

# 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

1872-73.

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AUGUSTA :

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1873.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

CAPE ELIZABETH,

STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1872.

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PUBLISHED AGREEABLY TO A RESOLVE APPROVED FEBRUARY 25, 1871.

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AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1873.

## OFFICERS.

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### 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.

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### 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.*

B. F. Brackett, *Farmer.*

J. W. Jones, *Teamster.*

Jas. F. Ayers, *Overseer in Brick Yard.*

Nathaniel Davis, *Overseer Shoe Shop.*

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

E. S. Lary, *Watchman.*

Simeon T. Rice, *Carpenter.*

T. H. Sawyer, *Gardener.*

Miss E. J. Foye, *Teacher.*

Miss M. T. Wentworth, *Teacher.*

Mrs. L. A. Morrill, *Overseer Sewing Room.*

Miss A. A. Foss, *Overseer Dormitory.*

Miss C. S. Foss, *Overseer Laundry.*

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

Miss M. J. Pratt, *Overseer Front Kitchen.*

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To the Governor and Council:*

The Trustees of the State Reform School respectfully submit their report for the year ending December 1, 1872, being the Nineteenth Annual Report in order from this institution.

It is pleasant at the outset to be able to state that in nearly all respects the past year has been a successful and profitable one with the school. The health of the inmates has been almost uniformly good. In all the industrial departments a good measure of success has attended the operations, and the results of the twelve months' work, are, upon the whole, quite satisfactory. Especially is this statement true as it regards the farm and the farming operations, and in a measure it is true of the brick yard, although owing to the rainy, unfavorable weather prevailing during much of the brick-making season, the work was carried on under very great difficulties.

The rainy weather also very nearly destroyed the potato crop, but most of the other crops succeeded well, the dairy was unusually productive, and take it all in all the farm products are probably larger in amount and more valuable than those of any preceding year; and the Superintendent has demonstrated to our satisfaction that he is a farmer in the truest sense of the word, and that he understands well the good points and desirable qualities in horses and neat stock, and how they should be fed, housed and cared for. Our horses are really better and more valuable than ever before, and the same remark would be equally true applied to our stock of cows. The carts and sleds, the carriages and sleighs, have been purchased judiciously and are in good order. There is a full supply of farming tools and utensils all in good condition and properly looked after and taken care of. There is a look of neatness and tidiness about the premises which would attract the attention of the most unobservant, and all the buildings are in a

proper state of repair. Inside of the house, aside from the steam heating apparatus and the new machinery in the laundry, important improvements have been made; some new furniture has been supplied, old furniture has been repaired and fitted up, and other changes looking to increased comfort as well as convenience have been made, and we believe that it may now be claimed that the internal condition of the house is satisfactory, and that the health, comfort and well-being of the inmates are matters of special solicitude and anxious thought on the part of those who have them in charge.

The arrangements for steam heating are working well and fully meeting our expectations. All parts of the house can be warmed and made comfortable in the coldest weather, a very important point gained, but as it regards expense there is no saving, as the consumption of fuel is quite as great as under the old arrangement, and added thereto is the cost of a fireman which cannot well be avoided.

The appropriation for washing and ironing machinery in the laundry has been expended, as we think, judiciously, but time enough has not yet elapsed to test the working of it very effectually. Thus far it has accomplished all that was promised, and we see no reason to doubt that it will be a success, and will materially lighten the labor of this department.

The shops and the sewing room have been well managed and the results are favorable; but extended comments upon their doings are rendered entirely unnecessary by the very full account of them which will be found in the Superintendent's report herewith submitted.

The brick yard, already alluded to, may with propriety be disposed of in the same way, as we have nothing to add to the information imparted by the Superintendent's report upon it. We were well pleased with its management and with the result of the season's work, and have no doubt that the yard and its fixtures are in better condition for successful brick-making than ever before.

We have already alluded to the farm and to the farming operations in a commendatory manner, and only revert to them again for the purpose of calling your attention specially to that part of the Superintendent's report which treats of these matters. It will be seen that very much was accomplished in the way of crops and permanent improvements, that the autumn work was properly

closed up and that all needful arrangements for another year were considerably made.

The Teacher's report to the Superintendent was read by us with considerable interest. It furnishes many suggestive facts and much useful information in regard to the schools, and is submitted for your examination. The schools have had during the year that attention and oversight from us which was due to them. Upon the whole, we believe that as much substantial improvement was made by the pupils as we had any right to expect, though in too many instances it seemed to be so slight as to hardly compensate for the labor and pains which were bestowed. All the teachers seemed to acquit themselves well, to be patient and faithful, and we adjudge them to be fully entitled to commendation.

The number of inmates has increased slightly since the date of our last report, and the average age and size are probably greater. At no time have we found better order in the institution than now prevails there, and while the discipline appears to be good, and the boys are evidently under very wholesome restraint, yet the relations subsisting between them and the Superintendent and Matron are most confiding and kindly, and we are gratified to be able to add that the moral and religious training of the boys is kept constantly in view, and no opportunities for their improvement in this direction seem to be overlooked. The Chaplain's report treats more fully upon this subject and upon the different kinds of religious and moral teaching vouchsafed to the inmates of the institution, and we submit it for your information.

The Physician's report also accompanies this, and as will be seen gives a very gratifying account of the sanitary condition of the inmates of the school for the year past.

The recommendation of the Superintendent to procure a fire engine and to build a large cistern near the barn meets our approval, and we hope the necessary appropriations for those purposes may be made. We think well also of his suggestion of a fire-proof safe at the house, but believe that something of the kind sufficient to meet every want may be constructed at a cost so small as to render a special appropriation for the purpose unnecessary.

In the recent revision of the statutes a mistake undoubtedly was made in section 9, chapter 142, relating to the Reform School. As the section now stands it involves an absurdity, as it provides that "all commitments of boys to this institution shall be during their minority, and not less than one year," &c. Now since it is provided

in sections 2 and 3 of the same chapter that commitments to the school shall be of boys only between the ages of eight and sixteen years, it is not easy to see where the "not less than one year" comes in, nevertheless its presence in the statute has led to some confusion and we hope it may be amended by striking out the "not less than one year" and thus restoring the old law as it has stood since 1862.

In section 4 of said chapter 142 "the court or justice before whom any boy is convicted of an offence specified in the preceding section, shall certify in the mittimus the city or town in which such boy resides at the time of his commitment, if known, and such certificate shall be sufficient evidence in the first instance to charge such city or town with his expense at the Reform School, not exceeding one dollar per week." Notwithstanding this very plain provision courts and magistrates in committing boys for offences enumerated in section 3 of said chapter, for the most part neglect to make the certificate in the mittimus, which the law requires, and thereby subject the Superintendent to much perplexity in ascertaining the residence of boys, and oftentimes to serious loss by failing to notify the right city or town within a reasonable time. Attention is called to this matter in the hope that it may attract the notice of courts and magistrates, and induce on their part a correction of the error in the future.

The remarks and suggestions of the Superintendent upon the subject of voluntary admission of boys into the school are worthy of consideration. There are objections to it, but there are also strong arguments in its favor. It is permitted in Connecticut and perhaps in other States, but we are without information as to its success or otherwise.

The financial condition of the institution is favorable. There is a balance in the treasury at this time large enough probably, when added to anticipated receipts, to meet all the ordinary wants and expenditures up to the end of our fiscal year. The special appropriation for the steam heating apparatus was insufficient to defray the whole cost of it, and a balance of \$589.11 was paid out of the ordinary appropriation. The outlay in the brick yard for water-ram, pipe, new yard, new machinery, &c., was covered by no special appropriation, but was deemed essential to successful operations there, and the result of the year's work in the yard demonstrates the wisdom of making the expenditure.

The Treasurer's report, to which you are respectfully referred,



covers the usual statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending April 1, 1872. Also a statement of expenditures from December 1, 1871, to December 1, 1872, and an estimate of receipts and expenditures for the year commencing April 1, next. The estimate of expenditures are increased over those of last year considerably by the brick yard items. The extraordinary appropriations asked for are for a fire engine \$500, for a new cistern at the barn \$500, and for completion of improvements in the laundry \$300.

Mr. Hutchinson is still retained as Superintendent, and every year seems to add to his usefulness. We are largely indebted to him and to his faithful, indefatigable wife for the highly satisfactory, prosperous condition of the institution at this time. The subordinate officers also have been assiduous in their attention to their duties, and we have much pleasure in commending them.

In closing, we are prompted to say, that as we watch the workings of this institution from year to year, the more forcibly is its usefulness impressed upon us. In our judgment no money appropriated by the State for educational purposes yields a better return than that expended here, and we earnestly hope, therefore, that the institution may continue to be an object of interest and of favor to the government of the State.

NOAH WOODS, NATHAN DANE, W. E. GOULD, TOBIAS LORD, JEREMY W. PORTER,	} Trustees.
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STATE REFORM SCHOOL, December 1, 1872.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*WILLIAM E. GOULD, Treasurer, in account with State Reform School,  
from April 1, 1871, to April 1, 1872.*

RECEIPTS.	
Balance from last year.....	\$136 33
General appropriation from State.....	12,375 00
Steam appropriation.....	5,000 00
Interest on Sanford legacy.....	42 00
Cities and towns.....	2,709 96
Bricks and tiles.....	3,473 87
Boys' labor.....	1,712 51
Farm products.....	2,381 81
Wood sold and rent of brick yard.....	740 13
From all other sources.....	468 06
	<b>\$29,039 67</b>
EXPENDITURES.	
Returning boys, salaries and employees.....	\$7,803 42
Provisions and groceries.....	4,703 53
D. Winslow and Son for steam works.....	5,589 11
Boots, shoes, leather, clothing, bedding.....	2,284 87
Corn and meal.....	1,276 23
Harnesses, carriages and stock.....	2,141 46
Lumber, wood and coal.....	2,027 64
Trustees' expenses.....	650 00
Library, school-books and stationery.....	399 48
General expenses, including tools, seeds, ordinary repairs.....	1,976 86
Balance to new account.....	187 07
	<b>\$29,039 67</b>

TABLE No. 2;  
*Showing expenditures from Dec. 1, 1871, to Dec. 1, 1872.*

Salaries and labor in brick yard.....	\$7,067 32
Provisions and groceries.....	4,556 58
Clothing, bedding, boots and shoes.....	2,322 57
Wood and coal.....	2,275 25
Meal, oats and shorts.....	1,470 04
Trustees' expenses.....	650 00
Tools, seeds and manures.....	575 38
Blacksmithing.....	240 79
Winslow, deficiency steam heating appropriation.....	589 11
Hardware, stoves, &c.....	284 26
Harnesses, robes, pungs, &c.....	490 90
Stock.....	954 00

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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TABLE No. 2—(Concluded.)

School books and papers .....	231 71
Library, postage, stationery.....	197 04
Water ram and piping at brick yard.....	240 79
Laundry improvements.....	1,641 00
Lumber, ice and insurance.....	328 43
Miscellaneous items .....	1,116 56
	<hr/> \$25,231 73

TABLE No. 3,

*Showing estimate of expenditures for the year commencing April  
1, 1873.*

Salaries and pay of employees.....	\$6,150 00
Pay of employees in brick yard.....	850 00
Provisions and groceries.....	4,600 00
Clothing, boots and shoes and bedding .....	2,400 00
Coal and wood for the house .....	1,400 00
Wood for the brick yard.....	1,100 00
Meal, shorts, &c.....	1,200 00
Expenses of Trustees.....	650 00
Manure and seeds.....	300 00
Blacksmithing .....	250 00
Farming tools, carriages, carts, sleighs, sleds, &c.....	500 00
Additions to and changes in stock.....	300 00
Repairs and improvements upon buildings.....	700 00
Additions to furniture, household utensils, repairs, &c.....	300 00
To finish laundry improvements.....	300 00
New cistern at barn.....	500 00
School books, stationery, Sunday School papers.....	250 00
Replenishing library.....	100 00
Miscellaneous expenses of brick yard.....	600 00
Other miscellaneous expenditures.....	150 00
Fire engine.....	500 00
	<hr/> \$23,100 00

TABLE No. 4,

*Showing an estimate of receipts for one year.*

From cities and towns.....	\$2,000 00
Boys' labor .....	1,800 00
Brick and tiles.....	2,500 00
Farm products.....	2,500 00
Other sources.....	800 00
	<hr/> \$9,600 00

*Recapitulation.*

We shall probably expend (Table No. 3) .....	\$23,100 00
We shall probably receive (Table No. 4) .....	9,600 00
Estimate for appropriation.....	<hr/> \$13,500 00

The amount that we show to be necessary as one year's appropriation, is one hundred dollars smaller than the request of last year.

The figures presented as estimate have been most carefully prepared, and are the result of exact calculation.

WILLIAM E. GOULD, *Treasurer*.

DECEMBER, 1872.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the State Reform School:*

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

The whole number of boys received into the institution since its opening is thirteen hundred and twenty-seven.....1,327

Present number..... 140

TABLE No. 1,

*Shows the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending November 30, 1872.*

Number of boys in school December 1, 1871.....	.....	134
“ “ committed past year.....	46	
“ “ that were previously out on leave, returned.....	7	
“ “ that have previously escaped, returned.....	3	
		56
Whole number in school during the year.....	.....	190
“ “ discharged and apprenticed.....	26	
“ “ violated trust.....	5	
“ “ escaped.....	5	
“ “ allowed to go on trial.....	12	
“ “ died.....	2	
		50
Whole number remaining December 1, 1872.....	.....	140

TABLE No. 2,

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

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Whole No.
December, 1871.....	—	5	134
January, 1872.....	6	5	135
February, “.....	2	6	131
March, “.....	2	6	127
April, “.....	10	7	130
May, “.....	7	7	130
June, “.....	7	3	134
July, “.....	6	3	137
August, “.....	8	8	137
September, “.....	4	6	136
October, “.....	7	3	140
November, “.....	7	1	146
Total.....	66	60	
Average number for year.....			124 $\frac{2}{3}$

TABLE No. 3,

*Shows by what authority committed.*

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
By Supreme Judicial Court.....	1	128	129
Superior Court.....	—	8	8
Augusta Municipal Court.....	2	44	46
Bangor “ “.....	—	9	9
Bangor Police “.....	7	116	123
Brunswick Municipal Court.....	—	14	14
Bath “ “.....	3	56	59
Belfast Police “.....	1	5	6
Biddeford Municipal “.....	2	58	60
Calais “ “.....	3	23	26
Gardiner Police “.....	1	48	49
Hallowell Municipal “.....	—	16	16
Lewiston “ “.....	5	37	42
Portland “ “.....	11	290	301
Portland Police “.....	—	16	16
Rockland Municipal “.....	1	26	27
Rockland Police “.....	—	15	15
Trial Justices “.....	8	363	371
U. S. Circuit “.....	—	2	2
Ellsworth Municipal “.....	—	1	1
Ellsworth Police “.....	1	3	4
Saco Municipal “.....	—	3	3
Total.....	46	1,281	1,327

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	202	203
“ by Trustees.....	29	422	451
Indentured to Farmers.....	1	265	266
“ Laborers.....	—	9	9
“ Carpenters.....	—	13	13
“ Shoemakers.....	—	14	14
“ Machinists.....	—	5	5
“ Mason.....	—	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.....	12	37	49
“ enlist.....	—	19	19
Illegally committed.....	1	4	5
Remanded.....	—	20	20
Pardoned.....	1	7	8
Escaped.....	5	35	40
Violated trust.....	5	18	23
Died.....	2	22	24
Delivered to courts.....	—	3	3
Returned to masters.....	—	4	4
Total.....	57	1,130	1,187

TABLE No. 5,

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

Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority.....	46	886	932
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

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

TABLE No. 5, (*Continued.*)

Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
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.....	46	1,281	1,327

TABLE No. 6,

*Shows the offences for which committed.*

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny.....	28	826	854
Breaking and entering.....	-	23	23
Common runaway.....	1	86	87
Truancy.....	6	121	127
Assault.....	-	37	37
Assault with intent to rob.....	-	2	2
Assault with intent to kill.....	-	1	1
Malicious mischief.....	3	34	37
Malicious trespass.....	-	5	5
Riot.....	-	1	1
Cheating by false pretence.....	-	11	11
Vagrancy.....	1	66	67
Common drunkard.....	-	3	3
Shop breaking.....	-	19	19
Arson.....	1	4	5
Sabbath breaking.....	2	5	7
Idle and disorderly.....	2	15	17
Disturbing the peace.....	-	2	2
Threatening to burn.....	-	1	1
Common night-walker.....	-	1	1
Common pilferers.....	2	7	9
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.....	46	1,281	1,327



TABLE No. 7,

*Show the alternate sentence.*

Alternate Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Ten years in State Prison.....	—	2	2
Five “ “ .....	—	2	2
Four “ “ .....	—	3	3
Three “ “ .....	—	7	7
Two “ “ .....	—	17	17
One “ “ .....	—	59	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 “ “ “ “ .....	2	47	49
Ninety days in “ “ “ “ .....	2	30	32
Sixty “ “ “ “ .....	9	104	113
Fifty “ “ “ “ .....	—	4	4
Forty “ “ “ “ .....	—	1	1
Thirty “ “ “ “ .....	30	771	801
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	13	16
Fine and cost.....	—	31	31
Eighteen months in State Prison.....	—	1	1
Recognizance .....	—	1	1
Total.....	46	1,281	1,327

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
	Greene .....	1	—	1
	Lewiston .....	5	65	70
	Lisbon .....	—	2	2
	Poland .....	—	5	5
	Webster .....	—	3	3
AROOSTOOK	Fremont .....	—	1	1
	Weston.....	—	1	1
CUMBERLAND	Brunswick.....	—	12	12
	Bridgton .....	—	4	4
	Baldwin.....	—	1	1
	Cumberland .....	—	3	3
	Cape Elizabeth .....	—	6	6
	Freeport .....	—	1	1
	Gorham.....	—	5	5
	Gray.....	—	1	1
	Harpwell .....	—	2	2
	Naples.....	—	1	1

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
CUMBERLAND, Con.	Otisfield.....	-	1	1
	Portland.....	10	319	329
	Scarborough.....	-	3	3
	Sebago.....	-	1	1
	Standish.....	-	2	2
	Westbrook.....	-	8	8
	Windham.....	-	1	1
	Yarmouth.....	-	3	3
	Deering.....	1	-	1
FRANKLIN.....	Jay.....	-	1	1
	Kingfield.....	-	3	3
	Phillips.....	-	3	3
	Rangely plantation.....	-	2	2
HANCOCK.....	Bucksport.....	-	6	6
	Castine.....	-	1	1
	Ellsworth.....	-	4	4
	Hancock.....	-	1	1
	Mt. Desert.....	-	2	2
	Orland.....	-	2	2
	Sedgwick.....	-	1	1
	Tremont.....	1	-	1
KENNEBEC.....	Angusta.....	1	44	45
	Albion.....	-	1	1
	Benton.....	-	2	2
	Chelsea.....	1	6	7
	China.....	-	1	1
	Clinton.....	-	2	2
	Gardiner.....	-	31	31
	Farmingdale.....	-	1	1
	Hallowell.....	-	16	16
	Litchfield.....	1	3	4
	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.....	-	11	11
	Windsor.....	-	1	1
KNOX.....	Winthrop.....	-	3	3
	Wayne.....	-	1	1
	Winslow.....	-	3	3
	West Gardiner.....	-	2	2
	Hope.....	-	1	1
	Rockland.....	1	39	40
	South Thomaston.....	-	4	4
	St. George.....	-	5	5
LINCOLN.....	Thomaston.....	-	3	3
	Union.....	-	1	1
	Vinalhaven.....	-	3	3
	Warren.....	1	1	2
	Bristol.....	-	2	2
	Boothbay.....	2	2	4
LINCOLN.....	Dresden.....	-	1	1
	Jefferson.....	-	1	2
	Muscle Ridge.....	-	1	1
	Newcastle.....	-	1	1

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
LINCOLN, Con..	Nobleborough .....	-	3	3
	Southport .....	-	1	1
	Waldoborough .....	-	1	1
	Whitefield .....	-	5	5
	Wiscasset .....	-	3	3
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
PENOBSCOT.....	Waterford .....	-	1	1
	Bangor .....	7	117	124
	Brewer .....	1	8	9
	Corinth .....	-	2	2
	Coriuna .....	-	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
	Hermon .....	-	2	2
	Levant .....	1	3	4
	Milford .....	-	2	2
PISCATAQUIS...	Newport .....	-	1	1
	Orrington .....	-	1	1
	Oldtown .....	-	8	8
	Orono .....	-	4	4
	Veazie .....	-	5	5
	Dover .....	-	2	2
	Foxcroft .....	-	1	1
	Guilford .....	-	1	1
SAGADAHOC....	Orneville .....	-	2	2
	Sangerville .....	-	1	1
	Sebec .....	-	1	1
	Arrowsic .....	-	2	2
SOMERSET.....	Bowdoin .....	-	1	1
	Bath .....	3	53	56
	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 .....	-	2	2
SOMERSET.....	Mercer .....	-	1	1

TABLE No. 8, (Concluded.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
SOMERSET, Con.	Madison.....	-	1	1
	Norridgewock.....	-	2	2
	Pittsfield.....	1	4	5
	Ripley.....	-	1	1
	St. Albans.....	-	1	1
	Skowhegan.....	-	8	8
	Smithfield.....	-	2	2
	Belfast.....	-	7	7
	Camden.....	-	7	7
	Frankfort.....	-	9	9
	Jackson.....	-	1	1
	Lincolnville.....	-	4	4
	Monroe.....	-	3	3
	Montville.....	-	2	2
	Palermo.....	-	1	1
WALDO.....	Searsport.....	-	5	5
	Searsmont.....	-	2	2
	Unity.....	-	1	1
	Winterport.....	-	1	1
	Waldo.....	-	1	1
	Alexander.....	-	1	1
	Addison.....	-	2	2
	Calais.....	3	29	32
	Cherryfield.....	-	2	2
	Columbia.....	-	1	1
WASHINGTON...	Eastport.....	-	13	13
	Edmunds.....	1	-	1
	East Machias.....	-	1	1
	Jonesport.....	-	2	2
	Pembroke.....	-	5	5
	Machias.....	-	14	14
	Machiasport.....	-	2	2
	Marshfield.....	-	1	1
	Milbridge.....	-	2	2
	Steuben.....	-	2	2
	Acton.....	-	2	2
	Biddeford.....	2	65	67
	Cornish.....	-	2	2
YORK.....	Elliot.....	-	1	1
	Kennebunkport.....	-	6	6
	Kennebunk.....	-	3	3
	Kittery.....	-	2	2
	Lebanon.....	-	1	1
	Lyman.....	-	2	2
	North Berwick.....	-	2	2
	South Berwick.....	-	3	3
	Sanford.....	-	4	4
	Saco.....	-	43	43
	York.....	-	1	1
	Wells.....	-	3	3
	Newport, R. I.....	1	-	1
	Bartlett, N. H.....	-	1	1
	New Brunswick.....	1	-	1
	Total.....	46	1,281	1,327

TABLE No. 9,  
*Shows nativity of all committed.*

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia .....	-	1	1
Canada .....	-	15	15
Cuba .....	-	1	1
Jamaica .....	-	1	1
Chili .....	-	1	1
England .....	-	9	9
France .....	-	1	1
Ireland .....	-	41	41
New Brunswick .....	-	44	44
Nova Scotia .....	2	16	18
Prince Edward's Island .....	-	2	2
Scotland .....	-	4	4
on the Atlantic .....	-	1	1
St. Johns .....	2	5	7
Foreigners .....	4	142	146
Born in Maine .....	40	1,003	1,043
New Hampshire .....	1	23	24
Vermont .....	-	5	5
Massachusetts .....	-	61	61
Rhode Island .....	1	2	3
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 .....	46	1,281	1,327

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

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age .....	-	5	5
Eight " .....	1	19	20
Nine " .....	2	43	45
Ten " .....	5	120	125
Eleven " .....	3	129	132
Twelve " .....	7	191	198
Thirteen " .....	11	216	227
Fourteen " .....	6	239	245
Fifteen " .....	10	216	226
Sixteen " .....	-	70	70
Seventeen " .....	-	19	19
Eighteen " .....	1	3	4
Nineteen " .....	-	1	1
Total .....	46	1,281	1,327

TABLE No. 11,\*

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

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received .....	46	1,281	1,327
Have intemperate parents .....	24	395	419
Lost father .....	15	356	471
Lost mother .....	9	365	314
Relatives in prison .....	-	196	196
Step parents .....	12	250	262
Idle .....	23	852	1,075
Much neglected .....	18	445	463
Truants .....	10	484	494
Sabbath breakers .....	24	512	536
Untruthful .....	38	964	1,002
Profane .....	41	884	925

\* Unreliable.

## FARM PRODUCTS.

100 tons hay, at \$20 .....	\$2,000 00
25 tons corn fodder, at \$10 .....	250 00
20 tons straw, at \$10 .....	200 00
360 bushels oats, at 60c .....	216 00
240 bushels barley, at 80c .....	192 00
8,894 cans sweet corn, at 4½c .....	400 23
500 cans used in family, at 4½c .....	22 50
8 loads pumpkins, at \$3 .....	24 00
8 bushels dry peas, at \$1.50 .....	12 00
30 bushels green peas, used in family, at \$1 .....	30 00
15 bushels beans at \$3 .....	45 00
325 bushels potatoes, at 60c .....	195 00
66 bushels carrots, at 50c .....	33 00
42 bushels turnip beets, at 60c .....	25 20
25 bushels English turnips, at 50c .....	12 50
58 bushels mangle wurtzel beets, at 60c .....	34 80
116 bushels rutabaga turnips, at 50c .....	58 00
60 bushels improved Canada corn, at 80c .....	48 00
25 bushels apples, at 40c .....	10 00
550 cabbage heads, at 6c .....	33 00
Green beans, cucumbers, lettuce, strawberries, tomatoes and currants .....	75 00
880 pounds veal used in family, at 8c .....	70 40
3,432 pounds pork used in family, at 8c .....	274 56
2,935 pounds beef used in family, at 8c .....	254 80
Pigs, meat and stock sold .....	829 36
Hogs and shoats on hand December 1, valued at .....	400 00
1,700 pounds butter, at 32c .....	544 00
7,500 gallons milk used in family, at 15c .....	1,125 00
Hauling wood and supplies, same as usual .....	
	<u>\$7,414 35</u>

## FARM.

Our farming operations have as a whole been very successful, and our expectations fully realized with one exception, viz.: the potato crop, which, in consequence of being planted on low land

and the season unusually wet, rotted badly, leaving us but about half a crop. Five acres were planted to sweet corn, beans and pumpkins; the corn was sold to the Portland Packing Company at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents per can, which netted, as will be seen by the table of farm products, eighty dollars per acre, besides beans and pumpkins; and the fodder being cut early and well cured is almost as valuable as hay. Fifteen acres were sowed to oats and barley, which yielded well; the same seeded to grass with an excellent catch, and being in good heart, will another year, if a favorable season for grass, add materially to our crop of hay. The present fall has been very wet and unfavorable for farming operations, but we have done the best we could under the circumstances. Our dressing is all out and spread upon the land designed for cultivation another year, and the most of the ploughing done. Some improvements have been made by picking up the stumps and rubbish in the pasture, removing a large quantity of stone from the fields, repairing our roads, ditching some of the low land and laying about twenty-four hundred feet of drain tile. The manure made at the horse car stables in Portland for nine months was purchased at an expense of two hundred and fifty dollars, and put upon our poorest land, which helped us out in our plans very materially, and it seems rather necessary that as much or more be expended in the same way another season. A considerable portion of the grass land is run out, which if manured and re-seeded will produce more than double the quantity of grass of an improved quality. A piece of marsh land contiguous to the institution has been purchased at a small price, which will add materially to our fertilizing material. As to the result of our farming operations I refer you to the table of farm products already given.

Some improvement has been made at the barn by extending the wing of the piggery to the main building, which brings the pump under cover and furnishes a convenient room for slaughtering hogs and cattle; the barn and all its connections are in good repair. Our stock at present consists of eighteen cows, (some of which we intend for beef) four oxen, a three years old grade Hereford bull, and a bull calf seven months old, three-fourths Jersey. Some change has been made in the horses, a pair of young ones being purchased to take the place of a blind one and a lame one, so that now we have five young, sound horses well adapted to our work. In consequence of the exceeding low price of pork and the limited demand for pigs, we have reduced the number of swine consider-

ably ; we have however, eight good hogs to kill, which, with the pork of last year on hand, will, I think, be sufficient for the year to come ; we shall winter seven, six of which we expect will have pigs in the spring.

Additions have been made to carts, carriages, pungs, sleds, harnesses, and implements of husbandry as seemed necessary, all of which have been and still are as well cared for as circumstances will permit.

The ordinary repairs about the house and yards have been made, and while there has been no great outlay on this account the general appearance has been kept up. Last spring a gardener was employed at a low price as an experiment, and the improved condition of the flower beds, walks and grounds about the buildings, and a large increase of garden vegetables warrant the retaining of a man for that purpose.

The money appropriated for laundry purposes has been expended in the construction of a large cistern to furnish the water needed, the purchase of a suitable engine, two washing machines with wringers attached, and a mangle for ironing. The machinery has been adjusted and the whole thing put in running order, but has not been in operation long enough to satisfy us as to what it will do. I am satisfied, however, it will be a great relief to the boys, who every week are obliged to do the washing for the institution.

#### BRICK YARD.

Our operations here for the year have been of an experimental kind, involving considerable expense, and owing to the unfavorable season for brick making the result is not what we had hoped, nor what under ordinary circumstances might reasonably be expected. Two new yards were made at an elevation of about four feet above the old ones and nearer to the clay, thus lessening by at least one-half the distance to wheel the same ; and they are also perfectly safe from being washed by any sudden or violent storm. Two new treads were also made, the old ones having become worthless, and the brick machines were changed so as to strike six instead of five bricks at a time as heretofore. A good substantial dam, long needed, has been built, which holds sufficient water for all practical use. A No. 7 hydraulic water-ram was procured to supply the water to the treads, which worked to the entire satisfaction of all, furnished readily all the water needed, and did away entirely the work of pumping which has always been very laborious. The



tile machine was also reconstructed, so that instead of making tile by hand as formerly the work was done by horses, increasing the facility for making the same nearly three times.

The following statement shows the result of our operations for the year:

## Dr.

For lumber.....	\$54 26
castings, brick molds, and shovels.....	38 39
improvement on tile machine.....	125 00
water ram, lead pipe, fixtures and labor.....	225 00
expense burning brick and tile.....	126 50
all other labor.....	849 84
board of men .....	289 00
use of horse.....	75 00
ox labor.....	60 00
probable expense loading brick.....	100 00
two hundred cords wood, at \$5.25.....	1,100 00
Total expense.....	<u>\$3,042 99</u>

## Cr.

By permanent improvements, including new yards, treads, dam, water ram, pipes, &c.....	500 00
tile machine, patterns, dies, &c.....	100 00
four hundred thousand brick sold, at \$7.50.....	3,000 00
thirty-five different sizes tile, at \$22.50.....	787 00
Total.....	<u>4,387 00</u>
	<u>3,042 99</u>

Deduct expense and we have a balance in favor of the  
yard of..... \$1,344 01

In addition to the men employed an average of eight boys worked in the yard from May 1st to October 1st. As no appropriation was asked for brick yard operations, and one thousand dollars less than our estimates were appropriated, it became necessary to force a sale of our bricks this fall or else to hire money to get through the year. If we could have held on to them until next spring, or even till after the Boston fire, we should have realized much more from them. The result, however, shows that in ordinary seasons and with judicious management, brick making may be profitable for the institution. The ram, pipe and fixtures

have been carefully taken up and housed. The machines and yard are left in good condition, so that a small outlay in the spring will put the brick yard and all connected with it in good order for a summer's work.

The receipts from boys' labor in the shops have not been what we had hoped, but will compare favorably with last year. In the shoe shop I apprehend there will always be a trouble about making it financially very profitable, owing to the size of the boys and the limited time they remain in the shop. It seems almost impossible with the help we have to make work good enough to sell readily. And I find this to be true of other institutions of this kind, many of them attempting nothing but the manufacture of the shoes worn by the inmates. About the middle of January last we secured the services of a practical man who has had charge of this department, and having under his care an average of twenty boys, we have been unable to get all the work desired, but have made web slippers and buskins for parties in Portland, Auburn and Boston, have done all the repairing and made one hundred and twelve pairs of brogans for the boys, and a few pairs of slippers. The earnings of the shop for the year have been \$987.54. The expense, including Overseer's salary, was \$769.16, leaving a balance of \$218.38 as the earnings of the boys. By making our own shoes, however, we get a much more durable article than we can buy, and the boys get a better idea of shoemaking. We are now having work from Cole, Wood & Co., and other parties, with some prospect of permanent employment. My own judgment would be that we had better make all the shoes needed here, and do what other work we can for outside parties, employing a limited number of boys.

The chair shop has done better, though in the fore part of the year we were at times without work. About the first of July we negotiated with the Boston Chair Company for work, and since then have had plenty to do, with the assurance that they will continue to send us all we want. An additional bench has been put into this shop, and some thirty-five boys are now employed in seating. The Company give us a better quality of work and pay better prices than we have heretofore been having. The expense of this department has been \$342.50; the receipts \$910.89, leaving a balance of \$568.39 for the labor of the boys. This department now pays better than any other according to the expense involved. But it may be a question whether some other more practical

knowledge than that obtained in the chair and shoe shops should not be given to the boys sent here. But a small portion, I apprehend, will ever follow the business after leaving the school. The boys from these shops, when out of employment, have been employed about the farm, the garden and elsewhere, thus giving them out of door exercise and making them more useful.

The usual number of boys have been employed in the sewing room, and without going into particulars it may be enough to say that the department has been successfully managed; and that all the clothes, socks and caps, (with few exceptions) and all the necessary bedding have here been made, and also all the mending done, and this in an institution of this kind is very considerable. The other departments of labor have, as I think, been judiciously and successfully managed.

The boys' fare has been about the same as last year with the exception of more frequent changes to give a greater variety. They have had food enough and that which was wholesome and palatable. We have during the year kept seventeen good cows which has enabled us to give them bread and milk often, and in quantities sufficient to satisfy them. They have also eaten over six hundred pounds of butter, (made here, in addition to what has been used in the front part and one hundred dollars' worth sold,) a luxury they were formerly strangers to.

We observe the same regulations as in the past in regard to time for schools, labor, recreation, sleep and meals. Mr. J. W. Brown still has charge of the schools, assisted by two female teachers, and to their report I refer you for information in reference to their success.

Rev. H. A. Hart of Portland, has had charge of the Sabbath Schools during the year, and assisted by teachers who have voluntarily tendered their services has managed the school to the entire satisfaction of all. And I take this opportunity to express to all who have labored here in the Sabbath School for the moral and religious training of the boys my heartfelt thanks, with an earnest hope that they may receive their reward, and that the good seed sown may be like bread cast upon the waters, which shall be gathered after many days.

The annual Christmas festival was observed in due form, and was a season of interest and pleasure to the boys, and also enjoyable to the friends and neighbors present.

We would also avail ourselves of the opportunity to 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 Whig and Courier, Oxford Democrat, American Sentinel, Eastport Sentinel, Machias Union, Farmington Chronicle and the Presque Isle Sunrise, for sending to us their papers gratuitously. The boys appreciate the gift and read the papers eagerly, and we consider them valuable aids in their cultivation and discipline.

Rev. A. P. Hillman continues to act as our Chaplain, and to his report accompanying this I refer you for the moral and religious influences in the institution.

Death has twice during the year visited us, removing two of our boys, I hope to the better land. One, a consumptive, who two years ago this fall was so feeble that it was thought impossible for him to live through the winter, but with good care and nourishing food he lived until February last, when he passed away. The other was a boy who had for a long time suffered from scrofula, but was most of the time about and did some work. The Saturday before he died he seemed unusually smart, and assisted about some work in the front part of the house. Sunday he ate his meals as usual, but just before the hour for our evening devotions complained of being chilly. He was at once removed to the hospital, his feet and legs bathed and rubbed in warm water and some warming medicine given him, when he seemed easier and slept, but before morning passed to the spirit land. A post mortem examination revealed the impossibility of saving him by any human skill. No epidemic has prevailed nor has any serious accident happened during the year, for which we have abundant reason to be thankful to Him who is not only the giver but guardian of human life. For nine months during the year there has not been an occupant of the hospital, and at the present time, with very few exceptions, the boys are healthy and rugged. For further particulars in reference to the deaths which have occurred and the sanitary condition of the boys, I refer you to the Physician's report accompanying this.

I have managed the financial affairs of the institution according to my best judgment and ability, with an eye both to economy and actual necessity. I have no faith in that kind of policy which advocates the use of tools or implements of husbandry that are worn out or not adapted to the work required, because they may

be obtained for half price, nor the purchasing of any article of food that is not wholesome, palatable or nutritious, because it can be procured at less price than a good article, nor yet the letting of everything run down until entirely worthless, and then at large expense supply their places. My idea is that purchases should be made with a view to durability and adaption to wants to be supplied, and as far as possible to keep everything belonging to an institution of this kind in as good condition as may be with the means provided. My *purchases* have all been made for cash, and care has been exercised to buy when the market was most favorable. The total expense from December 1, 1871, to December 1, 1872, was twenty-five thousand two hundred thirty-one dollars 73 cents, and the receipts for the same time were, including cash in hand December 1, 1871, twenty-seven thousand five hundred ninety-six dollars sixty-six cents, leaving a balance of two thousand three hundred sixty-four dollars ninety-three cents. This, however, does not include a note of twenty-four hundred dollars received for bricks, payable on or before the first of June, 1873. Whether we can get to the close of our financial year, April 1, 1873, with the balance and what may be received from cities and towns, boys' labor, the sale of hay, etc., remains to be proved; my own impression is that we shall be obliged to draw upon the next appropriation to help us out; we shall not, however, if it can possibly be avoided.

The amount estimated for salaries last year did not include the labor to be performed in the brick yard, consequently the sum *paid* exceeded the *estimate* considerably. If brick making should be carried on another year, and I would recommend it, the salaries must necessarily be about the same. A careful estimate has also been made for the wood to be used. The general expenses for the coming year can not vary much from those of last year, while some additional expense seems absolutely necessary.

We have but one well at the barn and that not of sufficient capacity for our large stock. For the two past winters it has failed, obliging us to draw water quite a distance for the horses and cattle. What is needed, in my judgment, is a large cistern, which might during the rainy season be filled from the barn, affording an abundant supply for the stock, and be available in case of fire. The estimated cost of a cistern that would hold two hundred hogsheads is five hundred dollars.

Allow me also to call your attention to the importance of pro-

viding other and *better* facilities for extinguishing fire in case one should break out; true we have in the house one fire extinguisher and a considerable length of hose ready at hand to be attached to our force pumps in the basement, while in the dormitory we have a number of buckets constantly filled with water, and available at all times, but should a fire get under much headway I fear little could be accomplished with these. At the barn we have nothing, not even a supply of water. We have recently effected an insurance on the barn and contents of five thousand dollars, paying therefor fifty dollars; this is a small amount for so much property. The barn and contents would, in my judgment, average fifteen thousand dollars in value. At the present time we have something near ninety tons of hay, besides corn fodder, straw and grain, a large stock of cattle, together with carriages, carts, sleds, harnesses and farming tools, all our vegetables also are stored here, and not unfrequently are there seventy-five barrels of flour in the granary; and whether it should be deemed advisable to purchase a fire engine, more fire extinguishers, or effect larger insurance, in either case some appropriation will be required.

I would also recommend the purchase of a moderate sized fire-proof safe for the better protection of the books and papers of the institution, also notes and money which may from time to time be in the hands of the Superintendent. A brick vault might be built and a suitable safe purchased at small expense.

During the past year I have had several letters asking me upon what terms boys are, or may be admitted to our institution. Parties have children in charge, who, becoming wayward and restive under wholesome government or family restraint, are a source of anxiety; and they turn to us, knocking at our door for admission, which has but one way of entrance, viz.: arrest and sentence by municipal or superior court. I find other institutions like this take boys the same as at a boarding school, receiving a stipulated sum for their maintenance, such being subject to the rules and regulations of the school as other inmates. It may be worthy the consideration of your honorable board, whether the law might not be so changed as to admit them.

The question is often asked what proportion of boys going out from this institution are really reformed and make good citizens? This, of course, can not be definitely answered, but we are constantly receiving information from many which gives evidence that they have been saved from crime and ruin, while every now

and then boys visit us well clothed and manly in appearance, who tell us that the Reform School was the making of them.

The year past has not been without its care, labor and anxiety, yet it has been one, I think, of marked prosperity to the school. Our plans generally have been successful, and in some instances have quite exceeded our expectations. The subordinate officers have been prompt and energetic in carrying out the plans suggested, and to their faithfulness may be attributed, in a large degree, the success of the year's operations. The number of boys has increased during the year, still in size they average about the same. There has been less of insubordination, and fewer attempts to escape, and they seem as contented and happy as under the circumstances could be expected. The grade of the boys at this time is better than at any time since my connection with the school, and I judge from such information as I can gather of the past, better than at any time since the opening of the institution, sixty-three being "Truth and Honor." My earnest desire is, that while from time to time the unfortunate may be committed to the care of this institution, they may by wholesome discipline and worthy examples become blessings to their friends and the world.

And now upon calling up the motives and doings of the past year, I can truly say that I have acted in all good faith for the entire interest of the school, ever realizing that I was not only accountable to those who were in authority over me, but to Him who holds me in being, and before whom I must one day appear to answer for my life work. If then, I have made mistakes, (and no doubt I have,) they have been of the head rather than of the heart.

In closing, allow me to express my thanks for your counsel and admonition, kindness and sympathy both to myself and wife, with the assurance of our high appreciation and esteem. Nor would we forget reverently to acknowledge Him, who during all the year has watched over us and the interests committed to our care, and without whose assistance all our efforts would have been in vain. May his blessing ever rest upon this institution, our State and nation.

E. W. HUTCHINSON, *Superintendent.*

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Reform School:*

GENTLEMEN :—Recognizing christianity as the efficient agency of all true reform, you have wisely called to your aid some of its best means—as the morning and evening religious devotions with the boys—the Sunday School and the preaching of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. With solicitude you have waited and watched the results thereof; and they have been such as to leave no room for doubt as to their being indispensable auxiliaries to the great work committed to your trust. As a field of moral and religious culture it does not present so inviting an aspect as though the inmates of the institution had been gathered from christian homes, yet it has much to encourage the philanthropist and christian, for the boys do not object to attending the various religious exercises, and exhibit in them a decorum, an attention and an interest that would do credit to children of the most favored communities. They require, however, the diligence of him “who soweth his seed in the morning and in the evening withholdeth not his hand,” and the patience of him who waiteth for the “early and latter rain.”

The religious devotions, as led by the Superintendent, are by their simplicity and spirit, well adapted to instruct and profit. The Sunday School is a living epistle known and read by all who will, and highly prized by the boys. Your Chaplain has endeavored to preach to them that morality and christianity which God requires, and which only can fit them for the duties of this life and the blessedness of that to come. And that not so much by bringing the gospel down to their capacities as by elevating their capacities to it; with what success the future alone can determine. Yet he has been greatly encouraged in his work by the frequent cordial greetings of the former scholars of this school, and the interest with which they have referred to the services of the chapel. In Him who is not unmindful of the labor of love, is our hope.

Respectfully yours,

A. P. HILLMAN, *Chaplain.*



## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Reform School:*

GENTLEMEN:—The close of another year reminds me that my annual report will be called for by you. I therefore submit the following:

In my last year's report I spoke of two boys who had been some time sick with consumption. One of these (Charles Milliken of Lincolnville,) died on the 11th of February. The little fellow bore his long illness very patiently; was confined to the house but a few days; suffered but little acute pain, and was tenderly cared for by all who had to do with him. His constant feeble condition made him somewhat weary of life and he therefore welcomed death as a kind messenger sent to take him to a better home.

On the night of the 14th of April, Frank Wescott, of Cornish, was suddenly attacked with congestion of the brain and lungs, and before I saw him next morning he was dead. No other cause for this suddenly fatal disease could be found than that of a severe cold, which really means nothing, as we are quite unable to define this good old cause of all ills.

These are the only deaths there have been in the institution during the past year, and with the exception of two or three mild cases of erysipelas and a few feverish attacks nothing worthy of note has occurred in regard to disease. Upon the whole, therefore, it will be seen that we have had a year of remarkably good health at the State Reform School.

The hygienic condition of the place is generally very good. Many important improvements in this direction have been made in the past two years. One of the greatest troubles connected with all institutions of this kind is imperfect drainage and the consequent retention of excrementitious matter about the buildings. This subject you have already had under consideration, and I doubt not that some improvements will soon be made in this direction.

With the diet of the boys I have taken some care to acquaint myself. And although the bread has been spoken of as being rather coarse and dark colored, I still most firmly believe it to be quite as good for the health, strength and development of the boys as a finer and whiter kind would be. The *finest* and *whitest* flour *may* be better for restoring deranged nervous tissue, but for muscle and bone and robust health the coarser kinds of food do best. The lightest color is not always indicative of the best blood or the most nutritious food. No words, however, of physicians or critic can tell so well the effects of diet as the health of those who live upon it, and from the evidence thus afforded me I am satisfied that no particular change need be recommended in this direction.

As to the general treatment of the boys I really need say nothing. The kindness that reigns in the heart of the able Superintendent and his most worthy wife seems to be reflected through the whole board of assistants, so that with very little severe restraint the boys are very well governed, taught what they ought to do and made to do it.

To all who have the opportunity of observing the workings of this institution, I think it must be evident that the State Reform School is one of our best reformatory measures, and could not well be better conducted than at the present time. And it is to be hoped that before long our girls who start in life under unfavorable circumstances, and are so naturally drawn into the ways of vice, may have a similar place to be cared for.

T. A. FOSTER, M. D.

PORTLAND, December, 1872.

## TEACHERS' REPORT.

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*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, 1872.

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was.....	134
There have been received during the year.....	56
Whole number under instruction during the year.....	190
There have been dismissed during the year.....	50
Present number under instruction.....	140

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

Who did not know the alphabet.....	2
Who could read in First Reader.....	15
"          "          Second " .....	15
"          "          Third " .....	19
"          "          Fourth " .....	5
	56

### *Arithmetic.*

Who knew nothing of arithmetic .....	26
" had studied mental arithmetic .....	18
" had ciphered through simple rules.....	8
"          "          reduction.....	2
"          "          interest.....	2
	56

### *Geography.*

Who had never studied geography.....	44
" studied geography .....	12
	56

*Grammar.*

Who had never studied grammar.....	54
“     studied grammar.....	2
	<hr/> 56

*Writing.*

Who could not write at all.....	32
“     write their names and easy words.....	17
“     write letters.....	7
	<hr/> 56

The following tables show the attainments of the boys now in the institution :

Who read in the Fifth Reader.....	24
“     “     Fourth “ .....	48
“     “     Third “ .....	31
“     “     Second “ .....	29
“     “     First “ .....	6
“     “     Primer.....	2
	<hr/> 140

*Writing.*

Who can write letters to their friends.....	97
“     only write easy words.....	24
“     only write letters.....	10
“     not write at all.....	9
	<hr/> 140

Much attention has been given to writing and the boys have made very noticeable improvement in penmanship.

*Spelling.*

Due attention has been given to spelling, both by oral and written exercises.

*Geography.*

Who study Guyote's Intermediate.....	10
“     Colton and Fitch's Modern..	40
“     primary geography.....	38
Who receive oral instruction.....	15
	<hr/> 103

*Philosophy.*

Who have studied philosophy..... 6

*Grammar.*

Instruction in grammar has been given orally, making it as practical as possible by frequent exercise in writing letters, notes, etc.

The schools are well supplied with books very well adapted to the wants of the pupils. Have introduced quite extensively during the past year, "Hagar's Arithmetics" and "Monroe's Readers;" which we consider a great improvement.

Our library, to which a valuable addition has been made during the past year, now numbers about seventeen hundred volumes. It affords a never failing source of amusement and profit to the boys.

In conducting the mental training of the boys under our charge, we have endeavored not to lose sight of the fact that knowledge ill-directed is a curse, rather than a blessing to its possessor. Hence, while we have labored for their intellectual advancement, we have striven to impart such moral instruction as shall fit them for the right discharge of all the duties of true men in the world. How far we have been successful in our efforts, time alone can reveal. But if under God we have been instrumental in causing any to entertain higher and nobler views of life, we shall feel that our labors have not been in vain.

In closing we desire to express to you our thanks for your generosity shown in supplying our wants as teachers; and profiting by past experience, we pledge ourselves anew to act well our part in the future, so long as we may be called to serve in such capacity.

J. W. BROWN,	}	<i>Teachers.</i>
E. J. FOYE,		
M. P. WENTWORTH,		