

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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



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

Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

1874.

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1874.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

CAPE ELIZABETH,

STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1873.

PUBLISHED AGREEABLY TO A RESOLVE APPROVED FEBRUARY 25, 1871.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1873.

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL
SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

Name.	Residence.	When appointed	Term.	When expired.
Henry Carter	Portland	May 11, 1853.	2 years	May 11, 1855.
Edward Fox	Portland	May 11, 1853.	2 "	May 11, 1855.
Oliver L. Currier	New Sharon	July 7, 1853.	3 "	July 7, 1856.
John W. Dana	Eryeburg	July 7, 1853.	3 "	July 7, 1856.
James T. McCobb	Portland	Dec. 15, 1853.	1½ "	May 11, 1855.
James T. McCobb	Portland	July 12, 1855.	2 "	July 7, 1857.
Henry Carter	Portland	June 12, 1855.	3 "	July 7, 1858.
Elias Craig	Augusta	Oct. 1, 1856.	3 "	Oct. 1, 1859.
Manassah H. Smith	Warren	Oct. 1, 1856.	3 "	Oct. 1, 1859.
Edward Fox	Portland	July 7, 1857.	2 "	July 7, 1859.
Preserved B. Mills	Bangor	Oct. 7, 1857.	2 "	Oct. 7, 1859.
William A. Rust	Paris	Oct. 28, 1858.	2 "	Oct. 1, 1860.
Joseph C. Noyes	Portland	Oct. 28, 1858.	2 "	Oct. 1, 1860.
John F. Anderson	Windham	Oct. 17, 1859.	3 "	Oct. 17, 1862.
Elias Craig	Augusta	Oct. 17, 1859.	2 "	Oct. 17, 1861.
Joseph C. Noyes	Portland	Oct. 13, 1860.	3 "	Oct. 13, 1863.
William A. Rust	Paris	Oct. 13, 1860.	2 "	Oct. 13, 1862.
Preserved B. Mills	Bangor	July 9, 1861.	3 "	July 9, 1864.
Elias Craig	Augusta	July 9, 1861.	2 "	July 9, 1863.
William A. Rust	Paris	Oct. 24, 1862.	3 "	Oct. 25, 1865.
John F. Anderson	Windham	Oct. 24, 1862.	2 "	Oct. 25, 1864.
J. C. Noyes	Portland	Oct. 14, 1863.	3 "	Oct. 14, 1866.
C. F. Barker	Wayne	March 9, 1864.	"	Oct. 24, 1864.
Preserved B. Mills	Bangor	June 29, 1864.	3 "	July 9, 1867.
John F. Anderson	Windham	Dec. 31, 1864.	"	Oct. 24, 1866.
C. F. Barker	Wayne	Dec. 31, 1864.	"	Oct. 24, 1867.
Noah Woods	Bangor	April 4, 1865.	4 "	April 4, 1869.
Nathan Dane	Alfred	April 4, 1865.	4 "	April 4, 1869.
James Drummond	Bath	April 4, 1865.	4 "	April 4, 1869.
Aaron P. Emerson	Orland	April 4, 1865.	4 "	April 4, 1869.
James T. McCobb	Portland	April 4, 1865.	4 "	April 4, 1869.
Noah Woods	Bangor	March 13, 1869.	4 "	March 13, 1873.
Tobias Lord	Standish	May 6, 1869.	4 "	May 6, 1873.
Nathan Dane	Alfred	May 6, 1869.	4 "	May 6, 1873.
Theodore C. Woodman	Bucksport	May 6, 1869.	4 "	Resigned.
William E. Gould	Portland	Oct. 18, 1869.	4 "	Oct. 18, 1873.
Jeremy W. Porter	Strong	Jan. 28, 1871.	4 "	Jan. 28, 1875.
George Z. Higgins	Lubec	May 20, 1873.	4 "	May 20, 1877.
William E. Payne	Bath	May 20, 1873.	4 "	May 20, 1877.
Warren H. Vinton	Gray	May 20, 1873.	4 "	May 20, 1877.
William E. Gould	Deering	Nov. 18, 1873.	4 "	Nov. 18, 1877.

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

WILLIAM R. LINCOLN,
GEORGE B. BARROWS,

SETH SCAMMAN,
ENOCH W. WOODBURY,

ELEAZER W. HUTCHINSON.

Names, Residence and Expiration of Commission of the present Board
of Trustees of the State Reform School.

WILLIAM E. GOULD, DEERING, *Chairman and Treasurer.*
Term expires November 18, 1877.

WARREN H. VINTON, GRAY, *Secretary.*
Term expires May 20, 1877.

JEREMY W. PORTER, STRONG. Term expires January 28, 1875.

WILLIAM E. PAYNE, M. D., BATH. Term expires May 20, 1877.

GEORGE Z. HIGGINS, M. D., LUBEC. Term expires May 20, 1877.

AUDITORS AND COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.
MESSRS. PORTER AND VINTON.

RESIDENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

E. W. Hutchinson, *Superintendent.*

F. E. Stanley, *Assistant Superintendent.*

Edwin Babbidge, *Farmer.*

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

N. Davis, *Overseer Shoe Shop.*

E. W. Jones, *Overseer Chair Shop.*

L. S. Pennell, *Watchman.*

J. F. Ayers, *Teamster.*

T. H. Sawyer, *Man of all Work.*

E. Lobdell, *in charge of Steam Works.*

Mrs. N. Hutchinson, *Matron.*

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

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

Mrs. A. M. Stanley, *Teacher.*

Miss L. P. Merrill, *Teacher.*

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

Mrs. B. Lobdell, *Overseer Laundry.*

Mrs. Ann Prescott, *Overseer Front Kitchen.*

Miss E. Kelsey, *Overseer Boys' Kitchen.*

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

MAINE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

SUMMARY.

Located in the town of Cape Elizabeth, four miles from Portland.

Post Office address, Portland, Maine.

Farm of 160 acres, given to State by City of Portland, for purpose indicated; reverts to City when not used as Reformatory.

Hay is principal farm product. This year 120 tons.

Winter twenty cows, four oxen, five horses.

Boys may be sentenced between the ages of eight and sixteen years.

Opened 1852. Whole number to date 1,375.

Occupation of boys: farming, brick making shoe making, chair seating, general housework. Attend school four hours per day.

Sermon Sabbath morning. Sunday school in afternoon of same day.

Family prayers daily, morning and evening.

Meetings of Trustees, third Tuesdays of February, May, August, November.

Monthly visit by Trustees in rotation.

Good Library. Steam heating. Kerosene lights.

Last appropriation of the State, \$12,800. From cities and towns, \$2,000.

Present number of boys, 140. Average age, 13 years; average weight, 76 pounds.

No case of sickness in the hospital for nine months.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Governor and Council:

GENTLEMEN:—The Twentieth Annual Report of the Trustees of the State Reform School is herewith most respectfully submitted.

We shall not go into details of the farm and shops, but refer to the accompanying Report of the Superintendent.

The Report of the Treasurer will show the financial standing of the institution. Our Physician submits his report. The tables annexed give much information concerning their varied subjects.

Our Board has changed during the past year. In the early spring, the commissions of three of the former members expired, viz: Hon. Noah Woods of Bangor, Hon. Nathan Dane of Alfred, Hon. Tobias Lord of Standish. Their places were supplied by Hon. Warren H. Vinton of Gray, Dr. William E. Payne of Bath, and Dr. George Z. Higgins of Lubec. The commission of Mr. Gould expired in November, and it was renewed.

The Stated Meetings have all been held, and the members have all attended, as well as to the monthly visits. Several occasional visits have also been paid.

We are aware there has at times been an expression that the school has not accomplished its full purpose. And probably none more than the Trustees of former years have felt the truth of the remarks,—certainly we, who are now in office, are free to say two things: that we find the affairs of the school as well managed as can be done, for the money granted. If there is any failure, it is in the fact that material interests of farm products and bricks have engrossed so much thought, time and care that the higher interests of study, morality and reform, have been, out of sheer necessity, held as subordinate. And again: as long as the State bestows on this school so small an appropriation, so long will such criticisms be made and have weight.

We notice that former Boards have, after careful study, asked for a certain sum, as absolutely necessary for a proper mainte-

nance of the school. And we notice, also, that the sum granted has invariably been smaller than asked for. The system, as we find it, and our methods for the present year, must be based entirely upon last year's appropriation. We cannot run into debt. We can only develop in exact proportion as the State indicates by its Resolve.

We find our school far behind many others of like character, in many of the more modern ways of reform. Our building is not adapted to grading our pupils according to behavior. We cannot employ officers of the ability we desire, for a class of boys like ours, it must be remembered, need the very best teachers. We are forced to appeal to the drill of hard work upon things that will pay, rather than to incentives of ambition and honor. Not that we would disparage honorable work, but we think much more time should be given to study, recreation and out-of-door duties. We are bearing about with us a continual sense of poverty. To show our meaning, we ask attention to the figures and facts which follow :

Table showing money received by Reform Schools in other States.

Western New York.....	390 inmates.....	\$56,000
Massachusetts.....	254 ".....	56,300
Ohio.....	226 ".....	45,000
Maryland.....	290 ".....	35,000
Connecticut.....	292 ".....	30,000
Vermont.....	130 ".....	20,000
Minnesota.....	82 ".....	25,000
New Hampshire.....	101 ".....	18,800
Maine.....	140 ".....	13,500

We have included in this statement whatever the schools have received, whether by direct yearly appropriation, or, as in some States, by a board money paid by the towns to the school.

The good people of our State can see by this that the Maine school has never yet cost, in anything like a fair proportion, to any other.

From the above, it will be seen that we are running a school and farm at less than half the average paid by other States. Is it right to expect of us results equal to those attained in places where double the money and all modern appliances are yearly bestowed? In this connection, much of the matter which has found currency the past year in the newspapers, concerning our affairs,

can be seen to be of but little weight, because it is impossible to put our school on a higher plane with so meagre an appropriation.

The retiring Governor and his Council, seeing the force of these remarks, gave us much boldness to speak plainly upon this matter, and encouraged us to call the serious attention of the Legislature to the facts in the case. We do not hesitate to say that unless a considerable amount is raised this year to put our buildings in order, to pay our teachers better, and to arrange for a complete division of grades in the boys, it would be better to relinquish the whole affair. The results attained at present are not satisfactory, and they cannot be with the present means at our command. And it is not right to place blame upon any set of officers, for failure. The gentlemen who have managed previously have apparently done well. Those now in our employ are doing as well as they can, with the tools they have to work with. We have carefully looked over the matter, and name some of the things needed to put our school in a position to compare favorably with those of other States, and to bring forth the greatest results for the money afterwards to be employed.

First of all, we need such radical changes in the interior arrangements of our rooms as will provide for a division of our boys into grades. Good and bad should be separated, and the incentive of promotion held before one class will prove our best mode of discipline, while it appeals to the conscience and honor of the youth.

Again : our sleeping apartments are very objectionable. Each boy is locked at night into a cell with a grated door. Such action in itself is enough to degrade the occupant. We desire to remove from the entire story now devoted to the purpose all of the cells—some two hundred (200) in number,—and substitute two rooms, where the two grades of boys can sleep in separate, comfortable beds, in a homelike and respectable manner. We should put one of our overseers in each of these rooms, and his presence with the boys as their equal will inspire a feeling of self-respect. The present system of isolation at night, we regard as in every way objectionable.

Again : we desire to take out of our sewing and knitting room some thirty small boys who now suffer from the great change of being confined so great a part of the day, instead of being as formerly free to roam at pleasure through the streets and roads. We

have at our very doors the means for employing all these little hands in a healthful occupation, and at the same time, not only teaching them the early lessons of the farmer's life, but of realizing some funds from the product of early vegetables and berries. We are near a good market for all we can raise, and with a trifling expense can send daily to the city large amounts of our surplus. The boys will thrive better under this out-of-door life, than when shut up as at present for a large part of the day.

Again: we desire to teach the more promising of our lads some useful trade. At present we are confined to brick making—a trade a boy will not follow; or chair seating—for which there is but little call outside of reform schools, as they do nearly all of this class of work; or farm work, which is really desirable.

But we have with us a set of boys who are ingenious and quick witted. They are craving some opportunity to learn a trade. We wish to furnish a room with a small additional boiler, a lathe and a few tools, and to put into this room the best of our scholars, and teach them to make sundry light articles as will always find a ready sale in our market. When these boys graduate they will know something; they can go into shops and factories and at once earn a decent living, and be kept away from temptation. Such a room might prove a source of revenue to us. In some schools, where chair seating is carried on as with us, the boys are taught to make the frame of the chair seat. Thus two objects are accomplished.

In the eye of the law, all of our inmates are criminals. We can receive no boy, unless he has been convicted of a crime. But the offences are quite varied, running from simple truancy to serious attempts at murder. It will then be perceived that it is wrong in every sense to put into one common herd so many youth of so varied characteristics. For, although when received by us, a child of nine years, who has been brought up without proper parental restraint, has been found only guilty of roaming in idleness around the streets and neglecting school, may in reality, in good surroundings, be a bright, well disposed and virtuous lad; still, by mingling day after day with worse associates than he could find in the streets from whence he was taken, he will become worse instead of better. With such a class we contend that there should be more of training for the future than of punishment for the past. The former life was more the fault of bad parentage and an unhappy home, than of a criminal tendency in the child.

We have also a class of hardened criminals who are under sentence with us, rather than in some place where a more rigorous prison discipline is expected.

We try and adhere to the reformatory nature of our work rather than to its penal aspect. But we must confess that it is well nigh impossible not to contaminate the smaller and the purer minded of our lads by the association so constantly forced upon them, of older and more vile companions; and we do not hesitate to say, that the primary work of reform cannot be attained with an enforced affiliation of all grades of crime. The smaller and better class should be entirely separated in work, study, and recreation, from the coarser and more depraved. The methods of discipline could be better adapted, even to the harder class, than now. They could be more successfully treated, and with far better results for them, than by those methods which intended for all grades, we are now obliged to use. This separation of boys into grades we desire to effect. Indeed we feel that our work is largely a failure until we can make the division. But at this point we meet the serious obstacle, that as our building is at present arranged we cannot make the trial. Our rooms are not sub-divided for study or recitations; our workshops, our play-ground, and our halls are all open to the like criticism. Our sleeping apartments have nothing attractive about them, nor can we here, as at present arranged, draw any line between degrees of crime. We are forced then to be radical. We ask that we may provide opportunities for a wholesome reform upon a boy who needs but little more than a home, kindly treatment, and mental stimulus; and on the other hand, that for a class whose low tastes call for a peculiar care, there may be, by themselves, that method used, which in their case may be as practical and truly beneficial as upon the other class. We desire to sub-divide some of the workshops, or perhaps to put upon some particular work a certain class of inmates. We wish to divide our play-grounds, to detach, in fact, a certain number as remotely as we can, in every possible association with others of a different character. It is a serious question, that has been sometimes raised by a poor mother whose boy has been committed to our school for some trivial offence, when she asks us if the child will learn any bad ways while he is with us. We cannot always answer that he will not. The inquisitive nature will listen to stories of lust and crime from the older inmates, and practices, perhaps before unknown, will be encouraged.

If we are to reform let that be our first idea; and to this end let all our methods point. We would have a system of simple principles easily understood by our pupils, which shall govern our interior discipline. Good behavior, attention, progress in study and work, all shall be counted as so much in favor of the person. And each of these attainments shall be the medium of procuring certain marks, and when a required number of merits shall have been earned, a promotion into a higher grade shall be obtained. A minute record of the convict's power to regulate his own career and to gain his own liberty, being always spread before him, he is stimulated to active exertion in his own behalf. Antagonism to authority lessens in proportion as he realizes that he is the arbiter of his own fate. Indeed we doubt if substantial reform can be accomplished, unless there is a zealous co-operation on the part of the convict.

By such a system of grades, our pupils will see that their own misdemeanors work directly upon themselves. Every inattention or poor recitation will put a bad mark upon the record, and prolong the day of liberty so earnestly desired.

The discipline thus worked out, while it is penal, is largely reformatory, in that it constantly appeals to reason and conscience. Such a course will do away with the present mode of discharges from our school. At present this is a serious annoyance to the Board. We are beset almost from the date of the commitment, for the release of the lads. Frivolous excuses are trumped up, and frequently very questionable action is taken by town authorities to obtain those, who only a few months before have been put under our control. If we grant the prayer, our discipline is set at naught, because the other boys see that in many instances no justice is in the case. Many are kept simply because no one asks for them, for they have no friends, while those who may really be bad, and have only a short time been under our restraint, are suffered to go free. We try and retain a boy at least two years. We feel that no real punishment under the law, or no real reform morally, can be effected in less time. But we desire that this pardoning power should be virtually taken from us, and that the inmates should *earn* their discharge. We are convinced, that as a rule, it is not desirable to grant a final discharge for boys until majority. They may be released upon probation, during good behavior and while they continue at a trade or at school. But our records tell us that far too many who go out from confinement into

old associations, are seduced into former wickedness, and often commit some glaring crime; whereas if their release was coupled with certain conditions, such as steady work or attendance at school, with a system of notification to us of the standing of the boy from time to time, with the law holding over them, they would be restrained from much wandering.

That this may be effectually done, we commend a plan used in some States. The Superintendent, once a year, visits every boy who is out on probation and in our State, and looks into his present welfare, posting up on the boy's history such facts as may come to his notice. With some of the lads he may correspond instead of visiting; but in some way the exact location and condition of every one subject to our laws should be well known and written up on our records.

We desire to call the attention of the Legislature to that section of the law providing that in certain cases towns and cities shall pay one dollar a week towards the support of boys sent to our school. We are convinced that this provision is not desirable. Many troublesome lads who should be sent to us are suffered to remain, the pest of the village, and to fit themselves for the State Prison, because the town authorities will not consent to the additional tax of a dollar a week. And we are beset altogether too frequently by petitions for the release of boys now with us, who are doing well, because the voters of a town grudge what is a seemingly useless outlay of money; In this way the real good of a youth is sacrificed. It is our opinion that the law might be changed, and the State not suffer. We are receiving only a small amount from this source, and the existence of the law defeats one great object of the school.

The Trustees venture to suggest to the Legislature a method of visiting our school which will be much more convenient to us, less subversive of our discipline, and which will, we think, place our interests in a more just light before our law makers than the method in vogue.

We are situated some four miles from any hotel accommodations, and from the depots of Portland. We have only one spare room, and no other place can be found in our building to lodge a person, unless our overseers or the family are turned out of their beds. Surely our guests would desire no such hospitality, or cause a person who is tired by a hard day's work to relinquish his bed in another's favor. Yet the practice of the past year or

two has been such as to compel us to furnish lodgings for over twenty people in our house, and to take others to the city and lodge and feed them at our expense. The effect of so sudden and so large a number of visitors is not good upon the boys. Too general conversation causes an uneasy feeling to spring up with our inmates, and questionings concerning the happiness of the lads, though well meant, do not always bring out truthful answers. We always feel for some time an uneasy state of affairs, when our boys are so unduly excited and questioned. Nor does the school ever appear in its ordinary aspect. The crowd roaming about through the different rooms occupies the attention of the teachers so much that the care for the appearance of the scholars is neglected in the anxiety lest in the confusion some may seek the delights of freedom.

We suggest, therefore, whether it may be practicable to confine the inspection of the institution to the members of the Committee. And still further, we think if a sub-committee could be left with us for a day or two, to observe the ordinary every day life of the boys, in all their variety of occupation, that the report returned would be of more practical value to the Legislature, than by a hasty rush through our premises when everything is unnaturally strained and quite unfairly presented.

It is now nearly a year since our present Superintendent resigned, and we have found it no easy matter to fill his place, by one as well qualified as he. And he has remained only at repeated solicitations, until we could safely entrust the care of the school to another. We have been at great pains to study up the case of every one whose name has been presented as suitable, and have gone over a long list of very worthy gentlemen. But there has been, either in the family or in the capacity of nearly every applicant, some lack that told us that a change in our officer would not of necessity be an improvement.

In the latter part of the summer, after much investigation, we unanimously elected the Rev. Stephen L. Bowler of Westbrook. But greatly to our sorrow he felt obliged to decline the appointment. We sent committees to him several times, and urged him very strongly to accept, but with no good result.

Previously to this we had informal communication with an able and prominent gentleman in another county, and we were only deterred from electing him by his requesting us not to proceed farther.

Finding no one at hand who was possessed of any practical knowledge on reformatory matters, who was eligible, we interviewed by a committee Mr. W. G. Fairbank, the present Superintendent of the Vermont State School. This gentleman visited us, and after looking over the ground and being met by the Governor and Council, was chosen by us, but upon his return to his own school he was unable to make such arrangements as would release him from his present engagement.

Meantime our present incumbent remained, faithfully aiding us and constantly performing his duties in a conscientious and acceptable manner, although he had made other arrangements for his future. And in this connection we desire to express to Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson our kindest feelings and thanks for the many ways in which they have aided us, and for several months at serious inconvenience to themselves. The State will be fortunate if our future officers are as faithful and as pains-taking as these worthy people have been, while the perplexing duties of so large a home has been their daily and hourly care.

The health of the boys has been very good, as the Physician's Report will show. The library has been replenished by the addition of a large number of volumes; particular reference in the selection being made to the smaller and younger lads. Our schools are about as usual. We are not impressed with the idea of trying to teach too many studies; it would be better, we think, to drill thoroughly in the simple and plainer rules that will come in play among common people. Objective teaching and rendering the pupils familiar with mechanics and practical things about them, would be for our scholars a most desirable occupation.

Sabbath services by our Chaplain have been maintained regularly.

The Sunday school, under the lead of Rev. Mr. Hart of Portland, aided by his kind friends from the city, has aided us largely in our Sabbath work.

Our subordinate officers have as a whole performed their duties to our satisfaction.

The farm and buildings, the stock, teams, &c., &c., have been more than kept up to the usual standard. We have heard of no complaint from even the most critical in this direction.

We have conferred together upon the matter of money for another year, and your Trustees are of one mind, that it will be hardly worth the while to undertake any general reformation, as

the past Legislature and the Governor and Council have so plainly indicated as desirable, unless they can have an appropriation this year, for general expenses, of at least twenty thousand dollars.

WILLIAM E. GOULD,
JEREMY W. PORTER,
WARREN H. VINTON,
WILLIAM E. PAYNE,
GEORGE Z. HIGGINS, } *Trustees.*

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, Dec. 1, 1873.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School :

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

The whole number of boys received into the institution since its opening is thirteen hundred and seventy-three. 1,373

Present number, one hundred and forty. 140

FARM PRODUCTS.

120 tons hay, at \$20.	\$2,400 00
30 tons corn fodder, at \$10.	300 00
10 tons straw, at \$10.	100 00
250 bushels oats, 60c.	150 00
25 bushels barley, at 80c.	20 00
10,761 cans sweet corn, at 4½c.	484 24
500 cans sweet corn, used in family, at 4½c.	22 50
10 loads pumpkins, at \$3.	30 00
30 bushels green peas, at \$1.50.	45 00
32 bushels dry beans, at \$3.	96 00
440 bushels potatoes, at 60c.	264 00
131 bushels beets, at 50c.	65 50
180 bushels carrots, at 50c.	90 00
81 bushels turnips, at 50c.	40 50
400 heads cabbage, at 5c.	20 00
550 pounds squash, at 2c.	11 00
25 bushels apples, at 75c.	18 75
Green beans, tomatoes, strawberries and cucumbers.	60 00
Rhubarb, currants, lettuce, etc.	40 00
375 pounds veal, used in family, at 8c.	58 80
813 pounds beef, used in family, at 8c.	65 04

3,346 pounds pork, used in family, at 8c	\$267 68
Meat, stock and farm products sold.....	908 71
Hogs and shoats on hand Dec. 1, 1873, valued at..	270 00
1,945 pounds butter, at 35c.....	680 75
9,424 gallons milk, used in family, at 15c.....	1,413 60
Hauling wood and supplies, same as usual.	
	\$7,922 07

TABLE No. 1,

Shows the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending November 30, 1873.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1872.....		140
“ “ committed past year	46	
“ “ previously out on leave, returned.....	5	
“ “ that had previously escaped, returned.....	3	
		54
Whole number in school during year.		194
“ “ discharged	20	
“ “ remanded.....	3	
“ “ allowed to go on trial.....	28	
“ “ escaped.....	10	
“ “ violated trust.....	3	
“ “ died.....	2	
		66
Whole number remaining December 1, 1873.....		128

TABLE No. 2,

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

Months	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December.....	1	8	140
January.....	5	3	138
February.....	1	7	136
March.....	2	6	132
April.....	1	6	127
May.....	8	5	129
June.....	9	8	133
July.....	8	9	133
August.....	9	6	133
September.....	7	7	134
October.....	14	8	141
November.....	4	9	141
Total.....	69	81	134½
Average number for year.....			

TABLE No. 3,

Shows by what authority committed.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
By Supreme Judicial Court	6	129	135
Superior Court.....	1	8	9
Augusta Municipal Court.....	2	46	48
Bangor " "		9	9
Brunswick " "		14	14
Bath " "		59	59
Biddeford " "	2	60	62
Calais " "	1	26	27
Hallowell " "		16	16
Lewiston " "	1	42	43
Portland " "	7	301	308
Rockland " "		27	27
Ellsworth " "		1	1
Saco " "	1	3	4
Bangor Police Court	12	123	133
Belfast " "	1	6	7
Gardiner " "		49	49
Portland " "		16	16
Rockland " "	1	15	16
Ellsworth " "		4	4
Trial Justices' " "	11	371	382
U. S. Circuit " "		2	2
Total.....	46	1,327	1,373

TABLE No. 4,

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

Disposals.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence		202	202
“ by Trustees	20	451	471
Indentured to Farmers		266	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	28	49	77
Allowed to enlist		19	19
Illegally committed		5	5

TABLE No. 4, (Concluded.)

Disposals.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Remanded	3	20	23
Pardoned		8	8
Escaped	10	40	50
Violated trust	3	23	26
Died	2.	24	26
Delivered to courts		3	3
Returned to masters		4	4
Total	66	1,179	1,245

TABLE No. 5,

Shows the offences for which committed.

Offences.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny	22	854	876
Breaking and entering	2	23	25
Common runaway	7	87	94
Truancy	10	127	137
Assault		37	37
Assault with intent to rob		2	2
Assault with intent to kill		1	1
Malicious mischief	2	37	39
Malicious trespass		5	5
Riot		1	1
Cheating by false pretences		11	11
Vagrancy	2	67	69
Common drunkard		3	3
Shop breaking		19	19
Arson		5	5
Sabbath breaking		7	7
Idle and disorderly		17	17
Disturbing the peace		2	2
Threatening to burn		1	1
Common night walker		1	1
Common pilferers		9	9
Robbery		3	3
Embezzlement		2	2
Attempt to commit arson		1	1
Neglect of calling and employment		1	1
Manslaughter	1	1	2
Sodomy		1	1
Secreting stolen goods		1	1
Attempt to steal		1	1
Total	46	1,327	1,373

TABLE No. 6,

Shows the alternative sentence.

Alternative Sentences.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Ten years in State Prison.....		2	2
Five " ".....		2	2
Four " ".....		3	3
Three " ".....		7	7
Two " ".....	3	17	20
One year and six months in State Prison.....	1	1	2
One year in State Prison.....		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	4
Eight " ".....		2	2
Six " ".....	4	49	53
Ninety days in " ".....	1	32	33
Sixty " ".....	10	113	123
Fifty " ".....		4	4
Forty " ".....		1	1
Thirty " ".....	24	801	825
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.....		16	16
Fine and cost.....	1	31	32
Recognizance.....		1	1
Total.....	46	1,327	1,373

TABLE No. 7,

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	70	75
	Lisbon.....		2	2
	Poland.....		5	5
AROOSTOOK....	Webster.....		3	3
	Fremont.....		1	1
CUMBERLAND....	Weston.....		1	1
	Brunswick.....		12	12
	Bridgton.....		4	4
	Baldwin.....		1	1
	Cumberland.....		3	3
	Cape Elizabeth.....	1	6	7
	Freeport.....		1	1
	Gorham.....		5	5
	Gray.....		1	1
	Harpswell.....		2	2
Napies.....		1	1	

TABLE No. 7, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
CUMBERLAND, Con.	Otisfield		1	1
	Portland	7	329	336
	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	1	4	5
	Hancock		1	1
	Mt. Desert		2	2
	Orland		2	2
	Sedgwick		1	1
Tremont		1	1	
KENNEBEC	Augusta	1	45	46
	Albion		1	1
	Benton	1	2	3
	Chelsea		7	7
	China		1	1
	Clinton		2	2
	Gardiner		31	31
	Farmingdale		1	1
	Hallowell		16	16
	Litchfield		4	4
	Monmouth		3	3
	Manchester		3	3
	Pittston		7	7
	Readfield		3	3
	Rome		2	2
	Sidney		1	1
	Vassalborough		2	2
	Vienna		1	1
	Waterville	1	11	12
	Windsor		1	1
Winthrop	1	3	4	
Wayne		1	1	
Winslow		3	3	
West Gardiner		2	2	
KNOX	Hope		1	1
	Rockland	1	40	41
	South Thomaston		4	4
	St. George		5	5
	Thomaston		3	3
	Union		1	1
	Vinalhaven		3	3
Warren		2	2	
LINCOLN	Bristol		2	2
	Boothbay		4	4
	Dresden		1	1
	Jefferson		2	2
	Muscle Ridge		1	1
Newcastle		1	1	

TABLE No. 7, (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	1	3	4
	Milton plantation		1	1
	Norway		1	1
	Paris		1	1
	Stoneham		1	1
	Sweden.....		1	1
Waterford		1	1	
PENOBSCOT.....	Bangor.....	10	147	157
	Brewer		9	9
	Corinth.....		2	2
	Corinna		1	1
	Carmel	2	1	3
	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		4	4
	Milford		2	2
	Newport		1	1
	Orrington		1	1
	Oldtown		8	8
	Orono		4	4
Veazie		5	5	
PISCATAQUIS...	Dover		2	2
	Foxcroft.....		1	1
	Guilford.....		1	1
	Orneville		2	2
	Sangerville		1	1
	Sebec		1	1
Williamsburg.....	1		1	
SAGADAHOC.....	Arrowsic		2	2
	Bowdein		1	1
	Bath.....		56	56
	Phipsburg		1	1
	Richmond		6	6
	Topsham		2	2
Woolwich		1	1	
SOMERSET.....	Anson	2		2
	Bloomfield		4	4
	Cambridge.....		1	1
	Canaan.....		1	1
	Concord		1	1
	Embden		2	2
	Fairfield.....	1	8	9
Hartland.....		2	2	

TABLE No. 7, (Concluded.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
SOMERSET, Con.	Mercer.....		1	1
	Madison.....		1	1
	Norridgewock.....		2	2
	Pittsfield.....		5	5
	Ripley.....		1	1
	St. Albans.....		1	1
	Skowhegan.....	1	8	9
	Smithfield.....		2	2
WALDO.....	Belfast.....		7	7
	Camden.....	1	7	8
	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
Winterport.....		1	1	
	Waldo.....		1	1
WASHINGTON...	Alexander.....		1	1
	Addison.....		2	2
	Calais.....		32	32
	Cherryfield.....		2	2
	Columbia.....		1	1
	Cutler.....	1		1
	Eastport.....	1	13	14
	Edmunds.....		1	1
	East Machias.....		1	1
	Jonesport.....		2	2
	Pembroke.....		5	5
	Machias.....	1	14	15
	Machiasport.....		2	2
	Marshfield.....		1	1
	Milbridge.....		2	2
Robbinston.....	1		1	
	Steuben.....		2	2
YORK.....	Acton.....		2	2
	Biddeford.....	2	67	69
	Cornish.....		2	2
	Elliot.....		1	1
	Kennebunkport.....		6	6
	Kennebunk.....		3	3
	Kittery.....		2	2
	Lebanon.....		1	1
	Lyman.....		2	2
	North Berwick.....		2	2
	South Berwick.....	1	3	4
	Sanford.....		4	4
	Saco.....	1	43	44
	York.....		1	1
	Wells.....		3	3
	Newport, R. I.....		1	1
	Bartlett, N. H.....		1	1
	New Brunswick.....		1	1
	Total.....	46	1,327	1,373

TABLE No. 8,
Shows nativity of all committed.

Nativity.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia		1	1
Canada	1	15	16
Cuba		1	1
Jamaica		1	1
Chili		1	1
England		9	9
France		1	1
Ireland	4	41	45
New Brunswick	1	44	45
Nova Scotia	1	18	19
Prince Edward's Island		2	2
Scotland		4	4
on the Atlantic		1	1
in St. Johns		7	7
Foreigners	7	146	153
Born in Maine	33	1,043	1,076
New Hampshire	1	24	25
Vermont		5	5
Massachusetts	3	61	64
Rhode Island		3	3
Connecticut		4	4
New York	1	18	19
Pennsylvania		1	1
Maryland		3	3
Virginia		3	3
North Carolina		2	2
South Carolina		2	2
Washington, D. C.		1	1
Georgetown, 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	1,327	1,373

TABLE No. 9,
Shows the ages of all when committed.

Ages.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age		5	5
Eight "	2	20	22
Nine "		45	45
Ten "	5	125	130
Eleven "	6	132	138
Twelve "	2	198	200
Thirteen "	6	277	283
Fourteen "	14	245	259
Fifteen "	11	226	237
Sixteen "		70	70

TABLE No. 9, (Concluded.)

Ages.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Seventeen years of age .....	.....	19	19
Eighteen " .....	.....	4	4
Nineteen " .....	.....	1	1
Total	46	1,327	1,373

TABLE No. 10,*

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

Remarks.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received	46	1,327	1,373
Have intemperate parents.....	14	419	433
Lost father.....	9	447	456
Lost mother.....	11	314	325
Relatives in prison.....	.....	196	196
Step parents.....	3	216	219
Idle	20	1,075	1,095
Much neglected.....	7	463	470
Truants.....	10	494	504
Sabbath breakers	22	536	558
Untruthful.....	41	1,002	1,043
Profane.....	36	925	961

* Unreliable.

FARM.

Our operations upon the farm have been as successful as could be expected, taking the season into the account. More land than usual was planted to sweet corn, but owing to the cold and dry weather in the early part of the season, it produced but about three-fourths as much per acre as last year. The corn was delivered to the Portland Packing Company at Stroudwater, and the account rendered to us was ten thousand seven hundred sixty-one cans, which, at four and a half cents, the price paid, amounted to four hundred eighty-four dollars and twenty-four cents. The fodder was cut green, part of it fed to the stock, and the remainder cured and properly housed. Taking what was used in the family with the beans and pumpkins, the amount per acre (eight were planted) was something over one hundred dollars. About four acres were planted to potatoes, one of which yielded two hundred bushels; the rest being a clay loam did not yield as well, though the quality was good. Seven acres were sowed to oats and barley, which did very well. They were seeded to grass, with a

good catch. The amount of potatoes and grain will be seen by referring to the table of farm products.

The hay crop was abundant and secured in good order, and the prospect is still better for a good crop another year. My object has been to get the farm into as good a grass bearing condition as possible, accordingly I have cultivated and dressed the poorest land. Some stable manure has been purchased, which in addition to what we make on the place has enabled us to carry out our plans quite successfully. There will be about six acres to be seeded in the spring, which has been well dressed.

The manure has all been hauled on the land this fall, the ground plowed, some ditching done, tile laid, and preparations made for successful farming another year. Quite a portion of the farm needs under-draining, and if a little is done every year, it need not be long before it may be well drained, and any portion of it cultivated with profit. The tile we laid last fall has worked admirably, increasing my faith in their utility. The farm as a whole is looking well and doing well, but may be made to do better.

But little change has been made in the stock during the year. We retain the same horses and oxen we had at the time of making the last report, they being well adapted to our work. In the spring we purchased a cheap horse for the brick-yard, and after the season was over sold him for a trifle more than the cost. Our stock at this time consists of five horses, four oxen, seventeen cows and a bull. Owing to the low price of pork and the limited demand for pigs we have done but little in that line. My opinion has been, and still is, that at present prices it don't pay to raise pork and pigs and buy what they consume. We intend to keep enough to eat the waste from the house, what small potatoes we may have, etc., but no more. We have some of last year's pork on hand, which, with what we have to kill, will, I think, be sufficient for the year to come.

Additions have been made to carriages, sleds, harnesses, tools, etc., as occasion demanded, all of which are in good repair and properly cared for. The ordinary repairs have been made about the barn, house and yards, and everything kept as neat and tidy as the means at our disposal would admit.

It will be remembered that in my last report I called attention to the importance of a cistern at the barn capable of holding two hundred hogsheads, and estimated the expense at five hundred

dollars. The legislative committee, however, thought three hundred sufficient, and that amount was appropriated. Deeming it necessary to cut the garment according to the cloth, we excavated for a cistern to hold one hundred and fifty hogsheads, but finding it essential to make a cross wall and put in a filter, it lessened the capacity to about one hundred and forty, the expense of which, without the labor of excavating, tending mason, etc., was three hundred thirty-three dollars eighteen cents. True, we make our own brick, but they are cash, and as far as receipts are concerned it makes no difference whether we use our own or purchase them. Some improvement has been made in the boys' privies, the old broken and unsightly pots taken out and their places supplied by benches, which are permanent, tidy and convenient.

BRICK YARD.

The season for brick-making has been one of the best, and was well improved. The yards and fixtures were left in such good order last fall that it required but a day or two in the spring to get under way. Mr. J. F. Ayers had charge of this department, and his management was judicious and with good results. Four other persons were hired, and five boys belonging to the institution were employed here. The result of our operations is as follows :

DR.

To cash paid for labor, making and burning..	\$1,231 97	
wood at the yard	1,300 00	
horse and ox labor	150 00	
board of men	279 00	
probable expense loading brick.....	100 00	
incidentals	19 60	
	<u> </u>	\$3,080 57

CR.

By brick made, 470,000, at \$7.50.....	\$3,525 00	
49,500 different sizes drain tile, at \$25... ..	1,147 50	
	<u> </u>	4,672 50
Net income		<u> </u>
		\$1,591 93

The brick are reckoned at the price obtained one year ago, before the Boston fire. They are all on hand, and most of the tile, but there will probably be a demand for both in the spring.

If brick-making should be carried on another year, it will be necessary to purchase three new brick machines. The yards are in good order for another year. The water ram pipes and fixtures have been taken up and carefully housed, and are also in good order. The kiln-house will need some repairs, and there should be a new "shanty" for the protection of tools and the accommodation of the men while burning. The tile house ought also to be moved and reshingled.

The receipts from boys' labor from all sources has been two thousand seven hundred eighty-two dollars and ninety-eight cents, an excess over the earnings last year of one thousand one hundred eighty-four dollars and fifty-five cents. The increase is owing to a larger number of boys being employed at seating, and a full supply of work from the Boston Chair Company. Early in the spring we made a change in the shops, taking the larger for the seating department and increasing the number to about fifty. The average from that time to the present has been forty-five. This of course lessened the number in the shoe shop. The average there has been about ten, and we have carried out the idea suggested in our last report, viz., to make our own shoes and do what other work we could that may be of advantage both to the boys and the institution. In addition to making and mending the shoes worn by inmates, we have received from other parties, for webb slippers and ladies' buskins, six hundred seventy-one dollars and four cents.

The receipts from the chair shop have been two thousand one hundred eleven dollars and ninety-four cents. Just at this time we are without work for the boys in this shop, owing to the stagnation in business. We hope, however, soon to have work, as it is much better for the boys and easier for those who have them in charge. A less number of boys have also been employed in the sewing room, in consequence of increasing the number in the chair shop, and a part of the work usually done by the boys has been done by their overseer with a machine, making the expense of this department a trifle more than last year; but it has been more than made up in the chair shop and the quality of the work. The other departments of labor have been managed with their usual success. We have dispensed with the services of a carpenter during the year and employed Mr. Thorndike H. Sawyer, who in addition to having charge of the vegetable and floral departments, has done all the necessary repairs about the institution.

But little change has been made in the boys' fare from last year, except to give them as great a variety as possible and now and then some luxuries; and as the proof of the pudding is in the eating, we refer you to the remarkable healthy and rugged condition of the boys, which is a sufficient guarantee that their food is adequate in quantity and quality.

We observe the same regulations as in the past in regard to time for schools, labor, recreation, sleep and meals. Mr. F. E. Stanley, assisted by his wife and one other female teacher, has had charge of the schools since April, and to their report I refer you for information in regard to their success.

Rev. H. A. Hart of Portland has had the superintendency of the Sabbath school during the year, and assisted by others who have kindly volunteered their services, has been very successful in interesting and, we trust, profiting the boys. I sincerely hope these labors will not be like water spilled upon the ground, but as the boys go out from this institution into the great busy world, and are exposed to vice and temptation, they may remember the lessons here taught, the instruction given, and shunning the paths of wickedness, become useful members of society, blessings to their friends, the church and the world. May these Sabbath school friends have even here the pleasure of seeing some ripe fruit gathered as a result of their labors, and in the world to come hear from the lips of the Divine Teacher, "Inasmuch as ye did it to one of these, ye did it unto me."

The usual preparations were made for the annual Christmas festival, but a severe snow storm prevented many of the invited guests from being present. We did, however, what we could under the circumstances to make it enjoyable to the boys, and we think it on the whole a success.

We take this opportunity to express our thanks to all publishers who have, free of charge, furnished the school with copies of their papers and other reading matter. Many of the boys read the papers with avidity, and thus become acquainted with and benefited by the current news of the day and the events of interest that are transpiring in the outside world.

Rev. A. P. Hillman still acts as Chaplain, conducting the religious service on the Sabbath, and to his report I refer you for the moral and religious influences in the institution.

Dr. T. A. Foster continues as Physician, and to his report you are referred for the sanitary condition of the institution, and also

to the facts concerning the death of two of our inmates last spring. No epidemic has prevailed, nor has any serious accident happened, which seems quite remarkable among so many, and calls for gratitude to Him who has thus carefully guarded us from disease, accident and death.

As usual, I have managed the finances of the institution according to my best judgment, have been as prudent and economical as possible, and keep everything moving to the best advantage. My purchases have all been made for cash when and where it would be for our best interest. The total expense of running the institution from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873, was twenty-two thousand nine hundred ninety-one dollars and fifty-three cents. The receipts for the same time, including cash in hand December 1, 1872, appropriation by the State, and interest on the Sanford legacy of forty-two dollars, were twenty-six thousand three hundred twenty-eight dollars and forty-one cents, leaving a balance of three thousand three hundred thirty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents to carry us to April 1, 1874, which it will most assuredly fail to do, as the salaries of two quarters are to be paid, and will take nearly the whole amount, leaving comparatively nothing for general expenses for the next four months except what may be received from cities and towns in January. The only remedy will be to draw, as usual, on the new appropriation, which we think a miserable plan.

To my mind the time has come for the State to adopt a more liberal policy for this institution or abandon it altogether. Its officers are paid less than in any institution of the kind in the United States, while the amount appropriated for general expenses falls far below that of any other containing a like number of inmates. This school has been run on the scale of economy, and the main question has been not what will best conduce to the reform, elevation and salvation of the boys, but how small an appropriation from the State can the school possibly get along with. And some have gone so far as to make an invidious comparison between the inmates of this school and those of the State Prison, advancing the idea that these boys, whose average weight is but seventy-six pounds, and who attend school four hours a day, ought not only to earn their own food and clothing, but enough to pay the running expenses of the institution. And there are others who think the boys should be better fed and

better clothed, and work less, who when an appropriation is asked for, the amount of which has been carefully estimated by those who are competent to make up the sum, including all that can *possibly* be done by the boys, are ready to vote and insist upon a reduction. "Oh! consistency, thou art a jewel," but rarely found in these days.

If this institution ever accomplishes the object for which it was started, the idea that the boys must earn a certain portion of the money needed to pay its expenses, must be abandoned. I do not mean by this that the boys should be allowed to remain here and do nothing, learning no industrial pursuits, or not be employed a portion of their time in some manual labor. But what I do mean is this, that the State should appropriate a sufficient amount to run the institution as it ought to be, without any regard whatever to the earnings of the boys. Let them be required to work just as much and no more than will conduce to their elevation and improvement, and let what they do be so managed that it shall be regarded by them as a pastime rather than an irksome task. I don't believe a boy is reforming very fast when he is pressed and driven to do his utmost every day, month in and month out, and suffer some kind of punishment if he don't do about so much every time, whether he feels like it or not. He in a little while tires of this monotonous kind of living, becomes restless, uneasy, and soon begins to devise plans for making his escape, and if his plans are thwarted he ere long gets reckless and don't care what he does. Boys will be boys here, if they *can*, as well as away from here, and I don't believe in the treadmill system which we are obliged to adopt and carry out in order to eke out the meagre appropriation from the State.

Quite a number of boys have gone out from the institution during the year, the most of whom we hear from occasionally, and they are doing very well. Now and then one goes from us whose early associations have been bad, and in whose young heart the principles of evil and wrong doing have been so deeply implanted that a year or two here fails to eradicate them, and though while here he does well from necessity, when he goes out the restraint is taken off, and his old habits and practices revive. Eternity alone must reveal the amount of good accomplished here.

The year past has been one of unusual care, labor and anxiety,

caused by frequent changes among the subordinate officers, and the unjust criticism of those who are supposed to know. A good degree of prosperity has, however, attended our efforts, and we do not hesitate to say that the school, and everything connected with it, is in a better condition than it has been for the past three years, and I wish here to tender my thanks to the subordinate officers for the promptness and energy with which they have in general carried out my plans, and without whose hearty coöperation the results would have been very different.

And now, in closing this my fourth and last report, you will pardon me if I indulge in a few personal reflections. Three years ago last October I came to the institution to take charge of its affairs, entirely unacquainted with its workings. My coming I regarded as providential, and my determination was as far as possible to do my duty. I entered upon my work with very little confidence in myself, but relied upon your counsel, putting my trust in Him who holds the destiny of individuals as well as nations in His Almighty hands; and I am free to say that I have labored in all good faith both for the welfare of those under my care and the interests of the State. How far I have succeeded I leave for you, who have from time to time watched my movements, to say.

The relations between myself as Superintendent, my wife as Matron, and you, together with the members who have within the year retired from the Board of Trustees, have been of the most pleasing and interesting kind. There has been no unkind word spoken or thought entertained by either, as far as my knowledge extends. You as a Board have seemed well satisfied with the results of all our plans and schemes, and as far as possible we have endeavored to carry out your wishes and suggestions. We have *all* been obliged to work at some disadvantage, because the means were not at hand to do as we would. You will accept our heartfelt thanks for your kindness and sympathy in our trying positions, together with our appreciation and esteem. May the coming man be fully qualified for his arduous duties, have your hearty coöperation, and the blessing of God. May the State devise, at the coming session of its Legislature, liberal things,—so liberal as to enable the institution to start upon a proper basis, furnish means sufficient to enable it to accomplish its work, and then leave it in the hands of the Trustees and Superintendent,

who should be fully competent to manage its affairs. And may the blessing of Almighty God rest upon the school, its inmates, officers and friends, in all coming time.

E. W. HUTCHINSON, *Superintendent.*

DECEMBER 1, 1873.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Expenditures from April 1, 1872, to April 1, 1873.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance from last year	\$187 07
General appropriation	12,600 00
Interest on Sanford legacy	42 00
From cities and towns	2,360 92
Bricks and tiles	922 56
Labor of boys	2,259 31
Stock and farm products	1,869 46
Appropriation for laundry	1,600 00
Drew on new appropriation	3,000 00
All other sources	116 21
	\$24,957 53
EXPENDITURES.	
Salaries, extra help, returning boys	\$7,593 85
Provisions and groceries	4,632 87
Laundry additions and repairs	1,561 12
Boots, shoes, clothing, bedding	2,491 88
Corn, meal, grain	1,173 67
Stock, harnesses, teams	1,114 13
Coal, wood, lumber	1,613 31
Trustees' expenses	598 20
Library, school books, stationery	329 06
Manures and improvements in brick yard	682 45
General expenses, including repairs, tools, seeds, blacksmithing, lime, &c.	1,547 83
Balance to new account	1,619 16
	\$24,957 53

TABLE No. 2,

Showing Expenditures from Dec. 1, 1872, to Dec. 1, 1873.

Salaries, labor, returning boys	\$7,907 80
Provisions and groceries	5,050 17
Boots, shoes, clothing, bedding	2,507 42
Coal and wood	2,717 87
Corn, meal, grain	873 25
Trustees' expenses	716 60
Tools, seeds, manures	282 32
Blacksmithing, repairs and hardware	725 27
Carriages, harnesses, sleds	488 83
Stock	275 00
Lumber, ice, lime and cement	181 54
Books, stationery	356 08
Miscellaneous items	909 38
	\$22,991 53

It has been customary in former years for the Treasurer to submit a table of estimates for a year's appropriation, and to make such figures somewhat in detail. I have omitted such a table from my report, for the simple reason that it will be of no use. The remarks of the Trustees, enlarged upon at length in their report, contain practically all that can be said by the Treasurer. They have indicated a general sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be used in the development of certain plans, and the details cannot be decided until the action of the Legislature is known. If no new departure is sanctioned by the law-makers, then the appropriations of former years will suffice to keep the school about as it has been.

WILLIAM E. GOULD, *Treasurer.*

DECEMBER 1, 1873.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Reform School:

GENTLEMEN :—In submitting to you my annual report, I find no occasion for changing the sentiments advanced in my last, but an increased conviction of their truthfulness and importance. It is only by the living and effective christianity of our Lord Jesus Christ that those boys, entrusted to your oversight for their reformation, can be fitted for life's work and its stern realities. This will be readily admitted, not only by you but by all who are familiar with their history. To those not thus acquainted with them, not only their ignorance of all moral and religious matters but their deep depravity would appear utterly incredible. To this there are some exceptions.

It affords we great pleasure to reiterate what I said last year as to the devotion of both the Superintendent and the Sunday School teachers in striving to inculcate moral and religious principles. Great credit is due those teachers for their self-sacrificing labors. The boys yet exhibit a commendable interest in the various religious exercises of the institution. As to your Chaplain, I have only to remark, he has not yet become weary in the work assigned him, but is supported by Christ's precious declaration, that "the Son of Man is come to seek and save that which was lost."

Respectfully yours,

A. P. HILLMAN, *Chaplain.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Reform School:

GENTLEMEN :—From the time of my last year's report until February nothing of importance took place in the institution that I need mention in this report.

Near the last of January or the first of February it was thought best, on account of the prevalence of small pox, to vaccinate the inmates, and as it seemed advisable to do it with the real kiné-pox matter, I sent to Dr. Martin of Boston for fresh virus from the cow. After waiting some days, I received a very good looking crest, which the doctor wrote was removed the day it was sent. On the fourth of February, the next day after its reaching me, I vaccinated very thoroughly nearly every inmate of the school. Very much to my regret, this virus proved spurious, not a single well marked vaccine pustule resulting from its use.

One week later, having obtained fresh matter, which from testing I knew to be genuine, I repeated my former operations upon the arms of nearly every boy and most of the officers of the institution. Most of these vaccinations took effect, and the usual results of the vaccine disease followed. Many of the boys were quite sick. Latent hereditary diseases manifested themselves in many instances. Troublesome sores and enlarged glands followed the vaccine fever. The boys lost their appetites, grew thin in flesh, peevish, careless, and generally unhappy, so much so that for several weeks the school presented a most unfavorable appearance. Many of the poor fellows did not get completely over the bad effects of vaccination for three months or more. So far as I know, all have finally recovered without having received any permanent injury from vaccination, for which we have reason to be thankful. And upon the whole I feel that it was much better to take the preventive steps as we did than to have run the risk of getting small pox into the institution.

Two of the boys have died during the year—Charles Wixon on the twenty-fourth of March and William Waldron on the twenty-fifth of the same month. The former had been a poor suffering consumptive for years. The latter I think died from the effects of a foreign body, probably a barley spill, in the lung, which produced local inflammation and abscess, with final destruction of so much lung tissue that death was the result. These two boys were in hospital for several weeks, and required and received a great deal of attention. Since their death the hospital room has not been needed for the sick. Through the summer we had a few cases of bowel trouble, and in the fall there were a few cases of dysentery and of erysipelas with about the usual number of sore eyes of a scrofulous nature.

Upon the whole, since getting over the above named affliction resulting from vaccination, the boys have been remarkably healthy, cheerful and happy, and a more fresh and vigorous set of chaps than they now are I think cannot be found in any school of the kind in the country.

I am sure that their food is abundant, of good quality and well prepared. Their hours of study, labor, amusement and sleep are very properly proportioned, and in all these directions there seems to be much care taken to encourage and benefit the boys.

The hygienic condition of the place is now very fair. I think of nothing that could be done to improve it materially without incurring a greater expense than you would feel justified in doing without having previously obtained an appropriation from the State therefor. Could the cells of the dormitory be all torn down and the beds put in large open rooms, I think the boys would be much better off during the night. The air is now quite impure, particularly in the winter, in the upper cells, and there is a gloominess about many of them which I think injurious to the physical and moral well-being of the inmates.

It is also desirable, but perhaps impracticable, to have a more thoroughly organized gymnasium connected with the school, with a greater variety of innocent amusements for the boys. Cheerfulness and pleasant surroundings are in my opinion most powerfully reformatory agents, while gloom and close confinement are very likely to lead to secret vice and physical disease.

In closing, allow me to extend through you my most sincere thanks to the worthy retiring Superintendent and his kind-hearted

wife for the cheerful coöperation in all my attempts to relieve the sufferings and improve the condition of the boys under their care. And to you, gentlemen, I feel under renewed obligations for the interest you have ever taken in any suggestions I have made for the hygienic improvement of the institution.

T. A. FOSTER, M. D.

PORTLAND, December 1, 1873.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—The following report of the school for the year ending December 1, 1873, is respectfully submitted.

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year.....	140
There have been received during the year.....	54
<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	
Whole number under instruction during the year.....	194
There have been dismissed, or out on leave.....	66
<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	
Present number under instruction.....	128

The following statements will show the scholarship of those received during the year:

Who did not know the alphabet.....	3
Could read in First Reader.....	13
" " Second Reader.....	18
" " Third Reader.....	14
" " Fourth Reader.....	6
<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	
	54

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	28
Who had studied mental arithmetic.....	13
Who had ciphered through fundamental rules.....	10
" " " reduction.....	3
" " " fractions.....	0
<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	
	54

WRITING.

Who could not write at all.....	36
" write their names.....	8
" write letters.....	10
<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	

The following statements will show the attainments of those now in the school :

Who read in Fifth Reader.....	23
" Fourth Reader.....	54
" Third Reader.....	22
" Second Reader.....	16
" First Reader.....	9
" Primer.....	4
	128

WRITING.

Who can write letters to their friends.....	103
" only write easy words.....	18
" not write at all.....	3
	128

All the boys attending school have been taught writing. We have endeavored to make the instruction thorough and practical. The interest manifested by the pupils has been excellent, and the result is highly gratifying to the teachers.

SPELLING.

A lively interest has been manifested in the spelling exercises, the pupils choosing sides frequently, and thus exciting a little wholesome rivalry. The exercises for the most part are conducted in writing.

GEOGRAPHY.

The text-book "Our World" has been introduced the past season, which is now the only geography in use in the school. Those not studying from books have received oral instruction. Special attention has been given to map-drawing.

ARITHMETIC.

Every boy in school is taught arithmetic, either mental or written. Eighteen have ciphered as far as interest, twenty-one through fractions, sixteen through reduction, and one has thoroughly mastered Greenleaf's Common School Arithmetic. We have endeavored to make the instruction as thorough and practical as possible, teaching the principles carefully, and testing each class by frequent reviews and examinations.

The blackboards have been repaired the past season, so that we have at the present time sufficient room for individual drill in arithmetic and drawing at the board.

Good discipline has been maintained in each department of the school with but little effort. We have endeavored to make the discipline as mild as possible, but at the same time impressing upon the minds of the pupils the fact that good order must and will be maintained.

While we labor diligently for the development of the intellect, we would not forget our higher duty to educate the moral faculties of those committed to our charge, so that when they shall go forth to battle with the world they may possess that integrity of character and strength of moral courage which shall enable them to withstand the temptations of life, and that they may have within themselves a never failing source of happiness.

Before closing we would express our thanks to the Superintendent for his promptness in furnishing us with books and the necessary material for the room, and to you, gentlemen, for your kindness and sympathy.

F. E. STANLEY,
A. M. STANLEY, } *Teachers.*
L. P. MERRILL. }