

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEARS

1871-72.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1872.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

CAPE ELIZABETH,

STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1871.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 25, 1871.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1872.

OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

NOAH WOODS of BANGOR, *President.*

W. E. GOULD of PORTLAND, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

NATHAN DANE of ALFRED.

JEREMY W. PORTER of STRONG.

TOBIAS LORD of STANDISH.

RESIDENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

E. W. Hutchinson, *Superintendent.*

J. W. Brown, *Assistant Superintendent.*

Mrs. Nancy Hutchinson, *Matron.*

F. A. Foster, M. D., *Physician.*

Rev. A. P. Hillman, *Chaplain.*

Charles W. Jones, *Farmer.*

F. N. Horr, *Teamster.*

John M. Libby, *Overseer of Shoe Shop.*

J. C. Maybury, *Overseer Chair Shop.*

C. B. Lanfest, *Watchman.*

Charles Hefler, *Carpenter.*

Miss A. D. Dresser, *Teacher.*

“ C. J. Wales, *Teacher.*

“ F. Lake, *Overseer Sewing Room.*

“ V. S. Foss, *Overseer Dormitory.*

“ M. C. Shaw, *Overseer Boys' Kitchen.*

“ M. A. Berry, *Overseer Laundry.*

Mrs. A. Prescott, *Overseer Front Kitchen.*

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Governor and Council:

The Eighteenth Annual Report from the Trustees of the State Reform School is respectfully submitted :

Rev. E. W. Hutchinson remains in charge of the school as Superintendent, and his success in its management has come up fully to our hopes and anticipations. He has been admirably sustained by Mrs. Hutchinson, the Matron, and by Mr. Brown, the Assistant Superintendent. Their earnestness and zeal, and devotion to their work, has been especially gratifying to us. Improvements have been made outside of the house, and inside; nothing has escaped their vigilance and thoughtfulness, and the institution in all its departments, at this time, is certainly in a very satisfactory condition. The boys are looking healthy and vigorous, and seem to be happy and contented, and with very few exceptions are obedient and docile, and address themselves to their tasks with cheerfulness and alacrity.

The number of inmates at this time is smaller than usual, as the commitments for the year have not made good the places of those who have been discharged or apprenticed, or allowed to go out upon trial. The new commitments were fifty-nine, a falling off from the year preceding of six, but quite up to the average of previous years. Nearly half of the whole number of commitments for the year were from Portland. There were no new admissions from Bangor, Lewiston, Augusta and many others of our largest towns and cities, and only a scattering few from the country. There are reasons for believing, that the statutory provisions requiring cities and towns in certain specified cases to contribute a dollar a week toward the support of boys committed to the school, has had the effect to diminish the number of commitments—especially from the country. Efforts to procure the discharge of boys drawing the weekly dollar are often made, and persistently pressed; and the revenue derived from this source is annually diminishing. The amount received from it during the last year was only \$1,709, thus

demonstrating that the average number of paying inmates could not have exceeded about thirty-two.

In the early days of the school there was no such provision, and the wisdom and propriety of it have always been doubted by many of the earnest friends of reformatory institutions. The country towns do not avail themselves of its advantage, as might reasonably be expected, and not unfrequently complaints come up from them about the cost of its maintenance. Such facts as these are to be deplored, since it must be apparent to every one that the country really needs such an institution, even more than the larger and more wealthy towns and cities, which might, if so disposed, provide houses of refuge or correction, or industrial schools for themselves; and if anything can be done to render the school more acceptable to the rural population of the State, and to induce them to come in for a larger share of its advantages, by all means, we should say, let it be done, if only it be practicable.

The fourth section of chapter one hundred forty-two of the revised statutes, which imposes upon cities and towns the obligation to contribute to the support of boys under certain conditions, provides that the liability shall attach to the city or town *where the boy resided* at the time of the commitment, as certified in the mittimus; but much misapprehension in regard to the construction of this statute prevails amongst municipal officers, and by reason of this, the Superintendent is subjected to much trouble and annoyance by refusals to pay his bills for the support of boys, upon the ground that the boys in question have not a *legal settlement*—that is to say, a pauper settlement in the towns from whence they were committed. An examination of the statute would set them all right, and would relieve the Superintendent oftentimes from much tedious and unsatisfactory correspondence.

The new Assistant Superintendent seems to be popular with the boys, and is undoubtedly exerting a salutary influence over them. He is active and very much in earnest, and as a teacher, has been more than usually successful. Much has been accomplished in the schools in the course of the year; the discipline and order in all of them was unexceptionable, and we think they are now in a good way, and doing a most excellent work. Many of the boys have progressed finely in their studies, and all have made noticeable improvement. The teachers have been patient and faithful, and are justly entitled to commendation. Their

report hereunto appended is an interesting paper, and worthy of a careful perusal.

More attention and more work were bestowed upon the farm than in preceding years, when brick-making was carried on, and diverted so many of the largest and most efficient of the boys. The result was, upon the whole, quite satisfactory. The dry weather affected the grass disastrously, and diminished the hay crop, but many of the other crops were fully up to the average, and the potato crop was far above it in quantity, and the quality also was excellent. The Superintendent interested himself much in the farming operations, and his report hereunto attached affords in detail all needed information in regard to them, and the measure of success that attended them. The farm is generally in a good state, but some patches of the mowing land are run out, exhausted and unproductive, and require to renew them, a substantial coat of some kind of dressing. To supply this, a small outlay will be indispensable, as the production from all sources on the farm, when pushed to its utmost capacity, is insufficient to meet the ordinary wants.

The preparation for crops next year are well made and comprehensive, and if fully carried out, farming will be put in the foreground amongst the industrial avocations of the institution, and will require a strong force of the largest and most able-bodied boys.

The Superintendent's report is so full and exhaustive in treating upon the other industrial pursuits, that note or comment from us seems hardly to be required. We believe the management of them was judicious, and that as much was accomplished as could reasonably be expected. There was not a full supply of work at all times for the shoe shop, and the income from it was less than was anticipated. The prospect for work in this department for the future is not encouraging, and we may be compelled to give up shoe-making entirely, or to continue it to the extent only of doing the work of the institution.

No complaint of insubordination has been made against the boys from any quarter, and we believe as a general rule, that they have behaved well—that they have been cheerful and industrious, and in many instances have become expert and useful workmen.

The Physician's report furnishes all the needful information upon the sanitary condition of the inmates, and is herewith submitted.

The appropriation for the library was applied to the purchase of useful and attractive books, thus making another valuable addition to our collection. The library room also received attention, and was appropriately fitted up; and better than all, the books were neatly covered, numbered and systematically arranged upon the shelves. The change thus wrought here by a small outlay of money, and a somewhat larger one of labor, is highly gratifying. The interest in the library on the part of the boys never abates, and we deem it a matter of moment to encourage and foster this fondness for reading, and to provide to a reasonable extent, the means for its indulgence.

The great event of the year was the introduction of steam for warming the building, and culinary purposes. An appropriation of \$5,000 was placed at our disposal for this object by the Legislature last winter. Upon moving in the business it was soon found that the appropriation was too small to enable us to accomplish all that we deemed desirable, but not feeling warranted in making an expenditure in excess of it, we contented ourselves by entering into an arrangement with Messrs. Winslow & Son of Portland, to put in at fair prices, and as we desired, so much apparatus and fittings as the money at our command would pay for. The result is, that we have in a forty horse power Rhodes' patent safety boiler; a Blake's No. 5 steam pump; nearly 10,000 feet of pipe fittings; fifty columns of Winslow's patent radiator; and five steam jacket kettles, holding forty gallons each. For warming purposes the steam is carried into nearly every part of the building; for cooking, it is used in the boy's kitchen, and for heating water in the dormitory, and also in the boy's bathing room. At this point our money was exhausted, and very reluctantly we consented to dispense with the fittings for the laundry.

Thus far the works have entirely met our expectations, and have made the house comfortable in cold weather in all its parts as it never was before. Not being willing to trust our own judgment in a matter of so much importance, we availed ourselves of the services of Charles Staples, Jr., Esq., of Portland, United States Local Inspector of Steamboats, who examined the apparatus and fittings thoroughly, and his report upon them is hereunto attached.

The cash system has been adhered to faithfully, and there are no outstanding bills against the institution. The Superintendent seems to have made his purchases judiciously as a rule, and is

withal a good economist. The expenditures for the year as shown by the Treasurer's report, are rather below the average of former years, but the expense per capita is probably a trifle above the average, as the boys have been treated to a greater variety in their food, and in some respects to that of a better quality and higher priced.

As to receipts there is a falling off from those derived from cities and towns, and from boys' labor in the shop, but an increase from farm products, which is rather gratifying.

The balance in the treasury at this time is supposed to be sufficient to meet all requirements for another quarter, or until the end of our financial year on the thirty-first day of March next, as now inconveniently fixed by law. A change of this law, so as to have the *money* year terminate on the last day of November, as does the *historical* year, would be a decided improvement. The Treasurer's report would then cover the same period of time embraced in the report of the Trustees and that of the Superintendent, as it does not now; and the condition of the treasury as it was only about a month anterior to the meeting of the Legislature, instead of nine months as now, would then be disclosed.

The Treasurer also submits a table of estimates for the year commencing April first next. This table has been prepared with more than ordinary care, and with the intention in each case to make the estimate large enough to cover every possible want. The amount, as will be seen, is \$13,600, and for this an appropriation is asked from the State.

The monthly and quarterly visits and examinations, as required by law, have been regularly made by the Trustees, and their purpose has been to keep all the affairs of the institution well in hand, and to exercise due diligence in guarding the interests and looking after the welfare of its inmates. We believe it is now in good, safe hands, and that it is performing its work in such a manner as to entitle it to the confidence and the approval of the government and people of the State.

NOAH WOODS, NATHAN DANE, WM. E. GOULD, TOBIAS LORD, JEREMY W. PORTER.	}	<i>Trustees State Reform School.</i>
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TREASURER'S REPORT.

WILLIAM E. GOULD, *Treasurer, in account with State Reform School,*
from April 1, 1870, to April 1, 1871.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance from last year	\$397 03
State Treasurer.....	11,829 00
Cities and towns.....	1,709 00
Bricks and tiles	3,411 29
Boys' labor	1,710 59
Farm products.....	2,058 67
Other sources.....	348 30
	\$21,463 88
EXPENDITURES.	
General expenses, including salaries, provisions, groceries, clothing and trustees' expenses, library, papers, &c., &c.	\$19,766 33
School books and stationery.....	282 54
Lumber.....	239 94
Painting and carpets.....	1,018 69
Miscellaneous	20 05
Balance to new account	136 33
	\$21,463 88

I submit a table showing the amounts paid in cash for sundry items during twelve months ending December 1, 1871; and also a table showing carefully prepared estimates for a period of twelve months next following the close of our financial year.

It will be perceived that no mention is made of five thousand dollars which was appropriated by the last Legislature for the introduction of steam heating. Such money was made the subject of a special clause, and is treated by us outside of our ordinary expenses. The funds have been paid out and the work finished and approved as satisfactory.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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Table showing cash paid from Dec. 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871; also estimated amount to be expended for next financial year.

	Paid out.	Estimate for one year's expenses.
Salaries.....	\$5,342 36	\$6,000 00
Provisions and groceries.....	4,455 05	6,000 00
Clothing, bedding, boots and shoes.....	2,165 96	2,500 00
Fuel and lights.....	1,175 00	2,000 00
Corn and meal.....	1,365 98	1,500 00
Trustees' expenses.....	650 33	650 00
Tools, carriage repairs, seed and manures.....	620 36	300 00
Blacksmithing.....	135 50	150 00
Hardware, house and farm.....	401 84	300 00
Plumbing, masonry and painting.....	320 16	200 00
Lumber and slating.....	169 15	-
General repairs on building.....	-	200 00
New carriages, harnesses, ox cart, team wagon, robes, &c..	864 00	-
Horses and neat stock.....	1,033 50	500 00
E. W. Woodbury, expenses in law.....	102 85	-
Books, stationery for schools, newspapers and printing.....	199 69	150 00
Fire extinguisher, brackets, &c.....	56 50	200 00
Extra farm labor and for returning boys.....	283 60	300 00
Library.....	165 00	100 00
General expenses.....	1,303 96	-
	\$20,810 79	\$21,050 00

To show the amount needed for an appropriation.

Take the estimate of.....		\$21,050 00
and deduct estimate of cash to be received, viz:		
From cities and towns.....	\$1,500 00	
Boys' labor in shops.....	1,200 00	
Brickyard.....	1,500 00	
Farm products available for house after feeding stock.....	2,500 00	
Other sources.....	750 00	
	\$7,450 00	7,450 00
Estimate for appropriation.....		\$13,600 00

This, as will be perceived, is a trifle in excess of last year, excluding the former steam appropriation. The increase is due to the additional man needed to run the steam apparatus; and to the general policy of providing more expensive food, clothing and bedding, as suggested by the Legislature of the last winter.

WILLIAM E. GOULD, *Treasurer.*

DECEMBER 1, 1871.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—The Eighteenth Annual Report is herewith respectfully submitted.

The whole number of boys received into the institution since its opening is twelve hundred and eighty-one.....1,281

Present number..... 134

TABLE NO. 1,

Shows the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending November 30, 1871.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1870.....		160
“ “ committed past year.....	59	
“ “ that were previously out on leave, returned.....	3	
“ “ that have previously escaped, returned.....	1	
		63
Whole number in school during year.....		223
“ “ discharged and apprenticed.....	46	
“ “ violated trust.....	4	
“ “ escaped.....	4	
“ “ allowed to go on trial.....	31	
“ “ remanded as <i>non compos</i>	1	
“ “ “ incorrigible.....	1	
“ “ died.....	2	
		89
Whole number remaining December 1, 1871.....		134

TABLE No. 2,

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

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Whole No.
December, 1870	4	12	164
January, 1871	6	7	158
February, "	4	11	155
March, "	4	10	148
April, "	2	18	140
May, "	19	7	141
June, "	8	11	142
July, "	5	2	136
August, "	10	12	144
September, "	10	12	144
October, "	16	11	146
November "	5	6	140
Total	93	119	223
Average number for year			137

TABLE No. 3,

Shows by what authority committed.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
By Supreme Judicial Court.....	6	122	128
Superior Court	6	2	8
Augusta Municipal Court.....	1	43	44
Bangor "	-	9	9
Bangor Police "	-	116	116
Brunswick Municipal Court.....	2	12	14
Bath "	3	53	56
Belfast Police "	-	5	5
Biddeford Municipal "	5	53	58
Calais "	-	23	23
Gardiner Police "	2	46	48
Hallowell Municipal "	-	16	16
Lewiston "	1	36	37
Portland "	22	268	290
Portland Police "	-	16	16
Rockland Municipal "	-	26	26
Rockland Police "	-	15	15
Trial Justices "	9	354	363
U. S. Circuit "	-	2	2
Ellsworth Municipal "	-	1	1
Ellsworth Police "	1	2	3
Saco Municipal "	1	2	3
Total	59	1,222	1,281

TABLE No. 4,

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

Disposals.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	1	201	202
“ by Trustees.....	39	383	422
Indentured to Farmers.....	4	261	265
“ Laborers.....	1	8	9
“ Carpenters.....	1	12	13
“ Shoemakers.....	1	13	14
“ Machinists.....	-	5	5
“ Masons.....	-	1	1
“ Cabinet Makers.....	-	6	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
“ Manufacturers.....	-	2	2
“ Harness Makers.....	-	3	3
“ Lumbermen.....	-	3	3
“ Cooper.....	1	-	1
“ Miller.....	-	1	1
Allowed to leave on trial.....	31	21*	52
“ enlist.....	-	19	19
Illegally committed.....	-	4	4
Remanded.....	2	18	20
Pardoned.....	-	7	7
Escaped.....	4	32*	36
Violated trust.....	4	16*	20
Died.....	2	20	22
Delivered to courts.....	-	3	3
Returned to masters.....	-	4	4
Total.....	91	1,056	1,147

* By an error in previous reports it appeared that a large number were out on leave, or otherwise, who have been returned or discharged.

TABLE No. 5,

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

Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority.....	59	827	886
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

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

TABLE No. 5, (Continued.)

Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
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.....	59	1,222	1,281

TABLE No. 6,

Shows the offences for which committed.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny	45	781	826
Breaking and entering.....	-	23	23
Common runaway.....	-	86	86
Truancy.....	10	111	121
Assault.....	1	36	37
Assault with intent to rob	-	2	2
Assault with intent to kill	-	1	1
Malicious mischief	-	34	34
Malicious trespass.....	-	5	5
Riot.....	-	1	1
Cheating by false pretence.....	1	10	11
Vagrancy.....	-	66	66
Common drunkard	-	3	3
Shop breaking.....	-	19	19
Arson	1	3	4
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
Manslaughter	-	1	1
Sodomy	-	1	1
Secreting stolen goods.....	-	1	1
Attempt to steal.....	1	-	1
Total.....	59	1,222	1,281

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 " ".....	-	7	7
Two " ".....	1	16	17
One " ".....	5	54	59
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 " " " " " ".....	9	38	47
Ninety days in " " " " " ".....	-	30	30
Sixty " " " " " ".....	13	91	104
Fifty " " " " " ".....	-	4	4
Forty " " " " " ".....	-	1	1
Thirty " " " " " ".....	28	743	771
Twenty-nine days in " " " " " ".....	-	4	4
Twenty-five " " " " " ".....	-	3	3
Twenty " " " " " ".....	-	36	36
Fifteen " " " " " ".....	-	16	16
Ten " " " " " ".....	-	27	27
Two days or less in " " " " " ".....	-	14	14
No alternative.....	3	10	13
Fine and cost.....	-	31	31
Eighteen months in State Prison.....	-	1	1
Recognizance.....	-	1	1
Total.....	59	1,222	1,281

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.....	-	65	65
	Lisbon.....	-	2	2
	Poland.....	-	5	5
AROSTOOK,	Webster.....	-	3	3
	Fremont.....	-	1	1
CUMBERLAND,	Weston.....	-	1	1
	Brunswick.....	2	10	12
	Bridgton.....	-	4	4
	Baldwin.....	-	1	1
	Cumberland.....	-	3	3
	Cape Elizabeth.....	-	6	6
	Freeport.....	-	1	1
	Gorham.....	-	5	5
	Gray.....	-	1	1
	Harpswell.....	-	2	2
	Naples.....	-	1	1
	Otisfield.....	-	1	1
Portland.....	27	292	319	
Scarborough.....	-	3	3	

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
CUMBERLAND, <i>Con.</i>	Sebago.....	-	1	1
	Standish.....	-	2	2
	Westbrook.....	-	8	8
	Windham.....	-	1	1
	Yarmouth.....	1	2	3
FRANKLIN,	Jay.....	-	1	1
	Kingfield.....	-	3	3
	Phillips.....	-	3	3
	Rangely plantation.....	-	2	2
HANCOCK,	Bucksport.....	-	6	6
	Castine.....	-	1	1
	Ellsworth.....	1	3	4
	Hancock.....	-	1	1
	Mt. Desert.....	-	2	2
	Orland.....	-	2	2
	Sedgwick.....	-	1	1
KENNEBEC,	Augusta.....	1	43	44
	Albion.....	-	1	1
	Benton.....	-	2	2
	Chelsea.....	-	6	6
	China.....	-	1	1
	Clinton.....	1	1	2
	Gardiner.....	-	31	31
	Farmingdale.....	-	1	1
	Hallowell.....	-	16	16
	Litchfield.....	-	3	3
	Monmouth.....	-	3	3
	Manchester.....	-	3	3
	Pittston.....	-	7	7
	Readfield.....	-	3	3
	Rome.....	-	2	2
	Sidney.....	-	1	1
	Vassalboro'.....	-	2	2
	Vienna.....	-	1	1
Waterville.....	1	10	11	
Windsor.....	-	1	1	
Winthrop.....	-	3	3	
Wayne.....	-	1	1	
Winslow.....	1	2	3	
West Gardiner.....	1	1	2	
KNOX,	Hope.....	-	1	1
	Rockland.....	-	39	39
	South Thomaston.....	-	4	4
	St. George.....	1	4	5
	Thomaston.....	-	3	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	

TABLE NO. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
OXFORD,	Bethel	-	2	2
	Brownfield	-	1	1
	Canton	-	1	1
	Greenwood	-	1	1
	Hiram	-	3	3
	Milton plantation	1	-	1
	Norway	-	1	1
	Paris	-	1	1
	Stoneham	-	1	1
	Sweden	1	-	1
Waterford	-	1	1	
PENOBSCOT,	Bangor	-	117	117
	Brewer	-	8	8
	Corinth	-	2	2
	Corinna	-	1	1
	Carmel	-	1	1
	Charleston	-	1	1
	Dexter	-	5	5
	Dixmont	-	1	1
	Eddington	-	1	1
	Exeter	-	2	2
	Glenburn	-	3	3
	Holden	-	1	1
	Hudson	-	4	4
	Hermion	1	1	2
	Levant	-	3	3
Milford	-	2	2	
Newport	-	1	1	
Orrington	-	1	1	
Oldtown	-	8	8	
Orono	-	4	4	
Veazie	1	4	5	
PISCATAQUIS,	Dover	-	2	2
	Foxcroft	-	1	1
	Guilford	-	1	1
	Orneville	-	2	2
	Sangerville	-	1	1
	Sebec	-	1	1
SAGadahoc,	Arrowsic	-	2	2
	Bowdoin	-	1	1
	Bath	3	50	53
	Phipsburg	-	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	2
	Mercer	-	1	1
	Madison	-	1	1
	Norridgewock	-	2	2
	Pittsfield	-	4	4
Ripley	-	1	1	
St. Albans	-	1	1	
Skowhegan	-	8	8	
Smithfield	-	2	2	

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
WALDO,	Belfast.....	-	7	7
	Camden.....	1	6	7
	Frankfort.....	-	9	9
	Jackson.....	-	1	1
	Lincolnville.....	-	4	4
	Monroe.....	-	3	3
	Montville.....	-	2	2
	Palermo.....	-	1	1
	Searsport.....	-	5	5
	Searsmont.....	-	2	2
	Unity.....	-	1	1
WASHINGTON,	Winterport.....	-	1	1
	Waldo.....	-	1	1
	Alexander.....	-	1	1
	Addison.....	-	2	2
	Calais.....	-	29	29
	Cherryfield.....	-	2	2
	Columbia.....	-	1	1
	Eastport.....	3	10	13
	Jonesport.....	-	2	2
	Pembroke.....	-	5	5
	Machias.....	1	13	14
YORK,	Marshfield.....	-	1	1
	Steuben.....	1	1	2
	East Machias.....	-	1	1
	Machiasport.....	-	2	2
	Millbridge.....	-	2	2
	Acton.....	-	2	2
	Biddeford.....	5	60	65
	Cornish.....	-	2	2
	Elliot.....	-	1	1
	Kennebunkport.....	-	6	6
	Kennebunk.....	-	3	3
Kittery.....	-	2	2	
YORK,	Lebanon.....	-	1	1
	Lyman.....	-	2	2
	North Berwick.....	-	2	2
	South Berwick.....	-	3	3
	Sanford.....	1	3	4
	Saco.....	1	42	43
	York.....	-	1	1
	Wells.....	-	3	3
	Bartlett, N. H.....	1	-	1
	Total.....	59	1,222	1,281

TABLE No. 9,

Shows nativity of all committed.

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia.....	-	1	1
Canada.....	1	14	15
Cuba.....	-	1	1
Jamaica.....	-	1	1
Chili.....	-	1	1
England.....	-	9	9

TABLE No. 9, (Continued.)

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in France	-	1	1
Ireland	1	40	41
New Brunswick	6	38	44
Nova Scotia	-	16	16
Prince Edward's Island	-	2	2
Scotland	-	4	4
on the Atlantic	-	1	1
St. Johns	-	5	5
Foreigners	8	134	142
Born in Maine	44	959	1,003
New Hampshire	4	16	23
Vermont	-	5	5
Massachusetts	1	60	61
Rhode Island	-	2	2
Connecticut	-	4	4
New York	-	18	18
Pennsylvania	-	1	1
Maryland	-	3	3
Virginia	-	3	3
North Carolina	-	2	2
South Carolina	-	2	2
Washington, D. C.	-	1	1
Florida	-	1	1
Kentucky	-	1	1
Michigan	-	1	1
Missouri	-	1	1
California	-	2	2
Nativity not known	2	-	2
Whole number	59	1,222	1,281

TABLE No. 10,

Shows the ages of all when committed.

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age	-	5	5
Eight "	2	17	19
Nine "	-	43	43
Ten "	4	116	120
Eleven "	3	126	129
Twelve "	5	186	191
Thirteen "	15	201	216
Fourteen "	12	227	239
Fifteen "	18	198	216
Sixteen "	-	70	70
Seventeen "	-	19	19
Eighteen "	-	3	3
Nineteen "	-	1	1
Total	59	1,222	1,281

TABLE No. 11,*

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

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received.....	59	1,222	1,281
Have intemperate parents.....	22	373	395
Lost father.....	14	342	356
Lost mother.....	12	293	305
Relatives in prison.....	-	196	196
Step parents.....	15	235	250
Idle.....	38	814	852
Much neglected.....	28	217	445
Truants.....	10	474	484
Sabbath breakers.....	34	478	512
Untruthful.....	55	909	964
Profane.....	48	836	884

* Unreliable.

FARM PRODUCTS.

The farm products were as follows, viz :	
75 tons hay, at \$28	\$2,100 00
15 tons corn fodder, at \$12.....	180 00
10 tons straw, at \$12.....	120 00
117 bushels barley, at 85c.....	99 45
110 bushels oats, at 65c.....	71 50
7,522 cans sweet corn, at 4½c.....	338 49
500 cans used in family, at 4½c.....	22 50
5 bushels beans, at \$2.50.....	12 50
15 bushels dry peas, at \$1.50.....	22 50
30 bushels green peas, used in family, at \$1.....	30 00
745 bushels potatoes, at 60c.....	447 00
175 bushels beets, carrots and turnips.....	70 00
22 loads pumpkins, at \$2.50 per load.....	55 00
1,200 pounds squash, at 2½c.....	30 00
100 bushels ears yellow corn.....	40 00
20 bushels apples, at 75c.....	15 00
Rhubarb, currants, tomatoes, cucumbers and snap corn.....	50 00
3,307 pounds pork, at 12c, used in family.....	396 84
3,009 pounds beef, at 8c, used in family.....	240 72
1,000 pounds veal, at 8c, used in family.....	80 00
Veal and fresh pork sold.....	197 30
1,504 pounds butter, at 33½.....	501 33
Difference in exchange of oxen; hides, tallow, pigs and shoats sold.....	480 70
Hogs and shoats on hand Dec. 1, valued at.....	425 00
7,195½ gallons milk, at 15c, used in family.....	1,079 32
Hauling wood and supplies, same as usual.....	
	\$7,105 15

FARM.

The severe drouth affected the hay crop here, as it did in other portions of the State, though not to such an extent; being however of excellent quality and secured in good order, it will be nearly as valuable as that of the year previous. We planted sweet corn for the Portland Packing Company, and, notwithstanding they reduced the price one-half cent per can, the amount received was thirty-three dollars and nine cents more than last year. We also planted seven-eighths of an acre with Canada corn, with good results, as will be seen by referring to the table of farm products. Our beans, I regret to say, and also our cabbages, carrots and turnips, were a failure. Beans were planted with all the corn, but a severe hail storm, just as they were well up, destroyed the most of them; the grasshoppers took cabbages and carrots, and a small black fly the turnips, in some places where they had been sown the third time. The other crops were all very good except that of apples, which failed in Maine generally. About five acres were seeded to grass, with a very good catch, and we have six acres to seed next Spring. The stubble ground has all been well plowed, and six acres broken up, including three of pasture land. The manure has all been drawn out and placed in a convenient position for use in the Spring. I think our plans are tolerably well laid for a crop next year; and if Providence smiles upon our labors, shall expect an increase over that of this year. About three acres of second growth soft wood and timber has been cut, as suggested by you; that suitable for lumber and fencing, reserved, and the remainder manufactured into cord wood. This land, when cleared, will add materially to the pasturing. Quite a large portion of the grass land is run out and needs at once, to make it productive, re-dressing and re-seeding. The great demand of the farm now seems to be *manure*. I regret exceedingly that the material put into the large reservoir in a former year, was of such a nature as to render it unavailing for use this fall. It seemed to be a clayey loam, all of which, being put in at one time, it became so compact as scarcely to be saturated at all. I have had a portion of it taken out, and the rest dug up and spread over the reservoir, hoping it may in another year be of some value. Hereafter we shall try to fill the reservoir at proper intervals with different materials. A bed of muck would be of great advantage, and I hope we may be able to obtain one before

long; a number of loads have been purchased at, I think, a fair price, several of which have been deposited in the barn cellar as an absorbent of the liquid which gathers there. Nine boys, in charge of Charles W. Jones and F. N. Horr, have attended to the farm work and teaming in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. Jones entered upon his duties April 27th, and has proved himself a very efficient officer. Mr. Horr resigned his position as teamster Dec. 1st, and entered upon the duties of watchman, taking the place of C. B. Lenfest, who for eight months faithfully discharged the duties of that office. Mr. James F. Ayers has now the charge of the teaming.

FARMING TOOLS.

I found it necessary to make some addition to the stock of tools in the spring, in the way of plows, hoes, scythes, etc., in order to work to advantage. I have also purchased a large corn-stalk cutter, and are feeding our oxen on cut stalks and meal, upon which they are doing well. I think, in order to get our hay another season in the best time, we shall need to purchase a mowing machine, as we can with our available force often use two to advantage. The tools we now have are well cared for, and most of them in good repair.

BARN AND STOCK.

At the barn some improvements have been made; a harness room and a meat room finished off, both of which were very much needed. The cellar, which was originally designed for roots and vegetables, but never properly arranged or finished, has been remodeled, the floor cemented, walls pointed and white-washed, affording us abundant room for potatoes, vegetables and meat—secure against frost, and rat proof. Our stock at this time consists of four oxen, seventeen cows, and one bull. Two of the oxen we propose to turn for beef, or exchange for others; we shall also kill two or three of the cows, intending to keep about fifteen in milk. Of the six horses belonging to the State, four unsuited to our work were sold in the spring at a fair price, and three others have been purchased, so that now we have five good horses, four adapted to team work, and one for driving, which seems to be the number required for our business.

SWINE.

Twenty-two hogs and shoats were wintered, some of which were disposed of in the spring and summer. Our spring pigs sold readily at fair prices; the fall pigs we were not so fortunate with, and we now have on hand, all told, including old hogs and shoats, forty-two in number, nine of which we intend to kill, and hope we may be able to sell some of the others. There will probably be a greater demand for pigs in the spring, but my impression is, that we have altogether too many on hand at the present prices of pigs and pork.

CARTS, CARRIAGES AND HARNESSSES.

The appropriation made for carts, carriages, etc., has been expended in part, as follows: In the purchase of a jump seat covered carriage; a two seated riding wagon; a superior ox cart and wheels; a double team wagon, well made, and adapted to two horses or four, and a nice set of heavy double team harnesses for the pole horses; we are having made, a set of lead harnesses to correspond, which, with a heavy single harness, some buffalo robes, and a pung, will use up the remainder. The carts, carriages and harnesses, will then compare favorably with those of like institutions, and be a credit to the State.

HOUSE AND YARD.

Since the first of December last, considerable has been done by way of repairs and improvements to the house and about the yards, adding thereby materially to the appearance and convenience of the same. The officers' dining room was newly painted, the wood-work grained, and an oil-cloth carpet put upon the floor. The Superintendent's dining room was papered and carpeted, as were also his private rooms and the office. The library was also carpeted, the walls painted, and some new furniture added, which makes it now a very pleasant and convenient room. A change has also been made in the passage way to the chapel, so that it can now be entered without going through the hospital as heretofore. The slating upon the roof has been thoroughly repaired. Introducing steam for warming has enabled us to dispense with quite a number of stoves, and has made the house much more comfortable, and greatly lessens the danger from fire. Steam is used for cooking in the boys' kitchen, and for

heating water in the bath room and dormitory, and proves to be a great convenience, and a great saving of labor. I hope the Board may consider, in due time, the feasibility of introducing machines to be carried by steam for washing. The washing for the institution is necessarily hard; we think too much so, to be done by our small boys. Nothing has been done in the boys' play-yard, except to keep it in good repair. It seems to me that a better yard, or grounds, should be provided.

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Ninety-eight tons of coal, gross weight, have been purchased for our steam heating, but it is evident that considerable more will be required; still I do not think the expense, as compared with the former method of heating, will be much increased, and it is certain that the house will be very much more comfortable. For lights we use petroleum—purchasing at the agency, by the barrel, and at factory prices, as formerly. Unless it should be thought advisable to do a *large* business in the brick yard another year, we have nearly wood enough bought and paid for to supply all our wants.

SHOE SHOP.

An average of twenty-five boys, in charge of J. M. Libby, have made, during the past year, 17,807 pairs of children's shoes, for Messrs. Cole, Wood & Co., of Boston, at the same price heretofore received. They made also 2,280 pairs of small shoes, and 4,680 pairs of cloth slippers, for Tyler & Cox of Portland, besides tapping and heeling 622 pairs of shoes for the boys of the institution. During the first half of the year we had sufficient employment for these boys; after that Cole, Wood & Co. ceased to furnish work, and we have had but little comparatively for them to do in the shop. We have, however, at times taken some of them for the laundry, and others have been employed on the farm, where oftentimes they could be used to advantage. The largest boys are employed in this department, and when the number upon the farm is diminished by discharges or otherwise, a raid is necessarily made upon the boys here to make up the complement, and this of course embarrasses the shop, and I find it requires often more wisdom, patience and grace than I am in possession of to make changes so that officers will be reconciled. In my judg-

ment, however, the farm work is of more importance than that in the shops, and out-door work is certainly much better for the boys. There are at this time but eighteen in the shoe shop, and the prospect for work during the winter is not very flattering. It may be thought advisable to abandon this department for the present, and when it is started again to put in some machinery, and make the boys' shoes, which will be not only some profit to the institution, but will also give the boys a better idea of shoe making.

CHAIR SHOP.

This department has during the year seated 10,802 chairs for Mr. Wright of Windham, 65 sleigh seats for parties in Portland, besides re-seating some 230 old chairs. There has been plenty of work here, and the prospect is fair that it may continue. This shop at the commencement of the year was in charge of a Mr. Tripp, who vacated it the last of February, and was succeeded by a Mr. Wiggin, who remained until September 30th, when he resigned. Mr. Maberry of Windham, a young man of excellent habits, and several years' experience in cane work, now has charge, is doing well, and bids fair to make an efficient officer. An average of twenty-five boys are employed here.

SEWING ROOM.

About forty boys, the smallest in the institution, are employed in this department, and have done all the sewing, knitting, darning and mending needed for our large family of boys. Miss M. C. Akers had charge of this department until the last of February, when she was succeeded by Miss C. J. Wales; subsequently Miss Wales was appointed teacher in one of the schools, and Miss Z. Lake took the sewing room, and still has charge of the same.

LAUNDRY.

Miss M. A. Berry has, during the year, had the care of this department. Three boys are employed all the time, except during school hours, and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week thirteen more are required, and are taken from the different shops, according to the condition of the work therein.

DORMITORY.

Mrs. Louisa B. Anderson had charge here until April, when she resigned, and the place was temporarily filled until May, when Miss V. S. Foss took, and still retains, the position, and with six boys attends faithfully to the work, keeping everything neat and tidy.

BOYS' KITCHEN.

Miss M. C. Shaw continues to have charge here, managing well its affairs; nine boys are employed, except in school hours, preparing and cooking the food consumed by the boys, keeping the rooms connected therewith neat and clean. About five barrels of flour are used in a week, and the bread made from the same will compare favorably with that made in the majority of families in the State. During the year the boys' fare has been as follows: For dinners, Monday, corned beef, beets, turnips, potatoes and flour bread. Tuesday, fresh meat, soup, with bread and vegetables. Wednesday, stewed beans, with pork and bread. Thursday, fresh meat fricasseed, with bread and potatoes. Friday, dry salt fish, with pork gravy and bread. Saturday, baked beans, brown bread and pickles. For dinner, Sundays, we sometimes give them hearty food; sometimes bread and butter, with fried cakes or pie. For breakfasts, they have flour bread and coffee; and in addition, cold meat, stripped fish or cheese. For suppers, we give them a variety. Twice during the week they either have bread, rice or pudding, with molasses. They also have bread and milk, bread and butter, and Sunday nights molasses ginger bread. They have all the milk, after it has stood about twelve hours, either in coffee, as a hot drink for supper, or with bread. The increased amount of butter made, has enabled us to give it to them, on an average, twice in a week. The bread is all made of a good grade of flour, except the brown, which is made of yellow corn and rye meal. We intend to give them apples once in a week during the winter, and mean they shall have all they require of good wholesome food.

FRONT KITCHEN.

Mrs. A. Prescott, with two boys, (the matron still having charge of all matters pertaining to the dairy,) attends to the work here, and is managing the department with prudence and economy; is energetic and faithful.

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

During the cool weather the most of the meat used has been killed at the institution, affording as good a quality as could be obtained elsewhere, and at greatly reduced prices. I think, with some better facilities for slaughtering and taking care of the meat in hot weather, it would be economy to purchase and kill all the meat needed. We shall kill pork enough for the year's consumption. Our potato crop was good, and we have enough, except for seed, which I purpose to change in part for the wants of the house. Our corn, of which we use a large quantity, is obtained at satisfactory prices. We also use a good grade of flour, which is purchased at wholesale prices, one hundred barrels being obtained at a time. The large quantity of material used under the head of provisions and groceries, demands special attention that it may be secured at the right time, and at the lowest market price.

BRICK YARD.

In consequence of a large decrease in the number and size of the boys, it was decided in the spring not to make brick and tile this year, but to let the yard to Mr. J. F. Ayers, formerly foreman in the yard, Mr. Ayers agreeing to make and furnish drain-tile to our regular customers at the usual prices, the State furnishing wood at the yard, and doing the team work necessary, at a fair price; Mr. Ayers to turn over to the State all tools, etc., at the expiration of the year in as good order as when taken, ordinary wear excepted. Accordingly the yard was rented at a nominal price, and Mr. Ayers has thus far in good faith fulfilled his part of the contract. The amount paid for use of yard, wood, horse, ox labor, etc., may be seen by referring to the table of receipts for the year.

The kiln of brick on hand at commencement of year was sold to F. F. Hall of Falmouth, for six dollars per thousand; those in and about the kiln of tile for four dollars seventy-five cents. The tile on hand have also been sold, and the entire receipts for brick and tile may be found in the table referred to above. The clay being at some distance from the treads, and the treads so much out of repair as to require being replaced by new ones, it was thought advisable to move the present yard, or rather make a new one up the bank nearer to the clay. Accordingly a beginning was made, with a hope that it might be nearly completed this fall;

but the cold weather coming on suddenly put a stop to the work. I think, however, the work can be accomplished at comparatively small expense aside from what we can do ourselves, and when completed will facilitate the brick and tile making business very materially. Our purpose being also to carry the water to the treads by using a hydraulic ram, or an aqueduct, thereby dispensing with the labor of pumping water to soak the clay. I should recommend that another year we make what brick and tile we can within our own resources. A small appropriation will be needed to carry out our plans at the yards.

SCHOOLS.

The schools continue to be graded, as in the past, according to the literary qualifications of the scholars. Number one school was under the care of the assistant, Mr. W. H. Horr, until July first, when he resigned his position, and was succeeded by Mr. J. W. Brown, a graduate from the Normal School at Farmington. Mr. Brown, though an entire stranger to the institution and its workings, entered upon his duties with a determination to succeed, and I am pleased to say has thus far acquitted himself well. Miss M. F. Merrill also resigned, in April, and her place was supplied by Miss C. J. Wales. Miss A. D. Dresser still continues in charge of the school in number three room. The schools are well supplied with books and stationery; the teachers are doing well, and the boys are making commendable proficiency. For further information in regard to the schools I refer you to the teachers' report, herewith submitted. The hours for school, during the winter, are from seven and one-half to nine and one-half o'clock A. M., and from five and one-half to seven and one-half o'clock P. M.

LIBRARY.

The amount appropriated by the Legislature for replenishing the boys' library, together with the interest on the Sanford legacy and the money contributed by visitors, amounting to one hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty-seven cents, has been expended in the purchase of books. We have now in the library about fourteen hundred volumes, all of which have been neatly covered, marked and numbered. The books have also been arranged according to the subject matter contained, so that any book be-

longing to the library may readily be found. The library room has been put in good repair, is warmed by steam, and now presents a cheerful appearance.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Rev. A. P. Hillman still remains as chaplain, performing acceptably the duties pertaining to his office. The Sabbath School has during the past year been more directly under the care of Rev. H. M. Hart; Mr. S. B. Haskell, the superintendent, being absent on account of ill-health. Mr. Hart has been assisted by teachers from the different churches in Portland, and has been successful, we think, in interesting and materially benefitting the boys. He and all associated with him, are deserving the thanks of officers and all interested in the welfare of juvenile offenders.

The annual festival occurred on the fifth of January last, and though a time of labor, care and anxiety, on the part of the officers of the institution, was, as usual, a season of much enjoyment to the boys. These occasions, while requiring labor and sacrifice on the part of those who prepare for them, serve to break up the monotony of reform-school life, and are looked forward to with much interest by the boys.

We would most gratefully extend our thanks to the publishers of the Portland Daily Press, the Daily Eastern Argus, also to the publishers of the Lewiston Weekly Journal, Portland Transcript, Maine Farmer, Kennebec Journal, Bangor Courier, Oxford Democrat, American Sentinel, Somerset Reporter, Eastport Sentinel, Machias Union, Ellsworth American, Kennebec Reporter, Farmington Chronicle, Youths' Temperance Visitor, Morning Star, Good Seed, and Sunrise, for sending their papers gratuitously. The boys appreciate the newspapers, read them eagerly, and we consider them valuable aids in their cultivation, discipline and improvement.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Another year in the history of the Reform School has passed, and to *me*, as well as perhaps to others, it has been a year of labor, care and responsibility; and when I pause amid the active, stirring scenes by which I am surrounded, and in which I take a part, to think of the interests, intellectual, moral and financial involved, I am led to ask, Who is sufficient for these things? I entered upon the duties of my office entirely unacquainted with them, but with

a determination to do what in my judgment was right. On calling up the doings of the past year, I find some mistakes have been made, but I have the satisfaction of knowing, that at least, I *tried* to do my duty. The year, I think, may be reckoned as one of prosperity to the institution. Heaven's blessing has rested upon our labors, and while many equally deserving have suffered from the severe droughts and the ravages of insects, we have been permitted to gather in more than an average harvest. No contagious disease has been permitted to visit the inmates, for which we have abundant cause for thanksgiving. Only two deaths have occurred during the year, one lad in the early part, of consumptive habits, who was very low when I came to the school; the other died with congestion of the lungs. For further information in reference to his death and the sanitary condition of the school, I refer you to the Physician's report, Dr. Foster, who entered upon his duties in March, and continues to occupy it to the entire satisfaction of all the inmates.

Special attention has been given to the health and physical development of the boys, by adding to their diet more nutritious, palatable food, and an increase of out-door exercise and employment, the result of which is very apparent. Commendable progress has been made in the several studies to which their attention has been directed, while seed of a spiritual nature has been sown which I trust will bring forth its fruit in due season.

The amount received from the labor of the boys, foots up in dollars and cents less than last year, from the fact that a less number have been employed in the shops, and a less amount of work furnished; but if we were to take into consideration the extra farm work done, I think the result would be fully up to last year. At the commencement of the year there were one hundred and sixty boys, but quite a number of them had been in the school a long time,—were very good boys, and were discharged, reducing the number of large boys, capable of earning much, very considerably. The commitments for the year have been less than that of any previous year, and those committed have averaged much smaller. The first of November we had in the school one hundred and thirty-five boys, and their average weight was seventy-six pounds and one ounce,—too small, evidently, to perform a great amount of manual labor.

By some it has been thought the Reform School should be self-sustaining, and they have said that "while the State's prison is a

source of revenue, the Reform School costs the State some twelve thousand dollars annually ;” but a moment’s reflection by an unprejudiced mind will convince it that there can be no just comparison between the two ; for, while the inmates of the prison are, with very few exceptions, full grown men, strong and robust, and are required to work as many hours in a day as laborers in general, those of the Reform School are small boys, young in years, and many of them with weakly constitutions, having neither the knowledge nor strength to accomplish much. Their hours of work, aside from those employed on the farm, are only five of the twenty-four, the rest being for sleep, school, meals and recreation ; and add to this the fact, that about as soon as they acquire a tolerable knowledge of the work assigned, they are discharged or allowed to go out on leave. True, they are committed till they attain their majority ; but as the institution is designed for the reformation of juvenile offenders, rather than to speculate upon their labor, they are allowed to go whenever those who have them in charge are satisfied it will be for their interest to do so ; and as long as the object of the school is to secure the greatest amount of physical, moral and intellectual good to the boys, the idea of its ever becoming self-sustaining, must, I think, forever be abandoned.

It may be worthy the attention of the Trustees whether this institution might not be conducted upon the grade or family plan. It hardly seems right to turn a boy of eight years, whose only crime is that of truancy, in among those who are gross, vulgar, sensual and wicked, where he is sure to learn all that is bad. Again, I have thought if some more inducements could be held out to a boy as he entered the institution it would be a help toward his reformation. Say to him, If you are a good boy, attentive, obedient, and do the best you can, you will not only be advanced in your grade, but shall have better fare, more privileges, and when you arrive at such a position be honorably discharged. But to do this successfully would require some change in the present building, as well as some additional ones.

I would also suggest the propriety of giving more attention to farming, as likely to yield better returns, while at the same time the work will be better adapted to the capacity of the boys, and much more conducive to their health. To do this, or even to work to advantage with an ordinary force, would require another farm officer. It frequently happens that work needs to be done in two places at the same time ; but one officer cannot look after

two lots of boys, in different parts of the field, at the same time, consequently he must keep them all together, or run the risk of some escaping, a privilege they are morally sure to avail themselves of whenever it presents itself. My judgment is, that it would be economy to have a second farm officer, who might be obtained for less wages than is now paid the head farmer, to be employed say six months in the year. This will enable us to do our work to better advantage, and lessen the chances for the escape of those employed outside.

I may be considered vain in my imagination, but I fancy, on comparing the institution now with what it was one year since, there has been some improvement, both as relates to its internal and external arrangements; and allow me to say, that in my judgment, no man is fit for the position I occupy, who cannot, and does not make some improvement from year to year. The grade of the boys is much better than last year; their general health has improved, and they have made commendable progress in their studies. The subordinate officers have been uniformly kind and attentive in carrying out my plans, and have maintained very friendly relations with the boys, many of whom are deserving of praise for their attention and industry.

In conclusion, allow me to express to you my thanks for your kindness, patience and counsel to me and my wife, without which, we should have many times been discouraged; nor would I forget Him, who has continued day and night, during all the year, to watch over me and all the interests committed to my care.

E. W. HUTCHINSON, *Superintendent.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN :—It has now been eight months since I was requested by your Board to take medical charge of the Reform School.

During the past year only two deaths have occurred—one early in the year, the other soon after I commenced my term of service.

About the middle of April, an epidemic of a somewhat peculiar character, broke out amongst the inmates of the institution. The first case to which I was called, died very suddenly from congestion of the brain, lungs and liver. In rapid succession, one after another came down with the disease, until so many were sick, that it was found necessary to have additional hospital accommodations. The chapel was consequently fitted up for this purpose as well as could be, and an able male nurse employed for a short time. Some twenty or more of the boys were sick at one time, and quite a number of them were in a very dangerous condition. This disease commenced with intense headache, obstinate vomiting, with severe chills, followed by a congestive form of fever, unless quickly relieved by active remedies.

The nature of the disease was explained to those in charge of the boys, so far as it was possible for me to explain it, and the proper remedies were intrusted to Mr. Horr, the very able and watchful Assistant Superintendent. Through the constant care and prompt action of this officer, aided in every way possible by the worthy Superintendent and his most estimable wife, I believe much severe sickness was prevented, the epidemic checked, and many lives saved.

It is impossible to tell positively what the cause of this epidemic was. It may have been imperfect drainage, from the stopping up of some of the sewers, but I think it much more likely to have been the result of the long and constant breathing of gas from the old and leaky furnaces, contaminating as it did, night and day,

the air of the whole building. Much to the gratification of all concerned, it was not of long duration. In four weeks from the time it made its appearance little remained of its effects except the debility of those who were most seriously sick from it. Since then there has been but little sickness of any kind among the boys. Two cases of erysipelas of the face and head and a few of dysentery are all of an acute character worth noticing.

There are some chronic cases of an incurable nature, but how long they may live it is impossible to tell. They are all comfortable at the present time. They have the best care that can be given them, and all the out-door air and exercise they need.

The sanitary condition of the school is at present very good. The new steam heating apparatus works well. There is now a good healthy atmosphere through the building—a wonderful improvement over that of last spring. The diet I believe to be of good quality, well prepared, and abundant in quantity.

The general contented and happy appearance of the boys is a stronger indication of their treatment by those having them in charge, than any words of mine can be.

And now, gentlemen, in closing this somewhat imperfect report, allow me to express my most sincere thanks to all connected with the school, for the universal kindness manifested toward me, and for the prompt and willing manner in which all my suggestions for the health and comfort of the boys have been carried out.

THOMAS A. FOSTER, M. D.

No. 5 Brown St., }
 PORTLAND, Dec. 1, 1871. }

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, 1871.

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was.....	160
There have been received during the year.....	63
Whole number under instruction during the year.....	223
There have been dismissed during the year.....	89
Present number under instruction,.....	134

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

Who did not know the alphabet.....	2
Who could read in First Reader.....	13
" " Second "	18
" " Third "	23
" " Fourth "	7
	63

Arithmetic.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	27
" had studied mental arithmetic.....	24
" had ciphered through simple rules	10
" " reduction.....	2
	63

Geography.

Who had never studied geography.....	41
" studied geography.....	22
	63

Grammar.

Who had never studied grammar.....	62
“ studied grammar.....	1
	<hr/>
	63

Writing.

Who could not write at all.....	34
“ write their names and easy words.....	18
“ write letters.....	11
	<hr/>
	63

The following tables show the attainments in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar of the boys now in the institution :

Who can read in Fifth Reader.....	9
“ “ Fourth “.....	38
“ “ Third “.....	48
“ “ Second “.....	27
“ “ First “.....	10
“ “ Primer.....	2
	<hr/>
	134

Writing.

Who can write letters to their friends.....	70
“ only write easy words.....	40
“ only write letters.....	20
“ not write at all.....	4
	<hr/>
	134

Arithmetic.

Who have ciphered through progressions.....	4
“ “ compound interest.....	3
“ “ decimal fractions.....	5
“ “ common fractions.....	6
“ “ reduction.....	15
“ “ the simple rules.....	20
“ studied mental arithmetic.....	60
	<hr/>
	113

Geography.

Who study Guyot's Intermediate.....	9
" Colton and Fitch's Modern.....	48
" primary geography.....	27
	84

Grammar.

Twenty have studied grammar	20
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Philosophy.

Six have studied philosophy.....	6
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During the past year the boys have made (taking all things into consideration,) very good progress in their studies. Coming as most of them do from the very *lowest* class of society, they have never, in most cases, been accustomed to apply either their hands or their minds to any steady employment; they have fixed habits of idleness and inattention, which have to be broken up. There is, however, one characteristic possessed by them as a class, which we consider favorable, not only to their intellectual improvement, but to their final moral reformation, viz: the extreme eagerness with which they seize upon and retain all *general* information, such as incidents in history, curious and interesting facts in science or art. We encourage this tendency as much as possible by presenting in an attractive form items of information, often drawing therefrom moral lessons, which we endeavor to impress upon their hearts. We also place in their hands useful and instructive books and papers, which they read with the greatest apparent interest.

We are conscious of the responsibility which rests upon us in conducting the mental training of the boys under our charge, and have endeavored in every respect to do our duty in teaching them both by precept and example.

In conclusion, permit us to express our sense of obligation to you, for your kindness in answering to the call for whatever has been needful to the successful workings of the school.

Hoping that our humble efforts may be blessed of God, to the good of those under our charge, we respectfully submit this report.

J. W. BROWN,	}	<i>Teachers.</i>
ANGIE D. DRESSER,		
CYNTHIA J. WALES.		

TO NOAH WOODS, NATHAN DANE, WM. E. GOULD, *Sub-Committee of Trustees of State Reform School, Westbrook, Me.*

GENTLEMEN :—At the request of Mr. W. E. Gould, I yesterday visited the above named institution, for the purpose of ascertaining by personal inspection, whether the contractors for heating the building by steam had fulfilled their obligations, and beg leave to submit the following report :

So far as the mechanical execution of the work goes, Messrs. Winslow & Son have supplied a good workmanlike job of the same quality as is usually seen in public institutions of a similar character. The boiler is of sufficient capacity, and absolutely safe from danger of exploding, in consequence of its peculiar construction. The temperature of the rooms, which were to be heated to specified degrees per contract, all exhibited the required degree of heat per thermometer, except the dormitory, which was to be 60°, but was shown to be at 40° by thermometer; and in explanation, would say, that I do not think it chargeable to inefficiency in the heating apparatus, but to repairs being made to the ill-fitting sashes and glass in windows, which accounted for it satisfactorily.

I may here observe, that the day was a very cold one, the thermometer at the main entrance to the building indicating 7° below 0°. In the school-rooms, while the required temperature was maintained, a portion of the heating apparatus was not in use; and my opinion is, that the contractors have complied with, and in some instances gone beyond, what was required of them under the contract, and are now entitled to be paid in full.

Very Respectfully,

CHARLES STAPLES, JR.,
U. S. Local Inspector of Steamboats.

Portland, Dec. 22, 1871.