

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

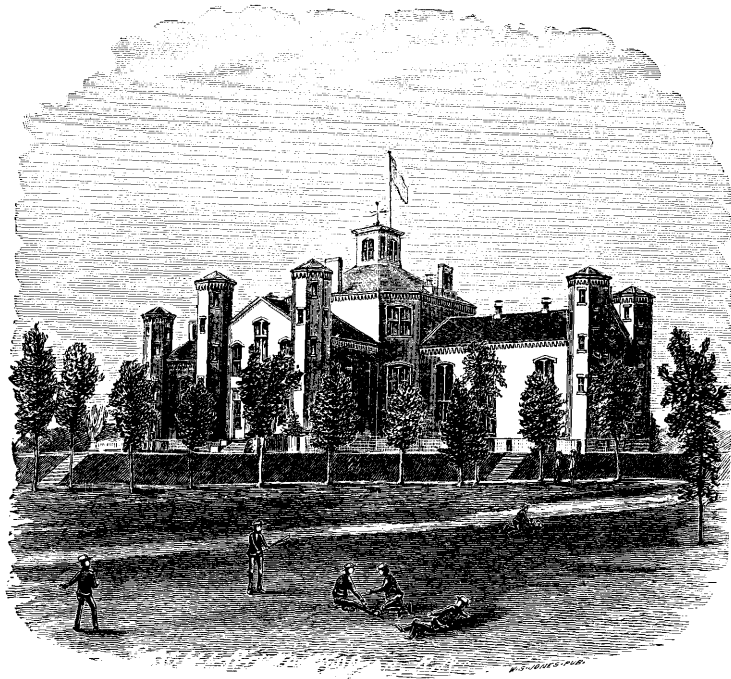
1881.

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1881.



STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer and Teachers

OF

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

CAPE ELIZABETH,

STATE OF MAINE,

DECEMBER, 1, 1880.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 25, 1871.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1880.

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ALBION LITTLE of Portland.

Term expires May 24, 1881.

THOMAS F. DONAHUE of Portland.

Term expires July 2, 1883.

OWEN B. CHADBOURNE of Saco.

Term expires February 20, 1884.

R. L. GRINDLE, M. D., of Mt. Desert.

Term expires March 10, 1884.

E. A. THOMPSON, M. D., of Dover.

Term expires October 20, 1884.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT:

ALBION LITTLE.

SECRETARY:

THOMAS F. DONAHUE.

TREASURER:

ALBION LITTLE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

ALBION LITTLE, O. B. CHADBOURNE, E. A. THOMPSON.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS:

O. B. CHADBOURNE, THOMAS F. DONAHUE, R. L. GRINDLE.

Regular meetings of the Board are held on the third Tuesday of February, May, August and November.

RESIDENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

J. R. FARRINGTON, *Superintendent.*
MRS. J. R. FARRINGTON, *Matron.*
E. P. WENTWORTH, *Assistant Superintendent.*
MISS M. A. ROBINSON, *Teacher.*
MISS SADIE FARRINGTON, *Teacher.*

J. A. NORTON, *Overseer Chair Shop.*
C. H. BABBIDGE, " "
MISS SARAH BABBIDGE, " *Dormitory.*
MRS. B. A. MYRICK, " *Sewing Room.*
MRS. N. DAVIS, " *Front Kitchen.*
MRS. N. FRANKIE, " *Boys' Kitchen.*
MISS NETTIE MILLIKEN, " *Laundry.*
J. L. DEERING, *Watchman.*
A. JORDAN, *Farmer.*
E. L. BABBIDGE, *Teamster.*
N. DAVIS, *Shoemaker and Gardener.*
D. WYMAN, *Engineer.*
G. W. DOUGHTY, *Carpenter.*

MAINE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Located in the town of Cape Elizabeth, four miles from Portland.
Post office address, Portland, Maine.

School established, 1850. First boy received November 14, 1853.
Whole number to date, 1653.

Cost of buildings, \$73,000. They are of brick, and consist of a large octagonal tower, with two wings and a projection for officers' quarters.

Cost of location, \$9,000. Presented to the State by the city of Portland; reverts to city when not used for the purpose indicated.

Farm contains 160 acres.

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

Sunday school, Sabbath morning; preaching service in the afternoon.

School four hours a day.

Good library of fifteen hundred volumes. The interest on the bequest of seven hundred dollars, by Isaac Sanford of Manchester, is expended annually for the purchase of new books.

Meetings of the Trustees, third Tuesday of February, May, August and November.

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.....	Fryeburg....	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 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....	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.
Jerney 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.
Jerney W. Porter.....	Strong.....	Jan. 27, 1875.	4 "	Jan. 27, 1879.
REMARKS.				
George Z. Higgins.....	Lubec.....	May 24, 1877.	Retired	March 14, 1879.
Albion Little.....	Portland....	do	Now in	office.
F. L. Carney.....	Newcastle..	July 11, 1877.	Retired	April 16, 1879.
T. B. Hussey.....	No. Berwick.	Dec. 5, 1877.	"	April 16, 1879.
James M. Bates.....	Yarmouth...	March 14, 1879.	"	March 3, 1880.
George E. Church.....	Cherryfield.	do	"	March 10, 1880.
Isaac F. Quinby.....	Westbrook..	April 16, 1879.	"	February 20, 1880.
Thomas F. Donahue.....	Portland....	July 2, 1879.	Now in	office.
Enoch W. Woodbury.....	Bethel.....	March 3, 1880.	Retired	October 20, 1880.
Owen B. Chadbourne.....	Saco.....	Feb. 20, 1880.	Now in	office.
Robert Grindle.....	Mt. Desert..	March 10, 1880.	"	"
E. A. Thompson.....	Dover.....	Oct. 20, 1880.	"	"

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION
OF THE SCHOOL.

WILLIAM R. LINCOLN,
SETH SCAMMAN,
GEORGE B. BARROWS,
ENOCH W. WOODBURY,
ELEAZER W. HUTCHINSON,
EBEN WENTWORTH,
CHARLES BUFFUM,
GEORGE W. PARKER,
JOSEPH R. FARRINGTON.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

*To his Excellency the Governor
and the Honorable Council:*

The Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the State Reform School is herewith most respectfully submitted.

Crime is constantly disturbing the peace and order of society. Truancy, vagrancy, idleness and vice soon ripen into crime. The problem of suppressing and preventing crime is agitating the various governments of the civilized world more than ever before.

Institutions of a reformatory and preventative character, such as Reform Schools, Houses of Refuge, and Industrial Schools, providing homes for neglected children, have been greatly multiplied during the last twenty-five years.

While all managers of reformatories agree that right training is the chief preventive against crime, different institutions have adopted different systems and methods of management.

The Maine State Reform School has taken high rank among kindred institutions for its methods and system of management.

The graded system has been in operation for several years. By this system the destiny of each of these unfortunate delinquents is to a great extent placed in his own hands. Shortening of sentence, increased freedom and other rewards are held out as inducements to well-doing; and in various ways practical lessons of self-control and self-reliance are taught. The good results of the past year, as well as of former years, testify to the superiority of this system. As a

means of reform, this system commends itself to all who have made reformatory work a study.

That this plan may be more fully understood we here insert some of the rules by which the discipline is enforced.

The boys are divided into three grades, according to deportment.

Grade one is composed of the best behaved boys. The members of this grade are allowed greater privileges than those of the other grades. No boy is discharged except from this grade.

Grade two consists of those boys whose conduct is fair, but not sufficiently good to entitle them to the privileges and honor of grade one.

Grade three includes those boys who are disobedient and disorderly, and who make little or no effort to reform.

In each grade there are three divisions, A being the highest, B the intermediate, and C the lowest.

Every boy whose conduct for a month has been good, is promoted to the next division. If he is in the highest division (A), of grade two or three, he is promoted to the lowest division (C) of the grade next higher; if in grade 1 A, he advances to honor; if in honor, to honor one, and so on.

For continued or gross misconduct boys may be reduced from one grade to another.

Every boy received into the Institution is placed in grade 2 B, half way from the lowest division of the lowest grade (3 C) to the highest division of the highest grade (1 A). By good conduct he may in two months advance to grade 1 C; in four months to grade 1 A; in five months to honor. If his conduct is only fair he will remain where he is until he improves in deportment; if it is bad he will be degraded.

Officers are provided with blanks upon which to record daily the demerits each boy receives while under his or her charge, and the offenses for which they are given. On the first day of the month the grade of each boy is determined, his conduct during the month being ascertained by examination of the demerit blanks.

The grade of a boy can be changed only by the Superintendent, or Assistant Superintendent.

Applications from parents or friends of the boys for discharge are not entertained by the Trustees until the inmate applied for has been in the school at least two years, and is in the first grade.

Since the first boy was received into this institution, November 14, 1853, sixteen hundred and fifty-three wayward boys have been under its beneficent influence. These boys have been rescued, on an average of three years, from a life of vice and crime, and have been under the elevating and refining influence of religion, education and industry; and a great majority of those who have been discharged as reformed are leading upright and respectable lives.

Order and rectitude are indispensable elements in a reformatory institution. We have endeavored to exercise great care that the discipline should be of as parental character as possible consistent with the government of so large a number in one household.

To keep the Board informed of the character and extent of chastisements, a record of all punishment is made in a book kept for that purpose.

We aim to secure the soundest moral, intellectual and physical condition consistent with the means provided.

The Word of God in its practical application to the duties of life, instruction in the common branches of education, and regular fixed hour of labor, are designed to minister to the spiritual and moral nature of the boys; while plenty of nutritious food, warm clothing, sufficient hours for sleep, amusements, exercise, kindness, sympathy and care in sickness, contribute to their physical well-being.

A special meeting of the Trustees was held at the School, March 24th, for the purpose of organizing the Board as it was then constituted, and to act upon any other business concerning the interest of the school that might properly come before them. At this meeting Mr. Joseph R. Farrington of Orono, was appointed Superintendent, to take the place of

Col. George W. Parker, who, after filling this office for eleven months, retired April 13th. Mr. Farrington entered upon the duties of his office at the same time.

None but scholarly men possessing personal magnetism to draw these young lads to themselves by an almost irresistible force, can hope for success in a reformatory institution.

The Board refers with much pleasure to the devotion and earnestness with which the Superintendent and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Farrington, are applying themselves to their peculiar work. Mr. Farrington's experience as a teacher and manager of youth heretofore, is of great service to him in this, his new field of labor. Mrs. Farrington, the Matron, is a lady of culture. Her patient disposition, pleasing manners, motherly love, and uniform kindness toward the unfortunate lads under her charge, have endeared her to the hearts of all.

Mr. E. P. Wentworth was appointed Assistant Superintendent by the Trustees at the same time Mr. Farrington was appointed Superintendent. Mr. Wentworth had filled the office of Assistant Superintendent of this school for a period of nearly two years, but had resigned his position November 1, 1879. A large portion of his services in this school hitherto, was under his father, Mr. Eben Wentworth, who filled the office of Superintendent for five years with marked ability and success; and to whom belongs much credit, that the Institution sustains its present high rank. This valuable experience fitted Mr. Wentworth to enter at once upon the duties of his office with facilities that render his labors valuable and effective. Mr. Wentworth is indeed the right man in the right place.

The success of the Superintendent depends in a great measure upon the loyalty of his officers and employees.

We are happy to know that all the officers and employees are working harmoniously and earnestly for the reformation of these juvenile delinquents.

Last year, a sudden increase of sickness in the school excited alarm. Several cases of sickness were attended with fatal results. A rigid inspection, to detect the origin of the

disease, revealed the fact that the sewerage system was very imperfect. The Trustees stated this fact in their last annual report, and requested an appropriation sufficient to remedy this defect. But this request was not granted. The Trustees, however, realizing that further neglect in this direction would be criminal, and believing that the next Legislature would justify their action, and make provision for the expense, ordered a complete change in the sewerage system, and a supply of the most approved traps for all the sinks and openings, even at the risk of a debt. This work has been completed; and, as a result, the physical condition of the school is very materially improved. In fact, we think the appearance of the boys justifies us in saying that the sanitary condition of the school was never better than at the present time.

The financial condition of the school, as exhibited by the Treasurer's report and the statement of the Superintendent in his report hereto annexed, is not what we could wish, nor what it should be when the work which is done is taken into consideration.

In 1878, the Trustees, taking into account the financial condition of the State, the high rate of taxes, the small income of the tax-payers, etc., anticipated a general reduction in State expenditures, and adjusted the expenses of the school to meet the emergency. The salaries were reduced to the very lowest possible point at which good and efficient officers could be retained. All the expenses were cut down, where cutting down would not materially interfere with the welfare of the inmates. Upon this basis, we asked the Legislature for a smaller appropriation than had ever been granted for the support of this school under its present system of management. The result was, the Legislature gave us even a smaller sum than we called for. The appropriations for the last two years were so small that we have been obliged to interfere somewhat with the graded system, to lessen running expenses. Important improvements and repairs have been postponed for the want of means. We are

not only willing, but glad to economize for the State. But when it comes to pinching the poor unfortunate lads committed to our care, by cheapening the quality or lessening the quantity of food, by letting them go without proper clothing, or losing good, efficient officers, for the lack of means to provide for these wants, we must enter our protest, and plead for the support of the unfortunate boys under our care. The saving of these little wanderers from vice and crime, and training them to lives of virtue, is of more consequence than can be measured by dollars and cents.

For the financial year beginning December 1st, 1880, and ending November 30, 1881, we wish for an appropriation sufficient to pay the outstanding bills, and to meet the legitimate wants of the school, conducted on the most economical basis.

In this connection we wish to state in a positive manner, that the Institution cannot be run successfully without an annual appropriation from the State, of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000.00) for current expenses.

We would therefore recommend that the Legislature appropriate, for the year 1881 :

For current expenses.....	\$12,000 00
For outstanding bills.....	4,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$16,000 00

And for the year 1882 :

For current expenses.....	\$12,000 00
For painting the buildings, and other repairs....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$13,000 00

There is a pressing need for a supply of pure water. This supply can be had from the Portland Water Company's Works, by laying a proper pipe to the Company's main, a distance of about one mile, at an estimated cost of three thousand dollars, and an annual water-tax of one hundred dollars.

The floors in the boy's dining room, and in the third-class chair shop, are in a decayed and worn out condition, and should be repaired at once. Other needed repairs should be made.

We would call attention to the Superintendent's report, for information concerning the operations of the chair shops and farm, and the condition of the stock, tools and the buildings, and the details of the general management.

For particulars concerning the progress made in the educational department, we would refer to the very full and interesting report of the teachers.

For information concerning the sanitary condition of the school we would refer to the Physician's report.

In closing this report we would say, the citizens and taxpayers of this State have a right to expect good fruits in large measure from this institution. If we have succeeded in meeting their reasonable expectations, then the school is entitled to their favorable consideration, and a liberal support. We would add, that in our judgment the school is exceedingly well officered and is doing a noble work.

Respectfully submitted.

ALBION LITTLE, THOMAS F. DONAHUE, OWEN B. CHADBOURNE, R. L. GRINDLE, E. A. THOMPSON,	} Trustees.
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DECEMBER 1, 1880.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit a statement showing the financial condition of the school, for the year ending November 30, 1880.

I am informed by the Superintendent that there are bills outstanding against the School to the amount of four thousand dollars.

To meet the legitimate expenses of the school for the coming year and pay this debt, we should receive from the State an appropriation of sixteen thousand dollars.

The account of the Superintendent and Treasurer have all been carefully examined and audited, and proper vouchers have been transmitted to the Governor and Council, as prescribed by law.

The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements from December 1, 1879, to December 1, 1880.

Respectfully,

ALBION LITTLE, *Treasurer.*

DECEMBER, 1, 1880.

Receipts from December 1st, 1879, to December 1st, 1880.

Balance on hand December 1, 1879.....	\$60 73
From State Treasurer.....	10,500 00
Sanford legacy.....	42 00
Farm and stock.....	1,650 25
Chair work.....	4,063 02
Cities and towns.....	2,670 26
Sale of old machinery, iron, etc.....	421 17
All other sources.....	333 63
	\$19,741 06

Expenditures from Dec. 1st, 1879, to Dec. 1st, 1880.

Salaries and labor.....	\$5,628 30
Flour.....	1,441 44
Meats and fresh fish.....	738 40
Provisions and groceries.....	1,242 81
Ice.....	30 00
Clothing.....	619 59
Bedding.....	169 54
Boots and shoes.....	718 19
Fuel.....	473 92
Crockery and glassware.....	19 94
Hardware and tin.....	492 13
House furnishings.....	137 73
Drugs and medicines.....	191 94
Physician.....	201 00
Funeral expenses.....	62 50
School books and stationery.....	388 92
Library and reading room.....	96 28
Printing and advertising.....	31 25
Farm and garden.....	903 41
Stock and teams.....	294 05
Carriages and harnesses.....	422 86
Blacksmithing.....	146 95
Corn and meal.....	340 71
Returning boys.....	81 70
Travelling expenses.....	34 38
Trustees' expenses.....	349 35
Box rent and postage.....	83 76
Telegraphing.....	24 88
Boys' extra work.....	33 82
Chair stock and freight.....	2,220 65
Steam, plumbing and drainage.....	1,393 40
Repairs (including pay of carpenter).....	198 76
Miscellaneous.....	46 74
Balance.....	481 76
	\$19,741 06

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit, in accordance with the statutes, the Twenty-Seventh Annual Report.

The whole number of boys received into the Institution since its opening is..... 1,653
 Present number..... 120

TABLE NO. 1,

Shows the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending December 1, 1880.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1879.....	-	122
“ “ committed past year.....	41	
“ “ previously out on leave, returned.....	1	
“ “ previously escaped, returned.....	2	44
Whole number in school during the year.....		166
“ “ discharged.....	17	
“ “ remanded.....	-	
“ “ allowed to go on trial.....	21	
“ “ escaped.....	2	
“ “ violated trust.....	-	
“ “ indentured.....	1	
“ “ died.....	4	
“ “ delivered to the courts.....	1	46
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1880.....		120

TABLE NO. 2,

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

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December.....	3	2	125
January.....	4	1	127
February.....	3	7	129
March.....	2	4	124
April.....	8	6	128
May.....	7	12	129
June.....	3	4	120
July.....	3	2	119
August.....	3	3	120
September.....	2	5	119
October.....	4	1	118
November.....	3	0	120

TABLE No. 3,
Shows by what authority.

Courts.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court.....	1	148	149
Superior Court.....	-	14	14
Auburn Municipal Court.....	-	1	1
Augusta ".....	1	54	55
Bangor ".....	-	9	9
Bath ".....	3	67	70
Biddeford ".....	-	74	74
Brunswick ".....	1	16	17
Calais ".....	-	31	31
Ellsworth ".....	-	4	4
Hallowell ".....	-	17	17
Lewiston ".....	-	55	55
Portland ".....	17	385	402
Rockland ".....	-	27	27
Saco ".....	-	11	11
Waterville ".....	1	-	1
Bangor Police Court.....	3	141	144
Belfast ".....	-	10	10
Ellsworth ".....	-	5	5
Gardiner ".....	3	50	53
Portland ".....	-	16	16
Rockland ".....	-	22	22
Trial Justices.....	11	452	463
U. S. Court.....	-	3	3
	41	1,612	1,653

TABLE No. 4,

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

Disposals.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	3	211	214
“ by Trustees.....	14	606	620
Indentured to Barber.....	-	1	1
“ Blacksmith.....	-	1	1
“ Boarding Mistress.....	-	1	1
“ Boiler Maker.....	-	1	1
“ Cabinet Makers.....	-	6	6
“ Carpenters.....	-	13	13
“ Cooper.....	-	1	1
“ Farmers.....	1	274	275
“ Harness Makers.....	-	3	3
“ Laborers.....	-	9	9
“ Lumbermen.....	-	3	3
“ Machinists.....	-	5	5
“ Manufacturers.....	-	2	2
“ Mason.....	-	1	1
“ Miller.....	-	1	1
“ Sea Captains.....	-	5	5
“ Shoemakers.....	-	14	14
“ Tailors.....	-	3	3
“ Tallow Chandler.....	-	1	1

TABLE No. 4—Concluded.

Disposals.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Allowed to leave on trial.....	21	144	165
“ enlist.....	-	19	19
Illegally committed.....	-	5	5
Remanded.....	-	31	31
Pardoned.....	-	9	9
Escaped.....	2	66	68
Violated trust.....	-	40	40
Died.....	4	31	35
Delivered to Courts.....	1	10	11
Returned to masters.....	-	4	4

TABLE No. 5,

Shows the length of time the boys have been in the School who left the past year, and since November 30, 1877.

Time.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
In School three months.....	-	1	1
“ four “.....	-	-	-
“ five “.....	1	-	1
“ six “.....	-	1	1
“ seven “.....	-	1	1
“ eight “.....	-	1	1
“ nine “.....	-	-	-
“ ten “.....	-	-	-
“ eleven “.....	-	-	-
“ one year.....	1	-	1
“ one year and one month.....	-	-	-
“ “ two months.....	-	1	1
“ “ three “.....	2	-	2
“ “ four “.....	1	-	1
“ “ five “.....	-	3	3
“ “ six “.....	-	1	1
“ “ seven “.....	-	-	-
“ “ eight “.....	-	1	1
“ “ nine “.....	1	2	3
“ “ ten “.....	1	5	6
“ “ eleven “.....	-	1	1
“ two years.....	3	7	10
“ “ and one month.....	3	1	4
“ “ two months.....	-	7	7
“ “ three “.....	-	1	1
“ “ four “.....	1	6	7
“ “ five “.....	1	3	4
“ “ six “.....	2	2	4
“ “ seven “.....	1	3	4
“ “ eight “.....	-	1	1
“ “ nine “.....	3	-	3
“ “ ten “.....	-	-	-
“ “ eleven “.....	2	2	4
“ three years.....	-	3	3
“ “ and one month.....	-	1	1
“ “ two months.....	2	-	2
“ “ three “.....	-	2	2
“ “ four “.....	-	1	1
“ “ five “.....	2	1	3

TABLE No. 5—Concluded.

Time.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
In School three years and six months.....	-	1	1
“ “ seven “	1	-	1
“ “ eight “	2	-	2
“ “ nine “	-	1	1
“ “ ten “	1	2	3
“ “ eleven “	1	2	3
“ four years	1	2	3
“ “ and one month.....	-	1	1
“ “ two months.....	-	-	-
“ “ three “	3	-	3
“ “ four “	-	-	-
“ “ five “	-	1	1
“ “ six “	1	-	1
“ “ seven “	-	-	-
“ “ eight “	-	1	1
“ “ nine “	-	-	-
“ “ ten “	1	-	1
“ “ eleven “	-	-	-
“ five years.....	-	-	-
“ “ and one month.....	-	1	1
“ “ two months.....	-	1	1
“ “ three “	-	-	-
“ “ four “	-	-	-
“ “ five “	-	-	-
“ “ six “	-	1	1
“ “ seven “	-	-	-
“ “ eight “	-	1	1
“ “ nine “	1	-	1
“ “ ten “	-	1	1
“ “ eleven “	-	2	2
“ six years.....	2	-	2
“ “ and one month.....	-	1	1
“ “ two months.....	-	-	-
“ “ three “	-	-	-
“ “ four “	-	-	-
“ “ five “	-	-	-
“ “ six “	2	-	2
“ “ seven “	1	-	1
“ “ eight “	1	1	2
“ “ nine “	-	1	1
“ “ ten “	-	-	-
“ “ eleven “	-	1	1
“ seven years.....	-	-	-
“ “ and one month.....	-	1	1
“ “ two months.....	-	-	-
“ “ three “	-	-	-
“ “ four “	-	-	-
“ “ five “	1	-	1
“ “ six “	-	-	-
“ “ seven “	-	-	-
“ “ eight “	-	-	-
“ “ nine “	-	1	1
“ “ ten “	-	-	-
“ “ eleven “	-	-	-
“ eight years or more.....	-	2	2
	46	85	131

Average time, past year, three years, five months, eleven days.

TABLE NO. 6,

Shows the offenses for which committed.

Offenses.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny	25	1,027	1,052
Truancy	9	174	183
Common runaway.....	1	100	101
Vagrancy.....	-	79	79
Assault.....	2	46	48
Malicious mischief.....	1	47	48
Breaking and entering.....	2	35	37
Shop breaking.....	-	19	19
Idle and disorderly.....	-	17	17
Cheating by false pretences.....	1	11	12
Common pilferers.....	-	9	9
Arson.....	-	8	8
Malicious trespass.....	-	7	7
Sabbath breaking.....	-	7	7
Common drunkard.....	-	3	3
Robbery.....	-	3	3
Attempt to steal.....	-	3	3
Assault with intent to rob.....	-	2	2
Disturbing the peace.....	-	2	2
Embezzlement.....	-	2	2
Manslaughter.....	-	2	2
Assault with intent to kill.....	-	1	1
Riot.....	-	1	1
Threatening to burn.....	-	1	1
Common night walker.....	-	1	1
Attempt to commit arson.....	-	1	1
Neglect of employment and calling.....	-	1	1
Sodomy.....	-	1	1
Secreting stolen goods.....	-	1	1
Threatening lives.....	-	1	1
	41	1,612	1,653

TABLE NO. 7,

Shows the alternate sentences.

Alternate sentences.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Ten years in State Prison.....	-	2	2
Five " ".....	-	3	3
Four " ".....	-	3	3
Three " ".....	-	11	11
Two " ".....	1	23	24
One year and six months in State Prison....	-	3	3
One year in State Prison.....	-	62	62
Three years in Co. Jail or House of Correction	-	15	15
Two " " " ".....	-	45	45
One year in " " " ".....	-	24	24
Eighteen mos. in Co. Jail or " ".....	-	2	2
Ten " " " ".....	-	4	4
Nine " " " ".....	-	4	4
Eight " " " ".....	-	2	2
Six " " " ".....	6	62	68
Five " " " ".....	-	1	1
Four " " " ".....	-	1	1

TABLE NO. 7—Concluded.

Alternate sentences.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Ninety days in Co. Jail or House of Correction	1	54	55
Sixty " " "	5	158	163
Fifty " " "	-	4	4
Forty " " "	-	1	1
Thirty " " "	22	962	984
Twenty-nine days " " "	-	4	4
Twenty-five " " "	-	3	3
Twenty " " "	-	37	37
Fifteen " " "	-	16	16
Ten " " "	-	27	27
Two days or less in " "	-	16	16
No alternative.....	4	23	27
Fine and costs.....	2	38	40
Recognizance.....	-	2	2
	41	1,612	1,653

TABLE NO. 8,

Shows the admissions from each county, and last residence.

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
ANDROSCOGGIN.	Auburn.....	-	4	4
	Danville.....	-	1	1
	Greene.....	-	2	2
	Lewiston.....	-	86	86
	Lisbon.....	-	2	2
	Livermore.....	-	1	1
	Minot.....	-	1	1
	Poland.....	-	5	5
AROOSTOOK.....	Webster.....	-	3	3
	Weston.....	-	1	1
	Baldwin.....	-	1	1
	Bridgton.....	1	5	6
	Brunswick.....	1	14	15
	Cape Elizabeth.....	-	11	11
	Cumberland.....	-	3	3
	Deering.....	1	2	3
	Freeport.....	-	1	1
	Gorham.....	-	5	5
CUMBERLAND.....	Gray.....	-	1	1
	Harpwell.....	-	2	2
	Naples.....	-	1	1
	Otisfield.....	-	1	1
	Portland.....	16	403	419
	Scarborough.....	1	3	4
	Sebago.....	-	1	1
	Standish.....	-	2	2
	Westbrook.....	1	10	11
	Windham.....	-	2	2
	Yarmouth.....	-	4	4
	Eustis.....	-	1	1
FRANKLIN.....	Farmington.....	-	2	2
	Jay.....	-	1	1
	Kingfield.....	-	3	3
	Phillips.....	-	3	3
	Rangely.....	-	2	2
	Wilton.....	-	1	1

TABLE No. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
HANCOCK.....	Bucksport	-	6	6
	Castine	-	1	1
	Deer Isle	-	2	2
	Ellsworth	-	9	9
	Franklin	-	1	1
	Hancock	-	1	1
	Mt. Desert	-	2	2
	Orland	-	2	2
	Sedgwick	-	1	1
	Tremont	-	4	4
	Albion	-	1	1
	Augusta	1	50	51
	Belgrade	-	1	1
	Benton	-	3	3
	Chelsea	-	7	7
	China	-	1	1
	Clinton	-	2	2
	Farmingdale	-	1	1
	Gardiner	2	33	35
KENNEBEC.....	Hallowell	-	18	18
	Litchfield	-	4	4
	Manchester	-	3	3
	Momnouth	-	4	4
	Pittston	-	7	7
	Readfield	-	4	4
	Rome	-	2	2
	Sidney	-	2	2
	Vassalborough	-	2	2
	Vienna	-	4	4
	Waterville	1	13	14
	Wayne	-	1	1
	West Gardiner	-	2	2
	West Waterville	-	3	3
	Windsor	-	1	1
	Winslow	1	3	4
	Winthrop	-	6	6
	Camden	-	9	9
	Hope	-	3	3
	Muscle Ridge Island	-	1	1
Rockland	-	47	47	
South Thomaston	-	5	5	
KNOX.....	St. George	-	5	5
	Thomaston	1	5	6
	Union	-	1	1
	Vinalhaven	-	4	4
	Warren	-	2	2
	Washington	1	-	1
	Boothbay	-	8	8
LINCOLN.....	Bristol	-	2	2
	Dresden	-	1	1
	Jefferson	-	2	2
	Newcastle	-	2	2
	Nobleborough	-	4	4
	Southport	-	2	2
Waldoborough	-	2	2	
Whitefield	-	6	6	
Wiscasset	-	3	3	

TABLE No. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.	
OXFORD	Bethel	-	2	2	
	Brownfield	-	1	1	
	Canton	-	1	1	
	Greenwood	-	1	1	
	Hiram	1	4	5	
	Milton Plantation	-	1	1	
	Norway	-	1	1	
	Paris	-	2	2	
	Stoneham	-	1	1	
	Sweden	-	1	1	
	Waterford	-	1	1	
	Alton	-	2	2	
	Bangor	3	151	154	
	Brewer	-	9	9	
	Carmel	-	1	1	
	Charleston	-	1	1	
	Corinna	-	1	1	
	Corinth	-	2	2	
	Dexter	-	7	7	
	Pixmont	-	1	1	
Eddington	-	1	1		
PENOBSCOT	Exeter	-	2	2	
	Glenburn	-	3	3	
	Hermon	-	2	2	
	Holden	-	1	1	
	Hudson	-	4	4	
	Levant	-	5	5	
	Lincoln	-	1	1	
	Milford	-	2	2	
	Newport	-	2	2	
	Oldtown	-	9	9	
	Orono	-	4	4	
	Orrington	-	1	1	
	Veazie	-	6	6	
	Dover	-	2	2	
	Foxcroft	-	1	1	
	Guilford	-	1	1	
	PISCATAQUIS	Monson	-	1	1
		Orneville	-	2	2
		Sangerville	-	2	2
		Sebee	-	1	1
Wellington		-	1	1	
Williamsburg		-	1	1	
Arrowsic		-	2	2	
Bath		3	65	68	
Bowdoin		-	2	2	
SAGADAROC		Phipsburg	-	1	1
	Richmond	-	7	7	
	Topsham	-	2	2	
	Woolwich	-	1	1	
	Anson	-	4	4	
	Bloomfield	-	4	4	
	Cambridge	-	1	1	
	Canaan	-	1	1	
	Concord	-	1	1	
	Embden	-	2	2	
SOMERSET	Fairfield	1	9	10	
	Hartland	-	2	2	
	Madison	-	1	1	
	Mercer	-	1	1	
	Norridgewock	-	2	2	

TABLE No. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.	
SOMERSET, <i>Con.</i>	Pittsfield	-	5	5	
	Ripley	-	1	1	
	Skowhogan	1	12	13	
	Smithfield	-	2	2	
	St. Albans	-	1	1	
	Belfast	-	9	9	
	Frankfort	-	9	9	
	Jackson	-	1	1	
	Lincolnville	-	4	4	
	Monroe	-	5	5	
	WALDO	Montville	-	2	2
		Palermo	-	1	1
		Searsmont	1	2	3
Searsport		-	5	5	
Unity		-	1	1	
Waldo		-	1	1	
Winterport		-	1	1	
Addison		-	3	3	
Alexander		-	1	1	
Baileyville		-	1	1	
Calais		1	37	38	
Cherryfield		2	2	4	
Columbia		-	1	1	
WASHINGTON ..	Cutler	-	1	1	
	East Machias	-	1	1	
	Eastport	-	18	18	
	Edmunds	-	2	2	
	Jonesport	-	2	2	
	Lubec	-	1	1	
	Machias	-	18	18	
	Machiasport	-	2	2	
	Marion	-	1	1	
	Marshfield	-	1	1	
	Milbridge	-	2	2	
	Pembroke	-	6	6	
	Robbinston	-	1	1	
YORK	Steuben	-	2	2	
	Trescott	-	2	2	
	Wesley	-	2	2	
	Acton	-	2	2	
	Biddeford	-	79	79	
	Cornish	-	2	2	
	Eliot	-	1	1	
	Kennebunk	-	5	5	
	Kennebunkport	-	7	7	
	Kittery	-	2	2	
	Lebanon	-	1	1	
	Lyman	-	2	2	
	North Berwick	-	2	2	
Parsonsfield	-	1	1		
Saco	-	52	52		
Sanford	-	4	4		
South Berwick	-	4	4		
Waterborough	-	1	1		
Wells	-	3	3		
York	-	1	1		
		41	1,604	1,645	

TABLE NO. 8—Concluded.

	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Residence out of the State.	Chelsea, Mass	-	2	2
	Newport, R. I.....	-	1	1
	Bartlett, N. H.....	-	1	1
	Winona, Mich.....	-	1	1
	New Brunswick.....	-	1	1
	Worcester, Mass.....	-	1	1
	Minnesota.....	-	1	1
		41	1,612	1,653

TABLE NO. 9,

Shows the nativity of all committed.

Nativity.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia	-	1	1
Canada	-	23	23
Cuba	-	1	1
Jamaica	-	1	1
Chili	-	1	1
England.....	-	10	10
France	-	1	1
Ireland	-	49	49
New Brunswick.....	1	61	62
Nova Scotia.....	-	22	22
Prince Edward's Island.....	-	2	2
Sectland	-	4	4
on the Atlantic.....	-	1	1
Foreigners.....	1	177	178
Born in Maine.....	33	1,270	1,303
New Hampshire	-	28	28
Vermont	-	5	5
Massachusetts.....	2	75	77
Rhode Island	-	3	3
Connecticut	1	5	6
New York.....	-	21	21
Pennsylvania	-	1	1
Maryland	-	3	3
Virginia	-	4	4
North Carolina.....	-	2	2
South Carolina.....	-	3	3
Washington, D. C.....	-	1	1
Georgetown, D. C.....	-	1	1
Florida.....	-	1	1
Kentucky.....	-	1	1
Michigan.....	-	1	1
Wisconsin.....	1	1	2
Missouri.....	-	1	1
California.....	-	2	2
Nativity not known.....	3	6	9
Whole number.....	41	1,612	1,653

TABLE NO. 10,

Shows the ages of all when committed.

Ages.		Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven	years of age.....	-	5	5
Eight	".....	1	30	31
Nine	".....	1	51	52
Ten	".....	4	146	150
Eleven	".....	8	158	166
Twelve	".....	7	229	236
Thirteen	".....	5	279	284
Fourteen	".....	6	307	313
Fifteen	".....	8	299	307
Sixteen	".....	1	83	84
Seventeen	".....	-	19	19
Eighteen	".....	-	4	4
Nineteen	".....	-	2	2
		41	1,612	1,653

TABLE NO. 11,

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

Remarks.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received.....	41	1,612	1,653
Have intemperate parents.....	17	499	516
Lost father.....	16	527	543
Lost mother.....	8	389	397
Relatives in prison.....	-	213	213
Step parents.....	6	263	269
Idle.....	10	1,160	1,170
Much neglected.....	3	414	417
Truants.....	24	592	616
Sabbath breakers.....	11	548	559
Untruthful.....	31	1,237	1,268
Profane.....	28	1,149	1,177

The school was entrusted to my care the 14th of last April. It was then necessary to turn my attention to the wants of the institution that were pressing for immediate supply, and to ascertain the available means for meeting them. A careful examination made it evident these wants were many, and must be promptly met.

The clothing was insufficient, and so badly worn that those employed in the sewing room were obliged to spend a great

amount of time in repairing garments not worth the labor required to keep them in order. Each boy was provided with shoes and stockings, but many of these were past repair, and gave little protection to the feet. The stockings and bed-clothes were not in adequate supply to allow a full change each week. The coal bin was empty, the wood pile a minus quantity, and there was a pressing demand for pails, brooms, mops, scrubbing and dust brushes. Two hundred panes of glass were broken in the windows, and the locks on many of the doors were worn and unsafe. The grain bins were without grain, and there were no seeds in store for planting time. Not a hay rake could be found, and the few shovels, hoes, scythes and axes about, were sadly battered and worn. In the carpenter's shop, there were a few tools, but neither lumber nor nails, nor any materials for the carpenter's use. So closely had economy (?) been pushed that some of the floor of the shop had been taken up to use in repairs elsewhere. The north side of the roof of the hay barn admitted rain to the great injury of the hay. The roof of the piggery allowed the inmates a shower bath in every rain storm, and the roof of the stable connected with the farm house gave little protection to the contents of the building. Everywhere was a demand for the expenditure of money to meet present necessities.

MEANS FOR SUPPLYING WANTS.

Ten thousand five hundred dollars were appropriated last winter to meet the expenses of the school for a year. At the end of four and one-half months, (April 14,) six thousand dollars of the sum appropriated had been expended, and there were thirteen hundred dollars of outstanding bills. Nearly two-thirds of the financial year remained to be provided for and less than one-third of the appropriation was available.

In addition to the sum remaining from the appropriation, there were four hundred dollars worth of hay to be sold. In

view of this state of affairs, it was painfully evident that debt must be incurred.

The Visiting Committee of the Legislature had suggested that the boys should be better clothed and fed. We were not responsible for the strange anomaly of such a requirement, followed by a recommendation to give the school a smaller sum than it had ever before received, and several thousand dollars less than had been asked for to enable it to continue at the same rate of expense on which it had been running. Our duty was to supply the wants of the school. The condition of affairs rendered make-shifts no longer possible; that policy had gone to seed.

Only imperative needs have been met. Expenditures necessary to the health and comfort of the boys, and to carry on successfully the several departments of the institution, have been made without hesitation. It has been my constant endeavor to go no further than true economy would warrant. The result is, a debt of four thousand dollars. Something might have been saved in food and clothing by disregarding the health and comfort of the boys, and leaving them to run the fearful risk of breathing air polluted with exhalations from the sewers. But not all the money thus withheld would have been saved, for doctors' bills are an expensive luxury, and undertakers do not serve us gratuitously.

I shall be sorry if anything in these statements is construed to throw blame on my predecessors. They saw and felt the unfortunate state of affairs that I have set forth, but were without means to remedy it. Our situation differs only in this: the crisis that had been deferred could no longer be put by, and the expenditures required for the work have fallen to my lot.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

The typhoid symptoms attending most cases of sickness that have occurred in the school clearly indicated serious fault in the system of drainage. Careful investigation showed the

source of this evil to be in the connection of the main sewer with some of the rooms in the basement of the building. The hoppers that received waste water from the kitchens and bath rooms were not trapped, and the poisonous gases generated in the sewer were freely distributed through the building. This was especially true of the receptacle for slops in the officers' wash room, which communicated directly and without any trap with the main sewer, and continually exhaled foul air which the draft from the outer door carried directly up the circular stairway, around which, on the several floors, the officers' rooms are arranged. A more efficient means for distributing the malaria could not easily be devised.

To remedy the evils arising from these arrangements, a complete change was made in the connections with the sewer. Every opening from it into the building was trapped; new iron sinks, with cesspools, were supplied in place of the openings in the floors that had received the waste, and thorough ventilation of the sewer itself was secured by connecting it with one of the chimneys to carry the foul gasses out above the building. The old water-closets in the basement, long unused, that had become receptacles of waste, were removed to enlarge the area of the lower hall, and allow free entrance for air and light.

The water-closet in the south tower of the dormitory had become very offensive and seriously affected the atmosphere of the dormitory and the sewing room closet below it, and also endangered the purity of the water in the cistern at the base of the tower. This has been changed by tearing out the water-closet arrangement, putting in new floors and cleansing the whole room by a liberal application of lime-wash. Other and more cleanly conveniences have been provided by which the danger of filthy accumulations is entirely avoided.

The tower closets connected with the sewing room have been improved by taking out the rough partitions and shelves, laying neat floors of planed spruce, whitewashing the walls and plastering the ceiling. One of these is used as

a knitting room, where the boys knit all the woollen stockings worn by the inmates. The other is fitted with shelves and closets to receive the spare clothing. This change gives the sewing room a more cheerful aspect, and affords conveniences, the need of which has long been felt, and which, now they are provided, must lighten the labors of the efficient and successful officer, who for five years has been in charge of this department.

The boys' kitchen, dining room and store room, have been painted and whitened, necessary repairs have been made on the plastering in the different rooms, the broken glass has been replaced, and the windows kept in repair.

Each of the water-closets in the front part has been ventilated by connecting it with an iron pipe to the chimney flue. The boilers in the laundry were out of repair, and the brickwork around them was falling down. Instead of expending money on them, perforated brass pipes were put into the tubs to heat the water by steam from the main boiler. This does away with the more expensive and cumbersome way of heating the water by wood fires, and dipping it from the boilers to the tubs. A new convenience for the daily ablution of the boys has been provided in the bath room. An iron pipe one and one-fourth inches in diameter, with one-fourth inch perforated plugs inserted at suitable distances along its length, through a part or all of which a stream of water can be thrown at will, has been put along two sides of the bath room over the long wooden troughs formerly used in bathing. By this means each boy can wash in a stream of pure water, and escapes the danger of infection from contagious skin diseases and sore eyes, that existed in the old way of using the water in common from one trough.

Some repairs have been made on the farm buildings. The north side of the roof of the hay barn has been shingled, as has also the roof of the piggery and of the stable at the farm house. The slate roof of the school building has been thoroughly repaired, and the tinned roof of the cupola, which had

been rent by the swaying of the vane rod, has been mended, and stays attached to the rod to prevent a recurrence of the injury.

A light riding wagon has been purchased, and the other riding carriages put in condition to run a while longer. New tires have been put on the team wagon and cart, and other repairs made on them. The team and riding harnesses are worn out, unsafe, and expensive. It is a waste of money to keep them mended and in use. New ones should be procured immediately.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.

The farm crops suffered materially from the very severe drouth that prevailed during the growing season. The yield of hay was greater than last year, but one-fourth less than it had been for several years before that time. Large areas of the mowing fields are evidently exhausted, and need the application of fertilizers to make them productive again. To this end, one hundred and forty cords of muscle mud were purchased and spread on the mowing fields near the creek, at the rate of ten cords to the acre. This dressing was delivered on the farm wharf at the low price of one dollar twenty-five cents a cord. If it increases the product of hay as much as the experience of farmers in this vicinity encourages us to expect, it will be the most profitable fertilizer that can be obtained.

Twenty-five acres have been under cultivation. Eighty-four tons of sugar beets were raised and sold to the Beet Sugar Company, delivered at their factory in Portland, for six dollars a ton. Sown on the dryest soil of the farm, this crop suffered more from drouth than any other. Such other crops were grown as the wants of our numerous family demanded. Opportunity to obtain beet pulp, fifty tons of which were stored for winter's use, rendered it unnecessary to grow any root crop to feed the stock. The accompanying statement shows the amount of farm products and their value :

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

95 tons hay, at \$17.00	\$1,615 00
10 tons marsh hay, \$8.00.....	80 00
5 tons straw, \$12.00.....	60 00
3 tons corn fodder, \$8.00.....	24 00
30 tons fodder corn, \$1.50.....	45 00
144 bushels oats, 40 cents.....	57 60
96 bushels barley, 85 cents.....	81 60
64 bushels corn, 60 cents.....	38 40
Sweet corn for table.....	20 00
40 bushels beans, \$2.00.....	80 00
60 bushels green peas and beans, \$1.00.....	60 00
450 bushels potatoes, 50 cents.....	225 00
84 tons, 130 pounds sugar beets, \$6.00.....	504 35
110 bushels onions, \$1.00.....	110 00
3 tons cabbage, \$20.00.....	60 00
1½ tons squashes and pumpkins, 1 cent.....	30 00
208 bushels turnips, beets, parsnips and carrots, 40 cents.....	83 20
Tomatoes, celery and rhubarb.....	45 00
25 bushels cucumbers, 50 cents.....	12 50
6 barrels pickles, \$10.00.....	60 00
255 boxes strawberries, 10 cents.....	25 50
10 bushels pears, \$3.00.....	30 00
125 bushels apples, 50 cents.....	62 50
6,539 pounds pork, 7 cents.....	457 73
47 hogs and shoats.....	282 00
Pigs sold.....	72 00
Neat stock sold.....	132 93
4 calves raised, \$14.00.....	56 00
7,048 gallons milk, 15 cents.....	1,057 20
1,142 pounds butter, 25 cents.....	285 50
	<hr/>
	\$5,753 01

We have fifteen cows, one full-blood Ayrshire bull, four yearling heifers, and four heifer calves; four heavy team horses, and two carriage horses. Four of the cows are past their prime, and should be disposed of and replaced with younger ones. Allow me to suggest that our herd would be much improved by the addition of three or four thoroughbred cows from either Jersey or Ayrshire stock.

Employment is given in the chair shop to all the boys who are not needed in the other departments. Forty-two thousand chairs have been caned for S. K. Pierce, of South Gardner, Mass., who is under contract to furnish work until next June. Although the price paid is low, we have obtained an advance over former years, and the aggregate amount received makes an important item of our income. The occupation of caning chairs calls into exercise the mental and physical powers, and compels attention to the work in hand. The boys acquire habits of industry and close application to business, of which few of them knew anything when brought here. It would be better for them to work if nothing were earned by their labor. Better yet would it be if they were taught some trade that when they are discharged would secure for them employment and be a source of income when they become men. Cooking food, making, mending, washing and ironing clothes, sweeping and scrubbing the halls, school rooms, dormitory, chapel, and other rooms of the building, require the labor of twenty-five boys. From fifteen to fifty boys are employed on the farm, according to the demands of the season. Nearly all the labor about the farm, the garden, ornamental grounds, barns and school building is performed by the boys. The time and strength of the officers are fully required to plan, arrange and oversee the work done by the boys.

Nothing can be farther from the truth than the idea that the position of an officer in the school is one of ease or idleness. In every department first-class work is expected and required. The State will be, ought to be, satisfied with

nothing less. Yet, the boys who do the work were selected and sent here neither for their industry, their honesty, nor their aptness to learn. The machinery is sadly defective—the work turned out must be first-class. To accomplish this is the difficult task assigned the officers. They do it by constant vigilance, patience, perseverance, and the prudent exercise of authority.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The Sabbath School is maintained. Two hours of each Sabbath are devoted to instructing the boys from the scripture lessons selected by the international committee, using the union papers. The precepts of divine truth are faithfully inculcated by the teachers, who are able to hold the attention of their pupils and interest them in the exercise. Good seed is sown that must sometime bear fruit in the improved and elevated characters of those whose privilege it is to receive the instruction.

Religious services are held in the chapel every Sabbath by clergymen and friends from Portland and vicinity. The boys give respectful attention to all who address them, and we have gratifying evidence that these efforts to do them good are not wasted. The deep interest manifested by these friends in the welfare of our boys, and their cheerful and ready response to our requests for their aid in maintaining chapel services, have greatly encouraged and helped us.

We gratefully acknowledge the kindness of Rev. James McWhinnie, Free St., Portland; Rev. Frank Clark, Wiliston Church, Portland; Rev. E. C. Cummings, Park St., Portland; Rev. Geo. A. Tewksbury, Plymouth, Mass.; Rev. Father Bradley, Portland; Rev. W. H. Shailer, D. D., First Baptist Church, Portland; Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., First Parish, Portland; Rev. F. Southworth, Bethel Church, Portland; Rev. W. E. Gibbs, Congress Square, Portland; Rev. W. A. Bosworth, Deering; Mr. H. P. Winter, Secretary Y. M. C. A., Portland; Mrs. L. A. Stevens, Stroudwater;

Miss Lucia Kimball, Chicago ; Mr. Geo. B. Buzzell, Deering ; Mr. J. W. Clark, Portland ; Dea. John C. Phenix, Deering ; Mr. B. F. Whitney, Portland ; Mr. E. C. Chamberlain, Portland ; Dea. Richard Abbott, Portland ; Hon. Jos. A. Locke, Portland ; Mr. Wm. M. Marks, Portland ; Rev. I. P. Warren, D. D., Portland ; Mr. H. H. Burgess, Portland ; Anthony Comstock, Esq., New York ; Rev. W. E. Merriman, D. D. ; Rev. Father O'Dowd, Portland ; Rev. C. G. Holyoke, Yarmouth ; Rev. A. K. P. Small, D. D., Fall River, Mass. ; and heartily thank them for their valuable services gratuitously rendered.

In September the first class attended, by invitation, Sabbath services at the Free St. Baptist, and State St. Congregational churches, Portland. Their appreciative remarks about the sermons they heard, would convince any who might doubt the advantage of such opportunities, that the boys listened to the discourses and remembered the instructions contained in them.

An evening service of singing, scripture recitation and prayer, in which the boys unite, is held in the principal school room every evening before retiring. The boys join heartily in these exercises.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weekly tasks are assigned the boys that can easily be completed before Saturday afternoon, which is given to them for recreation. They then engage in such games and sports as can be enjoyed within the limits of their play grounds. The first class have a large, grassy yard, where they enjoy full liberty for playing base ball, foot ball, running, leaping, and exercise on the horizontal bar. When quietly disposed they recline upon the clean turf, read, converse or sing, as they desire.

Thanksgiving day, Christmas, Fast day and Fourth of July are observed as holidays. Members of the first class, whose homes are in Portland or vicinity, are allowed to visit their friends on one of these holidays.

After planting, the first class made an excursion to Cape

Lights, where they passed the day in fishing, bathing, and playing about the shore. They returned at night, a happy company of tired boys. After haying, through the generosity of Messrs. Rollins and Adams, of Portland, they were given an excursion to Little Chebeague, on the steamer *Gazelle*. They were allowed full range of the island, which is owned by the gentlemen who gave the excursion. This was a rare treat, which was heartily enjoyed and appreciated by the boys.

The officers of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society gave a free pass for members of the school to attend their exhibition at the City Hall in Portland. About forty of the boys and most of the officers of the school availed themselves of this privilege. Space was given us in the Hall to exhibit the skill of our boys in making coats and pants, knitting stockings, and caning chairs. Six of them worked at these occupations for three days, under the care of the Assistant Superintendent, E. P. Wentworth. They were an attractive feature of the exhibition, and received many commendations for their neat appearance, orderly conduct, industry, intelligence and skill.

Near the last of November, a Stereoptican Art Entertainment, "A Tour through Europe in ninety minutes," was given in the chapel, to all the members of the school. We are indebted to Profs. Morgan and Mapes, who gave their time; to A. Little, President of the Board of Trustees, H. P. Winter, Secretary of Y. M. C. A., and other friends in Portland, who generously bore the necessary expenses attending the exhibition. The entertainment covered a wide range of subjects of a high order, and was commendable in all its features. Prof. Morgan accompanied the display of each scene with instructive comments, that both pleased and interested our boys, who greatly enjoyed every moment of the time.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

Thirty-five volumes, including the popular edition of Chambers' Encyclopedia, have been added to the library by purchase this year. Eighteen dollars have been paid to rebind

books that would otherwise be ruined. The library now contains about fifteen hundred volumes, covering a wide range of reading adapted to the capacities and wants of the boys. It is an attractive and helpful feature of the school. The room is large, sunny, and furnished with tables, chairs and lamps. Boys of the first grade are regularly allowed the privilege of the reading room and library five hours every week. When the weather does not allow recreation out of doors, they frequently spend their hours for play in the reading room. Many of them prize these opportunities, and derive much advantage from them.

Through the generosity of the publishers, the following papers are sent to the school :

The Boston Semi-Weekly Journal, Camden Herald, Christian Mirror, Dexter Gazette, Calais Advertiser, The Globe, Lincoln County News, Zion's Advocate, Aroostook Pioneer, Youth's Companion, The Nursery, Waterville Mail, Newport Times, Machias Republican, Farmington Chronicle, Dirigo Rural, Union and Journal, Aroostook Republican, Phillips Phonograph, Katahdin Kalender, Brunswick Telegraph, Kennebec Journal, Somerset Reporter, Machias Union, Oxford Democrat, Portland Transcript, Daily Eastern Argus, State Democrat, Messenger of Peace, Lewiston Journal, Maine State Press, Bangor Weekly Courier, American Sentinel, Eastport Sentinel.

The boys are grateful to the friends who are so kindly interested in their welfare. The papers are eagerly read, and are a source of pleasure and profit to the readers, who pass them around until they are worn out.

WANTS.

One of the most profitable investments that can be made for the school will be to secure communication with Portland by telephone. Our physician resides in that city, and our market, postal and telegraphic facilities are there. A ride of four miles is our only means to communicate with parties in

town. Much time that ought to be devoted to personal labor and supervision of the affairs of the school, is taken up in passing to and from the city, or in doing errands and making orders when there. Other parties in this vicinity, whose business would be accommodated by such communication with Portland, would undoubtedly share the expense with us.

The paint is wearing off the school building in many places. It will be economy to paint it next summer. The roof of the farm house must be shingled early next spring, and some repairs made inside, if it is to be rented and continue a source of income. The pasture fences require rebuilding, and fifty rods of portable fence should be provided. A new cart body for the horse-team, and new wheels for the ox-cart, are among the things needed. New floors are necessary in the third class chair shop, the sewing-room, the lower hall and the boys' dining-room.

The wood-work around the boys' dining-room is rotten and falling down. The ceiling of the bathing-room and laundry is breaking away in many places, and should be replaced by sheathing or new laths and plastering.

These are the more pressing wants; many others will require attention at an early day.

CONCLUSION.

I have sought to conduct the school on the same general plan that has been so successfully pursued for several years. No radical changes have been introduced in the management.

It has been demonstrated in the history of this school, and of many other reformatory institutions, that the best results are attained by a complete separation of the different grades of character, and by granting special privileges to those who are successfully striving to reform their lives, to encourage them in their endeavors.

This plan removes the well-disposed among them from the influence of the more hardened and degraded, and at the same time furnishes powerful incentives to those who are in

the lower grades to make themselves worthy the pleasures and rewards of a virtuous life. We were compelled to part with the overseer of one of our chair shops early in June, on account of lack of means to pay his salary. This makes it necessary to keep the first and second classes together most of the time, and so far interferes with the principles upon which the successful practice of former years was based as to render them partially inoperative.

It is worth while to inquire if it be not true that for the sake of a few dollars saved by the discharge of an efficient officer, our work is greatly hindered, and the power of the school to accomplish the purpose for which it was founded and is maintained, seriously impaired.

The health of the school has steadily improved during the seven and one-half months I have been connected with it. I have no doubt this is in great measure due to the improved sewerage of the building. One boy, John E. Gordon, died suddenly, July 3d, from tuberculosis. Young Gordon was in the first class, and expected to soon receive honorable discharge. During the few months I had known him, his conduct was exemplary, and he gained the esteem of his officers and the love of his classmates. Careful inquiry failed to discover that he had any relatives living. On the day after his death, his body was followed by many of his classmates to its burial in the Catholic cemetery, about one mile from the school. I learn from the records that three deaths occurred in the school during the early part of the year. Charles Avery died Dec. 30, 1879, of membranous croup. William H. Jarman died Dec. 31, 1879, of typhoid pneumonia. James Smith died Jan. 10, 1880, of heart disease.

All the other cases of sickness, of which there were many during the winter, yielded to the excellent medical treatment and nursing that were provided.

While endeavoring to give careful oversight to all departments, I have, from the first, felt the necessity of devoting special attention to the discipline of the institution. The

moral welfare of the inmates is of the greatest importance. However prosperous the school may be in all other respects, it will fail to accomplish the good intended by its founders, unless the inmates are taught better habits of life, and are so trained here that when they go out into the world they will become industrious, honest and useful citizens.

The officers of the institution have heartily co-operated with me in my work. Special mention is due the able and gentlemanly Assistant Superintendent, E. P. Wentworth, whose experience as an officer in the school, and superior ability to control the boys and win them to better ways, make him an invaluable helper. The compensation he receives is neither sufficient remuneration for his arduous labors, nor a credit to the State that employs him.

Accept, gentlemen, my sincere thanks for your kind and generous bearing toward me at all times, your deep interest in our welfare, your helpful suggestions and your self-denying labors in behalf of the school. Your efforts to reclaim these wanderers, and to make them honest and true men, must surely be rewarded by Him who has watched over and blessed us another year, and to whom all praise is given for whatever success has attended our endeavors to recover from the power of evil those whom His own Son came to save.

The statistics usually furnished will be found in the tables that accompany this Report.

J. R. FARRINGTON,

Superintendent State Reform School.

Cape Elizabeth, Nov. 30, 1880.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—The following is the report of the schools of this institution for the year ending November 30, 1880.

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was	122
There have been received during the year	44
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Whole number under instruction	166
There have been discharged during the year	46
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
Present number under instruction	120

The scholarship of the boys received during the year is shown by the following tables:

Who did not know the alphabet	—
Who could read in first reader	5
" " second "	6
" " third "	13
" " fourth "	17
" " fifth "	3
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	44

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic	8
Who had studied mental arithmetic	21
Who had ciphered through simple rules	4
" " reduction	6
" " interest	5
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	44

WRITING.

Who could not write.....	7
" write name only.....	17
" write letters.....	20
	<hr/>
	44

The boys now in school are classified as follows ;

Who read in the fifth reader.....	22
" " fourth "	46
" " third "	22
" " second "	21
" " first "	9
" " primer "	-
	<hr/>
	120

ARITHMETIC.

Who have ciphered through common school arithmetic..	6
" " evolution.....	12
" " interest	7
" " denominate numbers.....	21
" " division	18
" " multiplication.....	14
" " subtraction	27
" " addition.....	13
" just commenced arithmetic.....	2
	<hr/>
	120

GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harpers' School Geography	25
" Harpers' Introductory Geography.....	35
	<hr/>
	70

BOOK-KEEPING.

Who study Bryant and Stratton's Common School Book-Keeping	6
------------------------------------------------------------------	---

GRAMMAR.

Who study Greene's Introductory Grammar	18
-----------------------------------------------	----

WRITING.

Who can write letters	97
Who can write easy words	23
	120

During the past year great attention has been given to instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic. The old readers in use last year were exchanged, and Appleton's School Readers are now used instead. While endeavoring to teach the boys to read correctly and intelligently, effort has also been made to interest them in the subject matter of the selections studied, and to create a love for the reading of good literature. Spelling is taught by oral and written exercises. Every Wednesday afternoon instruction is given in composition and letter writing. The scholars are taught the proper use of capitals and marks of punctuation, and shown how to arrange the body of a letter, and how to place the date, address, superscription, etc. This oral instruction is supplemented by written exercises which test the knowledge of the pupils, and give them practice in the mechanical execution of letters and other compositions, and in proper expression of thought. A new supply of Spencerian copy books has just been received, and all the scholars will have daily instruction and practice in penmanship. In arithmetic particular attention has been given to teaching the expression and elementary combinations of numbers. So many of the boys received are ignorant of the first principles of arithmetic that it is necessary to devote much time and effort

to instruction in the fundamental operations. Six of the boys have been through Greenleaf's Common School Arithmetic, and twelve others now studying Progression, will finish it in a few weeks. Book-keeping and grammar are taught to those boys who are likely to profit by such instruction in future life. Five boys have nearly finished single-entry book-keeping and will soon begin the study of double-entry. Eighteen boys studying Greene's Introductory Grammar, are making praiseworthy progress. Seventy boys are studying geography. During the summer, Richardson's Temperance Lesson Book, a copy of which was kindly furnished by Mrs. L. A. Stevens, of Stroudwater, was read to all the boys, and such comments made as were thought useful in illustrating the text, and likely to interest and benefit the boys. Every evening the scholars are practiced in singing, and on Saturday evenings special instruction in vocal music is given by the Superintendent, assisted by Miss Farrington.

Most of the boys when received are ignorant and degraded. Many of them come here knowing little or nothing of books, incapable of expressing even simple ideas in any other language than the slang of city streets, and with minds that have become by long neglect wholly unfitted to studious habits. They must be interested in the studies, and their disinclination to learn overcome before any real progress can be made. Taking into consideration the characters of the boys committed, and the difficulty of arousing their minds to healthful activity, we think their progress in the various studies pursued has been as rapid as could reasonably be expected.

The prevailing sentiment of the scholars has been in favor of good order and right-doing. Their general deportment has been excellent, and an air of cheerfulness and quiet industry has pervaded the school-rooms during the hours of study. We have endeavored to train the boys into habits of order, regularity and prompt obedience, and to teach them good manners and a due regard for the feelings of others. Remembering that it is as much our duty, as teachers, to labor for

the reformation of their characters as it is to strengthen and develop their intellectual powers, we have availed ourselves of all favorable opportunities for impressing moral lessons upon their minds, and showing them the beauty and worth of a virtuous life.

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. WENTWORTH,
M. A. ROBINSON,
S. P. FARRINGTON, } *Teachers.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—My report as attending Physician of the School is herewith submitted.

During my term of service, commencing with the first visit, made on May 4th, quite a large number of the boys have suffered from various forms of eye disease, the most common being simple conjunctivities, with some cases of corneitis and iritis, several being very severe. There have been a few cases of bronchitis, and some of indigestion and diarrhœa, which all yielded quickly to treatment and good nursing. No long cases of sickness have occurred, and no epidemic diseases have prevailed. The last of May I was called to Mr. Farrington and Mr. Wentworth, who were both suffering with the same illness, their disease being capillary bronchitis, with some symptoms pointing to the absorption by the system of sewer gas. They, however, both happily recovered within three weeks. There being at that time some trouble with the drainage of the building, I am confident that their sickness was partly caused by gases escaping from the sewer into the house, and which, had it not been promptly corrected might have led to other cases of illness among the inmates.

On the morning of July 3d, a boy, who had previously seemed to be in very fair health, was suddenly taken sick and died before I could reach him. Having been ordered by Coroner Gould to make a post-mortem examination, I did so on the following day, assisted by Dr. Stephenson. We found very extensive tuberculosis of the bowels, lungs, and brain, rendering the cause of death very evident.

August 17th, one of the boys while playing, fractured both bones of the left leg. On October 20th, another boy fell while at play and dislocated his left shoulder. Still another fractured his right clavicle. These are the only cases of severe injury that have occurred.

Considering the large number of boys under one roof, it seems remarkable that there has been so little sickness; but it can be easily accounted for by the unremitting care and intelligent nursing the boys receive from Superintendent Farrington and his wife, Assistant Superintendent Wentworth, and in fact from all the officers of the school. They have not only nursed the boys most faithfully when ill, but have taken the utmost care to prevent sickness among them.

CHARLES E. WEBSTER, M. D.

Portland, Dec. 1, 1880.