herewith respectfully submitted:

The whole number of boys received into the institution since its opening is twelve hundred and twenty-two.....1,222
 Present number, one hundred and sixty..... 160

TABLE No. 1,

Shows the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending November 30, 1870.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1869.. .. .	65	183
“ “ committed past year.....	1	
“ “ apprenticed that has returned.....	5	
		71
Whole number in school during year.....		254
“ “ discharged and apprenticed.....	59	
“ “ violated trust.....	4	
“ “ escaped	4	
“ “ allowed to go on trial.....	19	
“ “ remanded as <i>non compos</i>	1	
“ “ died.....	6	
“ “ pardoned by Governor.....	1	
		94
Whole number remaining December 1, 1870.....		160

TABLE No. 2,

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

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Whole No.
December, 1869.....	6	5	189
January, 1870.....	10	5	193
February, ".....	6	1	195
March, ".....	8	6	200
April, ".....	3	3	199
May, ".....	8	22	204
June, ".....	7	5	187
July, ".....	4	6	186
August, ".....	-	10	182
September, ".....	5	18	178
October, ".....	9	5	168
November, ".....	5	8	168
Total.....	71	94	254
Average number for year.....			181

TABLE No. 3,

Shows by what authority committed.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
By Supreme Judicial Court.....	4	118	122
Superior ".....	2	-	2
Augusta Municipal ".....	1	42	43
Bangor Municipal ".....	-	9	9
Bangor Police ".....	3	113	116
Brunswick Municipal Court.....	-	12	12
Bath Municipal ".....	3	50	53
Belfast Police ".....	-	5	5
Biddeford Municipal ".....	3	50	53
Calais Municipal ".....	-	23	23
Gardiner Police ".....	2	44	46
Hallowell Municipal ".....	1	15	16
Lewiston Municipal ".....	3	33	36
Portland Municipal ".....	23	245	268
Portland Police ".....	-	16	16
Rockland Municipal ".....	-	26	26
Rockland Police ".....	2	13	15
Trial Justices ".....	15	339	354
U. S. Circuit ".....	-	2	2
Ellsworth Municipal ".....	-	1	1
Ellsworth Police ".....	2	-	2
Saco Municipal ".....	1	1	2
Total.....	65	1,157	1,222

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.....	52	331	383
Indentured to Farmers.....	1	260	261
“ Laborers.....	1	7	8
“ Carpenters.....		12	12
“ Shoemakers.....		13	13
“ Machinists.....	2	3	5
“ Plasterer.....		1	1
“ Cabinet Makers.....	2	4	6
“ Blacksmith.....		1	1
“ Barber.....		1	1
“ Tallow Chandler.....		1	1
“ Boarding Mistress.....		1	1
“ Boiler Maker.....		1	1
“ Sea Captains.....		5	5
“ Tailors.....		3	3
“ Manufactures.....	1	1	2
“ Harness Makers.....		3	3
“ Lumbermen.....		3	3
“ Machinists.....		2	2
“ Miller.....		1	1
Allowed to leave on trial.....	19	38	57
“ enlist.....		19	19
Illegally committed.....		4	4
Remanded.....	1	17	18
Pardoned.....	1	6	7
Escaped.....	4	37	41
Violated trust.....	4	18	22
Died.....	6	14	20
Delivered to courts.....		3	3
Returned to masters.....		4	4
Total.....	94	968	1,062

TABLE No. 5,

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

Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority.....	65	762	827
Until eighteen years old.....		1	1
Twelve years.....		1	1
Ten years.....		5	5
Nine years.....		1	1
Eight years.....		6	6
Seven years.....		15	15
Six years.....		28	28
Five years.....		76	76
Four years, eight months.....		1	1
Four years.....		66	66
Three years, eight months.....		1	1
Three years, six months.....		2	2
Three years.....		76	76
Two years, six months.....		1	1
Two years.....		77	77
One year, six months.....		2	2
One year.....		37	37
Total.....	65	1,157	1,222

* Every boy is now sentenced during the term of his minority.

TABLE No. 6,

Shows the offences for which committed.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny	48	733	781
Breaking and entering	-	23	23
Common runaway	1	85	86
Truancy	9	102	111
Assault	3	33	36
Assault with intent to rob	-	2	2
Assault with intent to kill	-	1	1
Malicious mischief	3	31	34
Malicious trespass	-	5	5
Riot	-	1	1
Cheating by false pretence	-	10	10
Vagrancy	-	66	66
Common drunkard	-	3	3
Shop breaking	-	19	19
Arson	-	3	3
Sabbath breaking	-	5	5
Idle and disorderly	-	15	15
Disturbing the peace	-	2	2
Threatening to burn	-	1	1
Common night-walker	-	1	1
Common pilferers	-	7	7
Robbery	-	3	3
Embezzlement	-	2	2
Attempt to commit arson	-	1	1
Neglect of calling and employment	-	1	1
Manlaughter	-	1	1
Sodomy	-	1	1
Secreting stolen goods	1	-	1
Total	65	1,157	1,222

TABLE No. 7,

Shows the alternate sentences.

Alternate Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Ten years in State Prison	-	2	2
Five " "	-	2	2
Four " "	-	3	3
Three " "	1	6	7
Two " "	1	15	16
One " "	2	52	54
Three years in County Jail or House of Correction,	-	15	15
Two " " " " " "	-	45	45
One " " " " " "	-	20	20
Ten months in " " " " " "	-	4	4
Nine " " " " " "	-	2	2
Eight " " " " " "	-	2	2
Six " " " " " "	-	38	38
Ninety days in " " " " " "	1	29	30
Sixty " " " " " "	14	77	91
Fifty " " " " " "	-	4	4
Forty " " " " " "	-	1	1
Thirty " " " " " "	43	700	743
Twenty-nine days in " " " " " "	-	4	4
Twenty-five " " " " " "	-	3	3
Twenty " " " " " "	-	36	36

TABLE No. 7, (Continued.)

Alternate Sentences.	Past Year	Previously.	Total.
Fifteen days in County Jail or House of Correction,	—	16	16
Ten “ “ “ “ “ “	1	26	27
Two days or less in “ “ “	—	14	14
No alternative.....	2	8	10
Fine and cost.....	—	31	31
Eighteen months in State Prison.....	—	1	1
Recognizance.....	—	1	1
Total.....	65	1,157	1,222

TABLE No. 8,

Shows the admissions from each county and last residence.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
ANDROSCOGGIN,	Auburn.....	—	3	3
	Danville.....	—	1	1
	Lewiston.....	4	61	65
	Lisbon.....	—	2	2
	Poland.....	—	5	5
	Webster.....	—	3	3
AROOSTOOK,	Fremont.....	—	1	1
	Weston.....	—	1	1
CUMBERLAND,	Brunswick.....	—	10	10
	Bridgton.....	1	3	4
	Baldwin.....	1	—	1
	Cumberland.....	—	3	3
	Cape Elizabeth.....	—	6	6
	Freeport.....	—	1	1
	Gorham.....	1	4	5
	Gray.....	—	1	1
	Harpswell.....	—	2	2
	Naples.....	—	1	1
	Otisfield.....	—	1	1
	Portland.....	23	269	292
	Scarborough.....	—	3	3
	Sebago.....	—	1	1
Standish.....	—	2	2	
Westbrook.....	—	8	8	
Windham.....	—	1	1	
Yarmouth.....	—	2	2	
FRANKLIN,	Jay.....	—	1	1
	Kingfield.....	—	3	3
	Phillips.....	—	3	3
	Rangely pl.....	1	1	2
HANCOCK,	Bucksport.....	—	6	6
	Castine.....	—	1	1
	Ellsworth.....	2	1	3
	Hancock.....	—	1	1
	Mt. Desert.....	—	2	2
	Orland.....	2	—	2
	Sedgwick.....	—	1	1

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
KENNEBEC,	Augusta.....	1	42	43
	Albion.....	-	1	1
	Benton.....	-	2	2
	Chelsea.....	-	6	6
	China.....	-	1	1
	Clinton.....	-	1	1
	Gardiner.....	2	29	31
	Farmingdale.....	-	1	1
	Hallowell.....	1	15	16
	Litchfield.....	-	3	3
	Monmouth.....	-	3	3
	Manchester.....	-	3	3
	Pittston.....	-	7	7
	Readfield.....	-	3	3
	Rome.....	-	2	2
	Sidney.....	-	1	1
	Vassalborough.....	-	2	2
	Vienna.....	-	1	1
	Waterville.....	-	10	10
	Windsor.....	-	1	1
Winthrop.....	1	2	3	
Wayne.....	-	1	1	
Winslow.....	-	2	2	
West Gardiner.....	-	1	1	
KNOX,	Hope.....	-	1	1
	Rockland.....	2	37	39
	So. Thomaston.....	-	4	4
	St. George.....	-	4	4
	Thomaston.....	1	2	3
	Union.....	-	1	1
	Vinalhaven.....	-	3	3
Warren.....	1	-	1	
LINCOLN,	Bristol.....	-	2	2
	Boothbay.....	2	-	2
	Dresden.....	-	1	1
	Jefferson.....	-	1	1
	Muscle Ridge.....	-	1	1
	Newcastle.....	-	1	1
	Nobleborough.....	-	3	3
	Southport.....	-	1	1
	Waldoborough.....	-	1	1
Whitefield.....	-	5	5	
Wiscasset.....	-	3	3	
OXFORD,	Bethel.....	1	1	2
	Brownfield.....	-	1	1
	Canton.....	-	1	1
	Greenwood.....	-	1	1
	Hiram.....	-	3	3
	Norway.....	-	1	1
	Paris.....	-	1	1
	Stoneham.....	-	1	1
Waterford.....	-	1	1	
PENOBSCOT,	Bangor.....	3	114	117
	Brewer.....	1	7	8
	Corinth.....	-	2	2
	Corinna.....	-	1	1
	Carmel.....	-	1	1
	Charleston.....	-	1	1
	Dexter.....	-	5	5

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.	
PENOBSCOT, Con.	Dixmont.....	-	1	1	
	Eddington.....	-	1	1	
	Exeter.....	-	2	2	
	Glenburn.....	-	3	3	
	Holden.....	-	1	1	
	Hudson.....	-	4	4	
	Hernon.....	-	1	1	
	Levant.....	-	3	3	
	Milford.....	-	2	2	
	Newport.....	-	1	1	
	Orrington.....	-	1	1	
PISCATAQUIS,	Oldtown.....	-	8	8	
	Orono.....	-	4	4	
	Veazie.....	-	4	4	
	Dover.....	-	2	2	
	Foxcroft.....	-	1	1	
	Guilford.....	-	1	1	
	Orneville.....	-	2	2	
	Saugerville.....	-	1	1	
	Sebec.....	-	1	1	
	SAGADAHOC,	Arrowsic.....	-	2	2
		Bowdoin.....	-	1	1
Bath.....		4	46	50	
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	
	Embden.....	-	2	2	
	Fairfield.....	-	8	8	
	Hartland.....	-	1	1	
	Mercer.....	-	1	1	
	Madison.....	1	-	1	
	Norridgewook.....	-	2	2	
	Pittsfield.....	-	4	4	
WALDO,	Ripley.....	-	1	1	
	St. Albans.....	-	1	1	
	Skowhegan.....	-	8	8	
	Smithfield.....	-	2	2	
	Belfast.....	-	7	7	
	Camden.....	-	6	6	
	Frankfort.....	-	9	9	
	Jackson.....	-	1	1	
	Lincolnton.....	-	4	4	
	Monroe.....	-	3	3	
	Montville.....	-	2	2	
WASHINGTON,	Palermo.....	-	1	1	
	Searsport.....	-	5	5	
	Searsmont.....	-	2	2	
	Unity.....	-	1	1	
	Winterport.....	-	1	1	
	Waldo.....	-	1	1	
	Alexander.....	-	1	1	
	Addison.....	-	2	2	
	Calais.....	-	29	29	

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
WASHINGTON, Con.	Cherryfield	1	1	2
	Columbia.....	1	-	1
	Eastport.....	-	10	10
	Jonesport.....	-	2	2
	Pembroke.....	-	5	5
	Machias.....	2	11	13
	Marshfield.....	-	1	1
	Steuben.....	-	1	1
	East Machias.....	-	1	1
	Machiasport.....	-	2	2
	Millbridge.....	-	2	2
YORK,	Acton.....	-	2	2
	Biddeford.....	4	56	60
	Cornish.....	-	2	2
	Elliot.....	-	1	1
	Kennebunkport.....	-	6	6
	Kennebunk.....	1	2	3
	Kittery.....	-	2	2
	Lebanon.....	-	1	1
	Lyman.....	-	2	2
	North Berwick.....	-	2	2
	South Berwick.....	-	3	3
	Sanford.....	-	3	3
	Saco.....	-	42	42
York.....	-	1	1	
Wells.....	-	3	3	
	Total.....	65	1,157	1,222

TABLE No. 9,

Shows nativity of all committed.

Nativity.	Past Year	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia.....	-	1	1
Canada.....	1	13	14
Cuba.....	-	1	1
Jamaica.....	-	1	1
Chili.....	-	1	1
England.....	-	9	9
France.....	-	1	1
Ireland.....	2	38	40
New Brunswick.....	2	36	38
Nova Scotia.....	-	16	16
Prince Edwards Island.....	-	2	2
Scotland.....	-	4	4
on the Atlantic.....	-	1	1
St. Johns.....	-	5	5
Foreigners.....	5	129	134
Born in Maine.....	55	904	959
New Hampshire.....	-	19	19
Vermont.....	-	5	5
Massachusetts.....	2	58	60
Rhode Island.....	-	2	2
Connecticut.....	-	4	4
New York.....	-	18	18

TABLE No. 9, (Continued.)

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Pennsylvania.....	1	-	1
Maryland.....	1	2	3
Virginia.....	-	3	3
North Carolina.....	-	2	2
South Carolina.....	1	2	3
Washington, D. C.....	-	1	1
Florida.....	-	1	1
Kentucky.....	-	1	1
Michigan.....	-	1	1
Missouri.....	-	1	1
California.....	-	2	2
Whole number.....	65	1,157	1,222

TABLE No. 10,

Shows the ages of all when committed.

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age.....	1	4	5
Eight ".....	2	15	17
Nine ".....	2	41	43
Ten ".....	7	109	116
Eleven ".....	8	118	126
Twelve ".....	15	171	186
Thirteen ".....	12	189	201
Fourteen ".....	13	214	227
Fifteen ".....	5	143	198
Sixteen ".....	-	70	70
Seventeen ".....	-	19	19
Eighteen ".....	-	3	3
Nineteen ".....	-	1	1
Total.....	65	1,157	1,227

TABLE No. 11,*

Shows some facts connected with the moral condition of the boys when received.

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received.....	65	1,157	1,222
Have intemperate parents.....	30	343	373
Lost father.....	24	318	342
Lost mother.....	18	275	293
Relatives in prison.....	2	194	196
Step parents.....	15	220	235
Idle.....	60	754	814
Much neglected.....	20	197	217
Truants.....	9	465	474
Sabbath breakers.....	24	454	478
Untruthful.....	65	814	909
Profane.....	63	773	836

* Unreliable.

FARM PRODUCTS.

100 tons of hay, at \$22.....	\$2,200 00
8 tons of corn fodder, at \$10.....	80 00
5 tons of straw, at \$10.....	50 00
62 bushels barley, at \$1.....	62 00
6,108 cans sweet corn, at 5c.....	305 40
600 cans used in family, at 5c.....	30 00
22 bushels dry white beans, at \$2.25.....	49 50
8 bushels colored beans, at \$2.....	16 00
2 bushels dry peas, and 30 bush. green peas, (used at house.).....	35 00
325 bushels potatoes, at 60c.....	195 00
135 bushels beets and carrots, at 40c.....	67 50
165 bushels turnips, at 35c.....	57 75
300 heads cabbages, at 10c.....	30 00
14 loads pumpkins, at \$2.....	28 00
25 bushels apples, at 50c.....	12 50
Rhubarb, currants and cucumbers.....	40 00
800 pounds butter, at 35c.....	280 00
6,655 gallons milk, at 15c.....	998 25
6,458 pounds pork killed, at 12c.....	774 96
4,040 pounds beef killed, at 8c.....	323 20
1,300 pounds veal, at 8c.....	104 00
Pigs and shoats raised.....	300 00
Stock and pigs sold.....	778 50
Hauling wood and supplies.....	1,000 00
	\$7,817 58

FARM.

The hay crop was not so abundant this year as last, as will be seen by comparing the table of farm products, but most of it being secured in good order, the advance in price will render it nearly as valuable. Sweet corn was planted instead of yellow, as last year, with nearly the same result, the yield being a little less. Owing in part to the severe drought, the crop of beans and peas was not as large as that of last year. The unfavorable spring, I suppose, prevented the land, previously prepared, being laid down to grass, consequently there is an unusual amount of old ground to be cared for, all of which has been plowed and harrowed. The manure has been taken from the barn cellar, yards and piggery, carried to the land where it is to be used in the spring, and piled in snug heaps to prevent unnecessary waste. The reservoir at the outlet of the large sewer having had a quantity of loam put into it in August last, will not be disturbed till next season. The mouth

of the sewer, left unfinished last fall, occasioned some trouble by freezing, and has been completed by the addition of three sections of 18 inch drain tile, and it now answers the purpose for which it was designed. About six acres of early land, so worn out as to produce but very little grass, have been broken up. Quite a large proportion of the tillage land is moist, and can better be kept in good condition by top-dressing than in any other way. Fourteen boys, in charge of J. H. Shaw and N. P. Horr, have attended to the farm-work and teaming. These officers maintain friendly relations with the boys and secure their hearty coöperation in the work required. Mr. Horr continues in charge of the teaming, while Mr. J. F. Ayer, foreman during the summer in the brick-yard, has taken the farmer's department in place of Mr. Shaw, who resigned his position on the 20th of last November.

FARMING TOOLS.

The mowing-machine and horse-rake are in good repair. We have recently purchased a good breaking up plow. Some additions to the stock of tools will be needed the coming spring, and some repairs, also, upon tools now on hand.

BARN AND STOCK.

The barn is commodious, and in good repair with the exception of a portion of the roof which will soon have to be re-shingled. It has been patched, but in a driving storm leaks in several places. The piggery connected with the barn is not of sufficient capacity to accommodate the large number of hogs and pigs raised and now on hand. Either this number should be reduced or more spacious quarters provided. I would suggest the propriety of keeping a smaller number until the farm can be made to produce more on which to feed and fatten them. The four oxen which were used last year have been disposed of and their places supplied by four others; and although but thirty-five dollars was realized by the change, yet we have now a younger team and one better adapted to our work. The new oxen are nearly as large in girth as those disposed of. There are six horses belonging to the institution; of which two are quite old, and though at present doing good service, should be soon disposed of. Two of the remaining four are unfit for the work required, being too spirited and nervous

for heavy teaming or ordinary driving. If deemed advisable to keep a four horse team, (and if the same amount and kind of teaming is to be done in the future as has been in the past, it cannot well be dispensed with,) these two horses should be disposed of and their place supplied with animals better adapted to the work. We have at present nineteen cows, one of which, being unprofitable for the dairy, we intend soon to kill. Five farrow cows and one new milch cow have recently been purchased, which will add materially to the amount of milk. As milk forms an important part of the boys' diet, it is quite as necessary in winter as in summer, and by another year we hope to so arrange the matter as to have a good supply for winter.

SWINE.

Twenty hogs and shoats were wintered, and from these were raised a large number of pigs. Those raised in spring sold readily and at good prices, but the fall pigs, being a little late, and pigs being unusually plenty in the adjoining towns, are less saleable, and there is more difficulty in disposing of them at this time.

We have now on hand ten old hogs which we design to kill; seventeen sows and shoats to winter, and sixteen pigs which we desire to dispose of. I do not regard it as good policy to have so many swine on hand at this season of the year, to be fed almost entirely on meal at the present prices of corn, and purpose, with your consent, to reduce the number materially.

CARTS AND CARRIAGES.

The ox-carts are much out of repair and must be fitted up at a considerable cost, or new ones must be procured. A change, it seems to me, is desirable, in the large team wagon; the one now in use is not suited to our work, nor is it in its looks equal to what one would expect to see at a State institution. On coming to the school, I found an old, two-seated covered carriage which was very much dilapidated and unfit for use, also two riding wagons so much run down that it was not deemed advisable to attempt to repair them, and they were exchanged with Mr. Russell of Portland, for a new express wagon, paying him sixty dollars to boot. We have also an old express wagon which it will answer to use in many instances, and thus save the new one. There is one ordi-

nary riding wagon and one quite good single harness. The omnibus, and harnesses belonging to it are in tolerable repair. The team harnesses are much out of repair and are hardly safe for use. A new set would seem to be almost indispensable. Two riding carriages with suitable harnesses are needed for the large amount of necessary riding; one a strong, well-made, commodious, two-seated carriage, and the other lighter and better for special occasions. A good pung sleigh, and some kind of robes are also very much needed.

HOUSE AND YARD.

During the summer the crevices in the walls of the house were thoroughly examined and filled with putty and cement, and two good coats of paint were applied to the walls, which has not only added much to the general appearance of the building, but has made it, I think, secure against driving storms. The water arrangements are now very good for all parts of the house except the dormitory. For this room it has to be carried up two flights of stairs, making it not only hard for the boys, but exceedingly annoying to the cook having charge of the boys' kitchen, where the water is obtained. The pump put in the dormitory last year for the purpose of supplying hot water from the laundry, fails to answer the expectations of its projector. I think a small cistern might be placed in the dormitory, where the pump now is, and to be filled by the force-pump in the laundry; then by connecting it by two pipes with a suitable boiler below, a sufficient amount of hot water would be supplied. The new school room for which an appropriation was granted last year, has been neatly fitted up; a teacher has been employed, and the school is now in successful operation. The wood work and a portion of the ceiling in the boys' kitchen has been painted, and the rest whitened. The rat-holes have been stopped, and other repairs have been made, so that now it is neat and tidy. The officers' dining-room needs painting and a new oil-cloth carpet. Also the office and Superintendent's dining-room. A new and very much larger roof has been made to the boys' privy, the design of which is to afford water sufficient to carry away the accumulations in the vault into the main sewer, with which it has been connected, and which empties into the large reservoir at its terminus. The privy has been cleaned out, the bottom raised and cemented, and the water gutter from the roof connected with the upper end of the vault.

The room for potatoes, apples, roots, &c., is altogether inadequate to the wants of the institution, and I would call attention to the necessity of finishing another, for this purpose, in the basement. The arrangements for drying clothes are certainly not such as are required, being in a place too much exposed to winds and storms. I am not prepared to present any plan in regard to this matter, but hope it may receive the attention of your Board. The present mode of warming the building is not only attended by large expense in the way of stoves, drums and funnels, but I regard it as more or less dangerous. Before this, I believe, the attention of Trustees has been called to the subject, not only of heating the building, but also of doing a portion of the cooking and washing by steam, and a recent examination, together with an estimate of the cost of fitting up for this purpose has been made, and is herewith submitted for your consideration.

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Sixty tons, gross weight, of good coal, suitable for the furnace, has been purchased, at a cost of eight dollars per ton in Portland. Whether the amount will be sufficient remains to be proved. On the premises, and at a distance of from one to three miles, there is wood bought and paid for, sufficient, it is thought, for the house and brickyard for the coming year. For lights we use petroleum, with the exception of two lanterns, in which whale oil is burned. The outlay for lights is necessarily large, as during a portion of the year our schools are kept in the evening. The petroleum is purchased at the agency by the barrel, and at factory prices.

SHOE SHOP.

An average of thirty-five boys, in charge of J. M. Libby, have made, during the past year, thirty-nine thousand and two hundred pairs of children's roan, high-cut shoes, for Messrs. Cole, Wood & Co. of Boston, besides tapping three hundred pairs, and heel-ing one hundred and eighty pairs for the boys. The same arrangement holds in regard to the price of what is furnished and done as last year. Only about half enough work for the boys has been furnished. If enough work of the same kind could be secured, it would not only be better for the boys, but would also pay the best on the capital invested, of any of the labor done in the institution. I think it would be well to arrange here for mak-

ing a portion, at least, of the shoes needed for our own use. It would afford employment for the boys, when other work failed them, and might prove to be profitable pecuniarily.

CHAIR SHOP.

This department has, during the year, been in charge of Mr. George I. Littlefield, who, with twenty-eight boys, has seated seven thousand five hundred chairs, and seven hundred sleigh seats, besides doing considerable job work at reseating old chairs. This department is now in charge of Mr. Tripp, with a good prospect of plenty of work through the winter. It also pays well, according to the expense incurred.

SEWING ROOM.

Miss Mary C. Akers, in charge of this room, with some sixty of the smallest boys, accomplished the following amount of labor:

MADE.	REPAIRED.
Pantaloons 482 prs.	Pantaloons..... 4,602 prs.
Jackets..... 281 "	Jackets 2,721 "
Skirts 406 "	Shirts 4,622
Suspenders 341 "	Sheets..... 357
Handkerchiefs..... 120 "	Pillow Cases..... 82
Mittens (cloth)..... 86 "	Comfortables 86
Bed Sacks..... 55	Bed Sacks..... 150
Vests 16	Towels..... 12
Aprons 24	Aprons 111
Comfortables..... 5	Socks 3,393
Towels 20	Blankets..... 64
Socks Knit..... 480 prs.	Bed Spreads..... 8
" footed 229 "	Mcal Bags..... 27
" heeled..... 98 "	

LAUNDRY.

Mrs. Sarah J. Walker has had charge of this department during the year, and managed its affairs to the acceptance of all concerned. Three boys are employed here all the time, except during school hours, and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, eighteen more are required. The arrangements of this room are very well adapted to the work. Attention has heretofore been called to the necessity of providing some more convenient and less exposed place for drying the clothes, and this may, I hope,

receive due consideration: Mrs. Walker has now the charge of the front kitchen, and Miss Berry takes her place in the laundry.

DORMITORY.

Mrs. Louisa B. Anderson and eight boys have the care of this department, which is kept neat and tidy. It seems comfortable, and answers well the purpose for which it was designed. There is a sufficient supply of bedding and bedsteads for our present need, and all in good repair.

Boys' KITCHEN.

Miss Lois W. Allen and eight boys have taken care of this department until within a few months, so far as I can learn to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. About one barrel of flour per diem is consumed, and the bread made and eaten by the boys is such as no hungry person would refuse, and will compare favorably with that used in many of our fashionable hotels and boarding-houses. During the greater portion of the year the fare of the boys has been as follows: Breakfast—flour bread and coffee. Supper—the same, with morning's milk, except that on Tuesdays and Fridays flour bread and molasses, and on Sundays gingerbread is provided. For dinner: Sunday—baked beans, with brown bread and pickles; Monday—corned beef and vegetables; Tuesday—fresh meat soup with vegetables; Wednesday—fresh fish chowder; Thursday—stewed peas; Friday—salt fish; Saturday—fresh meat. There are potatoes at dinner each day except Sunday and Thursday. Many of the boys having become so tired of a portion of their food as to leave it untouched, I have taken the responsibility of changing it somewhat, not materially increasing the expense however. Wednesday we give them stewed beans for dinner instead of fish chowder, and find they like the change very much. For dinner on Saturday we give baked beans and brown bread; on Sunday, flour bread and cheese, occasionally bread and milk. Once in two weeks we furnish boiled rice and molasses, and once in two weeks hasty pudding, for supper. We also give apples at supper once a week. About the first of September Miss Allen married and left the school, and Miss E. C. Shaw, known long and favorably to the Trustees, now fills her place, managing well the work of the department.

FRONT KITCHEN.

Miss M. E. Berry and three boys have attended to the work here. The expense of the department has necessarily been large, owing to the extra number of employees of the brickyard during the summer and of those engaged in painting the house. This place is one of much responsibility and hard to fill, requiring a woman who understands all kinds of cookery, has energy, enterprise and economy, and is of sufficient stamina to be mistress of the department, preventing waste from any and every cause. Mrs. Walker, in connection with the Matron (who has entire charge of the dairy,) now fills the position and is meeting with good success.

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

A considerable portion of the meat used has been killed at the Institution, thus affording a better quality and at a greatly reduced price. But during the hottest weather it has to be obtained in the city. A large quantity of corn and meal has necessarily been consumed, but it has been obtained at satisfactory prices. The low price of flour has enabled us of late to use a better article than heretofore. We are now using a good grade of flour purchased at a reasonable price. The large quantity of material used under the head of provisions and groceries demands special attention from the Superintendent, that it may be secured at the lowest wholesale price.

BRICK YARD.

The brick-yard has, as usual, been successfully managed by Mr. J. F. Ayer, assisted by H. C. Cobb, Levi S. Pennell, and sixteen boys. The season has been very favorable for brick making, but the market has not been as good as last year. December 1, 1869, there were about twenty-five thousand of drain tile of different sizes, and about five hundred and fifty thousand of bricks on hand. These have been sold, and the avails of the same are supposed to have been about four thousand two hundred dollars. A kiln of bricks and tile was made and burned in the summer, all of which were sold for about eight hundred thirty-two dollars and forty-seven cents. A second kiln of tile was also made, from which one hundred forty-one dollars and forty-six cents worth have been sold, making whole amount realized from the yard during the year,

five thousand one hundred seventy-three dollars and forty-three cents. We have about four hundred and ninety thousand bricks, and eighteen thousand of the different sizes of tile now on hand. From the records left in my possession, I am unable to form any correct estimate of the expenses of the brick-yard for the year. They must necessarily have been large, including, as they do, the amount of wood, expense of team, labor and board of men employed in making and burning, extra feed and clothing of boys, and incidental expenses. It is a matter demanding the attention of the Trustees, looking at all the facts connected with brick making, whether it would be advisable to enlarge the brick-yard, and at a considerable expense, to increase the facilities for brick making, or to turn attention to the making of tile—the demand for which seems constantly increasing—and do at that what can be done without great outlay.

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 the acting Assistant, Mr. W. H. Horr, assisted by Miss F. A. Woodbury, since the first of January last, until October first, when her place was supplied by Miss E. J. Wales. Miss M. F. Merrill continues in charge of number two. A third school has been put in operation, designed for a class of large boys who are employed on the farm, but whose advantages have not been as good as those of many others, and is in charge of Miss A. D. Dresser. The teachers all seem interested, and are doing well in their several departments. The schools are of vast importance to the inmates, many of whom will never have another opportunity of acquiring an education. There seems to be a serious difficulty in carrying along the different departments of labor, and at the same time giving the boys all the school advantages they really ought to have. A certain amount of labor is absolutely necessary in the reformation of any boy; but whether the labor of the boys here is to be considered of the first and greatest importance, is a question demanding the attention of those who have in charge the interests of the institution. The teachers are laboring to bring up the schools to the desired standard, and are deserving of commendation for their efforts. The report made to me by them contains, as I think, much useful

information in regard to the schools, and the progress made in their studies by the boys under their charge, and I herewith submit it to you as a part of my report.

LIBRARY.

At the last session of the Legislature, one hundred dollars was asked for and readily granted to replenish the boys' library, which sum, together with the interest of the Sanford legacy, and the fund accumulated by contributions from persons visiting here, has been expended in making an addition to the library of one hundred and thirty-four volumes. The editor of the Portland Transcript has also made us a donation of several volumes, for which he will please accept our hearty thanks; and I would suggest that there is still room for similar contributions.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Rev. A. P. Hillman continues to perform acceptably the duties of chaplain to the inmates of the institution. The Sabbath school has during the past year been under the charge of Mr. S. B. Haskell, assisted by Mr. John Earle, and is in a very prosperous condition. These gentlemen, assisted by an efficient corps of teachers from the different churches in Portland, have been successful in interesting and materially benefitting the boys, and are deserving of the thanks of the officers of the institution and of all interested in the welfare of juvenile delinquents. The annual festival occurred on the 6th of January last, and, as usual, was a season of great enjoyment to the boys. The Superintendent, and teachers of the Sabbath school and their invited guests, at the appointed time met the boys in their dining-room, where a bountiful supper had been provided for the boys by the teachers and their friends. After partaking of the supper all repaired to the chapel, which was found to be decorated with evergreens and Christmas trees heavily laden with presents. After the opening exercises, the boys entertained the company present for an hour with singing, declamations and dialogues, and in their turn were interested and instructed by remarks from some of the visitors. Later in the evening the boys were dismissed to their beds, and the company betook themselves to the drawing-room and parlors, where they partook of some refreshments prepared for the occasion by the Superintendent of the institution. These occasions are looked forward to with much interest by the boys, and they certainly do

serve to break up the monotony of their every day life and contribute materially to their happiness. May God bless and suitably reward these Sabbath school teachers for their labor of love!

We would not omit to make our grateful acknowledgments to the publishers of the Portland Daily Press, the Daily Argus, and the Daily Lewiston Falls Journal; also to the publishers of the Portland Transcript, Maine Farmer, Kennebec Journal, Bangor Courier, Oxford Democrat, American Sentinel, Somerset Reporter, Eastport Sentinel, Machias Union, Rockland Gazette, Ellsworth American, Kennebec Reporter, Farmington Chronicle, Youth's Temperance Visitor, and the Aroostook Sunrise, for sending us their papers. The publisher of the Sunrise in particular has placed us under especial obligations by sending us six copies of his paper every week. They are very acceptable, and we sometimes use them instead of a reading book in the schools. It would gratify us to have an opportunity to add the names of other newspaper publishers to our list. The boys appreciate the newspapers, read them eagerly, and we have come to regard them as valuable aids to their cultivation and improvement.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Entering upon the duties of my office October first, I found myself in rather an embarrassing position. An entire stranger to the inmates, and unacquainted with the working of the institution, it would not have been very strange had I failed to comprehend at once the measure of my duty and my responsibility. I soon learned that no supplies had been provided for the quarter; that, with the exception of a few tons, the coal for winter use, though bargained for in Portland, had not been delivered. A large kiln of bricks, and another of drain tile, were nearly ready for burning, and the wood for the same, some two hundred and seventy cords, was yet to be hauled, a portion of it from a half to three and a half miles. Several loads of tile were to be taken some four miles to market; the vegetables were to be gathered; and the plowing and dressing of the farm had not received attention. I immediately set about the work, and so favorable has been the fall, that I have succeeded in accomplishing all that seemed necessary.

The expenses of the quarter thus far have perhaps been unusually large, because the entire stock of supplies—boots, shoes, and

winter clothing for the boys ; a number of bed sacks, and a supply of articles for both cooking departments had to be purchased ; the coal, furniture for new school-room, new stoves, funnel, &c., had to be paid for, and the brick and tile burners' bill had to be settled. And owing to the distance and quality of the wood purchased for burning, it was necessary to buy 398 dollars' worth more. Forty barrels of apples, and one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes have also been purchased. To commence the next quarter we shall have one hogshead of molasses, several barrels of flour, and meal, apples and potatoes sufficient for the quarter, so that the ordinary expenses will not be so large as they have been for the present quarter.

The health of the boys at this time is remarkably good—no one is sick. There have been six deaths during the year. In the spring there were some seventy cases of mumps, and during the summer and fall a few were attacked with lung fever, and one with typhoid fever. For further particulars I refer you to the report of Dr. Gordon, who continues to act as our physician, so far as my knowledge extends, to the satisfaction of all concerned. The ordinary expenses of the institution will be about the same as last year, while quite a large sum will be needed for repairing and replacing the carts, carriages, tools, &c., which have been completely worn out ; so that, although no extra appropriation for painting the outside, or furnishing school-rooms, will be required, yet there will be needed in the aggregate as much as last year. No outstanding bills against the institution have come to my knowledge, and with the resources at my disposal, I hope to be able to meet current expenses, and still have something remaining in the treasury on the first of April. The same regulations that were adopted in previous years, in regard to the division of time for school, labor and recreation, still continues.

Having been connected with the institution only two months, it may not seem modest in me to make any suggestions relative to its wants and interests ; yet I will take the liberty of calling attention to a few matters which are, in my judgment, essential to its success. First, its officers should be persons of culture, even temperament, and strict moral integrity, whose characters are above suspicion, and whose example in every respect is worthy of imitation. It is important, also, that they should have a thorough practical knowledge of the duties pertaining to their

several departments, as without this, satisfactory results cannot be anticipated. Such officers, when found, should be retained as long as possible. A too frequent change is, I think, detrimental to the well being of the school.

I understand the object of the institution to be the reformation of its inmates. If I am right in this, the important question to be solved is, not how cheaply it can be sustained, or how much labor it is possible to get out of the boys, but what will best conduce to their physical, intellectual and moral development. To this end their diet should be wholesome, nutritious, palatable, and in such quantity as to satisfy the reasonable demands of their natures, while the work required should not be such as to interfere with the development of their powers of body or mind. Many of the boys sent here remain till nearly or quite one and twenty, consequently all the knowledge they get before going out into active life, whether of a literary or business character, must be obtained here. But under the present system their opportunities for acquiring a literary or business education are very limited. No trade is learned, and the boys go out into the great, busy world with but little practical knowledge of its affairs. Ought not the boy who remains here a term of years to acquire, if he has the capacity, a good English education, and become master of a trade? I think he should, and then he would be able to make his mark in the world, and carve for himself a name that would do honor to the institution that saved him.

Again, an institution like this should be managed, I think, in a manner creditable to the State. The cattle and horses, the carriages, team wagons, and implements of husbandry and industry, should all be well selected, of good quality, and appropriate to the place. It costs no more to keep good stock than it does to keep poor, and oftentimes not so much, and I think every citizen who feels an interest in this institution would be gratified by seeing its several departments arranged and managed so as to do credit to the State. I make these suggestions not with the intention of dictating, but in the hope that they may influence for good the action of those wiser than I am, whose duty it is to prescribe the course of study and the industrial pursuits of the inmates of the institution.

In conclusion, let me say that I feel deeply interested in the work intrusted to me, and realizing my inexperience, and my need

therefore of counsel and assistance, I bespeak them not only from the Trustees, but from all others who have the good of unfortunate boys at heart, and remembering that wisdom, power and might belong unto God, shall not, I trust, forget to ask constantly for His assistance and His blessing.

(Signed) E. W. HUTCHINSON, *Superintendent.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—In presenting this, my fourth annual report, it gives me pleasure to say that the present sanitary condition of the school is all that we can reasonably desire, as not an inmate is confined to his bed by sickness, and comparatively none suffering from chronic disease.

During the past year, the institution has enjoyed an almost uninterrupted freedom from diseases of an acute character. A few cases of fever of mild form, and one or two cases of pneumonia, have occurred, while the usual bowel troubles, almost invariably incident to the summer months, have been entirely unknown. No accidents have occurred which have caused serious injuries, so that on the whole the general condition of the institution has been as good as at any time in its history. But while the inmates have suffered but little from acute diseases, there has been a larger number of deaths than during any year since my connection with the school. Nearly all, however, have been from that most fatal of all chronic diseases, consumption. The following named boys have died during the year:

	Residence.	Date.	Age.	Disease.
Charles Gilman,	Machias,	Jan. 1,	16,	Consumption.
Otis B. Reed,	Jay,	Jan. 18,	15,	“
Frederic Stirratt,	Webster,	Apr. 30,	16,	“
John F. Reynolds,	Hallowell,	May 9,	15,	“
John Sullivan,	Bangor,	May 28,	15,	“
Charles A. Corson,	Rockland,	July 29,	17,	Typh. Fever.

It may be profitable to inquire somewhat into the causes that have conspired to produce such a fatality in a single year. Aside from hereditary influence, there are some causes that are in a great degree under the control of the government of the institution. There are, for obvious reasons, some inherent influences operating

to the production of consumption, that must always exist in this and all other institutions that have anything of a penal character attached to them. While the object is principally reformatory, yet there is a necessity for discipline, such as is wholesome, from which many boys would escape if possible. There exists, therefore, a greater restraint and more confinement than is consistent with good health; for while the larger boys are employed on the farm and in the brick-yards, the smaller ones are necessarily confined to the close work-rooms and school-rooms; and although they, even, have hours for exercise out of doors, yet it is within the limits of a yard, and but for short periods. Sunlight and open air sports and exercise are the great means to cure as well as prevent consumption, even when all moral and physical circumstances are favorable; while on the contrary, among the most potent causes to produce the disease, are confinement in doors, and especially in rooms where many human beings are brought together.

Again, many of these boys come from the poorer classes of community, and have from early life, been poorly fed, poorly clothed, exposed to the inclemency of such a climate as ours, and if not subjects of hereditary disease, are in an atmosphere, both moral and physical, that would tend to produce it. Many of them are, indeed, already suffering from it, in quite an advanced stage, when sent to the institution. The last is true, not only in regard to consumption, but several other diseases. More than half of the cases that died during the year, were affected when sent to the school. Two other cases, far advanced in consumption, escaped from the premises, and a report from one of them is that he is much improved.

Now in applying a remedy I would suggest that no boy be sent here without a medical examination at the time, and certain cases that may occur be otherwise disposed of. Several instances have occurred where contagious diseases have been propagated from a failure to have the cases properly examined before being allowed to join the other boys. It would seem on the whole better that a boy suffering from any disease of fatal tendency should not be subjected to the almost necessary confinement that many boys are. If it be deemed for the best good of all concerned that such cases be kept there, I would suggest that a larger indulgence be granted them even at the risk of escape.

In some instances boys who are suffering from consumption, the result of which must be death, have homes that would be very

comfortable, and if they were allowed to return their condition would be better. I would suggest that in such cases the remainder of their term be remitted and the boy allowed to go. There are two cases now under treatment, one of whom comes under this class, at least so far as having some means whereby he could have the comfort of a quiet home. In my opinion the ends of justice will be as well accomplished. I hope the Trustees may consider the matter at the next meeting of the Board.

In this connection I would allude to the condition of the playground for the boys. As it now is, owing to the unevenness of the ground, water stands in several places in pools after each rain. These places remaining wet for quite a long time, boys frequently return to the school-room with wet and damp feet, producing colds which are annoying, not to say dangerous. I would recommend that the yard be graded and either paved or cemented. Another thing much needed is a covered walk or play hall, open at the sides, for rainy weather. This could be added at trifling expense. By these means open air exercise can be obtained, an indispensable element in preventing disease among so many inmates of one institution.

For the most part of the time during the year past, the food has been abundant and of good quality, and prepared in a manner well adapted to suit the wants of boys who are increasing in growth, and many of whom are daily performing manual labor. During the summer Mr. Woodbury took especial care that a good supply of vegetables be had, and to that, and care in feeding, I attribute in a great degree the absence of the usual amount of bowel diseases. Latterly, some beneficial changes have been made in adding some articles to the list. Meat and beans have been increased, while cheese once a week, and butter occasionally, give a relish to what would otherwise be a meal of dry bread. Apples are also given twice a week.

I need only to repeat, what I have in former reports so strongly urged, that any institution which has for its object the reformation of boys and girls, must always keep in mind that the demands of hunger must be fully satisfied with good, palatable food before they can appreciate moral instruction.

I would suggest that, while the Hospital connected with the school is a very good room when arrived at, yet being on the upper floor, gives severe labor to nurses. If any change could be made for the better, the board, I doubt not, would adopt it.

Since the change in the administration of the school, many changes have occurred with the teachers, and therefore the nurses; and as but little sickness has existed, I am unable to say more than that the utmost kindness and attention is apparent on the part of the Superintendent and his lady, as well as all concerned.

In conclusion, I trust I may be pardoned for occupying more space in the report than usual; but the importance of the subject seemed to demand it, and I can only hope that the board may deem the suggestions worthy their careful consideration.

S. C. GORDON, M. D., *Physician in Charge.*

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the State Reform School:

SIR—We have the honor to submit this report of the school department of this institution for the year ending December 1, 1870.

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement	183
• of the year was	183
There have been received during the year	71
Whole number under instruction during the year	254
There have been discharged during the year	94
Present number under instruction.....	160

The scholarship of the boys received into the institution during the year is shown by the following figures :

Who did not know the alphabet.....	4
Who knew the alphabet only.....	6
Who could read in Town's First Reader.....	12
" " Second "	23
" " Third "	19
" " Fourth "	7
	71

Arithmetic.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	33
" had studied mental arithmetic.....	24
" had ciphered through simple rules.....	10
" " reduction	4
	71

Geography.

Who had never studied geography.....	49
" studied geography.....	22
	71

Grammar.

Who had never studied grammar.....	69
“ studied grammar.....	2
	<hr/>
	71

Writing.

Who could not write.....	48
“ write their names, and easy words.....	18
“ “ letters.....	5
	<hr/>
	71

The following tables show the attainments in reading, arithmetic, geography, grammar and writing, of the boys who have left the institution, died, been remanded, &c., during the year:

Who did not know the alphabet.....	1
“ could read in Town's First Reader.....	1
“ “ “ Second “.....	12
“ “ “ Third “.....	20
“ “ “ Fourth “.....	42
“ “ “ Fifth “.....	18
	<hr/>
	94

Arithmetic.

Who had never studied arithmetic.....	2
“ studied mental arithmetic.....	16
“ ciphered through simple rules.....	42
“ “ reduction.....	30
“ “ simple interest.....	4
	<hr/>
	94

Geography.

Who had never studied geography.....	16
“ studied geography.....	78
	<hr/>
	94

Grammar.

Who had never studied grammar.....	67
“ studied grammar.....	27
	<hr/>
	94

Writing.

Who could not write.....	12
“ write easy words and their names.....	42
“ “ letters.....	40
	<hr/>
	94

The boys now in the institution are distributed in the several divisions of the school as follows :

In school-room No. 1.....	77
“ No. 2.....	43
“ No. 3.....	40
	<hr/>
	160

SCHOOL ROOM No. 1.

Twenty read in Fifth Reader.....	20
Twenty read in Fourth Reader.....	20
Thirty-seven read in Third Reader.....	37
	<hr/>
	77

Arithmetic.

Forty are studying written arithmetic.....	40
Thirty-seven are studying mental arithmetic.....	37
	<hr/>
	77

Ten have ciphered through simple interest.....	10
Nineteen have ciphered through compound numbers.....	19
Twenty-one have ciphered through simple rules.....	21
Nineteen are studying Colburn's Arithmetic.....	19
Eighteen are studying Holbrook's Mental Arithmetic.....	18
	<hr/>
	77

Geography.

Twenty are studying large geography.....	20
Thirty-seven are studying introductory geography.....	37
Twenty are studying primary geography.....	20
	<hr/>
	77

Grammar.

Two can parse and analyze.....	2
Fifteen can parse simple sentences.....	15
Twenty are commencing grammar.....	20
	<hr/>
	37

TEACHERS' REPORT.

43

Writing.

Thirty-eight can write letters.....	38
Thirty-nine can write their names and easy words.....	39
	<hr/>
	77

SCHOOL ROOM No. 2.

Fourteen read in Third Reader.....	14
Eleven read in Second Reader.....	11
Fifteen read in First Reader.....	15
Three read in Primer.....	3
	<hr/>
	43

Thirty-two are studying mental arithmetic.....	32
Fifteen are studying geography.....	15
Nineteen can write their names and easy words.....	19

SCHOOL ROOM No. 3.

Fifteen read in Fourth Reader.....	15
Twenty-five read in Third Reader.....	25
	<hr/>
	40

Arithmetic.

Seven have ciphered through simple rules.....	7
Twenty are studying Colburn's Arithmetic.....	20
Thirteen are studying Holbrook's Mental Arithmetic.....	13
	<hr/>
	40

Geography.

Seven are studying large geography.....	7
Twenty-three are studying introductory geography.....	23
Ten are studying primary geography.....	10
	<hr/>
	40

Writing.

Twelve can write letters.....	12
Twenty-eight can write their names, and easy words.....	28
	<hr/>
	40

A general exercise in singing is conducted each day. The majority of the boys being so young, and the best voices found among the smaller boys, rote music is only taught them.

None, only those who have had experience, can realize how difficult it is to advance these boys in their studies. As will be seen by reference to this report, their grade of scholarship on entering the school is very low. They are almost entirely unaccustomed to any kind of mental labor. They are in the habit of giving loose reins to their thoughts and imaginations, and allow themselves to drift, without control, as fancy or passion may dictate, in any direction except the right one.

These habits must be overcome. A love for study must be implanted; and when all this is done, their progress, unless they are possessed with unusual talents, must necessarily be slow. Untrained faculties cannot be made to act immediately, with either that exactness or force that the same faculties would have been capable of had they been properly exercised and trained in earlier years; and it is doubtful in many cases, especially of the older boys, whether the amount of culture which we can give them will ever lift, as completely as we desire, the dark shadow of ignorance and error in which they have been involved.

Our school hours remain as usual, from 6 to 9 A. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., from the month of November to May; the remaining portion of the year, from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to 3 P. M., making in all four hours of school each day. Every effort is used to make the schools interesting and profitable. One teacher, Miss Dresser, has been added to the corps of teachers since November 1st, thus relieving materially the crowded state of the school.

It is frequently asked by visitors if we would receive small donations of books. In answer we will say, that any and all donations will be gladly received.

We tender, in behalf of the boys, our sincere thanks to those publishers mentioned in the Superintendent's report, who have sent us their papers for the use of the school, and if they could see how eagerly they were read, we dare say they would feel amply rewarded for their kindness, and many other publishers would add their names to our list. We would tender our especial thanks to the editor of "The Sunrise," who has furnished us with six copies of his paper weekly. We use them, certain days, for reading, in place of text-books.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. HERR,	} <i>Teachers.</i>
CYNTHIA J. WALES,	
FANNIE M. MERRILL,	
ANGIE D. DRESSER,	

ESTIMATED COST OF PUTTING STEAM HEATING APPARATUS INTO THE REFORM SCHOOL.

In looking over the Reform School building in relation to heating with steam, I came to the following conclusions: That in order to heat the institution in the best and cheapest manner, there should be two boilers—one designed for heating the house part alone, the other for heating the back part and for cooking and laundry purposes. I would place the boiler for the house in the place now occupied by the furnace, using one of Clogston's boilers, large enough for the purpose, and for the rooms and halls the following radiators, viz :

Office	17x16x14=14
Back room.....	17x16x14=14
West front parlor.....	21x16x14=16
East front parlor.....	21x16x14=16

SECOND STORY.

First room.....	21x16x11=14
Second room.....	21x16x11=14
Third room.....	17x16x11=12
Fourth room.....	17x16x11=12

THIRD STORY.

First room.....	21x16x10=12
Second room.....	21x16x10=12
Third room.....	17x16x10=10
Fourth room.....	17x16x10=10
Officers' dining room.....	16x18x12=14
Front hall.....	21x9x46=14
Back hall.....	14

At an expense of, say for the boiler.....	\$515 00
Fifteen radiators.....	510 00
Thirty radiator valves.....	72 00

Eighteen air valves.....	\$28 00
Main pipe for carrying steam to radiators.....	150 00
Masonry, not including bricks.....	40 00
Labor.....	75 00
Freight and truckage.....	35 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,425 00

Should place the boiler for boys' side in cellar now used for coal cellar, using a Clogston boiler, so constructed as to be used for high or low pressure, so that in case steam was wanted for running the pump or fire engine it could be used for that purpose, or when used for heating alone, it might be used low pressure, returning the water into the boiler. Arranged in this way it will be so simple that any one can take charge of it.

Should arrange the laundry for washing, by putting brass pipes into a part of the tubs, so that water can be heated and clothes boiled in the tubs, thus doing away with a fire for that purpose. Should heat the water in the bath-room in a similar manner, and also leave a pipe in the dormitory to heat the water for washing floors, if desired.

By using a tank in the attic for a distributing tank, water could be carried over the house and delivered wherever desired; and by using galvanized iron instead of the lead pipe now in use, a large expense in repairs would be saved, as all pumps could be done away with except one force-pump, which may be used also for a fire engine in case it is needed.

I have not made any estimate for tank, but for all water pipe and fixtures could use what is already there, using iron pipe in exchange for lead.

Should be obliged to put in new double jacket kettles in the kitchen, fitted for steam, in place of those already in there. Have designed using steam for all purposes where it can be used economically in the kitchen.

In order to heat the boys' part I would use pipe instead of radiators, fastened securely so that it could not be pulled down. For heating should use the following amount of one-inch pipe:

Boys' dining-hall.....	65x41x10=550 feet.
Boys' play-hall.....	36x42x10=325 "
Boys' room.....	32x42x10=420 "
No. 1 school-room.....	65x32x14=600 "

No. 2 school-room	27x32x14=380	feet.
No. 3 school-room	26x32x14=325	"
Library	28x12x14=250	"
Chair shop	28x28x14=300	"
Shoe shop	24x42x14=500	"
Dormitory	1,500	"
Chapel	53x45x20=700	"
Hospital	20x23x12=150	"

6,000 "

For back part, 6,000 feet one-inch pipe.....	\$1,080	00
boiler, high or low pressure	980	00
leading pipe and fittings	515	00
labor	350	00
masonry, not including brick	60	00
freight and trucking	70	00
laundry (brass pipe and valves).....	65	00
bath room	25	00
engine and shafting	300	00
fire engine pump	100	00
five double jacket kettels in kitchen.....	355	00
	<hr/>	
	3,900	00
	<hr/>	
	1,425	00
	<hr/>	
	5,325	00