

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

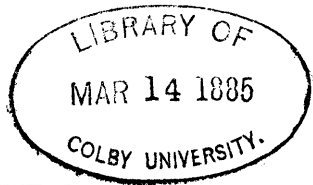
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BEING THE



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

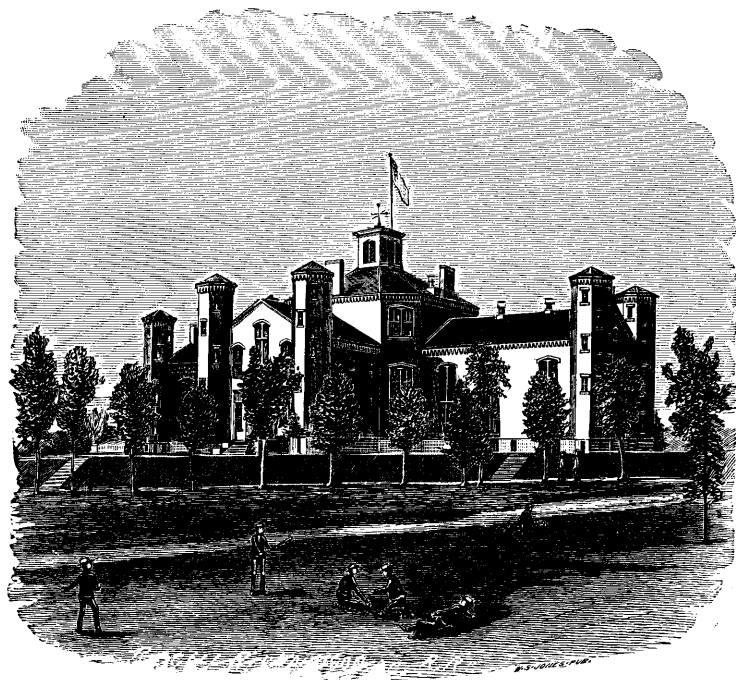
1883.

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1883.



STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer and Teachers

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

CAPE ELIZABETH,

STATE OF MAINE,

DECEMBER 1, 1882.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 25, 1871.

AUGUSTA:
SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1883.

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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:

OWEN B. CHADBOURNE.

SECRETARY:

THOMAS F. DONAHUE.

TREASURER:

E. A. THOMPSON, M. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

O. B. CHADBOURNE, E. A. THOMPSON, T. F. DONAHUE.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS:

O. B. CHADBOURNE, THOMAS F. DONAHUE.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS:

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 A. M. GEEB, *Teacher.*
MISS SADIE P. FARRINGTON, *Teacher.*

F. P. OWEN,	<i>Overseer Chair Shop.</i>
H. F. WILLEY,	“ “
MISS H. J. FARRINGTON,	“ <i>Dormitory.</i>
MISS E. L. HUTCHINSON,	“ <i>Sewing Room.</i>
MISS CROCKETT,	“ <i>Front Kitchen.</i>
MISS L. SWAN,	“ <i>Boys' Kitchen.</i>
MISS A. E. RAND,	“ <i>Laundry.</i>
JOHN DEARBON,	<i>Watchman.</i>
D. M. WOODWARD,	<i>Farmer.</i>
E. L. BABBIDGE,	<i>Teamster.</i>
H. M. GRIGGS,	<i>Engineer.</i>
W. P. ROUNDS,	<i>Carpenter.</i>

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, 1,711.

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.
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.
REMARKS.				
George Z. Higgins.....	Lubec	May 24, 1877.	Retired	March 14, 1879.
Albion Little.....	Portland ...	do	Term expired	May 24, 1881.
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.	Resigned	Oct. 20, 1880.
Owen B. Chadbourne.....	Saco.....	Feb. 20, 1880.	Now in office.	
Robert L. 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-ninth annual report of the State Reform School is herewith most respectfully submitted.

During the past year the Trustees have held their quarterly meetings at the institution, and the members of the Board have individually made their visits in the manner and with the frequency required by law. They have given much time and attention to the general interests of the school, and have faithfully endeavored to discharge the duties of their office.

The Reform School is not a part of our common school system, nor is it a part of our penal system; but as a reformatory it occupies a place midway between the two. The founders of this institution, if we may judge by their words and deeds, never designed it to be a prison for punishment, an asylum for neglected children, nor an industrial school where the teaching of a trade is the chief end in view, but rather an institution for the reformation of juvenile criminals; a home where bad boys could be subjected to wholesome restraint, taught habits of industry and obedience, and fitted for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. Under the statutes of the State boys between the ages of eight and sixteen years may be sentenced by courts having jurisdiction, for all offenses punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, not for life, or in the county jail. Thus, we receive boys of all ages within the limits specified, and of various degrees of criminality. Some of these boys are easily managed and induced to do well, while others are vicious and depraved, and must be controlled by a firm and steady hand.

The Trustees have long felt the need of a thorough classification of the inmates, one that will separate the boys that can be easily controlled from those that need a more rigid discipline. It has been suggested that it would be well to make such changes in the law as will exclude all boys who have committed high crimes. To this proposition we must dissent. Boys who have never been considered bad, in a moment of passion or in partial ignorance of the heinousness of the deed, have sometimes committed very grave offenses. Such boys may be susceptible to good influences and by proper training may oftentimes be reformed; moreover, their influence in the school may not be bad. Shall such boys be refused admittance to the Reform School for no other reason than that their offenses are great, when in age and character they belong to the very class for whom the school was established? Shall they be sent to jail or to the State Prison, there to mingle with the worst men in the State? If so, will not the same objection be urged with still greater force that the young are corrupted by contact with the most hardened criminals?

Again, the exclusion of boys convicted of high crimes will not relieve the school of its worst boys. Some of our most vicious boys are sentenced for comparatively light offenses. To save the heavy expenses of trial by the higher courts, which alone have jurisdiction of high crimes, boys who have committed grave offenses are not tried for them, but for lighter ones, for which they are convicted and sentenced by police courts and trial justices; or perhaps out of respect to the feelings of the parents, or for other reasons, very bad boys are sent to us for truancy, vagrancy or other slight misdemeanors. A boy who stole large sums of money, threatened to shoot his teacher, and was not allowed to attend school in consequence, and who was a dangerous pest in the neighborhood, was sent to the Reform School for truancy. Another boy who was unendurable to the people of the town where he lived, and whom none of the teachers would allow to attend school, his influence over the other pupils being

so corrupting, was sent to the Reform School for throwing a stone at another boy. Outside of the Reform School these boys were unmanageable, and their influence here is bad; to keep them and exclude all boys convicted of heavy offenses would be doing a great injustice to the latter, many of whom may be reformed, and it would not help the school by relieving it of bad influence and example.

Still another suggestion sometimes urged is that refractory boys who cannot be controlled wholly by appeals to their better nature, should be remanded to their alternative sentences. Theoretically this seems to be a remedy, but practically it would prove a failure. The alternative sentence of most of the boys is thirty days in jail. So soon as a boy by reason of continual disobedience and disorderly conduct is remanded to his alternative sentence every boy in school knows the fact, and many of them would see in this way a chance of obtaining their release by serving the short sentence in jail.

We would, however, earnestly request magistrates to exercise great care in sentencing boys. After taking into consideration the offence, age, disposition and previous conduct of a boy, if it appear that he is not likely to be benefitted by its discipline or if his presence among the other boys will be highly injurious to them he should not be sentenced to the Reform School. The magistrate before whom a boy is tried, being in possession of all the facts in the case and knowing the offender's previous history is the best judge of his fitness for such an institution. There are many young criminals in the State who are too hardened and vicious to associate with proper subjects for the Reform School. For such persons there should be a reformatory prison to which we might transfer boys when in our judgment their further continuance in the Reform School would be injurious to its management and discipline.

The adoption of the family system has been discussed from time to time, not only by the present Trustees, but also by the former officers of the school. In 1856, only three

years after the opening of this institution, the Superintendent said in his annual report, "Could we so classify our boys as to separate them into families of say fifty, so arranged as that each family would have little or no connection with each other, we should possess the means of a much greater moral and restraining power over them than when they mingle as they now do in a mass." A partial classification of the boys, placing the better disposed where they would be less exposed to the evil influences of the more depraved, was made some eight years ago. The interior of the building was changed and the classification made as thorough as it could be without incurring the heavy expense of erecting an additional building. This separation into grades has continued in operation until the present time with some improvements, and with some modifications rendered necessary by lack of funds. By this system of grading the boys are divided into three classes, and each class into three divisions. Boys when received are placed in the middle grade, from which they may advance by good conduct to the highest grade, "Honor," where they receive special privileges; or by persistent and willful disobedience and bad conduct, they may work their way into the third class, where they have little opportunity for communicating with the better boys. This separation of the third grade from the others prevents the vicious boys, to a great extent, from exerting an evil influence upon the rest of the school; while the presence of the better boys, their advancement in grade, their earning positions of trust and honor, and a final discharge, cannot but have a good influence upon the worst boys. Each boy feels that it is his own fault if he remain in the lowest grade, or that it is by his own honest effort if he gain the privilege of the highest grade. In referring to this classification the Board of Trustees, of which Albion Little, Esq., of Portland, was President, said in 1879 in their annual report that this system "may be regarded as the best method, except the so-called 'family system,' which we trust at no distant day will be introduced into our school. The advantages of the family plan over the

congregate are many. It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that young criminals may be reformed in families governed by Christian fathers and mothers. It has been discovered that prison walls, bolted doors and cells, while they may have their use, are not the agencies best calculated to make wayward boys forsake evil practices and wicked thoughts." These words concisely express our own views. The system now in use we believe to be the best attainable under present circumstances, but we hope that a sufficient appropriation may be made by the Legislature to enable us to erect a suitable building into which we can place forty of our smaller and better boys, where they will be free from all contaminating influences, and where they may be kept without walls or bars, and controlled without more restraint than is necessary in any well-regulated family.

It is a rule of the Trustees that discipline must be maintained by as mild punishments as possible, and no officer except the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent is allowed to inflict any punishment. One officer was discharged a few months since for violating this rule.

The boys during the year have been unusually healthy, have been well fed and comfortably clothed. The food has been well prepared, of suitable quantity and desirable variety. Changes in the diet have been made from time to time at the request of the boys when such changes were deemed desirable and proper. There has been a marked improvement in the physical condition of the boys during the past year.

The schools have been successfully managed, and the teachers have succeeded in awakening as much interest in the pupils as could be expected. Many of the boys show fair improvement in their studies, especially in that of penmanship.

The tasks allotted to the boys for the week are light, and can easily be performed by Saturday morning, thus giving them a holiday each week.

The former practice of allowing boys that have made suitable advancement, to leave on probation after finding a

suitable place, has been continued with satisfactory results. During the past year twenty-nine have been discharged, indentured, or allowed to go out on leave, with the following results: Doing well, twenty; doing fairly, four; doing badly, three; no reports from two. A number of those now out on trial will be indentured.

The management of the farm for the past year has been satisfactory in every respect, and the income from that source has been considerable, as well as giving employment to a large number of the boys, most of the work on the farm having been done by the inmates of the school.

The legislative appropriation for 1881 was \$12,000 for current expenses, and \$4,000 to meet the former indebtedness. Of the \$12,000 only \$9,000 has been paid to the Treasurer of the Board, and the remaining \$3,000, although greatly needed for meeting the current expenses, lapsed into the State Treasury and was lost to the school. As a result the institution is now in debt to that amount. The appropriation for 1882 was \$12,000 for current expenses, and \$1,000 for repairs. The amount for repairs was not sufficient, but the buildings have been thoroughly painted, and repairs made as far as possible with the amount of money that could be spared for that purpose. We were desirous of making changes in the boys' dining-room to make it more comfortable and home-like, but have been unable to do so for want of funds. Other improvements and repairs are greatly needed. We would recommend an appropriation of \$13,000 for the current expenses of 1883, and a re-appropriation of the \$3,000 which lapsed into the State Treasury from the appropriation of 1881; also \$13,000 for the current expenses of 1884.

We would also call the attention of the Legislature to our pressing need of water. The quality of our water is not good, the supply in times of drought is insufficient, and the protection against fire is inadequate. By laying a pipe to the main of the Portland Water Company, a distance of about

one mile, an abundance of good water can be secured at an estimated cost of \$3,000 and an annual water tax of \$100.

We respectfully invite your attention to the reports of the Treasurer, Superintendent and Trustees.

In closing our report, we wish to express our firm conviction that Mr. and Mrs. Farrington, and Assistant Superintendent Wentworth have labored untiringly and conscientiously for the good of the school.

We fully appreciate the difficult position in which they are placed, and are confident that any measures that may be adopted for the improvement of the school will meet with their hearty approbation, and that they will endeavor to faithfully carry them into effect.

Respectfully submitted,

O. B. CHADBOURNE,	} Trustees.
R. L. GRINDLE,	
E. A. THOMPSON,	

DECEMBER 1, 1882.

As I do not concur in some of the statements contained in the foregoing report, I therefore decline to sign it.

Respectfully,

THOMAS F. DONAHUE.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith submit a statement of the financial condition of the school for the year ending November 30, 1882.

The Superintendent informs me that there are bills outstanding against the school to the amount of \$3,289.92, on account of supplies purchased for the year.

Three thousand dollars of the appropriation of 1881 could not be drawn by the Treasurer from the State, and that amount has lapsed into the State Treasury.

To meet the legitimate expenses of the school for the years 1883 and 1884, we should receive from the State an appropriation of thirteen thousand dollars for each year, and the re-appropriation of the three thousand dollars.

The accounts of the Superintendent and Treasurer have been examined and audited, and the vouchers have been forwarded to the Governor and Council as required by law.

The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements from December 1, 1881, to December 1, 1882.

Respectfully,

E. A. THOMPSON, *Treasurer.*

DECEMBER 1, 1882.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts from December 1st, 1881, to December 1st, 1882.

Balance on hand December 1, 1881	\$451 78
From State Treasurer	13,000 00
Sanford legacy, 1881 and 1882.....	84 00
interest on deposit	20 00
farm and stock	1,966 42
chair work	3,300 80
cities and towns	2,625 12
all other sources	294 48
	\$21,742 60

Expenditures from December 1st, 1881, to December 1st, 1882.

Paid Treasurer for loan and interest, 1881.....	\$2,020 00
Salaries and labor.....	5,641 66
Flour	1,579 16
Meats and fresh fish	634 11
Provisions and groceries.....	1,276 38
Ice	44 00
Clothing.....	1,918 81
Bedding.....	90 77
Boots and shoes	809 46
Fuel and lights.....	1,060 51
Crockery and glass ware	37 36
Hardware and tin.....	229 61
House furnishings.....	397 13
Drugs and medicines	165 71
Physician.....	109 00
Funeral expenses	44 00
School books and stationery	146 84
Library and reading room	56 17
Printing and advertising	28 25
Farm and garden	551 56
Stock and teams	283 25
Carriages and harnesses.....	268 86
Blacksmithing	115 87
Corn, meal and fine feed	1,354 69
Returning boys.....	62 53
Traveling expenses.....	5 95
Trustees' expenses.....	364 00
Box rent and postage.....	68 43
Telegraphing and telephoning	29 20
Boys' extra work	180 75
Chair stock and freight.....	107 20
Steam and plumbing	55 00
Repairs (including pay of carpenter)	623 45
Painting	1,267 12
Miscellaneous	89 61
Balance	26 20
	\$21,742 60

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the Twenty-Ninth Annual Report.

The whole number of boys who have been received into the institution since it was opened is 1,711
 Present number..... 110

TABLE NO. 1,

Shows the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending December 1, 1882.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1881.....	-	113
“ “ committed the past year.....	24	
“ “ previously out on leave, returned.....	4	
“ “ previously escaped, returned.....	2	30
Whole number in school during the year.....	-	143
“ “ discharged.....	6	
“ “ allowed to go on trial.....	22	
“ “ indentured.....	1	
“ “ died.....	2	
“ “ illegally committed.....	2	33
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1882.....	-	110

TABLE NO. 2,

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

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December.....	2	4	115
January.....	1	2	112
February.....	2	-	112
March.....	5	6	117
April.....	2	5	113
May.....	5	3	113
June.....	3	4	113
July.....	1	1	110
August.....	2	2	111
September.....	3	2	112
October.....	4	2	114
November.....	-	2	112
Total.....	30	33	-

Average number for year, 110.

TABLE NO. 3,
Shows by what authority.

Courts.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court	-	153	153
Superior Court	-	14	14
Auburn Municipal Court	1	1	2
Augusta "	1	59	60
Bangor "	-	9	9
Bath "	-	71	71
Biddeford "	1	74	75
Brunswick "	-	18	18
Calais "	-	31	31
Ellsworth "	-	4	4
Hallowell "	2	18	20
Lewiston "	-	55	55
Portland "	12	410	422
Rockland "	-	27	27
Saco "	-	12	12
Waterville "	-	1	1
Bangor Police Court	-	146	146
Belfast "	-	10	10
Ellsworth "	-	5	5
Gardiner "	1	53	54
Portland "	-	16	16
Rockland "	-	22	22
Trial Justices	6	475	481
U. S. Court	-	3	3
	24	1,687	1,711

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	217	220
Discharged by Trustees	3	626	629
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	278	279
" 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
Allowed to leave on trial	22	182	204
" enlist	-	19	19

TABLE No. 4—Concluded.

Disposals.	Past year	Previously.	Total.
Illegally committed	2	5	7
Remanded	-	31	31
Pardoned	-	10	10
Escaped	-	69	69
Violated trust	-	42	42
Died	2	37	39
Delivered to Courts	-	17	17
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 “	1	-	1
“ five “	-	1	1
“ six “	1	1	2
“ seven “	-	1	1
“ eight “	-	2	2
“ nine “	-	-	-
“ ten “	-	-	-
“ eleven “	-	-	-
“ one year	-	2	2
“ “ and one month	-	-	-
“ “ two months	-	1	1
“ “ three “	1	3	4
“ “ four “	-	1	1
“ “ five “	-	5	5
“ “ six “	-	1	1
“ “ seven “	-	-	-
“ “ eight “	1	1	2
“ “ nine “	-	3	3
“ “ ten “	1	6	7
“ “ eleven “	-	1	1
“ two years	1	10	11
“ “ and one month	1	5	6
“ “ two months	2	8	10
“ “ three “	-	3	3
“ “ four “	1	7	8
“ “ five “	1	6	7
“ “ six “	2	6	8
“ “ seven “	1	4	5
“ “ eight “	2	4	6
“ “ nine “	-	4	4
“ “ ten “	1	-	1
“ “ eleven “	1	4	5
“ three years	3	5	8
“ “ and one month	-	2	2
“ “ two months	3	2	5
“ “ three “	-	2	2
“ “ four “	-	3	3
“ “ five “	1	3	4

TABLE NO. 5—Concluded.

Time.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
In School three years and six months	-	1	1
“ “ seven “	-	3	3
“ “ eight “	-	4	4
“ “ nine “	1	2	3
“ “ ten “	-	3	3
“ “ eleven “	-	3	3
“ four years	-	3	3
“ “ and one month	-	2	2
“ “ two months	-	-	-
“ “ three “	-	3	3
“ “ four “	-	-	-
“ “ five “	-	2	2
“ “ six “	-	1	1
“ “ seven “	2	2	4
“ “ eight “	1	2	3
“ “ nine “	-	1	1
“ “ ten “	-	2	2
“ “ eleven “	-	1	1
“ five years	-	-	-
“ “ and one month	1	1	2
“ “ two months	-	1	1
“ “ three “	-	-	-
“ “ four “	-	-	-
“ “ five “	-	-	-
“ “ six “	-	1	1
“ “ seven “	-	-	-
“ “ eight “	-	2	2
“ “ nine “	-	2	2
“ “ ten “	1	1	2
“ “ eleven “	-	2	2
“ six years	1	2	3
“ “ and one month	-	1	1
“ “ two months	-	-	-
“ “ three “	-	-	-
“ “ four “	-	-	-
“ “ five “	-	1	1
“ “ six “	-	2	2
“ “ seven “	-	1	1
“ “ eight “	-	2	2
“ “ nine “	-	2	2
“ “ ten “	-	1	1
“ “ eleven “	-	1	1
“ seven years	-	-	-
“ “ and one month	-	1	1
“ “ two months	-	1	1
“ “ three “	-	-	-
“ “ four “	-	1	1
“ “ five “	-	-	-
“ “ six “	-	-	-
“ “ seven “	-	-	-
“ “ eight “	-	-	-
“ “ nine “	-	1	1
“ “ ten “	-	-	-
“ “ eleven “	-	-	-
“ eight years or more	1	2	3
	33	172	205

Average time past year, three years, two months, four days.

TABLE No 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
HANCOCK.....	Bucksport	-	7	7
	Castine	-	1	1
	Deer Isle	-	2	2
	Ellsworth.....	-	9	9
	Franklin	-	1	1
	Hancock	-	1	1
	Mt. Desert.....	1	2	3
	Orland	-	2	2
	Sedgwick	-	1	1
	Tremont	-	4	4
	Albion	-	1	1
	Augusta	-	53	53
	Belgrade	-	1	1
	Benton.....	-	3	3
	Chelsea	-	7	7
	China	-	1	1
	Clinton	-	2	2
KENNEBEC.....	Farmingdale	-	1	1
	Gardiner.....	1	35	36
	Hallowell.....	1	19	20
	Litchfield	-	5	5
	Manchester.....	-	3	3
	Monmouth	-	4	4
	Pittston	-	7	7
	Readfield	-	4	4
	Rome	-	2	2
	Sidney.....	-	2	2
	Vassalborough	1	2	3
	Vienna	-	4	4
	Waterville	-	14	14
	Wayne	-	1	1
	West Gardiner.....	-	2	2
	West Waterville	-	3	3
	Windsor	-	1	1
	Winslow	-	4	4
	Winthrop.....	-	6	6
	Camden.....	1	10	11
Hope	-	3	3	
Liberty	1	-	1	
Muscle Ridge Island	-	1	1	
Rockland	-	49	49	
KNOX	South Thomaston	-	5	5
	St. George	-	5	5
	Thomaston.....	1	6	7
	Union	-	1	1
	Vinalhaven.....	-	4	4
	Warren.....	-	2	2
	Washington	-	1	1
LINCOLN	Boothbay	-	8	8
	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.....	-	5	5
	Milton plantation.....	-	1	1
	Norway.....	-	1	1
	Oxford.....	-	1	1
	Paris.....	-	2	2
	Stoneham.....	-	1	1
	Sweden.....	-	1	1
	Waterford.....	-	1	1
	Alton.....	-	2	2
	Bangor.....	-	155	155
	Brewer.....	-	9	9
	Carmel.....	-	1	1
	Charleston.....	-	1	1
Corinna.....	-	1	1	
Corinth.....	-	2	2	
Dexter.....	-	7	7	
Dixmont.....	-	1	1	
Eddington.....	-	1	1	
Exeter.....	-	2	2	
PENOBSCOT....	Glenburn.....	-	5	3
	Hermion.....	-	3	3
	Holden.....	-	1	1
	Hudson.....	-	4	4
	Levant.....	-	5	5
	Lincoln.....	-	1	1
	Milford.....	-	2	2
	Newport.....	-	2	2
	Oldtown.....	-	10	10
	Orono.....	-	4	4
	Orrington.....	-	1	1
	Veazie.....	-	6	6
	Dover.....	-	2	2
	Foxcroft.....	-	1	1
	Guilford.....	-	1	1
	Monson.....	-	1	1
	PISCATAQUIS...	Orneville.....	-	2
Sangerville.....		-	2	2
Sebec.....		-	1	1
Wellington.....		-	1	1
Williamsburg.....		-	1	1
Arrowsic.....		-	2	2
Bath.....		-	70	70
Bowdoin.....		-	2	2
Phippsburg.....		-	1	1
Richmond.....		-	7	7
SAGADAHOC....	Topsham.....	-	2	2
	Woolwich.....	-	1	1
	Anson.....	-	4	4
	Bloomfield.....	-	4	4
	Cambridge.....	-	1	1
	Canaan.....	-	1	1
	Concord.....	-	1	1
	Embden.....	-	2	2
	Fairfield.....	-	10	10
	Hartland.....	-	2	2
SOMERSET.....	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	
	Skowhegan	-	13	13	
	Smithfield	-	2	2	
	St. Albans	-	1	1	
	Belfast	-	10	10	
	Belmont	1	-	1	
	Frankfort	1	9	10	
	Jackson	-	1	1	
	Lincolnton	-	4	4	
	Monroe	-	5	5	
	WALDO	Montville	-	2	2
		Palermo	-	1	1
		Searsmont	-	3	3
		Searsport	-	5	5
		Unity	-	1	1
		Waldo	-	1	1
Winterport		-	1	1	
Addison		-	3	3	
Alexander		-	1	1	
Baileyville		-	1	1	
Calais		-	41	41	
Cherryfield		-	4	4	
Columbia		-	1	1	
Cutler		-	1	1	
East Machias		-	1	1	
Eastport		-	19	19	
WASHINGTON...		Edmunds	-	2	2
	Jonesport	-	2	2	
	Lubec	-	1	1	
	Machias	-	18	18	
	Machiasport	-	2	2	
	Marion	-	1	1	
	Marshfield	-	1	1	
	Milbridge	-	3	3	
	Pembroke	-	7	7	
	Robbinston	-	1	1	
	Steuben	-	2	2	
	Trescott	-	2	2	
	Wesley	-	2	2	
	Acton	-	2	2	
	Biddeford	1	79	80	
	Cornish	-	2	2	
	Elliot	-	1	1	
YORK.....	Kennebunk	-	5	5	
	Kennebunkport	-	7	7	
	Kittery	-	2	2	
	Lebanon	-	1	1	
	Lyman	-	2	2	
	North Berwick	-	2	2	
	Parsonfield	-	1	1	
	Saco	-	53	53	
	Sanford	-	4	4	
	South Berwick	-	4	4	
	Waterborough	-	1	1	
	Wells	-	3	3	
	York	-	1	1	
			23	1,677	1,700

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.	-	2	2
	Worcester, Mass	-	1	1
	Minnesota	-	1	1
	New York City.....	-	1	1
	Nova Scotia.....	1	-	1
			24	1,687

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	1	49	50
New Brunswick	-	63	63
Nova Scotia	1	23	24
Prince Edward's Island.....	-	2	2
Scotland	-	4	4
on the Atlantic.....	-	1	1
Foreigners.....	2	180	182
Born in Maine.....	21	1,331	1,352
New Hampshire	-	28	28
Vermont	-	5	5
Massachusetts.....	-	78	78
Rhode Island	-	3	3
Connecticut	-	6	6
New York	-	22	22
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	-	2	2
Missouri	-	1	1
California.....	-	2	2
Nativity not known.....	1	11	12
	24	1,687	1,711

TABLE NO. 10,

Shows the ages of all when committed.

Ages.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age.....	-	5	5
Eight ".....	-	31	31
Nine ".....	4	54	58
Ten ".....	2	155	157
Eleven ".....	1	171	172
Twelve ".....	8	241	249
Thirteen ".....	4	289	293
Fourteen ".....	1	320	321
Fifteen ".....	2	312	314
Sixteen ".....	2	84	86
Seventeen ".....	-	19	19
Eighteen ".....	-	4	4
Nineteen ".....	-	2	2
	24	1,687	1,711

TABLE NO. 11,

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

Remarks.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received.....	24	1,687	1,711
Have intemperate parents.....	9	528	537
Lost father.....	7	554	561
Lost mother.....	6	405	411
Relatives in prison.....	3	215	218
Step parents.....	4	273	277
Idle.....	15	1,183	1,198
Much neglected.....	15	432	447
Truants.....	10	627	637
Sabbath breakers.....	5	567	572
Untruthful.....	16	1,287	1,303
Profane.....	16	1,199	1,215

FARM, GARDEN AND STOCK.

100 tons of hay at \$14.00.....	\$1,400 00
8 tons marsh hay, \$7.....	56 00
8 tons straw, \$10.....	80 00
4 tons corn fodder, \$7.....	28 00
20 tons fodder corn, \$1.50.....	30 00
130 bushels oats, 60 cents.....	78 00
173 bushels barley, 90 cents.....	155 70
5 bushels seed sweet corn, \$3.25.....	16 25

FARM, GARDEN AND STOCK—*Concluded.*

Sweet corn for table.....	\$15 00
Sweet corn sold.....	74 00
15 bushels beans, \$3.....	45 00
75 bushels green peas and beans, \$1.25...	93 75
300 bushels potatoes, 90 cents.....	270 00
120 bushels onions, 90 cents.....	108 00
5 tons cabbages, \$30.....	150 00
1,070 bushels beets for stock, 20 cents.....	214 00
5½ tons squash, \$20.....	110 00
3 tons pumpkins, \$15.....	45 00
350 bushels turnips, 50 cents.....	175 00
Cucumbers sold.....	73 00
Cucumbers for table.....	18 00
Tomatoes sold.....	76 00
Tomatoes for table.....	13 00
80 bushels table beets, parsnips and car- rots, at 60 cents.....	48 00
495 boxes strawberries, 10 cents.....	49 50
3 bushels pears, \$3.....	9 00
95 bushels apples, \$1.....	95 00
5,780 pounds pork, 9 cents.....	520 20
46 hogs and shoats.....	544 00
Pigs sold.....	180 17
Neat stock sold.....	83 50
5 calves raised.....	85 00
10,346 gallons milk, 16 cents.....	1,655 36
1,514 pounds butter, 30 cents.....	454 20
	\$7,047 63

The neat stock consists of one Ayrshire bull, eighteen cows, nine heifers and one calf. We have four superior team horses, two driving horses, and one horse for jobbing and farm work. There are in all forty-six swine, classed as follows: One boar, eight breeding sows, four fat hogs, nine shoats, and twenty-four pigs. Besides raising all the pork

for our own use, we have received \$362.46 for fat hogs and pigs sold. I am often asked, "why do you not keep thorough-bred stock?" The question is followed by the remark, "You ought to have it on a farm owned by the State." While I fully agree with the conclusion, I can only reply, We cannot spare the money to buy it.

The hay crop was of excellent quality, and was housed in good condition. We have cultivated thirty-two acres of land. The severe and long-continued drouth that prevailed in this part of the State, reduced the yield of all our cultivated crops, and nearly destroyed some of them. Potatoes, corn, cabbages, cucumbers, squashes and tomatoes gave less than half a crop. Onions and beans were almost a failure. We were, however, more fortunate than most farmers in the vicinity. The advanced prices resulting from a general short crop, enabled us to realize good returns for the produce sold.

There are many boys in the school whose grade entitles them to the freedom of the farm and whose physical condition is much improved by exercise in the open air and sunshine during the warm months. I have sought to arrange the farm work so as to give light and profitable employment to this class of boys. With this end in view, one acre each of cucumbers, squashes, tomatoes and onions was planted with gratifying results. Although the season was adverse and the profits were consequently small, yet we demonstrated the possibility of cultivating these crops by the labor of lads not accustomed to work on the farm, and whose strength is inadequate to the heavy labor required in ordinary farm management. No one who sees the forest of hands that goes up, when farm boys are wanted and notes how eagerly a chance to work outside is sought for, can object to the expense, if sometimes the labor of these little workers results in pecuniary loss, since this loss is more than made up to the school in the russet hue of vigorous health that soon appears on the cheeks of the boys whose cheerful talk and merry laugh while at

their work give evidence that farm work is not to them a weary task, but a pleasant occupation.

Believing it is true economy to lighten by all proper means the drudgery of farm work, I have purchased from time to time as our resources allowed such improved farm implements and machines as were adapted to supply our wants. Their use relieves the farm boys from much hard and disagreeable labor. By the aid of these superior implements we cultivate large areas, and do the work with great rapidity and thoroughness. A Kemp's manure spreader has been purchased this year. After using it one season, I do not hesitate to class it among the farm machines we cannot do without. A light two horse wagon is much needed on the farm. The only one we have to use for all purposes, is a ponderous four horse wagon weighing 2400 pounds, built for carrying heavy loads on the road. An excellent vehicle in its place, it is too heavy for the ordinary uses of the farm wagon. The pasture fences need to be rebuilt. To do this thoroughly will take more money than I have yet been able to spare for the purpose. A larger outlay for manures will give profitable returns and make the labor of the boys more productive.

CHAIR SHOPS.

An advance of twenty-five per cent. on previous prices is obtained for our work this year. The income from this source amounts to a respectable sum and gives material aid to the finances of the institution. The business of chair seating will be of some value to the boys after they leave the school, and the habits of industry acquired, the skill and ingenuity called into exercise here will be of great worth to them in any pursuit. We would be glad if a more profitable trade could be taught the boys but the means at our disposal do not warrant any steps in that direction and the experience of similar institutions is not altogether favorable. The services rendered by the boys in manufacturing clothing, doing the cooking and the baking, caring for the dairy and the stock, and performing the duties required in the garden and on the farm make

them familiar with these branches of industry. Instances frequently occur in which the experience gained here secures for them ready employment at good wages.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

In the school building and at the barn several improvements have been made which facilitate work, increase comfort, and reduce the liability of pecuniary loss. Among these improvements is a large refrigerator built near the milk room, convenient to the kitchens and dining rooms. By removing the old, inconveniently located ice chest, we have increased the light and improved the ventilation of the hall-ways in the basement.

The interior arrangements of the piggery have been improved by raising the floors to a level with that portion of the barn which communicates with it, and by re-building the pens. These changes give a basement for storage of manure, secure better ventilation for the room and the labor of caring for the swine is rendered easier in every way.

Large grain bins to hold feed for the stock, a convenient tool-room for the use of the farmer and a roomy pen for the accommodation of sick animals have been built on the lower floor of the barn. Other conveniences have been provided which I trust will meet with your approval.

It has been necessary to expend one hundred dollars in repairs on the boiler and furnace used for heating the building. An equal sum has been paid for repairing the roof of the school building. Other permanent repairs, that were necessary before painting the outside of the building have been made. The west side of the farm house roof has been shingled and new gutters and conductors have been put up. The sill under the drive way at the south end of the barn had decayed, some of the floor timbers were broken, others were weakened by use; these have been replaced by new ones and additional floor timbers put in to make the supports firm and secure. The upper floor in the south end of the barn was at

the same time relaid with new planks. We have put new gutters on the north side of both wings of the barn and pig-gery; made extensive repairs on the east end of the east wing, and newly sheathed and painted both cupolas of the barn. In addition to these permanent repairs, there is frequent call for incidental repairs made needful by the inevitable wear and tear in the extensive range of buildings occupied by the school and its adjuncts.

FOOD.

An abundant supply of palatable and nourishing food is daily placed upon our tables, and every one is allowed to eat all he wants.

All the milk and butter obtained from our dairy of eighteen cows are consumed at the school.

BOYS' BILL OF FARE.

MONDAY. Breakfast.—Bread and milk or bread and coffee; first class, two doughnuts each. At all meals where milk is used, sixteen gallons are consumed, making each boy's allowance about one and one-third pints. In making coffee, four pounds coffee, three quarts molasses and four gallons milk are used. Dinner.—Bread and four gallons molasses; for drink, water. Supper.—Bread and milk. The average daily consumption of bread is two pounds for each boy.

TUESDAY. Breakfast.—Bread, bread pudding or Indian pudding; coffee or milk. Dinner.—Bread, soup made of sixty pounds soup meat, one-half bushel potatoes, one peck onions, eight cabbages, eight turnips, twelve carrots, twelve parsnips and two quarts rice; for drink, water. Supper.—Bread and milk; first class, gingerbread.

WEDNESDAY. Breakfast.—Bread and milk or bread and coffee; first class, hot brown bread and four pounds butter. Dinner.—Bread, stewed beans, using twenty-one quarts of beans and fifteen pounds pork; for drink, water. Supper.—Bread and milk; first class, fish hash.

THURSDAY. Breakfast.—Bread and milk or bread and coffee; first class, two doughnuts each. Dinner.—Bread, fifty pounds roast beef, two bushels potatoes, gravy; for drink, water. Supper.—Bread and milk; first class, gingerbread.

FRIDAY. Breakfast.—Bread and milk or bread and coffee; first class, apple sauce. Dinner.—Bread, forty pounds cod fish, twelve pounds pork, two bushels potatoes; for drink, water. Supper.—Bread, milk and doughnuts.

SATURDAY. Breakfast.—Bread and milk or bread and coffee; first class, doughnuts. Dinner.—Bread, baked beans and pork, using three pecks of beans and twenty-five pounds pork; for drink, water. Supper.—Bread, and four gallons molasses; for drink, water or milk.

SUNDAY. Breakfast.—Bread and milk or bread and coffee; first class, baked beans. Dinner.—Bread, and seven pounds butter or fifteen pounds cheese; for drink, water. Supper.—Bread, milk and doughnuts.

The above is the regular bill of fare, but additions are often made, so that, besides at the specified times, all the boys frequently have for breakfast or supper baked beans, bread pudding, Indian pudding, hasty pudding, toast, fish hash, meat hash, fish chowder, clam chowder, butter, cheese, doughnuts, gingerbread, pies, etc. Vegetables and fruit are furnished in their season. During the summer and fall months the tables have often been supplied with green corn, peas, cucumbers, tomatoes, blueberries, strawberries, etc. Through the autumn and winter, apples are given to all the boys several times a week. Thanksgiving day and Christmas they usually have roast chicken, roast turkey, plum pudding, mince pies and other extras.

DISCIPLINE.

There has been a steady advance in the discipline of the school during the greater part of the year. For successive months this improvement in the general deportment of the boys was very apparent. On the first day of October, two-thirds of the school were in the first class, having by their continued good conduct fairly earned that honorable position. Later in the month, circumstances beyond our control and for which we were in no wise responsible, awakened a restless spirit among the boys, and for the time added greatly to our care and anxieties, and seriously checked the advance that had been so cheering to us. We are pleased to notice recently a change for the better, and we are hopeful that disturbing influences so embarrassing, may not again interfere with our work.

For the first time since 1859 there have been no successful escapes or violations of trust by running away. Two

boys who were out on leave returned voluntarily to the school, and asked permission to remain here a while longer. One of these boys was soon after indentured, but the other preferring not to live with a farmer, is still here. A spirit of contentment has generally prevailed, in consequence of which we have been able to trust the boys to a greater extent and to allow them more privileges.

Every boy in the school became an inmate by sentence of the court for some transgression of the law. Many of them before they were put in the school, had broken away from the attractions and the restraints of home, successfully resisted the efforts to save them made by fond parents and faithful teachers, and had disregarded the warnings of the officers of the law. Others had been neglected by those who ought to have looked after their welfare, and had been allowed to acquire habits of idleness and crime. Still others had received from drunken, vicious and criminal parents, a cursed inheritance of depraved inclinations and dispositions. These boys call forth our deepest pity and compassion. We labor for them with much long suffering and patience. By proper rewards, by appeals to their sense of honor, by setting forth the advantages of advancement in rank well earned, by giving larger liberty and superior privileges to the obedient and industrious, by reminding them of the pleasure they may give to loving friends who earnestly desire their well doing, by the higher motives of duty, of obedience and of love to the infinitely gracious Father, the compassionate Savior and the long-suffering Spirit, by every appeal in the vast range of motives within our reach, we seek to prevail upon our charge to perform the duties assigned them, to leave off their mistaken and evil ways, and begin honest and obedient lives.

In most cases these appeals meet with gratifying response, and we are rewarded by seeing the boys turn to better ways. It cannot, however, be thought strange that out of so large a number of boys, whose previous history has been so

unfavorable, there are some who do not listen to persuasion, and whose obduracy compels us to resort to sterner measures of discipline than words of admonition and entreaty. When a boy habitually neglects his duties and persistently refuses to obey, when he treats the gentleness of authority as if it were weakness, and makes the forbearance of authority an opportunity for yet bolder transgressions, then the good of all concerned demands that we enforce conformity to rules and maintain good discipline by adequate measures.

To remand these boys to their alternative sentences may relieve the school of those who will not yield to gentle measures ; but there are ways in which such a course will work mischief. In the majority of cases the alternative sentence given by the courts is from thirty to sixty days in the house of correction or in the county jail. When that short term expires and the boy is again turned out upon the world, he is not reformed. The influence of his associations with old and hardened criminals has inevitably been to make him more corrupt and to confirm him in iniquity. He is thrown upon the community to repeat his old life ; or, driven by a sense of shame to leave his home for more congenial surroundings, he is hopelessly launched upon a career of crime. Is it humane to banish troublesome boys to ruin for the sake of being able to say we use none but gentle measures of discipline? Who can tell how much good firmer discipline might have accomplished for even the more obdurate ones?

To separate the more hardened boys from those who are less familiar with crime, would undoubtedly remove some difficulties that are in the way of our efforts to reform the more hopeful inmates of the school. If such separation be made, the line of division cannot be determined by the gravity of the offence for which a boy is sentenced. To divide them by this rule would put some of our best boys into company with the worst ones in the institution. A proper separation can only be made after sufficient oppor-

tunity for observation has revealed to the officers of the school the true disposition and character of each boy.

In Christian communities the prevention of crime by the reformation of the young just taking their first steps downward, has called for and received the earnest attention of philanthropic men and women. More than a generation ago our State made inquiry concerning her duty to this class of offenders, and undertook to "Present herself in her true relation of a parent seeking out her erring children and laying aside the stern severity of justice while struggling for reform." To carry out this idea this institution was established by act of the Legislature. The school building was erected by direction of the State, and the construction of the interior of the building, the location and size of rooms provided for the several departments of the school, were determined by agents of the same parental authority.

Important changes conducive to the welfare and comfort of the inmates have from time to time been made in the internal arrangement of the building. The most radical of these improvements were made by the Trustees from 1874 to 1876; since that time the various rooms have not been materially altered.

Changes have also been tried in the method of conducting the school. For many years after its organization the institution was conducted upon the congregate plan, which allowed the boys of every age and every grade of character found in the school to mingle freely at all times. In 1874, under Superintendent Eben Wentworth, the plan of separating the boys into three grades was introduced with happy results. These grades were based upon deportment, and the separation was made as complete as possible under the circumstances. The different grades were kept apart, and were allowed no intercourse with each other.

After the death of Superintendent Wentworth in November, 1878, the general features of the plan inaugurated by him were continued for some months. In 1879 the complete

separation of the different grades was modified to the extent of allowing all the boys to occupy the large school-room together, and using the two smaller school-rooms as recitation rooms, where the boys were classified and allowed to associate in their recitations without regard to their grades. In June, 1880, owing to the small appropriation for that year, the Trustees were obliged to discharge the overseer of one chair shop. This encroached still further upon the plan of complete separation of the grades, because, as I stated in my report for that year, "This makes it necessary to keep the first and second classes (grades) 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." The reasons which made the change necessary, still exist. More complete separation of the different grades than is now possible, can be made by the appointment of another overseer for the chair shops. Without the addition of at least one officer to the number now employed, it is impossible to secure a more complete separation of the grades than is now maintained.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

We are greatly indebted to Rev. H. A. Hart, Rev. I. P. Warren, D. D., Rev. F. Southworth, Rev. D. M. Seward, D. D., Rev. E. C. Cummings, Rev. John O'Dowd, Rev. F. E. Clark, Rev. George Feeney, Deacon Richard Abbott, Messrs. T. C. Lewis, B. F. Whitney, H. M. Sylvester, Prentiss Loring, J. A. Magnusson, Wm. M. Marks, Horatio Staples, Geo. Kimball, J. E. Haseltine, and H. W. Noyes, of Portland; Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Rev. S. W. Adriance, and Rev. Dr. Holbrook, of Deering; Miss Lucia Kimball, of Chicago, and Rev. Charles Bean, of Buxton, who have conducted religious services and given Christian instruction to the boys in the chapel on the Sabbath. Without other reward than the hope of doing good, they have cheerfully

responded to my requests for their assistance. All the boys study the Sabbath-school lessons of the International series. Each class under the care of its teacher devotes an hour and a half every Sabbath to the Scripture lessons and the instructions drawn from them. An evening service of singing, Scripture recitation and prayer, at which the officers are also present, is held in the large school-room every evening before the boys retire to the dormitory. In all our intercourse with the boys, we seek to bring them under control of the highest motives of morality and religion.

LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

There are more than fifteen hundred volumes in the library. These books are eagerly read by the boys, who derive much pleasure and instruction from their perusal.

By the liberality of the proprietors, the following papers are sent to the reading-room: We heartily thank the donors for their gifts. Daily Eastern Argus; Maine State Press; Portland Transcript; Portland Globe; Zion's Advocate; Christian Mirror; Boston Semi-Weekly Journal; Dirigo Rural; Oxford Democrat; American Sentinel; Aroostook Pioneer; Kennebec Journal; Lewiston Journal; Machias Republican; Farmington Chronicle; Calais Advertiser; Brunswick Telegraph; Union and Journal; Camden Herald; Waterville Mail; Lincoln County News; Dexter Gazette; Eastport Sentinel; Somerset Reporter; Bangor Whig and Courier; Phillips Phonograph; Sullivan Bulletin; Youth's Companion; Scholar's Companion; Messenger of Peace; Student's Journal; Aroostook Republican; Bethel Flag.

SCHOOLS.

The intellectual improvement of our boys is one of the most important matters connected with the institution; to this much time and labor are devoted. I have been so fortunate as to secure teachers who by disposition and previous

experience, are well qualified for this work. Many of our boys come here with a settled dislike for study, and are without the habits of industry and application necessary to intellectual advancement. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the teachers have succeeded in awakening good interest in the lessons, and a worthy ambition to acquire an education. The labors required of the teachers are very exacting and arduous. The wages paid to the lady teachers are not a sufficient remuneration for the duties demanded of them. I refer you to the report of the teachers for a more complete account of the schools.

AMUSEMENTS.

In August the entire first class, numbering about sixty-five boys, made an excursion to Little Chebeague Island, where they spent the day fishing, bathing, etc., returning to the school late in the evening.

Detachments of from twenty to thirty boys have been taken to the Cape Lights fishing, and to Portland to attend church upon several occasions.

Parties of boys from the school are permitted to go skating upon the ponds in the vicinity during the winter season, and to go in swimming in the summer.

Suitable amusements and recreations are allowed them in the yards and play-grounds, and in the school-rooms when stormy weather keeps them within doors.

The national holidays have been observed in an appropriate manner.

CONCLUSION.

Good health has been general in the school during the entire year. Two deaths have occurred. A few other cases of sickness which appeared in the early part of the year, yielded to careful nursing and good treatment.

The relations of the officers have been harmonious and satisfactory. My thanks are due to them for their efficient assistance in managing the affairs of the school, and for their

ready co-operation in all the measures of importance I have suggested.

At your frequent official visits you have done us the honor to remark the gratifying progress evident in the several departments of the institution, and to commend the methods of administration by which this measure of success has been attained. Your responsible relation to the school, and your intimate and appreciative knowledge of the difficulties that hinder and embarrass our work, make your approval all the more gratifying to us. We gratefully recognize our dependence upon the kind Providence that has so abundantly blessed our efforts, and to whose aid and counsel all our success is due.

J. R. FARRINGTON,

Superintendent State Reform School.

CAPE ELIZABETH, Nov. 30, 1882.

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, 1882 :

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was.....	113
There have been received during the year.....	30
Whole number under instruction.....	143
There have been discharged during the year.....	33
Present number under instruction.....	110

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

Who did not know the alphabet.....	5
Who could read in first reader.....	1
" " second ".....	2
" " third ".....	13
" " fourth ".....	5
" " fifth ".....	4
	30

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	13
Who had studied mental arithmetic.....	8
Who had ciphered through simple rules.....	6
" " reduction.....	3
	30

WRITING.

Who could not write.....	12
" write name only.....	5
" write letters.....	3
	<hr/>
	20

The boys in school are classified as follows :

Who read in the fifth reader.....	20
" " fourth " 	38
" " third " 	25
" " second " 	19
" " first " 	8
	<hr/>
	110

ARITHMETIC.

Who have ciphered through common school arithmetic..	3
" " fractions.....	17
" " division.....	28
" " multiplication.....	14
" " subtraction.....	19
" " addition.....	20
" just commenced arithmetic.....	9
	<hr/>
	110

GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harper's School Geography.....	22
" Harper's Introductory Geography.....	36
	<hr/>
	58

GRAMMAR.

Who study Swinton's New Language Lessons.....	16
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WRITING.

Who can write letters.....	99
Who can write easy words.....	11
	<hr/>
	110

No important changes have been made in the system or in the general management of the schools since the last report. We have continued to give special attention to those branches of study which will best fit this class of boys for future usefulness. An increasing interest in the school exercises has been manifested, and we are able to report a gratifying improvement in the scholarship.

The organization of the Garfield Cold Water Battalion interested the boys in temperance. In order to give them useful information upon that subject, as well as to increase their interest, familiar talks have been given once a week upon the nature of alcohol, and the wide-spread misery and ruin caused by its use.

Lessons in morals and manners have also been frequently given, and we have endeavored to impress upon the minds of the pupils the importance of correct habits and pleasing address. Instruction in music has been given as formerly.

The deportment of the boys has been good. Every effort has been made to secure prompt and cheerful obedience, with as little corporal punishment as possible. The discipline has been kept up to its former standard, and punishments have been less frequent and severe than in most public schools where a much better class of pupils attend.

Deeply realizing the responsibility resting upon us as teachers, we have faithfully tried to improve the mental and moral condition of the boys under our care, and to fit them for useful and honorable manhood, and such labor we hope and believe has not been in vain.

Respectfully submitted.

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

CAPE ELIZABETH, Nov. 30, 1882.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—In presenting my annual report as Attending Physician at the school, it gives me pleasure to say that during the year the sanitary condition of the boys has been excellent, with very few exceptions. There have been no accidents of importance, and not many cases of severe illness, the most serious being that of John Winn, who was sick from about Christmas, 1881, until his death, which took place on March 15, 1882, from general tuberculosis. It is my pleasant duty to state that during his long sickness he was carefully nursed by the officers of the school, and during a large part of the time received the undivided attention of Mr. Arthur M. Farrington, who proved himself to be a most careful and intelligent attendant.

Inflammation of the eyes (*conjunctivitis*), which was so prevalent during two or three years, has almost entirely disappeared from the school. This immunity from a very troublesome and painful affection is in my opinion due to the efficient preventive measures taken by the Superintendent, which consist in part of requiring each boy to exercise perfect cleanliness in the care of his eyes, by using clean water and only his own towel.

On account of reports of the prevalence of small-pox last winter, it was deemed best to protect the inmates of the school by vaccination, and this operation was accordingly performed upon the boys and officers in February.

There have been but two deaths in the institution during the year, that of John Winn, from tuberculosis, on March

15, and that of Eli Whitten, which took place suddenly from congestion of the brain on March 30.

Although no diseases of a contagious nature have occurred since my connection with the school, yet I am impressed with the conviction that should a case of that kind arise, there is no adequate provision for its care; for should a patient affected with any contagious disease be placed in the hospital room as at present located, he would inevitably cause a great number to become infected, and the disease would doubtless run through the whole school. Therefore I would recommend that some provision be made for the care of cases of contagious diseases, either in a separate building erected for that purpose, or if that is impracticable, a room be provided which is remote from the dormitory, the school, or any of the work-rooms of the boys.

In closing this report let me acknowledge the support and assistance which I have received in performing my duties towards its inmates from the officers of the school, and especially from the Superintendent, the Assistant Superintendent, and the Matron, for I feel sure that without their co-operation I should have been much less successful in relieving pain and sickness.

CHARLES E. WEBSTER, M. D.

PORTLAND, November 30, 1882.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN COUNCIL, December 28, 1882.

Received, accepted and the usual number ordered to be printed.

Attest:

JOSEPH O. SMITH, *Secretary of State.*