

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

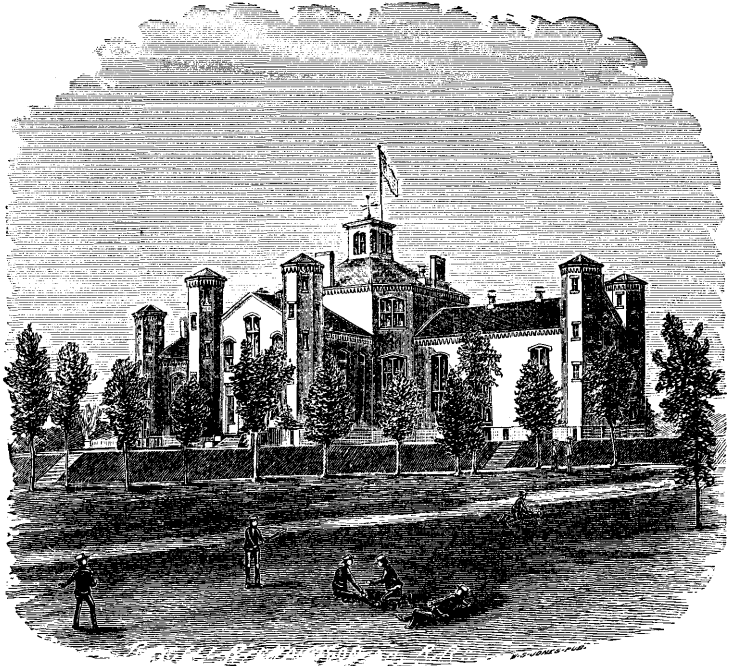
1876.

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1876.



STATE REFORM SCHOOL, CAPE ELIZABETH, ME.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

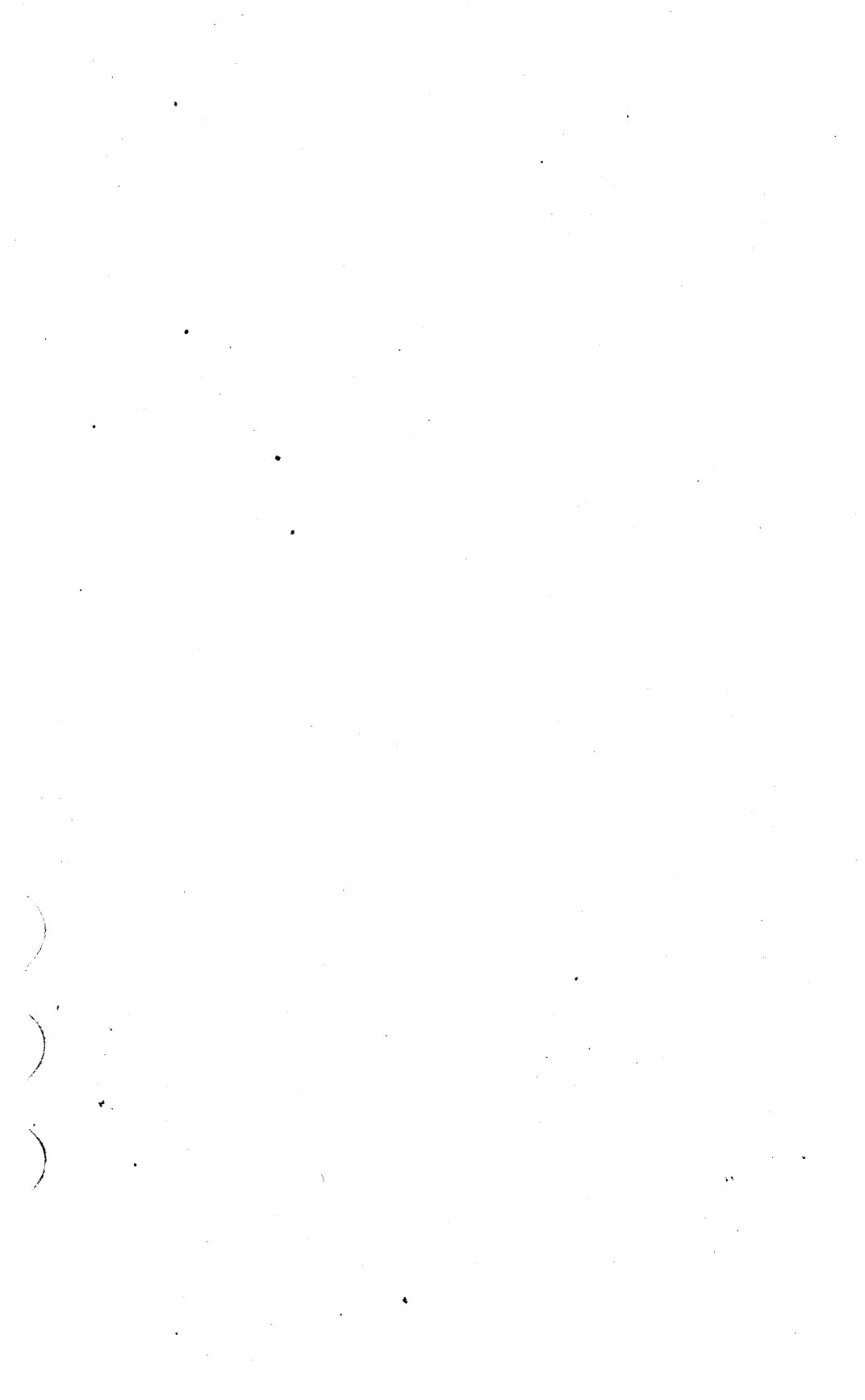
CAPE ELIZABETH,

STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1875.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 25, 1871.

AUGUSTA:
SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1875.



TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL
SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

NAME.	Residence.	When appoint'd	Term.	When expired.
Henry Carter.....	Portland.....	May 11, 1853.	2 years	May 11, 1855.
Edward Fox.....	Portland.....	do	2 "	do
Oliver L. Currier.....	New Sharon.....	July 7, 1853.	3 "	July 7, 1856.
John W. Dana.....	Eryeburg.....	do	3 "	do
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.....	do	3 "	do
Edward Fox.....	Portland.....	July 7, 1857.	2 "	July 7, 1859.
Preserved H. Mills.....	Bangor.....	Oct. 7, 1857.	2 "	Oct. 7, 1859.
William A. Rust.....	Paris.....	Oct. 28, 1858.	2 "	Oct. 1, 1860.
Joseph C. Noyes.....	Portland.....	do	2 "	do
John F. Anderson.....	Windham.....	Oct. 17, 1859.	3 "	Oct. 17, 1862.
Elias Craig.....	Augusta.....	do	2 "	Oct. 17, 1861.
Joseph C. Noyes.....	Portland.....	Oct. 13, 1860.	3 "	Oct. 13, 1863.
William A. Rust.....	Paris.....	do	2 "	Oct. 13, 1862.
Preserved B. Mills.....	Bangor.....	July 9, 1861.	3 "	July 9, 1864.
Elias Craig.....	Augusta.....	do	2 "	July 9, 1863.
William A. Rust.....	Paris.....	Oct. 24, 1862.	3 "	Oct. 25, 1865.
John F. Anderson.....	Windham.....	do	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.....	do	-	Oct. 24, 1867.
Noah Woods.....	Bangor.....	April 4, 1865.	4 "	April 4, 1869.
Nathan Dane.....	Alfred.....	do	4 "	do
James Drummond.....	Bath.....	do	4 "	do
Aaron P. Emerson.....	Orland.....	do	4 "	do
James T. McCobb.....	Portland.....	do	4 "	do
Noah Woods.....	Bangor.....	March 13, 1869.	4 "	March 13, 1873.
Tobias Lord.....	Standish.....	May 6, 1869.	4 "	May 6, 1873.
Nathan Dane.....	Alfred.....	do	4 "	do
Theodore C. Woodman.....	Bucksport.....	do	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.....	do	4 "	do
Warren H. Vinton.....	Gray.....	do	4 "	do
William E. Gould.....	Deering.....	Nov. 18, 1873.	4 "	Nov. 18, 1877.
Jeremy W. Porter.....	Strong.....	Jan. 27, 1875.	4 "	Jan. 27, 1879.

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

WILLIAM R. LINCOLN, SETH SCAMMAN, GEORGE B. BARROWS,
 ENOCH W. WOODBURY, ELEAZER W. HUTCHINSON, EBEN WENTWORTH.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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

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

JEREMY W. PORTER, of STRONG. Term expires January 27, 1879.
WILLIAM E. PAYNE, M. D., of BATH. Term expires May 20, 1877.
GEORGE Z. HIGGINS, M. D., of Lubec. Term expires May 20, 1877.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

Messrs. PORTER and VINTON.

RESIDENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

E. Wentworth, <i>Superintendent.</i>	Mrs. P. H. Wentworth, <i>Matron.</i>
William L. Fitch, <i>Ass't Superintendent.</i>	C. O. Files, M. D., <i>Physician.</i>
Rev. A. P. HILLMAN, <i>Chaplain.</i>	
J. F. Ayers, <i>Overseer in Brick Yard.</i>	Miss Henrietta Cobb, <i>Teacher.</i>
N. Davis, <i>Overseer in Shoe Shop.</i>	Mrs. E. M. Adams, <i>Teacher.</i>
George H. Hill, <i>Overseer Chair Shop.</i>	Mrs. M. J. Norton, <i>Overseer Sewing Rooms</i>
A. P. Jones, <i>Watchman.</i>	Mrs. B. A. Myrick, <i>Overseer Laundry.</i>
Edwin L. Babbidge, <i>Teamster.</i>	Mrs. Ann Prescott, <i>Overseer Front Kitchen</i>
George H. Adams, <i>Farmer.</i>	Miss M. C. Shaw, <i>Overseer Boys' Kitchen.</i>
Dana Runnals, <i>Engineer.</i>	Miss Inez A. Myrick, <i>Overseer Dormitory.</i>

MAINE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

This Institution is in the town of Cape Elizabeth, about four miles west from Portland.

Post Office address, Portland.

The buildings are of brick, and consist of a large octagonal tower with two wings; and a projection for officers quarters. (See cut.)

A fine barn, carpenter's shop and wood shed, comprise the outside buildings.

The farm is in good cultivation, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, of a heavy soil, fitted better for grass than for early crops. Hay crop varies from ninety to one hundred and ten tons. Vegetables raised in quantity sufficient for the inmates, and four hundred bushels of potatoes in surplus.

The building is heated by steam.

The work is performed largely by boys.

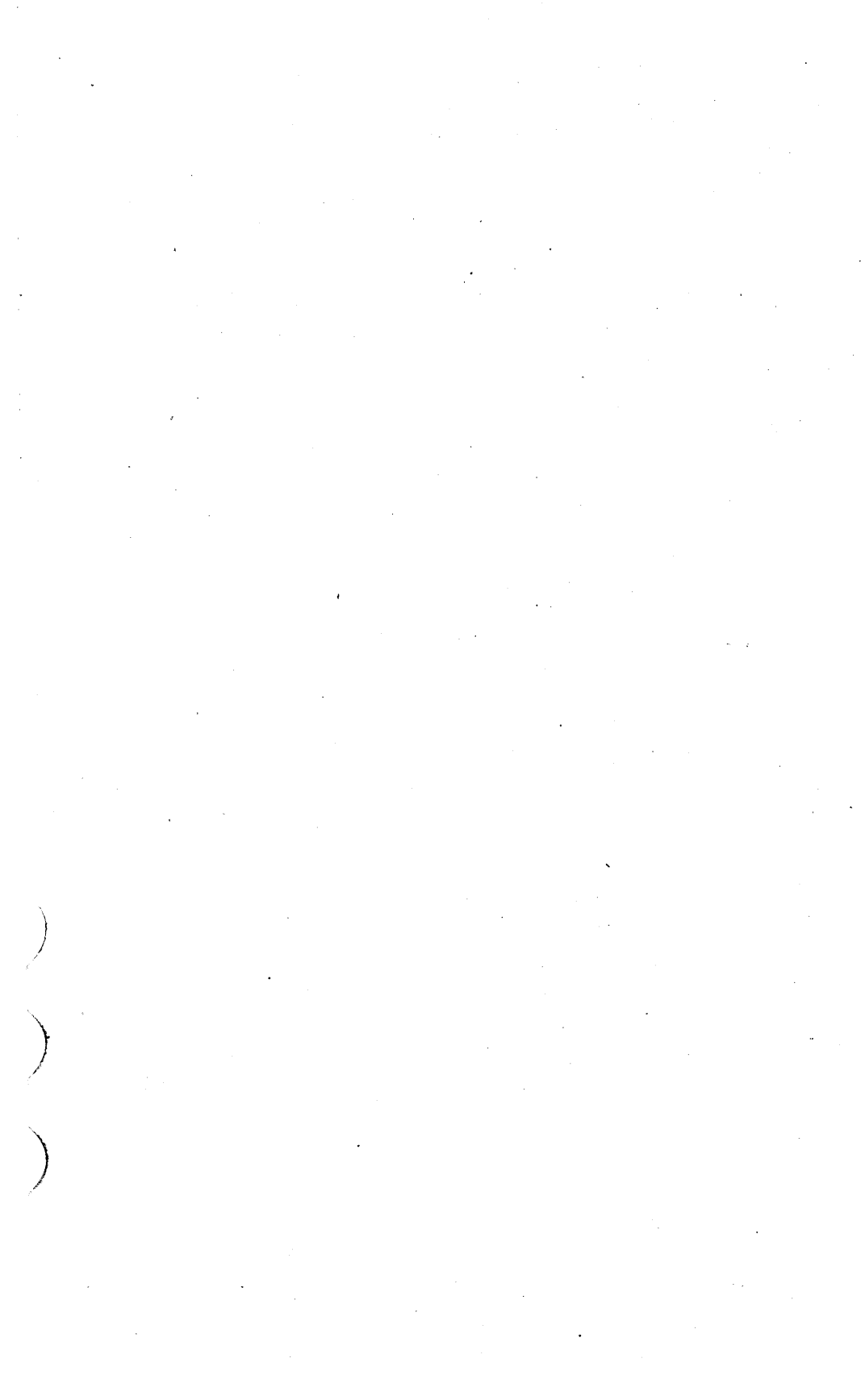
School four hours a day.

Sermon Sabbath morning; bible exercises in the afternoon.

Prayers morning and night.

A very good library affords reading matter.

Average weight of boys, about 80 pounds; average age, 13 years; average attendance, 135.



TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Governor and Council:

We have the honor herewith to submit the Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Maine State Reform School.

GRADES.

We have graded our inmates into three divisions, and the longer we witness the practical operation of this system the more are we satisfied that this principle contains the best elements of reform. Ambition, pride, manliness are appealed to, and we can point to our first grade with much pleasure, for we there have 70 boys who are trying to be upright, studious, orderly.

COMMITMENT.

We are not entirely gratified to notice that we are getting a class of boys who bear sentence for serious crimes. Our records show these facts: that the boys are committed at a younger age than formerly, and for greater offences; and rather more from the country towns and smaller cities. The philosophy of this we are not called upon to explain, but these facts show that it is well for the State that such a Home can be prepared for those who so much need it.

DISCHARGES.

The most serious obstacles to our perfecting our grades, is the persistent attempt of town authorities and parents, to effect the release of the lads without reference to their real good. And we have sometimes almost concluded that the law of another State was right, in that no discharge can be permitted until the subject is in every particular in the highest grade. We can imagine that in cases of feeble children or timid or dull scholars this plan might be found too rigid. But we have in all our discharges in the past tried to be governed by two rules: the boy must have been with us at least two full years, and he also must be in our first grade.

This shows to the youth who remain with us that their release is largely within their own control ; for if they have not sufficient ambition to try to behave, then we cannot see it a duty to set them adrift upon a world where no premium is paid for laziness and looseness. In those cases where we have departed from our rule, we have been governed by considerations not always apparent ; as for instance, we may find that a boy is of feeble mind and cannot do better than to rise to a second grade, or the confined life may be harmful to his health ; or we may find a man who desires some special boy, and can provide a home which will be of permanent benefit ; or perhaps the parents are to remove to some distant State to settle. Such cases may persuade us to change our rule ; but we find ourselves more and more adhering to the formula—two years and first grade. Moreover, it is not so very serious a matter if a boy remains with us two years ; it is not as if he was in confinement in a prison or jail. Bear in mind, that our lads have the very best of teaching, at two regular school sessions daily ; they are getting a better chance for an education than they would at half of our towns in this State. And here with us they are obliged to attend in regular hours ; they cannot play truant, nor roam around fishing, boating, or poaching.

Then again, every boy is taught to perform some branch of work. He learns something outside of books, as well as inside. During the proper season we turn out a large crew into our gardens and upon the farm. Fully one-half of the boys have a good opportunity to become acquainted with the ordinary farm duties. No occupation is better fitted for most of our inmates, and we shall enlarge the number of farm hands during the next spring and summer. It is not wholly in what is taught and acquired that the benefit comes, but also in the fact that orderly habits are inculcated, and prompt, ready responses to commands which are seen to be reasonable.

Now, it is at this point that we are again troubled. We no sooner get a boy into good serviceable ways, than we are in duty bound to release him. If he has been with us two years, and has maintained a good deportment, then when a reasonable application is made for such an one we should discharge him, for we must bear in mind that our work is reformatory and not penal. We abandon the word convict ; our boys are at a home, and they are to be educated, and discharged when their education seems somewhat attained. We are obliged, however, always to be breaking

in green hands, and cannot retain a good and experienced workman. The fact that one is a competent person, is three-quarters of the argument that we should no longer retain him.

This brings us to a consideration upon which we wish to dwell. We are frequently asked, *Can the Reform School sustain itself?* We reply, no, never. The idea of its being self-sustaining is entirely foreign to the principle upon which it is founded. Let us illustrate the case. We will give the best farmer in this State one hundred and sixty acres of moderately good land, and all the tools and cattle he can use. We will quarter upon him sixty hungry boys who shall be permitted to go to school at least four hours a day; who shall have at least one full hour for play; who shall have to be watched with more or less care lest they slip away. At least two men shall be hired to instruct these boys and to care for them. These men must be paid and boarded. These boys shall be boarded and clothed. Start these boys in May for a summer's work. Before haying time at least three of the best boys will be sought for by parties who will take them as their own. Three more will claim to be released on their merits, and of the remaining number not a dozen will be found to have at once any real aptness for the work. Their education will be very slow; study and play will sadly break into hoeing and haying, and the summer's profit will not be large; but the boys will have learned much useful matter. So also with a manufacturer. What possible trade can be mentioned that can be conducted by boys of an average age of thirteen and a half years, all of them unused to work, with fully half their time occupied by other cares? Now add to this the fact that the best workmen are constantly being withdrawn and discharged and new lads constantly supplied. The fact is, it is impossible by any combination of labor, study and play, to compete with trades where a full day's work is every day given, and by men full grown, experienced and constant. Nor are we striving for this end, viz: to make the school self-supporting. We have no such aim. We try and produce all that we can from the farm and the workshop without losing sight of the fact that our work is *reformatory*. We are striving for better results than the product of potato fields or fields of grain. Not that we despise these, as our tables this year show so satisfactorily, but we think the development of the boy through his mind and heart is our first care.

BRICKS.

Since the early days of the school, it has been customary to engage in the manufacture of brick and drain tile. The funds have received an apparent income of from four to six thousand dollars. We are constrained to think, however, after a careful examination of all the facts, that there is no real profit in our continuing the manufacture of bricks. And we have, therefore, concluded not to continue this experiment. It has cost us the wages and board of at least two men all summer, in addition to our crew of boys. We have had to pay out a large sum for wood, and to lose the interest on the purchase for nearly a half year. We have been obliged to haul the wood from five to ten miles, and this has compelled us to keep a yoke of oxen, if not two yoke, when we should have required none. Then we are obliged to deliver our product at a disadvantage. If we sell in Portland, we must haul nearly four miles, and very frequently at times when the use of our teams at home would be more than double the value of the load.

But even beyond these points. We perceive that the work of our inmates in the brick-yard tends to unsettle them, and to degrade them. The work is hard for a boy; the spot is not very attractive, and the large part of our escapes may be traced to plans matured or executed near our clay bank.

The manufacture of drain-tile is not open to the same objections. To burn the tile, we shall be compelled to make about a hundred thousand good brick. This will give us all we desire to sell, of bricks, and will continue the product of tile, which we think is really a benefit to us. In this way we shall dispense with any extra help, as our regular force can turn to the tile yard after haying is over.

CHAIR SEATS.

We are frequently at a disadvantage by our inability to procure steady work in our chair shop. Nothing harms the boys so much as idleness; and we are always troubled when sometimes for a fortnight, or even more, no work can be obtained.

We have concluded an arrangement with a mill in our State, to provide us the wooden frames of a cane-seat chair, into which we can put our work and sell frame and all together. After considerable calculating, we find that we can place our completed frames in the market at a price low enough to ensure a sale and a profit to us. But the ability to provide steady work for the boys is our main object.

IMPROVEMENTS.

It is generally understood, that within the past two years we have thoroughly renovated our buildings, and have introduced many marked improvements in our methods. All of our cells have been removed, and the lodgings are now in large open halls, finely ventilated. The bedding is largely new; and the present division of our halls allows us to place our three grades in separate apartments.

Our play yards have been completely changed. Instead of the small area formerly enclosed by a high stone wall, we have made one new yard for our first grade, containing nearly three-fourths of an acre, surrounded by a neat picket fence. We have been encouraged, to notice that the boys take no advantage of this change, which permits their easy escape if they so elect. We have put them upon their honor, and they maintain it.

Our second grade has a yard opened on one side by a picket fence, and secured by a low wall on the other sides.

Our third grade has a part of the former school yard; this has a strong wall around it. We still find it necessary to believe that human nature in *some* boys will prompt them to a disobedience if chances for escape are too freely placed before them.

A marked improvement will be noticed in our clothing, which is now of a better grade than ever before. No serious change has been made in the diet; we think that the lads have been fed well enough for several years; their hearty looks prove this.

There are a few things needed yet. The buildings must be repainted during the coming year, as they already show the need.

Safety to our large family compels us once more to ask for money to introduce lighting by gas. We are not safe while we are obliged to use some fifty kerosene lights. Should a fire occur in our building in the night we fear for the result. Two years ago we asked for funds to provide a hand engine and fire extinguishers, but the Legislature thought the matter not called for. We renew the request that we may not be at fault should any disaster occur.

The third necessity is a more perfect system of drainage, coupled with measures whereby we can utilize the wash from our buildings and stables; to save what will be worth hundreds of dollars to us upon our farm yearly, will cost us several hundred dollars to prepare. Our appropriations thus far have not suffered us to go beyond the immediate interests of the boys in the house. Three

hundred dollars, if we had it, would build us a tank and save us a large amount of valuable manure.

OFFICERS.

We can bear testimony to the general fidelity of all who are now in our employ. We think there is a kindly feeling running through the school. The teachers and overseers have worked faithfully and under great discouragements, and we extend our thanks to them all.

Our superintendent and his wife have aided us in every way in their power. The year has been very trying for them as the house has been in so much confusion during our improvements. But there has been no complaining, but on the other hand a ready and cheerful zeal.

The chaplain has conducted services on every Sabbath forenoon with a congregation of all our lads and the officers.

The physician has been constant in his oversight of the boys. His duties have been increased by some cases requiring special treatment.

APPROPRIATION.

Last year we had eighteen thousand dollars. This year we think we need sixteen thousand dollars; and we think that with this sum, which is smaller than for two past years, we can accomplish that which will be expected. And that it may be seen what our school costs as compared with similar schools in other States, we have prepared the following statement, from which it will be perceived that our funds have been judiciously employed, and also that the amount is far below the average of appropriations, indeed one of the very smallest; while we hazard nothing in saying that for cleanly appearance, general health, and real progress in our boys we are now in no sense behind the schools of any State whose schools we have visited. And we think also that our officers will compare favorably with any of similar class.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	No. of Inmates.	Am't of Appropriation.
Michigan Reform School	222	\$35,000
Western House of Refuge, New York.....	386	57,000
New York City School for Delinquents....	789	75,000
House of Refuge in Maryland... ..	277	35,000
House of Reformation for Colored Children, for Baltimore.....	142	23,750

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	No. of Inmates.	Am't of Appro.
State School in Ohio.....	460	\$52,000
Industrial School for Boys in Wisconsin.....	301	40,000
House of Refuge in Cincinnati.....	204	23,900
Girls' Industrial Home in Ohio.....	143	39,000
Providence Reform School.....	163	24,000
New Hampshire Reform School.....	91	18,500
Vermont Reform School.....	135	22,978
Connecticut Reform School.....	296	37,500

From this statement we can deduce the following facts:

The average amount for all the schools is.....	\$37,240
Average cost of each boy for one year, exclusive of product of the school.....	134.45
Cost of a boy in Maine Reform School.....	112.62
Average number of inmates.....	277

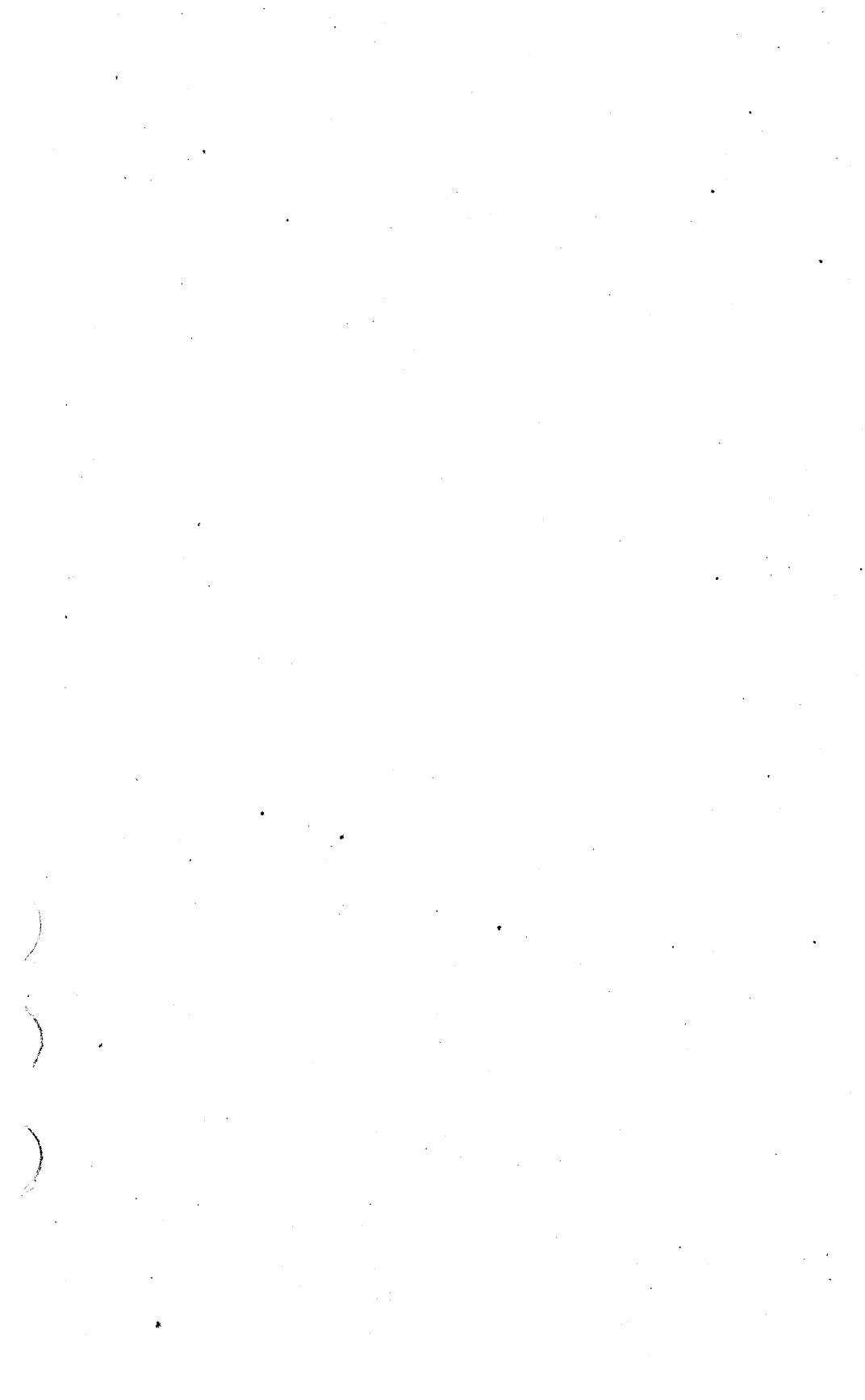
With these figures, we can make this assertion: The same proportion carried out would give to Maine an appropriation of \$18,150.75 yearly, exclusive of all monies for permanent improvements, repairs and buildings.

We discover, however, that Maine has expended the past year *a little more than* \$13,000 in this direction. The last appropriation for our State was \$18,000; but from this we have used at least \$5,000 in permanent repairs and fixtures. *So that really we have run our school on five thousand dollars less than the average of all the schools of a similar class.*

In the foregoing statement of figures relating to other States, we have excluded all funds provided for any other purposes than the ordinary uses of the schools, and so we put our own upon the same basis, and our appropriation last year will be seen to be in reality \$13,000 for the ordinary expenses of the school, and also \$5,000 which is added to permanent values.

Respectfully submitted.

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



SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with custom and the requirements of the statute, I herewith submit the Twenty-Second Annual Report of this Institution.

Whole number of boys received into the Institution since the opening..... 1,455
 Present number..... 142

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

115 tons hay, at \$18.....	\$2,070 00
25 tons corn fodder, at \$10	250 00
12 tons straw, at \$12.....	144 00
280 bushels oats, at 60c	168 00
5,484 cans sweet corn, sold at 4c... ..	219 36
750 cans sweet corn, used in family, at 4c	30 00
30 bushels dry beans, at \$2.50.....	75 00
15 loads pumpkins, at \$3	45 00
1,040 bushels potatoes, at 60c.....	624 00
750 bushels carrots, at 40c.....	300 00
300 bushels beets, at 50c	150 00
350 bushels turnips, at 40c.....	140 00
35 bushels onions, at \$1.25	43 75
500 heads cabbage, at 6c	30 00
200 pounds squash, at 2c	4 00*
50 bushels cucumbers, at \$1	50 00
30 bushels green peas, at \$1	30 00
15 bushels green beans, at \$1.50.....	22 50
Strawberries, tomatoes, rhubarb, etc	50 00
450 pounds veal used in family, at 8c.....	36 00
740 pounds beef used in family, at 8c	59 20
2,625 pounds pork used in family, at 10c.....	262 50
Meat, stock and farm products sold.....	1,396 36
Hogs, shoats and pigs on hand	340 00
1,450 pounds butter, at 35c.....	507 50
7,229 gallons milk, at 15c	1,084 35
	\$8,131 52

TABLE No. 1,

Shows the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending November 30, 1875.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1874.....	-	146
“ “ committed past year.....	35	
“ “ previously out on leave, returned.....	-	
“ “ that had previously escaped, returned.....	6	
		41
Whole number in school during year.....	-	187
“ “ discharged.....	27	
“ “ remanded.....	1	
“ “ allowed to go on trial.....	8	
“ “ escaped.....	4	
“ “ violated trust.....	4	
“ “ died.....	1	
		45
Whole number remaining December 1, 1875.....	-	142

TABLE No. 2,

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

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December.....	3	7	142
January.....	6	4	144
February.....	2	3	143
March.....	1	2	142
April.....	1	4	139
May.....	5	12	127
June.....	5	2	130
July.....	1	10	121
August.....	9	2	128
September.....	9	1	136
October.....	5	4	137
November.....	6	2	142
	53	53	136

TABLE No. 3,

Shows by what authority.

Courts.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court.....	1	140	141
Superior Court.....	1	10	11
Augusta Municipal Court.....	-	49	49
Bangor " ".....	-	9	9
Brunswick " ".....	-	14	14
Bath " ".....	4	62	66
Biddeford " ".....	1	66	67
Calais " ".....	1	28	29
Hallowell " ".....	-	16	16
Lewiston " ".....	6	45	51
Portland " ".....	7	321	328
Rockland " ".....	-	27	27
Ellsworth " ".....	-	1	1
Saco " ".....	1	6	7
Bangor Police " ".....	2	136	138
Belfast " ".....	1	7	8
Gardiner " ".....	1	49	50
Portland " ".....	-	16	16
Rockland " ".....	-	17	18
Ellsworth " ".....	-	5	5
Trial Justices' " ".....	9	394	403
U. S. Circuit " ".....	-	2	2
	35	1,420	1,455

TABLE No. 4,

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

Disposals.	Past year.	Previously	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	2	202	204
" by Trustees.....	20	483	503
Indentured to Farmers.....	2	266	268
" Laborers.....	-	9	9
" Carpenters.....	-	13	13
" Shoemakers.....	-	14	14
" Machinists.....	-	5	5
" Masons.....	-	1	1
" Cabinet Makers.....	-	6	6
" Blacksmiths.....	-	1	1
" Barber.....	-	1	1
" Tallow Chandlers.....	-	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.....	8	92	100
Allowed to enlist.....	-	19	19
Illegally committed.....	-	5	5

TABLE No. 4, (*Concluded.*)

Disposals.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Remanded	1	24	25
Pardoned	-	9	9
Escaped	4	56	60
Violated trust	4	27	31
Died	1	27	28
Delivered to Courts	3	3	6
Returned to masters.....	-	4	4
Total.....	45	1,245	1,290

TABLE No. 5,

Shows the offences for which committed.

Offences.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny	17	907	924
Breaking and entering	-	28	28
Common runaway	3	94	97
Truancy	10	145	155
Assault.....	1	37	38
Assault with intent to rob	-	2	2
Assault with intent to kill.....	-	1	1
Malicious mischief.....	1	39	40
Malicious trespass.....	1	6	7
Riot	-	1	1
Cheating by false pretences	-	11	11
Vagrancy	2	71	73
Common drunkard.....	-	3	3
Shop breaking.....	-	19	19
Arson	-	7	7
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 employment and calling	-	1	1
Manslaughter	-	2	2
Sodomy.....	-	1	1
Secreting stolen goods.....	-	1	1
Attempt to steal.....	-	1	1
Total.....	35	1,420	1,455

TABLE No. 6,
Shows the alternative sentence.

Alternative Sentences.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Ten years in State Prison.....	-	2	2
Five " ".....	-	3	3
Four " ".....	-	3	3
Three " ".....	-	7	7
Two " ".....	-	23	23
One year and six months in State Prison.....	-	2	2
One year in State Prison.....	-	59	59
Three years in County Jail or House of Correction.	-	15	15
Two " " " ".....	-	45	45
One " " " ".....	1	20	21
Ten months in " " " ".....	-	4	4
Nine " " " ".....	-	4	4
Eight " " " ".....	-	2	2
Six " " " ".....	2	54	56
Ninety days in " " " ".....	2	36	38
Sixty " " " ".....	3	128	131
Fifty " " " ".....	-	4	4
Forty " " " ".....	-	1	1
Thirty " " " ".....	23	857	880
Twenty-nine days in " " " ".....	-	4	4
Twenty-five " " " ".....	-	3	3
Twenty " " " ".....	-	36	36
Fifteen " " " ".....	-	16	16
Ten " " " ".....	-	27	27
Two days or less " " " ".....	-	14	14
No alternative.....	1	18	18
Fine and cost.....	2	32	32
Recognizance.....	1	1	1
Total.....	35	1,420	1,455

TABLE No. 7,
Shows the admissions from each county, and last residence.

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
ANDROSCOGGIN.	Auburn.....	-	4	4
	Danville.....	-	1	1
	Greene.....	-	1	1
	Lewiston.....	6	77	83
	Lisbon.....	-	2	2
	Poland.....	-	5	5
AROOSTOOK....	Webster.....	-	3	3
	Fremont.....	-	1	1
CUMBERLAND...	Weston.....	-	1	1
	Brunswick.....	-	12	12
	Bridgton.....	1	4	5
	Baldwin.....	-	1	1
	Cumberland.....	-	3	3
	Cape Elizabeth.....	-	7	7
	Freeport.....	-	1	1
	Gorham.....	-	5	5
	Gray.....	-	1	1
	Harpswell.....	-	2	2
	Naples.....	-	1	1
Otisfield.....	-	1	1	
Portland.....	8	347	355	

TABLE No. 7, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
CUMBERLAND, Con.	Scarborough.....	-	3	3
	Sebago.....	-	1	1
	Standish.....	-	2	2
	Westbrook.....	-	8	8
	Windham.....	-	1	1
	Yarmouth.....	-	4	4
	Deering.....	1	1	2
FRANKLIN.....	Jay.....	-	1	1
	Kingfield.....	-	3	3
	Phillips.....	-	3	3
	Rangely plantation.....	-	2	2
	Eustis.....	1	-	1
HANCOCK.....	Bucksport.....	-	6	6
	Castine.....	-	1	1
	Ellsworth.....	-	5	5
	Hancock.....	-	1	1
	Mt. Desert.....	-	2	2
	Orland.....	-	2	2
	Sedgwick.....	-	1	1
	Tremont.....	-	1	1
	Franklin.....	-	1	1
KENNEBEC.....	Augusta.....	-	46	46
	Albion.....	-	1	1
	Benton.....	-	3	3
	Chelsea.....	-	7	7
	China.....	-	1	1
	Clinton.....	-	2	2
	Gardiner.....	1	32	33
	Farmingdale.....	-	1	1
	Hallowell.....	-	17	17
	Litchfield.....	-	4	4
	Monmouth.....	-	3	3
	Manchester.....	-	3	3
	Pittston.....	-	7	7
	Readfield.....	-	4	4
	Rome.....	-	2	2
	Sidney.....	-	1	1
	Vassalborough.....	-	2	2
	Vienna.....	-	1	1
	Waterville.....	-	12	12
	Windsor.....	-	1	1
Winthrop.....	-	5	5	
Wayne.....	-	1	1	
Winslow.....	-	3	3	
West Gardiner.....	-	2	2	
	West Waterville.....	-	1	1
KNOX.....	Hope.....	-	2	2
	Rockland.....	1	42	43
	South Thomaston.....	-	4	4
	St. George.....	-	5	5
	Thomaston.....	-	3	3
	Union.....	-	1	1
	Vinalhaven.....	-	4	4
	Warren.....	-	2	2
LINCOLN.....	Bristol.....	-	2	2
	Boothbay.....	-	4	4
	Dresden.....	-	1	1
	Jefferson.....	-	2	2
	Muscle Ridge.....	-	1	1
	Newcastle.....	-	2	2

TABLE No. 7, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
LINCOLN, Con..	Nobleborough.....	1	3	4
	Southport.....	-	1	1
	Waldoborough.....	-	2	2
	Whitefield.....	-	6	6
	Wiscasset.....	-	3	3
OXFORD.....	Bethel.....	-	2	2
	Brownfield.....	-	1	1
	Canton.....	-	1	1
	Greenwood.....	-	1	1
	Hiram.....	-	4	4
	Milton plantation.....	-	1	1
	Norway.....	-	1	1
	Paris.....	-	1	1
	Stoneham.....	-	1	1
Sweden.....	-	1	1	
	Waterford.....	-	1	1
PENOBSCOT.....	Bangor.....	2	159	161
	Brewer.....	-	9	9
	Corinth.....	-	2	2
	Corinna.....	-	1	1
	Carmel.....	-	3	3
	Charleston.....	-	1	1
	Dexter.....	-	6	6
	Dixmont.....	-	1	1
	Eddington.....	-	1	1
	Exeter.....	-	2	2
	Glenburn.....	-	3	3
	Holden.....	-	1	1
	Hudson.....	-	4	4
	Hermion.....	-	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.....	-	2	2
	Sebec.....	-	1	1
	Williamsburg.....	-	1	1
	Wellington.....	-	1	1
	Monson.....	1	-	1
SAGADAHOC....	Arrowsic.....	-	2	2
	Bowdoin.....	-	1	1
	Bath.....	5	59	64
	Phippsburg.....	-	1	1
	Richmond.....	1	6	7
	Topsham.....	-	2	2
	Woolwich.....	-	1	1
SOMERSET.....	Anson.....	1	2	3
	Bloomfield.....	-	4	4
	Cambridge.....	-	1	1
	Canaan.....	-	1	1
	Concord.....	-	1	1
	Embden.....	-	2	2
	Fairfield.....	-	9	9

TABLE No. 7, (Concluded.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
SOMERSET, Con.	Hartland.....	-	2	2
	Mercer.....	-	1	1
	Madison.....	-	1	1
	Norridgewock.....	-	2	2
	Pittsfield.....	-	5	5
	Ripley.....	-	1	1
	St. Albans.....	-	1	1
	Skowhegan.....	1	9	10
	Smithfield.....	-	2	2
WALDO.....	Belfast.....	1	7	8
	Camden.....	-	8	8
	Frankfort.....	-	9	9
	Jackson.....	-	1	1
	Lincolnton.....	-	4	4
	Monroe.....	-	4	4
	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.....	1	33	34
	Cherryfield.....	-	2	2
	Columbia.....	-	1	1
	Cutler.....	-	1	1
	Eastport.....	-	15	15
	Edmunds.....	-	1	1
	East Machias.....	-	1	1
	Jonesport.....	-	2	2
	Pembroke.....	-	5	5
	Machias.....	-	15	15
	Machiasport.....	-	2	2
	Marshfield.....	-	1	1
	Milbridge.....	-	2	2
Robbinston.....	-	1	1	
Steuben.....	-	2	2	
YORK.....	Acton.....	-	2	2
	Biddeford.....	-	72	72
	Cornish.....	-	2	2
	Elliot.....	-	1	1
	Kennebunkport.....	-	6	6
	Kennebunk.....	1	3	4
	Kittery.....	-	2	2
	Lebanon.....	-	1	1
	Lyman.....	-	2	2
	North Berwick.....	-	2	2
	South Berwick.....	-	4	4
	Sanford.....	-	4	4
	Saco.....	1	47	48
York.....	-	1	1	
Wells.....	-	3	3	
Chelsea, Mass.....	-	2	2	
Newport, R. I.....	-	1	1	
Bartlett, N. H.....	-	1	1	
New Brunswick.....	-	1	1	
	Total.....	35	1,420	1,455

TABLE No. 8,

Shows nativity of all committed.

Nativity.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia	-	1	1
Canada	2	16	18
Cuba	-	1	1
Jamaica	-	1	1
Chili	-	1	1
England	-	9	9
France	-	1	1
Ireland	-	45	45
New Brunswick	1	47	48
Nova Scotia	1	19	20
Prince Edward's Island	-	2	2
Scotland	-	4	4
on the Atlantic	-	1	1
in St. John	-	7	7
Foreigners	4	153	158
Born in Maine	31	1,112	1,143
New Hampshire	2	25	27
Vermont	-	5	5
Massachusetts	2	68	70
Rhode Island	-	3	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
Georgetown, D. C.	-	1	1
Florida	-	1	1
Kentucky	-	1	1
Michigan	-	1	1
Missouri	-	1	1
California	-	2	2
Nativity not known	1	2	3
Whole number	36	1,420	1,455

TABLE No. 9,

Shows the ages of all when committed.

Ages.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age	-	5	5
Eight "	1	23	24
Nine "	2	46	48
Ten "	8	138	138
Eleven "	4	139	143
Twelve "	5	208	213
Thirteen "	5	290	295
Fourteen "	10	267	277
Fifteen "	6	250	256
Sixteen "	3	70	73

TABLE No. 9, (Concluded.)

Ages.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Seventeen years of age	-	19	19
Eighteen "	-	4	4
Nineteen "	-	1	1
Total.....	35	1,420	1,455

TABLE No. 10,*

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

Remarks.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received	35	1,420	1,455
Have intemperate parents	12	444	456
Lost father	10	467	477
Lost mother	8	303	339
Relatives in prison.....	2	197	199
Step parents	3	221	224
Idle	11	1,112	1,123
Much neglected.....	4	475	479
Truants.....	7	514	521
Sabbath breakers	16	578	594
Untruthful.....	30	1,085	1,115
Profane.....	28	1,000	1,028

* Unreliable.

The farm has been successfully managed by Mr. C. A. Newton, and the garden by Mr. George E. Adams. These gentlemen brought to us a valuable experience. Mr. Newton had charge of the farm connected with the Reform School in New Hampshire three years, and Mr. Adams held several important positions in the Massachusetts Reform School.

The crop of hay and grain was fully up to the average and was secured in good order. We raised more than a thousand bushels of potatoes, and a fair crop of sweet corn, beans, and other farm products; and about fifteen hundred bushels of garden vegetables, including carrots, beets, turnips, onions and early potatoes; besides an abundant supply of green peas, beans, tomatoes, strawberries and cucumbers. In addition to the garden work, Mr. Adams did good service in the field through haying and harvesting. The farm has been cultivated with more reference to permanent improvement than immediate returns; and the help and teams have been employed a large part of the time about the

buildings and in carting materials and supplies from the city. Had we cultivated the land best adapted to the different crops, and employed all our help and teams on the farm during the busy season, our crops would have been more abundant.

The teams have had constant employment through the year. During the winter season, we hauled four hundred cords of wood, from five to seven miles. Since that time, we have hauled about twenty tons of hay, forty thousand tile and two hundred thousand brick, a large part of which have been delivered in Portland. We have also drawn from the city about fifty thousand feet of lumber, one hundred casks of lime and cement and other materials for building purposes, besides the ordinary supplies for the Institution and the work on the brick yard and farm. Mr. Ayers had charge of the horses in winter and Mr. Babbidge in summer; the ox-team remained in charge of Mr. Babbidge through the year.

The manufacture of bricks and tile has been continued by Mr. Ayers, assisted by Mr. Pennell, Mr. Carr, and an average of about twelve boys. About five hundred thousand bricks and fifty thousand tile have been made and a large part sold and delivered. As the brick market is extremely dull and prices not remunerative, it is an important question whether it is wise to continue the business under present circumstances. In consequence of the better appreciation of the value of underdraining, the sale of drain tile is constantly increasing, and it seems to me advisable to give more attention to its manufacture and less to brick.

About fifteen boys have been employed in the shoe-shop under the direction of Mr. Nathaniel Davis, who has had charge of this department in connection with other duties several years. The boys continue to make and mend all the shoes for the Institution and do whatever work we can get from outside parties. The margin for profits in this work is small, but the knowledge acquired is of service to the boys after they leave the school. Any boy who has remained in this shop a reasonable length of time is qualified to earn his living by his trade.

The receipts in the chair-shop amount to about three thousand dollars. If we deduct the cost of materials and other necessary expenses, it leaves two thousand dollars for the labor of the boys in this department. In consequence of ill-health, Mr. Jones resigned his position in August, and the shop is now in charge of Mr. George H. Hill.

Mrs. M. J. Norton and six boys have manufactured the clothing since April, and Mrs. Runnals with the same number of boys, previous to that time. They have made 314 jackets, 423 pairs pantaloons, 305 shirts, 91 caps, and a large quantity of bedding, mittens, suspenders, etc. Four boys have done the mending. The clothing for winter is made from all wool cloth 14 oz. to the yard. We have a knitting machine, and one boy has knit four hundred pairs of socks.

Mrs. Prescott continues her services in the officers' kitchen, and Miss Shaw in the boys' kitchen. Miss Foss resigned her position in the dormitory in the spring, and Miss Akers in the laundry. Miss Myrick is now in charge of the dormitory and Mrs. Myrick succeeds Miss Akers. These departments are all in the hands of good officers.

The Assistant Superintendent has the supervision of the schools and is teacher in the grammar department. Miss Cobb has the care of the intermediate class, and Mrs. Adams the primary division. We have a good corps of teachers and the schools are doing good work.

There has been but one case of severe sickness during the year. Charles H. Thomas of Yarmouth, died July 18, after a long sickness. He had no parents, nor home outside of the Institution; but he received the kind attention of all the officers.

The Sunday School is held regularly each Sabbath afternoon, conducted by the officers of the Institution. We use the International Series of Sunday School Lessons and teach the boys to recite other portions of Scripture.

Rev. A. P. Hillman continues his labors as Chaplain and conducts the religious services Sabbath forenoon. We have preaching in the afternoon a considerable portion of the time, and are under obligations to the clergymen of Portland and elsewhere, who have kindly consented to supply the desk.

We continued the work of reconstruction and repairs commenced last year, by removing all the cells remaining in the building, leaving a large unfinished apartment seventy feet long, forty-two feet wide and twenty-one feet high. This room we divided into two stories, each ten feet in height, by building a floor midway between the floor and ceiling of the dormitory. The upper story, which has been finished for a chair shop and furnished with the most approved appliances for this business, will accommodate one hundred boys at work seating chairs. This was a much

needed improvement, as our accommodations for this work have heretofore been very limited.

The lower story is divided into three rooms of convenient size for officers' use, and one sleeping hall seventy feet long, twenty-five feet wide and ten feet high, which will accommodate fifty boys. Another large room has been finished on this floor between the two sleeping halls for a hospital. This room is well warmed and lighted, and situated where the night watchman can give all needed attention in cases of sickness.

The wall around the boys' play-yard had become so dangerous by the continued action of the frost that it was found necessary to take most of it down. The wall was relaid as high as the surface of the ground outside, and on the top of this a close board fence was built around the third class yard, and an open picket fence around the intermediate yard.

In order to more fully carry out the plan of separation, we enclosed nearly three-quarters of an acre adjoining the intermediate yard by an open picket fence, for a play-ground, where the boys of the first grade take their recreation unattended by officers.

Several rooms in the front part of the building have been replastered, painted, papered and carpeted.

The following newspapers have been gratuitously sent to the Institution, for which the proprietors will accept our thanks: Daily Eastern Argus, Portland Transcript, Maine State Press, Kennebec Journal, Bangor Whig and Courier, Lewiston Journal, Eastport Sentinel, Maine Farmer, Presque Isle Sunrise, Farmington Chronicle, Machias Union, Oxford Democrat, Somerset Reporter, American Sentinel.

I desire to tender our thanks to the officers of the State Agricultural Society for their liberality in giving a free pass to our boys to visit their grounds.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I thank you for the sympathy, aid and encouragement which you have extended to me in the management of the affairs of this Institution during the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

E. WENTWORTH, *Superintendent.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees :

GENTLEMEN :—The first table will show our transaction for the period from April, 1874, to April, 1875.

The second table will show our expenditures from December, 1874, to December, 1875.

TABLE No. 1.

Receipts and Expenditures from April 1, 1874, to April 1, 1875.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance from last year.....	\$1,716 81
Interest on Sanford legacy.....	42 00
From towns and cities.....	2,728 10
Sales of brick and tiles.....	3,953 83
Boys' labor.....	820 74
Sales of farm products.....	533 06
All other sources.....	85 39
From Treasurer of State.....	17,000 00
Amount on hand.....	900 00
	\$27,779 93
EXPENDITURES.	
Salaries, extra help, returning boys.....	\$7,846 43
Provisions and groceries.....	5,093 21
Boots, shoes, clothing, bedding.....	3,278 04
Coal and wood.....	2,118 35
Corn, meal, and grain.....	645 28
Trustees' expenses.....	512 00
Tools, seeds and manures.....	564 57
Blacksmithing, repairs, and hardware.....	366 23
Stock, harnesses and teams.....	775 63
Ice.....	20 75
Books and stationery.....	266 98
Chair stock and freight.....	554 47
Furniture and crockery.....	553 78
Miscellaneous.....	184 21
Construction account.....	5,000 00
	\$27,779 93

TABLE No. 2.

Expenditures from December 1, 1874, to December 1, 1875.

Salaries, labor, returning boys.....	\$6,946 49
Repairs, machines and labor in brick-yard.....	1,568 32
Provisions and groceries.....	4,797 15
Boots, shoes, clothing, bedding.....	2,339 92
Coal and wood.....	3,315 39
Corn, meal and grain.....	692 06
Trustees' expenses.....	535 40
Tools, seeds and manures.....	683 49
Blacksmithing, repairs, hardware.....	401 01
Teams, carriages and harnesses.....	449 12
Ice.....	25 38
Library books and stationery.....	476 62
Chair stock and freight.....	1,215 81
Furniture and crockery.....	466 79
Miscellaneous.....	890 45
	\$24,803 40

In addition to these amounts we have expended nearly five thousand dollars in matters charged to our construction account, details of which will follow in next report, after our books shall have been closed.

WILLIAM E. GOULD, *Treasurer.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School :

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to submit to you this my report, as physician to the School for the year beginning January 1, 1875. I consider it my duty to preface my report by expressing to you my gratification at the establishment of the new hospital on the same floor as the dormitories. The present accommodations for the sick leave almost nothing to be desired in regard to light, airiness and easy regulation of temperature. I think some better system of ventilation ought to be perfected. The old hospital adjoining the chapel will be held as a reserve in cases of any epidemic or contagious disease.

Thus far during the year I have made forty-seven professional visits to the school. For the first three months I only visited as I was called upon by the Superintendent. Since that time I have made one call per week, with very few exceptions, usually on Saturdays. At some of my earlier visits I was somewhat perplexed by the want of some of the more common drugs that were often needed before they could be procured from the city. I therefore increased somewhat the stock of medicines then on hand. I entered in a book, kindly furnished by Mr. Schlotterbeck, a copy of all prescriptions in use at that time, which had been ordered by my predecessor, Dr. Foster, and which were at that time doing good service. I have also entered in the same book a copy of every prescription ordered by myself during the year, and have set against each copy the number placed on the bottle or box corresponding to the prescription by the apothecary. Now, any one having the right to do so, can learn the contents of any bottle by referring to its number and the copy book.

There has been somewhat more sickness the past year than during the year previous. In the spring I had at one time about a dozen boys who were troubled with scrofulous enlargement of the glands of the neck. Without the too free exhibition of drugs I trusted to a more generous diet, and as the spring advanced to

out door work, in cultivating the soil. The result was perfectly satisfactory. The scrofulous ophthalmia which has been so great a pest, is on the whole less troublesome this year. Early in the year I had one of the tubs in which the boys bathe, entirely disconnected from the others, and set apart for those to use who had the sore eyes.

Thomas, a colored boy, died of consumption, after an illness of three months. Everything was done for his comfort and pleasure that could have been done in homes far better than those of the majority of boys in the school.

There have been several cases of erysipelas and acute rheumatism, all of which had good recoveries. One boy was burned very severely by steam and boiling fat, while at work in the kitchen. The whole face and right arm received the principal part of the injury. The injured parts healed quickly and without leaving any noticeable scars.

I recommended the discharge of Barry, believing that his restoration to health depended on his removal from the school. In some cases I have ordered a change of employment for boys, regarding such change as essential to their physical prosperity.

During a part of the year I have had kept for me a history of each case referred to me, with the treatment pursued. I believe such a record should be kept very constantly and exactly. It should be kept by some officer of the school under the direction of the physician. The changes among the officers during the present year have sadly interfered with this plan. I would recommend that every boy on admission have a physical examination, and that the facts so gleaned, together with his family history in relation to health be recorded; that his physical status be summed up once a month, and if a boy be found to fail in health, strength, and weight, that rational treatment be begun weeks before he would be on the sick list. By rational treatment, I mean that furnished by a better system of dietetics and hygiene. This debit and credit plan for his physical development, I conceive to be as imperative as his marking for recitations and deportment. I have carefully examined the bill of fare for the school and have found it to be wholly unexceptionable. For the past few years the matters relating to public health and the prevention of disease, have been most earnestly and exhaustively discussed by our ablest men. Notwithstanding the advances thus made, I have no suggestions to make by which the diet may be improved, except in

relation to the addition of oat meal or wheaten groats to the bill of fare, and the increase in the quantity of milk allowed the boys.

I would suggest that some few charts descriptive of the human frame, be procured and hung upon the walls of the school-rooms. Also that it be required of the physician to give a course of at least twenty lectures to the scholars, each year, on the subject of Anatomy, Physiology or Hygiene.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the kindness manifested towards me on all hands, and the readiness with which any suggestions of mine have been received and acted upon.

CHARLES O. FILES, A.M., M. D.

PORTLAND, December 2, 1875.

ERRATA.

Page 15, Superintendent's Report, (Farm and Garden Products) for "7,229 gallons milk," read 9,193 gallons; value, "\$1,084.35," read \$1,378.95. For total, "\$8,131.52," read \$8,426.12.