

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

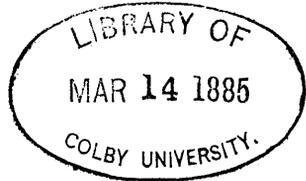
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Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Public Officers and Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

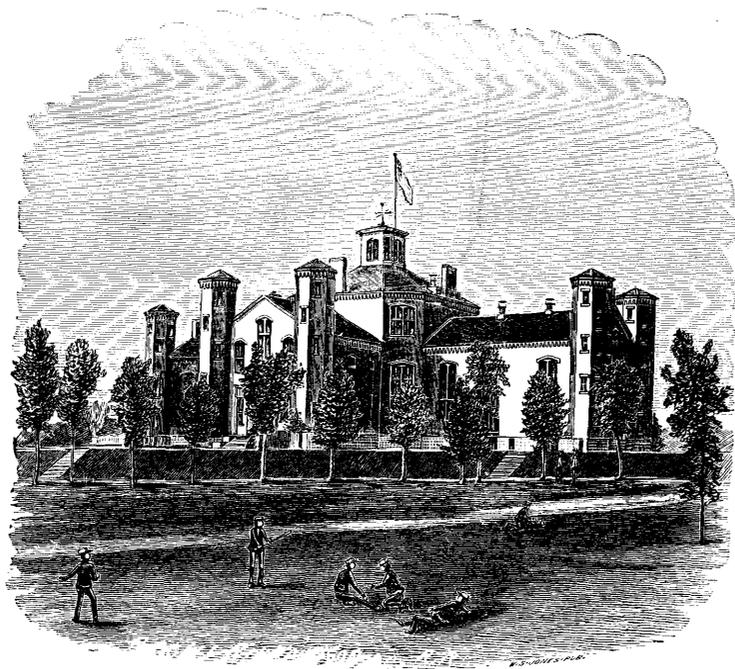
1884.

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA :

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1884.



STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer and Teachers

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

CAPE ELIZABETH,

STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1883.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 25, 1871.

AUGUSTA :
SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1884.

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

- 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.
- ALBION LITTLE of Portland.
Term expires January 15, 1887.
- D. O'C. O'DONOGHUE of Portland.
Term expires August 1, 1887.
-

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT:

OWEN B. CHADBOURNE.

SECRETARY:

D. O'C. O'DONOGHUE.

TREASURER:

E. A. THOMPSON.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

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

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS:

O. B. CHADBOURNE.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS:

R. L. GRINDLE.

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

VISITING COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>December</i> —A. Little. | <i>June</i> —R. L. Grindle. |
| <i>January</i> —E. A. Thompson. | <i>July</i> —A. Little. |
| <i>February</i> —Full Board. | <i>August</i> —Full Board. |
| <i>March</i> —O. B. Chadbourne. | <i>September</i> —E. A. Thompson. |
| <i>April</i> —R. L. Grindle. | <i>October</i> —D. O'C. O'Donoghue. |
| <i>May</i> —Full Board. | <i>November</i> —Full Board. |

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. Carrier	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.	Term expired July 2, 1883.	
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.	" "	
Albion Little	Portland	Jan. 15, 1883.	" "	
D. O'C. O'Donoghue	Portland	Aug. 1, 1883.	" "	

RESIDENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

J. R. FARRINGTON, *Superintendent.*
MRS. J. R. FARRINGTON, *Matron.*
E. P. WENTWORTH, *Assistant Superintendent.*
MISS A. M. DAVIS, *Teacher.*
MISS D. P. LORD, *Teacher.*

H. H. HOUGHTON, *Instructor Mechanical School.*
H. A. WENTWORTH, *Overseer Chair Shop.*
C. W. FERNALD, " "
MISS A. E. RAND, " *Dormitory.*
MISS E. L. HUTCHINSON, " *Sewing Room.*
MRS. N. RECORDS, " *Front Kitchen.*
MRS. H. A. WENTWORTH, " *Boy's Kitchen.*
MISS M. A. TAPLEY, " *Laundry.*
J. W. DORE, *Watchman.*
D. M. WOODWARD, *Farmer.*
E. L. BABBIDGE, *Teamster.*
D. D. MERRILL, *Engineer.*

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 Trustees of the State Reform School, in presenting their thirtieth annual report, take pleasure in referring to the continued usefulness and prosperity of the institution.

During the past year, changes have been made in the Board of Trustees. The commission of Mr. Albion Little of Portland, a former member of the board, expired May 24, 1881, since which time the board has consisted of four members, until January 15, 1883, when Mr. Little was re-appointed. The commission of Mr. T. F. Donahue of Portland, expired July 2, 1883, and the vacancy thus caused was filled the first of August following by the appointment of Mr. D. O'C. O'Donoghue, also of Portland.

The Trustees have made their monthly and quarterly visits, as required by law, have carefully examined the institution in all its various departments, and have noted with gratification the continued improvements that have taken place. The health of the inmates has been remarkably good. There have been no epidemic or contagious diseases, serious accidents or deaths during the year, and there is no case of sickness at the present time. This high degree of health is to be mainly attributed to the regular habits, sufficient and wholesome diet and comfortable clothing of the boys, and the watchful care of the Superintendent and officers of the school.

Good discipline has been maintained during the year by the mildest practicable means. It has been the effort of all connected with the institution to render it as pleasant a home as possible, and to treat the inmates, not as criminals deserving condemnation and punishment for past offences, but as

boys needing the wholesome restraint and the tender care of loving parents. The boys have seemed cheerful, have generally been industrious and faithful in their work, and have made good progress in their studies.

The Legislature of 1882-3 passed a law requiring the Trustees, under the direction of the Governor and Council, to establish and maintain a mechanical school for the benefit of the boys, and five thousand dollars was appropriated to enable us to carry this law into effect. The Trustees, acting in concert with a committee of the Executive Council, erected a shop about twenty feet beyond the south wing of the main building, between the boys' play yard and the barn. This building is fifty-five feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and two stories high. It has been furnished with benches and tools, and instruction in the use of carpenters' tools has just commenced. We believe that the instruction and training the boys will receive in this shop will be of great benefit to them, and we hope that the mechanical school will attain that degree of success which its warmest friends anticipate.

The Legislature also appropriated one thousand dollars for repairs upon the main building, and about four hundred dollars more than this amount has been spent. We think there was a necessity for making these repairs and that the money has been economically and judiciously expended. Although still further repairs and improvements need to be made, we think the buildings are in fair condition, and in better repair than for several years past. For a detailed account of the repairs and improvements already made, and of others that ought to be made but cannot on account of lack of funds, we refer you to the report of the Superintendent.

Inasmuch as there will be no session of the Legislature this winter, it will be useless for us to suggest any changes in the laws relating to the Reform School, or to ask for money to carry out important and expensive improvements; still, it may not be amiss to call your attention to the pressing need of a plentiful supply of pure water. We are now wholly

dependent upon wells and cisterns, and the supply of water is frequently inadequate to the daily needs of the school. In case of fire, at some seasons of the year we would be wholly at the mercy of the flames. Not only is the supply inadequate in quantity, but it is also poor in quality. In our report of 1882, we estimated the expense of introducing Sebago water to be three thousand dollars for laying a pipe to the main of the Portland Water Company, and one hundred dollars a year water tax.

We also wish to renew our recommendation of the family plan. The Trustees are unanimous in favor of its adoption, and we trust that the day is not far distant when the State, looking to its own interests as well as to the interests of the institution and the welfare of its inmates, will grant us the means for erecting and furnishing a suitable building, into which may be placed a family composed of our best boys.

The Treasurer's report, submitted herewith, gives a detailed account of the receipts, disbursements, and present financial condition of the institution. For particulars relating to the management of the farm, schools, work shops and other departments, the sanitary condition of the school, and other details, we would refer you to the accompanying reports of the Superintendent, Teachers and Physician.

In closing, we wish to express our appreciation of the faithfulness and ability with which the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and Matron have discharged their arduous duties, and our gratification at the measure of success which has crowned their efforts. We commend the institution to the people of Maine as a noble and worthy charity, and we ask for it their continual favor and support.

Respectfully submitted,

OWEN B. CHADBOURNE,	}	<i>Trustees.</i>
E. A. THOMPSON,		
R. L. GRINDLE,		
ALBION LITTLE,		
D. O'C. O'DONOGHUE.		

November 30, 1883.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School :

Gentlemen : I herewith submit a statement of the financial standing of the State Reform School, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1883.

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

The following shows the receipts and disbursements from December 1, 1882, to December 1, 1883.

E. A. THOMPSON, *Treasurer.*

November 30, 1883.

Receipts from December 1, 1882, to December 1, 1883.

Balance on hand December 1, 1882.....	\$ 26 20
From State treasurer.....	16,000 00
Sanford legacy, 1883.....	42 00
farm and stock.....	2,099 05
chair work.....	2,889 18
cities and towns.....	2,237 35
all other sources.....	154 16
	\$23,447 94

Expenditures from December 1, 1882, to December 1, 1883.

Salaries and labor.....	\$5,680 31
Flour.....	2,103 59
Meats and fresh fish.....	772 44
Provisions and groceries.....	1,412 02
Ice.....	40 00
Clothing.....	1,779 12
Bedding.....	87 68
Boots and shoes.....	986 31
Fuel and lights.....	1,340 93
Crockery and glass ware.....	162 82

Expenditures—Concluded.

Hardware and tin.....	204 52
House furnishings.....	342 21
Drugs and medicines.....	222 52
Physician.....	399 25
Funeral expenses.....	16 00
School books and stationery.....	216 98
Library and reading room.....	71 90
Printing and advertising.....	71 25
Farm and garden.....	1,299 04
Stock and teams.....	514 18
Carrriages and harnesses.....	563 12
Blacksmithing.....	256 61
Corn, meal and fine feed.....	1,645 65
Returning boys.....	85 48
Travelling expenses.....	30 30
Trustees' expenses.....	286 50
Box rent and postage.....	68 49
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	77 65
Boys' extra work.....	202 87
Chair stock.....	17 85
Repairs.....	2,274 05
Amusements and school prizes.....	49 82
Miscellaneous.....	85 35
Balance.....	81 13
	\$23,447 94

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

RECEIPTS, Mechanical Department, to Dec. 1,
1883.

From State Treasurer..... \$1,600 00

DISBURSEMENTS, Mechanical Department, to
Dec. 1, 1883.

E. G. Johnson, shop building..... \$1,550 00

In Hands of J. R. Farrington, Sup't..... 50 00

\$1,600 00

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School :

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to submit the Thirtieth Annual Report.

The whole number of boys who have been received into the institution since it was opened is.....1739

Present number 105

TABLE NO. 1,

Shows the number Received and Discharged, and the General State of the School for the year ending December 1, 1883.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1882.....	-	110
“ “ committed the past year.....	28	
“ “ previously out on leave, returned.....	4	32
Whole number in school during the year.....		142
“ “ discharged.....	8	
“ “ allowed to go on trial.....	22	
“ “ indentured.....	3	
“ “ illegally committed.....	1	
“ “ remanded.....	2	
“ “ escaped.....	1	37
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1883.....		105

TABLE NO. 2,

Shows the Monthly Admissions and Departures, and the whole number each month.

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December.....	1	4	111
January.....	3	3	110
February.....	-	-	107
March.....	2	1	109
April.....	3	3	111
May.....	5	5	113
June.....	5	5	113
July.....	1	5	109
August.....	2	7	106
September.....	5	2	104
October.....	4	1	106
November.....	1	1	106
Total.....		32	37
		-	-

Average number for year, 108.

TABLE No. 3,
Shows by What Authority.

Courts.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court.....	2	153	155
Superior Court.....	1	14	15
Auburn Municipal Court.....	2	2	4
Augusta.....	-	60	60
Bangor.....	-	9	9
Bath.....	-	71	71
Biddeford.....	-	75	75
Brunswick.....	-	18	18
Calais.....	-	31	31
Ellsworth.....	-	4	4
Hallowell.....	-	20	20
Lewiston.....	1	55	56
Portland.....	12	422	434
Rockland.....	-	27	27
Saco.....	3	12	15
Waterville.....	-	1	1
Bangor Police Court.....	1	146	147
Belfast.....	1	10	11
Ellsworth.....	-	5	5
Gardiner.....	-	54	54
Portland.....	-	16	16
Rockland.....	1	22	23
Trial Justices.....	4	481	485
U. S. Court.....	-	3	3
	28	1,711	1,739

TABLE No. 4,

Shows the Disposition of those Discharged since Opening of the School.

Disposals.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	-	220	220
Discharged by Trustees.....	8	629	637
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.....	3	279	282
“ 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	204	226
“ enlist.....	-	19	19

TABLE No. 4—Concluded.

Disposals.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Illegally committed	1	7	8
Remanded.....	2	31	33
Pardoned.....	-	10	10
Escaped.....	1	69	70
Violated trust.....	-	42	42
Died.....	-	39	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 or less.....	2	1	3
“ four “	1	1	2
“ five “	-	1	1
“ six “	-	2	2
“ seven “	-	1	1
“ eight “	-	2	2
“ nine “	-	-	-
“ ten “	-	-	-
“ eleven “	-	-	-
“ one year.....	-	2	2
“ “ and one month.....	-	-	-
“ “ two months.....	-	1	1
“ “ three “	-	4	4
“ “ four “	-	1	1
“ “ five “	-	5	5
“ “ six “	1	1	2
“ “ seven “	-	-	-
“ “ eight “	-	2	2
“ “ nine “	-	3	3
“ “ ten “	-	7	7
“ “ eleven “	-	1	1
“ two years.....	1	11	12
“ “ and one month.....	1	6	7
“ “ two months.....	1	10	11
“ “ three “	1	3	4
“ “ four “	1	8	9
“ “ five “	-	7	7
“ “ six “	2	8	10
“ “ seven “	2	5	7
“ “ eight “	2	6	8
“ “ nine “	-	4	4
“ “ ten “	1	1	2
“ “ eleven “	-	5	5
“ three years.....	1	8	9
“ “ and one month.....	-	2	2
“ “ two months.....	2	5	7
“ “ three “	2	2	4
“ “ four “	1	3	4
“ “ five “	-	4	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 “	-	3	3
“ “ ten “	-	3	3
“ “ eleven “	1	3	4
“ four years.....	1	3	4
“ “ and one month.....	1	2	3
“ “ two months.....	-	-	-
“ “ three “	-	3	3
“ “ four “	-	-	-
“ “ five “	-	2	2
“ “ six “	-	1	1
“ “ seven “	-	4	4
“ “ eight “	-	3	3
“ “ nine “	1	1	2
“ “ ten “	-	2	2
“ “ eleven “	-	1	1
“ five years.....	-	-	-
“ “ and one month.....	-	2	2
“ “ two months.....	2	1	3
“ “ three “	-	-	-
“ “ four “	-	-	-
“ “ five “	-	-	-
“ “ six “	-	1	1.
“ “ seven “	-	-	-
“ “ eight “	1	2	3
“ “ nine “	-	2	2
“ “ ten “	-	2	2
“ “ eleven “	-	2	2
“ six years.....	1	3	4
“ “ and one month.....	-	1	1
“ “ two months.....	1	-	1
“ “ three “	1	-	1
“ “ four “	1	-	1
“ “ five “	-	1	1
“ “ six “	-	2	2
“ “ seven “	-	1	1
“ “ eight “	1	2	3
“ “ nine “	-	2	2
“ “ ten “	-	1	1
“ “ eleven “	-	1	1
“ seven years.....	-	-	-
“ “ and one month.....	-	1	1
“ “ two months.....	-	1	1
“ “ three “	2	-	2
“ “ four “	1	1	2
“ “ five “	-	-	-
“ “ six “	-	-	-
“ “ seven “	-	-	-
“ “ eight “	-	-	-
“ “ nine “	-	1	1
“ “ ten “	-	-	-
“ “ eleven “	-	-	-
“ eight years or more.....	-	3	3
	37	205	242

Average time past year, three years, eight months.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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TABLE NO. 6,
Shows the Offences for which Committed.

Offences.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny.....	20	1,084	1,104
Truancy.....	2	190	192
Common runaway.....	1	104	105
Vagrancy.....	1	84	85
Assault.....	2	51	53
Malicious mischief.....	-	48	48
Breaking and entering.....	1	39	40
Shop breaking.....	-	19	19
Idle and disorderly.....	-	17	17
Cheating by false pretences.....	-	14	14
Common pilferers.....	-	9	9
Arson.....	1	9	10
Malicious trespass.....	-	7	7
Sabbath breaking.....	-	7	7
Manslaughter.....	-	4	4
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
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
Placing obstructions on railroad track.....	-	1	1
	28	1,711	1,739

TABLE NO. 7,
Shows the Alternative Sentence.

Alternative Sentences.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority in State Prison.....	-	1	1
Ten years ".....	-	3	3
Six ".....	-	1	1
Five ".....	-	4	4
Four ".....	-	3	3
Three ".....	-	12	12
Two ".....	1	24	25
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 ".....	1	45	46
One year in ".....	-	24	24
Eighteen months in ".....	-	2	2
Ten ".....	-	4	4
Nine ".....	-	4	4
Eight ".....	-	2	2
Six ".....	1	70	71
Five ".....	-	1	1
Four ".....	-	1	1

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.....	-	3	3
	Orland.....	-	2	2
	Sedgwick.....	-	1	1
	Tremont.....	-	4	4
	Albion.....	-	1	1
	Augusta.....	-	53	53
	Belgrade.....	-	1	1
	Benton.....	-	3	3
Kennebec.....	Chelsea.....	-	7	7
	China.....	-	1	1
	Clinton.....	-	2	2
	Farmingdale.....	-	1	1
	Gardiner.....	-	36	36
	Hallowell.....	-	20	20
	Litchfield.....	-	5	5
	Manchester.....	-	3	3
	Monmouth.....	-	4	4
	Pittston.....	-	7	7
	Readfield.....	-	4	4
	Rome.....	-	2	2
	Sidney.....	-	2	2
	Vassalborough.....	-	3	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	
Knox.....	Camden.....	-	11	11
	Hope.....	-	3	3
	Liberty.....	-	1	1
	Muscle Ridge Island.....	-	1	1
	Rockland.....	1	49	50
	South Thomaston.....	-	5	5
	St. George.....	-	5	5
	Thomaston.....	-	7	7
	Union.....	-	1	1
	Vinalhaven.....	-	4	4
Lincoln.....	Warren.....	-	2	2
	Washington.....	-	1	1
	Boothbay.....	1	8	9
	Bristol.....	-	2	2
	Dresden.....	-	1	1
	Jefferson.....	-	2	2
	Newcastle.....	1	2	3
	Nobleborough.....	-	4	4
Wiscasset.....	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.....	1	155	156	
	Brewer.....	-	9	9	
	Carmel.....	-	1	1	
	Charleston.....	-	1	1	
	Corinna.....	-	1	1	
	Corinth.....	-	2	2	
	Dexter.....	-	7	7	
Penobscot...	Dixmont.....	-	1	1	
	Eddington.....	-	1	1	
	Exeter.....	-	2	2	
	Glenburn.....	-	3	3	
	Hermon.....	-	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	
	Piscataquis..	Monson.....	-	1	1
		Orneville.....	-	2	2
Sangerville.....		-	2	2	
Sebec.....		-	1	1	
Wellington.....		-	1	1	
Williamsburg.....		-	1	1	
Arrowsic.....		-	2	2	
Bath.....		-	70	70	
Bowdoin.....		-	2	2	
Phipsburg.....		-	1	1	
Sagadahoc...	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	
	Fairfield.....	-	10	10	
Somerset.....	Harmony.....	1	-	1	
	Hartland.....	-	2	2	
	Madison.....	-	1	1	
	Mercer.....	-	1	1	

TABLE No. 8 — Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.	
Somerset, <i>Con.</i>	Norridgewock	-	2	2	
	Pittsfield	-	5	5	
	Ripley	-	1	1	
	Skowhegan	1	13	14	
	Smithfield	-	2	2	
	St. Albans	-	1	1	
	Belfast	-	10	10	
	Belmont	-	1	1	
	Frankfort	-	10	10	
	Jackson	-	1	1	
	Lincolnton	-	4	4	
	Monroe	-	5	5	
	Waldo	Montville	-	2	2
		Palermo	-	1	1
Searsmont		1	3	4	
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		1	4	5	
Columbia		-	1	1	
Cutler		-	1	1	
Washington	East Machias	-	1	1	
	Eastport	-	19	19	
	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	
York	Wesley	-	2	2	
	Acton	-	2	2	
	Biddeford	-	80	80	
	Cornish	-	2	2	
	Elliot	-	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	3	53	56	
	Sanford	-	4	4	
South Berwick	-	4	4		
Waterborough	-	1	1		
Wells	-	3	3		
York	-	1	1		
		28	1,700	1,728	

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
		28	1,711	1,739

TABLE NO. 9,

Shows the Nativity of All Committed.

Nativity.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia	-	1	1
Canada	1	23	24
Cuba	-	1	1
Jamaica	-	1	1
Chili	-	1	1
England	-	10	10
France	-	1	1
Ireland	-	50	50
New Brunswick	-	63	63
Nova Scotia	2	24	26
Prince Edward's Island	-	2	2
Scotland	-	4	4
on the Atlantic	-	1	1
Foreigners	3	182	185
Born in Maine	21	1,352	1,373
New Hampshire	-	28	28
Vermont	-	5	5
Massachusetts	4	78	82
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	-	12	12
	28	1,711	1,739

TABLE NO. 10,

Shows the ages of all when committed.

Ages.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age.....	-	5	5
Eight ".....	1	31	32
Nine ".....	1	58	59
Ten ".....	4	157	161
Eleven ".....	4	172	176
Twelve ".....	4	249	253
Thirteen ".....	4	293	297
Fourteen ".....	7	321	328
Fifteen ".....	1	314	315
Sixteen ".....	2	86	88
Seventeen ".....	-	19	19
Eighteen ".....	-	4	4
Nineteen ".....	-	2	2
	28	1,711	1,739

TABLE NO. 11,

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

Remarks.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received.....	28	1,711	1,739
Have intemperate parents.....	11	537	548
Lost father.....	6	561	567
Lost mother.....	5	411	416
Relatives in prison.....	4	218	222
Step parents.....	4	277	281
Idle.....	17	1,198	1,215
Much neglected.....	17	447	464
Truants.....	13	637	650
Sabbath breakers.....	12	572	584
Untruthful.....	16	1,303	1,319
Profane.....	24	1,215	1,239

FARM, GARDEN AND STOCK.

115 tons of hay, at \$12.00.....	\$1,380 00
5 tons marsh hay, \$6.00.....	30 00
10 tons straw, \$10.00.....	100 00
6 tons corn fodder, \$6.00.....	36 00
25 tons fodder corn, \$1.50.....	37 50
293 bushels oats, 60 cents.....	175 80
129 bushels barley, 90 cents.....	116 10
6 bushels seed sweet corn, \$3.25.....	19 50
Sweet corn for table.....	18 00
Sweet corn sold.....	288 45
51 bushels beans, \$3.00.....	153 00
60 bushels green peas and beans, \$1.25....	75 00
533 bushels potatoes, 60 cents.....	319 80
325 bushels onions, 60 cents.....	195 00
2 tons cabbages, \$25.00.....	50 00
670 bushels beets for stock, 20 cents.....	134 00
4 tons squash, \$20.00.....	80 00
2 tons pumpkins, \$10.00.....	20 00
150 bushels turnips, 50 cents.....	75 00
Cucumbers sold.....	143 00
Tomatoes sold.....	75 34
Cucumbers for table.....	15 00
Tomatoes for table.....	10 00
70 bushels table beets, parsnips and carrots	
60 cents.....	42 00
790 boxes strawberries, 10 cents.....	79 00
150 quarts currants and gooseberries, 10 cents	15 00
2 bushels pears, \$3.00.....	6 00
70 bushels apples, \$1.00.....	70 00
6,136 lbs. pork, 7 cents.....	429 52
Pigs sold.....	133 50
24 hogs and shoats.....	415 00
Neat stock sold.....	202 00

14 calves raised.....	\$224 00
10,650 gallons milk, 16 cents.....	1,704 00
1,897 pounds butter, 30 cents,.....	569 10
	<hr/>
	\$7,435 61

The stock kept on the farm comprises twenty milch cows, seven heifers two years old, four heifers one year old, nine heifer calves, one Jersey bull two years old, one Jersey bull calf, four team horses, two driving horses, one horse for farm work and jobbing, nine fat hogs, four breeding sows, and eleven shoats. The two Jersey bulls and eleven of the heifers and calves were bought last spring from the Glen House herd. The purchase has improved the appearance of our herd, and we hope will in due time increase the quantity and improve the quality of the milk and butter.

The farm statistics show that a large product of milk is obtained from the cows. From this we make all the butter we use and have a liberal supply of milk for our tables. From a pint to a quart of good, sweet milk is given to each boy every day.

The operations on the farm have given good returns. Forty two acres were under cultivation; thirty acres were planted to hoed crops. The care of these crops furnished healthful and pleasant employment to a large number of boys. During many days of the spring and summer all the boys whose conduct allowed us to grant them the privilege and who could be spared from necessary labor in the building, were employed on the farm. These opportunities for out-door employment are greatly prized and are strong inducements to continued good behavior.

About forty acres have been plowed this fall to prepare for planting next spring. It will probably be necessary to reduce the area of hoed crops another season. The success of the school in reforming its pupils and fitting them to take their places in the community gradually reduces the number of boys and makes the proportion of large strong boys, who

are capable of doing heavy work much smaller than it has been. Much of the labor necessary to be done in the different departments of the building requires the services of the stronger and more intelligent boys. After all these have been supplied, and the boys have been selected to care for the stock, the gardens and lawns, and to work with the teams, a large proportion of those who are left to work on the farm are either new boys who cannot yet be trusted, very small boys or very inefficient boys.

We strive to make farming financially profitable. Yet, if in any of its branches we fail to secure this desirable result, it is well to remember that the highest good accomplished by the farm of a reformatory institution is not to get more than a new dollar for an old one. It gives more valuable returns in the habits of industry acquired by carrying on its operations, in furnishing healthful and attractive employment to many who have looked upon all labor as drudgery, and who here learned that labor and pleasure can be combined, and in educating boys for a business which many of them will follow as their calling in life.

Eighty rods of fence have been built, with cedar posts and sawed spruce rails, between the pasture and the cultivated fields. A covered one-horse depot wagon, a two-horse team wagon furnished with box body, a lumber body, and a "cut-up" hay rack, a horse rake to take the place of one worn out in the service, and a two-wheel vehicle provided with tank for distributing paris green over the potato fields have been purchased for the farm.

CHAIR SHOPS.

The boys who are not needed in other departments of the institution are employed in the chair shops. The labor required of them here is light and is easily performed. It is better adapted to the age and ability of many of the inmates than any other available industry. While the income from this source is not very large, it furnishes nearly three-fifths of the cash receipts for the boys' labor, and about one-eighth

of all our receipts including the State appropriation. The opportunity this employment affords for teaching habits of industry, good order and attention to business is of great value in the work of training wayward boys to a life of obedience to law, industry and self reliance.

The impression generally prevails that all the inmates of the institution work in the chair shops during the whole of their stay here, and leave the school without the knowledge of any other industry. To show how mistaken this impression is, I give the numbers necessarily employed the year round in the other departments of the institution.

There are employed in the boys' kitchen to do the cooking and baking and take care of the dining-room, six boys; in the front kitchen to assist in cooking and baking for the officers and caring for the dairy, two boys; in the sewing room, to make and keep in repair all the clothes worn by the boys, and the bedding of the institution, eight boys; in the dormitory, to make beds of the boys who work outside, keep the dormitory, hospital, reading room and chapel clean and tidy, four boys; in the laundry, to do the washing and ironing for the school, four boys, and on washing days—Monday and Tuesday—eight boys more; in the engine room, to assist in running the furnace and keeping in repair the extensive system of steam pipes, one boy; to assist the teachers to keep the school-rooms, officers' rooms, the halls and stairways of the officers' quarters clean and tidy, three boys, and on "scrubbing" days six boys more; to work with the teams, two boys; to assist the gardener to care for the neat stock and swine, cut fire-wood in winter and cultivate the gardens in the summer, five boys. During the late fall, the winter and early spring half the boys find employment outside the chair shops; during the remaining months of the year when the farm and gardens require attention, three-fourths of our boys are employed in other work than chair making. They usually prefer to work in the other departments, as there is more variety in the labor, and greater freedom of conduct can be allowed them. We make these desirable positions an impor-

tant aid in discipline, by giving them as a reward for diligence, obedience and general good behavior. As boys are allowed to leave the school only after a period of good conduct sufficiently long continued to assure their reform, it comes to pass that nearly every boy who earns an honorable discharge is employed for months outside the chair shop, and becomes familiar with some useful employment, in addition to the art of caning chairs. This course has been pursued for years.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Complete and thorough repairs have been made in the laundry and the bath-room. These rooms are in the basement on the west side of the main building. The windows of the rooms look out upon the play yards. Owing to changes at some time made in the grade of the yards, their level has been raised some two feet above the original line and also above the lower part of these windows. Kept in this way constantly damp the window frames and sash became decayed and much broken. These windows have been built up with bricks above the yard level and new sash and glass put in. In both rooms the dilapidated ceiling of laths and plaster has been taken off and replaced with matched and beaded pine sheathing. We expect this ceiling will be more durable and therefore more economical than laths and plaster.

The old copper boilers that had not been used for some years were taken out of the laundry and the brick work in which they were set removed. This gives greater space and a neater appearance to the room. A new heater for laundry irons has been added to the conveniences of this department.

New and greatly improved arrangements have been provided for the bath-room.

The trustees have frequently expressed their desire that better conveniences could be devised for bathing the boys. The plank tubs that had long been used were inconvenient

and in other respects were not desirable. After giving much thought to the matter I decided to remove the old tubs from one side of the room and put a series of shower baths in their place.

A trough-like enclosure two feet high and four feet wide was built of bricks and cement along one side of the room. A projecting ledge three inches high running along each side of the bottom of this trough supports a wooden grating on which the boys stand while bathing. The waste water passing through this grating flows beneath it through a trap into the sewer. Directly over this trough at the height of seven feet a two inch pipe conveys the water for bathing. Copper vessels with finely perforated bottoms, and in form like an inverted tunnel, are attached to the under part of this pipe; through these the water falls in a shower upon the boys who stand beneath and with vigorous use of soap and towels easily secure cleanliness of person. An iron pipe leading from the boiler to the cistern from which the water is drawn carries steam to warm the water and secure a temperature necessary for comfort and health.

Last winter a portion of the brick wall enclosing the large boiler that furnishes steam for heating the building settled so as to throw the boiler out of position, and make it necessary to re-set the boiler and re-build the wall. In making these repairs it was found that the iron pipes laid under the floor to carry waste water from the boiler to the sewer were honey-combed with rust and permitted the water to escape from them and saturate and soften the ground under the boiler. A solid stone foundation was put under the delinquent wall and durable passages of cemented bricks were made for the waste water which had caused the mischief.

The oven in the boys' kitchen has been repaired and improved. In the partial reconstruction that was necessary, fire bricks were used for the parts most exposed to the action of fire, and additional rods of iron put in to strengthen the walls.

Much inconvenience has at times resulted from insufficient drainage of the play yards. Ample conduits conveyed the surface water to the cess-pool, but this cess-pool discharged into a V shaped sewer which was of less than one-fourth the capacity of the drains leading to it and was inadequate to discharge the drainage during a thaw or a heavy shower. By taking up the cess-pool and digging two feet deeper, we were able to connect with the main sewer of the building which is twenty inches in diameter. This change gives ample outlet for the heaviest rain-fall and also furnishes a large amount of water to help keep the main sewer clear of sedimentary deposits.

The floors of the main building are supported by a succession of wooden columns extending through the different stories from the basement to the chapel. Nearly all these columns in the basement of the "central tower" rest on stones that are level with or below the floor, which is of bricks. The columns in the bath room were found so decayed as to render them insecure. These were repaired by cutting off two feet of the lower end and building up a foundation of bricks and cement to meet the shortened support. The other columns in the basement should be repaired without delay.

It has been necessary to re-build a portion about twenty feet in length of the east wall of the barn cellar and an equal length of the wall under the east wing of the barn.

BOYS' DINING-ROOM.

The boys' dining-room is in the basement of the south wing. It is forty-five by sixty-five feet and nine and three-fourths feet high in the clear. It is lighted by windows containing more than one hundred and sixty square feet of glass. These windows look out upon mowing fields, orchard, grassy lawns and play grounds on the east, south and west. From morn-

ing till evening the rays of the sun never leave the room. The floor is of hard pine ; the walls for four feet above the floor are ceiled with pine and painted. Above this ceiling the walls are of bricks kept white and clean as whitewash will make them. The room is plastered overhead. The constant jarring from necessary travel in the school-room and work-rooms over the dining-room causes plaster to loosen and break off in small patches. Frequent repairs of these breaks have made the ceiling rather rough. Were the old plastering removed and new put on, the same cause would soon make the new as rough as the old is. A ceiling of boards like that in the bath room and laundry, although expensive, would doubtless be more economical in the end.

For thirty years the dining-room has been furnished with long pine tables of the old fashioned cross-legged style ; for the same length of time the boys, for want of a better place, have put their caps, scarfs and mittens on the floor while eating their meals. Early in the summer new ash tables of modern pattern were provided for the dining-room. Under the top of each is a shelf that gives ample room for articles of clothing put off while at the table. Those tables seat four at each side and one at each end. They are neatly covered with enamel cloth retained in place by a strip of hard wood around the edge of the table.

The boys are delighted with the improvement and appreciate the opportunity thus afforded them to be neat and careful with their clothing. They also find these shelves convenient to hold books and papers which some of them get time to read after finishing their meals.

Pleasantly located, with attractive surroundings, neatly kept and well provided with convenient furniture as this room is, it is a matter of surprise to me that such unfavorable criticism is sometimes given of it. The fault of its location (if it be a fault) is due to the original plan and not to the errors of any subsequent management. The furnishings of the room are good as the money provided for the school will

buy. More than has already been done to beautify the room and make it attractive can be accomplished when the means required for the purpose are supplied.

NEEDED REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The fence separating the play yards needs to be re-built and the sheds in the yards must be shingled. The brick arch which covers the well in these yards is falling in and must be re-built next season. The arched covering of the vaults in the third-class yard, the level top of which forms the floor of the closets, is broken through in a number of places and should be re-built. Thorough repairs and some changes that will improve it are needed in the front kitchen. There is need of new plastering and of paint in many of the rooms of the building. Better ventilation for the school-rooms and for the rooms in daily use in the basement of the building is one of our pressing wants. It can be secured at a cost that will be small when compared with the advantages to be derived from it.

At the barn there are opportunities for important improvements. Comfort and consequent thrift would be secured to the neat stock and in the end money would be saved by sheathing up the space which is now open between the tie-up and the lower floor, thus shutting out the cold and keeping the cattle warm in winter. Great advantage would be derived from building in the cellar of the barn a water-tight receptacle for the manure, the liquid portion of which is now lost. The saving that would come from this provision would in two or three years pay back all the cost of it, and after that secure a yearly profit, which would become evident in the increased fertility of the farm and in smaller bills for purchased manures.

The improvement needed most of all and really indispensable for the health and safety of the school, is the introduction of Sebago water. Our present water supply is insufficient, of poor quality and unreliable. Adequate provision for our

wants can be made by connecting the school with the aqueduct of the Portland Water Company at Stroudwater. The cost would be a few thousand dollars, yet large as the expense may seem the earnings of our boys in the chair shops for two years would probably cover it.

READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.

We are under continued obligations to generous proprietors and friends for a liberal supply of newspapers and periodicals. These gifts are of much value to us; they help to educate our boys and fit them to become intelligent citizens, well informed upon the questions of the day. During the year we have regularly received the Daily Eastern Argus; Mainè 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; Camden Herald; Waterville Mail; Dexter Gazette; Eastport Sentinel; Somerset Reporter; Bangor Whig and Courier; Phillips Phonograph; Youth's Companion; Messenger of Peace; Student's Journal; Aroostook Republican; Bethel Flag; Franklin Journal; Treasure Trove; Pittsfield Advertiser; The Home Farm; The News and Journal.

Such additions are made to the library as the income of the Sanford fund will purchase. The boys eagerly profit by the opportunities for reading entertaining and instructive books which our library of more than fifteen hundred volumes affords them.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

The new department of the school created by act of the Legislature to provide mechanical instruction for the boys is not yet in full operation. A good building has been erected south of the play yards and connected with the third class

yard by a covered way. Benches and tools have been provided and a course of instruction in the use of wood working tools will soon commence with a small class. This class will be increased as more benches and tools are supplied.

The boys manifest a lively interest in this new means provided for their instruction, and many of them are pleasantly anticipating the time when their turn will come to receive the advantages of the mechanical school. It can hardly be expected that all will develop a talent for mechanics and become first-class workmen, yet there is good reason to believe that many of the more intelligent and enterprising boys will acquire a knowledge of mechanics and skill in the use of tools which will enable them to provide for themselves, and honorably maintain those who are dependent on them.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Instruction is given every Sabbath in connection with the Sabbath School lessons of the International series. These lessons are studied under the direction of the teachers who strive to make plain and impressive the truths they contain; an hour and a half is devoted to the exercise. Religious services held in the chapel on the Sabbath are conducted by ministers and laymen who willingly give their efforts in aid of our work. They will surely receive the reward the Master bestows on those who seek to save them that are lost. For such help during the year we acknowledge the kindness of Rev. H. A. Hart, Rev. I. P. Warren, D. D., Rev. A. K. P. Small, D. D., Rev. E. C. Cummings, Rev. F. Southworth, Rev. J. M. Williams, Rev. D. M. Seward, D. D., Rev. J. M. Harrington, Rev. P. B. Murphy, Hon H. H. Burgess, Dea. Richard Abbott, H. M. Sylvester, Esq., Messrs. Albion Little, Horatio Staples, G. F. French, W. H. Pennell, H. W. Noyes, C. A. Woodbury, and S. W. Robinson of Portland; Rev. S. W. Adriaance, Rev. J. C. Holbrook, D. D., Rev. E. M. Cousens, Rev. John Gibson of Deering; Rev.

G. M. P. King of Washington, D. C., Rev. F. Pember of Kennebunk, Miss Lucia Kimball of Chicago, Ill., and several Friends from the yearly meeting in Portland.

SCHOOLS.

The schools have been under the care of competent and faithful teachers earnestly devoted to the instruction of their pupils. Their task has been a difficult one, requiring much vigilance, patience and tact. As the result of their labors and the co-operation of their pupils good order has been maintained, and satisfactory progress has been made in the branches taught in the schools.

CONCLUSION.

Besides allowing our boys the usual holiday recreations, excursions to the sea-side, bathing, and games in the fields, and in winter skating on ponds in the vicinity, we have met them once a week in the chapel for an evening sociable. At these sociables, officers and boys mingle freely and the hour is spent in conversation, singing, and playing pleasant games. Sometimes friends come in and give us readings, songs and other entertainments. We make these evening gatherings a help to discipline by giving the privilege as a reward for good behavior.

Meetings of the Garfield Cold Water Battalion are maintained by the boys and lectures are occasionally given to the battalion by those who are willing to help prepare our boys to meet and conquer the temptations to which they will be exposed in life. We are frequently encouraged in this work by letters we receive from boys who have gone out from us and who write us of the temptations to intemperance and profanity which they meet and are helped to overcome by the instructions they received and the pledges they made while in the school.

A marked degree of health has prevailed throughout the year; there have been few cases of serious sickness. No

death has occurred in our number. A spirit of cheerful contentment has pervaded the school. Nearly all allowed to go out on trial are doing well, many others with strong resolve to deserve the approbation of the good and earn a worthy name are looking hopefully forward to their discharge.

The officers of the school have faithfully attended to their duties and, cheerfully enduring the deprivations and annoyances of reform school life, have labored for the improvement of those under their care.

The kind interest you have taken in our work and the wise counsels with which you have helped us meet its difficulties and discouragements have constantly reminded us that your deep desire for the welfare of our charge could only be satisfied by effective work and evident progress.

With reverent gratitude we acknowledge the loving-kindness of our Heavenly Father, who has permitted the shadow of death to fall upon not one of our number; has kept from us wasting disease, and has granted us to be workers together with Him in re-claiming some of His wandering ones to the paths of virtue and uprightness.

J. R. FARRINGTON,

Supt. State Reform School.

CAPE ELIZABETH, Nov. 30, 1883.

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, 1883.

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was.....	110
There have been received during the year	32
Whole number under instruction.....	142
There have been discharged during the year	37
Present number under instruction	105

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

Who could not read	4
Who could read in first reader	4
“ “ second “	7
“ “ third “	9
“ “ fourth “	5
“ “ fifth “	3
	32

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	12
Who had studied mental arithmetic.....	10
Who had ciphered through simple rules.....	8
“ “ reduction	2
	32

WRITING.

Who could not write	13
“ write name only	7
“ write letters	12
	<hr/>
	32

The boys in school are classified as follows :

Who read in the fifth reader	33
“ “ fourth “	32
“ “ third “	19
“ “ second “	10
“ “ first “	11
	<hr/>
	105

ARITHMETIC.

Who cipher in percentage	16
“ “ fractions	22
“ “ division	18
“ “ multiplication	16
“ “ addition	20
Who study mental arithmetic	13
	<hr/>
	105

GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harper's Introductory Geography	21
---	----

GRAMMAR.

Who study Swinton's New Language Lessons	22
--	----

WRITING.

Who can write letters	95
Who can write easy words	10
	<hr/>
	105

BOOK-KEEPING.

Who study Bryant & Stratton's Common School Book-Keeping	16
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Most of our pupils, previous to their entrance into this institution, had very little opportunity for instruction, and were unaccustomed to habits of close application or attention. Indolence, lack of ambition, and a settled dislike for school and study, are characteristics of such boys; and to interest them in the exercises of the school-room, to create a thirst for knowledge, and to incite them to put forth their best endeavors to acquire a practical education is the difficult task assigned to the teachers. We have tried faithfully to perform this duty, and we hope and believe that our efforts have been at least moderately successful.

With all boys, and especially with these boys, much depends upon making the school a pleasant place and upon interesting them in their studies and recitations. Our school-rooms are light and cheerful; pictures and suggestive mottoes adorn the walls and assist in rendering the rooms attractive to the scholars, besides exerting a helpful influence upon their lives and character. The desks and seats are not of a desirable pattern, and they are now in poor condition, having been in use many years. The expense of furnishing new desks and seats of modern style would be considerable, but they would add greatly to the attractiveness of the rooms and to the convenience and comfort of the scholars.

The ventilation of the school-rooms demands attention. No adequate provision has ever been made for changing the air of these rooms. Last year an attempt was made to improve the ventilation of the main school-room by making three openings near the ceiling into unused chimney flues, but these outlets, though affording some relief, do not give sufficient ventilation. When the boys are in the school-rooms the air quickly becomes foul and the only way to change it is to open the windows which would let the cold air fall upon the unprotected heads of the boys and result in troublesome colds if not more serious disorders. Provision should be made for the introduction of fresh air, which in cold weather should be warmed to a suitable temperature, and also for the

egress of the overheated and foul air through outlets at the top of the rooms and others near the floors. The breathing, daily, of the impure and poisonous air of the school-rooms cannot but be injurious to the health of both scholars and teachers.

While engaged in instructing the boys in the branches of knowledge usually taught in the common schools, we have not been unmindful of our higher duty as teachers of giving moral as well as mental training to those under our care. Surely, one of the chief ends of education is the formation of character, and in our daily work in the school-room we have ever kept this great end in view.

Respectfully submitted,

E. P. WENTWORTH, }
D. P. LORD, }
A. M. DAVIS, } *Teachers.*

CAPE ELIZABETH, Nov. 30, 1883.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN :—My report as attending Physician is herewith respectfully submitted. The same general healthful condition of the boys which has prevailed in the institution for the past few years still exists, and is due to the ever watchful care over the health of the inmates, exercised by the Superintendent and his assistants. As a general rule the services of the Physician have been required for simply slight cases of indisposition, resulting from taking cold, or indigestion, or transient bowel troubles. The only cases of sickness of any severity occurred in the persons of Jackson and Kennison, the former of whom was ill with typhoid fever from about the first of March until his return to his home, the middle of May. He was isolated from the other boys as well as existing hospital accommodations would permit, and no other case of the disease resulted. Kennison was taken sick about the middle of March and was ill until the first of May. His disease was pneumonia, from which he made a favorable recovery. The only accident of importance during the year was a fracture of both bones of the right forearm which occurred during a game of “ leap frog.” The boy's arm was put up in splints and in four weeks perfect union had taken place with no deformity whatever.

In view of the fact that in an institution of this kind an epidemic or contagious disease is liable at any time to be introduced, and also taking into consideration the very limited hospital accommodations which are now available, I wish to renew my recommendation of last year that a more

extended and a more isolated space be provided for hospital uses.

One cannot fail to appreciate the sanitary improvements already made throughout the building, and to hope that others will soon follow which will add still more to its healthful condition.

In closing this report I desire to testify to the unvarying kindness and sympathy manifested toward the boys in sickness and in health by the Superintendent and his wife, by the Assistant Superintendent, and also by all the officers of the school with whom I have been brought in contact.

CHARLES E. WEBSTER, M. D.

PORTLAND, Nov. 30, 1883.

APPENDIX.

VISITING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

To His Excellency Governor Robie and Executive Council:

In conformity to the provisions of Sec. 17, Chap. 250, laws of 1883, the undersigned, one of the Visiting Committee to the State Reform School, appointed by the Governor, submits his yearly

REPORT.

The Legislature of 1883, by an amendment to chapter 142 of the Revised Statutes relating to the reform school, provides in section 17 of said amendment "that the Governor shall appoint a committee of the Council to consist of three, with whom shall be associated one woman, to visit the State reform school from time to time, examine into the treatment of the inmates, their condition and progress, to maintain a letter box in the school, to which the inmates shall all times have free access, to hear complaints of ill-treatment &c., and yearly, severally report to the Governor and Council concerning the school, its condition and needs." The committee appointed under authority of section 17 made their first official visit in June. Mrs. Hunt of Portland, the lady associated with the committee, has been unable the past year to join the committee in their official visits to the institution. On our first visit to the reform school a letter box was established, and the inmates of the school advised of the purpose of the law under which the visiting committee acted. Rules were adopted and the same printed and posted up in several conspicuous parts of the building. The officers of the institution expressed their readiness to co-operate with the committee in carrying out the rules they had established, and to

render them in their work, such assistance as was in their power. The boys seemed much gratified that an opportunity was to be given them to communicate their complaints, if any they should have, to a committee under the authority of law. The preliminary work necessary to organize for the future visits of the committee having been arranged, the remainder of the day was given to an inspection of the reform school building and the farm buildings connected therewith. Everything was found in good order, and the property of the State well protected and cared for.

The farm looked finely, and appeared to be under a good state of cultivation. The farm implements and machines used on the farm were of the latest and most approved patterns.

Quite a number of the boys were at work in the fields, and seemed to take an interest and pleasure in their labors.

A call at the shops, where many of the boys are employed bottoming chairs with cane, found them attentive and apparently interested in their work. The knowledge and the habits of industry the boys acquire by working in the chair shop, will, no doubt, be of value to them after they leave the institution.

A visit to the school rooms during the hours of study showed that the schools were well managed, the teachers qualified for their work, and the boys, as a rule, interested in their studies. A few of the boys manifest quite a desire to acquire an education and become useful members of society. To such, every facility, consistent with the rules of the school and the government of the institution, is offered.

The second visit of the committee was made July 10th. The letter box was opened and the eighty letters it contained were examined. In nearly all these letters the writer expressed himself satisfied with his treatment by the officers of the school, and spoke kindly of them. A few complained of severe punishment for a violation of the rules; others found fault with the food furnished them. The committee carefully inquired into the complaints made, gave each party complain-

ing a hearing, and after due inquiry, found but little ground for the dissatisfaction expressed. It must be remembered that every boy in the reform school is there by sentence of the court, for the violation of law, and therefore presumably unaccustomed to recognize the propriety of obedience to wholesome regulations.

The food provided for the boys seemed to be of good quality and sufficient in quantity. The institution appears to be well and humanely managed. The superintendent and his assistant, I think, are the "right men in the right place," and seem to have the good of the institution at heart.

The law of last winter is, no doubt, in the interest of the inmates of the school, and good results will come from its proper and judicious enforcement.

In my judgment, a few changes in that law should be made. The committee should consist of two members of the Council, instead of three, as now provided; the words "with whom shall be associated one woman," should be stricken out. The interest of the school would be as well served by a small committee, and the State would be saved quite an expense. I fully appreciate the value of the services of a lady as an official visitor to any State institution where its inmates are composed wholly or in part of girls, but as the inmates of the reform school are exclusively boys, sent there under the statutes of the State as juvenile criminals, it is questionable if the addition of a lady to the visiting committee is of practical advantage.

At our monthly meetings in August, September and October, the committee found but little change, if any, in the affairs of the school. But few complaints were made, and those not of a serious nature. An interview with the boy complaining generally resulted in his acknowledgment of disobedience, with a complaint of punishment disproportioned to the offence.

The letters taken from the letter box at the December session of the visiting committee contained complaints entirely of a different character from any hertofore received. Eighteen of

the twenty-two letters received and examined were from boys who desired to be remanded to their alternative sentence. Many of these letters were from boys in the third class—boys not easily controlled, and who, undoubtedly, would prefer serving two or three months in the county jail to remaining in the reform school during their minority.

Nearly every juvenile criminal sentenced by the court to the reform school is given an alternative sentence of thirty or sixty days in the county jail. Such a sentence has, in my opinion, a demoralizing effect upon many of the boys received into the institution.

The law makes it optional with the trustees to receive or reject a boy sentenced by the court, but if the juvenile offender *is* received into the institution, then, in my judgment, his alternative sentence should be void—thus taking away all inducement and hope that by disorderly conduct and continual disobedience he would be remanded to his alternative sentence. With that sentence void in case the offender is received into the school, his only hope for a release therefrom before his majority would depend upon his good conduct and obedience to the rules and requirements of the school. Every year boys who have, by industry and obedience reached the first class, and who give promise of becoming respectable and useful members of society, are released by the trustees. I think such a change in the law as above indicated would be for the interest and well-being of the school.

The building erected and furnished with all necessary tools for a mechanical school, authorized by the last legislature, was not completed and in working order until after November 1st. Its building and furnishing were under the direction and supervision of the trustees and committee of the Executive Council on reform school. It is a substantial structure, and well adapted for the purpose designed.

A competent superintendent is in charge of this department; everything possible has been done by the committee of the Council on the reform school to make it a success.

Owing to the short time that has elapsed since that department has been organized and in running order, I am unable, as a member of the visiting committee, to express an intelligent opinion in regard to its future success or its value to that portion of the inmates of the school to be instructed in "mechanical trades and other branches of useful knowledge." My associate on the visiting committee, who is also a member of the committee of the Council on reform school, Hon. W. W. Bolster, has given much time and thought to the building and furnishing of this new department. To his report I respectfully refer for a full and accurate statement of what has, thus far, been accomplished.

Without the least wish or desire on my part to exceed the duties assigned me as a member of the visiting committee, or to interfere in any manner with the rights and duties of the committee of the Executive Council on the reform school, I will venture to suggest a few changes and improvements which, if carried out, will be in the interest of the inmates of the school. The dining room is in the basement of the building, a room very much out of repair and a gloomy one for the purpose for which it is used. A small expenditure for repairs and new table furniture would improve its appearance and make it more home-like and attractive. So far as it could be done without the officers in charge losing control over the boys while at the table, a reasonable amount of conversation should be allowed during meals. Under the present rules of the institution absolute silence is required at the table, the wants of the boys are made known by the raising of the hand. I am aware that to give the inmates of a reformatory institution the right of conversation during meals might lead to confusion and rudeness on the part of the boys. If a change in that direction could be effected and at the same time complete control over the boys be retained, in my opinion, good results would follow. This is a matter undoubtedly to which the officers and trustees of the institution have given thought and attention. It surely is a subject worthy of careful consideration.

I am satisfied, from my frequent visits to the reform school during the past year, that the ventilation of the building could be very much improved. The air in many of the rooms seems close and impure. Some better system of ventilation than the one now in use should be devised; just what the change should be I am not prepared to state.

The water supply in my opinion is defective. The institution is now supplied with water by means of reservoirs and wells on the premises. One of the wells from which considerable water is taken for drinking purposes is quite near the vaults of the privies. The drainage from such a source must necessarily, however well guarded, affect to some extent the water in the well.

As a sanitary measure and protection against fire, Sebago water should be introduced into the buildings. It could be done at a comparatively small cost, only about one mile of main pipe would have to be laid. The health of the inmates, its value to the farm, and the protection it would be to the buildings in case of fire, would be worth many times its cost.

I think if the trustees would make the changes and improvements suggested, in an economical manner, the legislature at the next session would readily make an appropriation sufficient to cover the indebtedness created for such purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

S. C. HATCH.

To the Governor and Council of Maine :

Section 18 of chapter 142 of the Revised Statutes, approved March 15, 1883, reads as follows :

“A committee of the Council consisting of three, with whom shall be associated one woman, shall be appointed by the Governor annually, who shall visit the State reform school from time to time, and examine into the treatment of the inmates, their condition and progress. They shall maintain in the school a box for the receipt of letters, to which the inmates at all times shall have free access to deposit letters, without the knowledge or scrutiny of the officers of the school. They shall hear complaints of ill treatment from the inmates, and shall make such suggestions to the superintendent and trustees as they think the good of the school requires, and yearly, severally report to the Governor and Council concerning the school, its conditions and needs.”

As one of the committee appointed May 15, 1883, by virtue of the foregoing section, the undersigned submits the following report :

The committee, with the exception of Mrs. Geo. S. Hunt, who was disabled on account of an injury received by being thrown from a carriage, entered upon the discharge of their duties soon after their appointment. On June 2, 1883, they reported to the Governor and Council the following rules for the establishment and use of the box for the receipt of letters, which were adopted, and the box in conformity therewith was located as soon as time would allow.

RULES.

1. A suitable box, for the receipt of letters for the Visiting Committee of the Reform School, shall be located in such a place or apartment as the committee shall designate, so that the inmates

can have free access to the same to deposit letters therein, addressed to them alone. And all letters found therein shall be opened, read, acted upon and preserved by the committee until the making of their annual reports, and longer if so voted by them.

2. Letters shall be addressed on the envelope, thus: Visiting Committee, Reform School, and must be dated and signed with the full name of the writer. The subjects of the letters by the inmates shall be in regard to their treatment, condition and progress.

3. The committee, or a majority, shall meet at the State reform school on the second Tuesday of each month, or oftener by vote of committee, and open the letter box and examine the letters found therein; and shall hear all complaints of ill treatment from the inmates, as provided by law.

4. No person, except members of the committee, shall be furnished with a key to said box.

5. Letters written by the inmates to the committee shall not be examined by the superintendent or any attendant, teacher or officer connected with said institution.

6. Each inmate of the school, for the purpose of correspondence with said committee, shall be furnished with two sheets of note paper and two envelopes, on the last Saturday of each month, by the superintendent, without request, and on the last Saturdays of June and November each, a suitable lead pencil to be used only in said correspondence. This rule is subject to the limitation and not to apply to any inmate who has unused the requisite amount of stationery furnished for the above purpose.

7. It shall be the duty of the committee to see that there is a full compliance of rule sixth.

8. These rules shall be printed and kept posted in the various departments of the reform school building, one of which shall be in the immediate vicinity of the letter box.

These rules have been carefully and faithfully observed, except in the omission of the monthly visit of the committee in November.

TREATMENT, CONDITION AND PROGRESS.

The committee since their appointment have made six official visits, the first on the second Tuesday of June. The

officers have given the committee every facility to examine into the treatment, condition and progress of the inmates. The average number is about one hundred, and are committed for the various crimes from truancy to manslaughter, but largely for truancy and simple larceny. Household work, making of their own clothing, chair seating, farming and attending school are their employments. The apartments of the boys are neatly kept; clothing suitable; their beds clean and comfortable. The health of the boys is good. The progress in their studies and deportment very satisfactory. They are kindly treated and their punishments are such as the trustees have specified and are designed to be commensurate with the offence committed, and strictly in accordance with the law of the State.

FOOD AND DINING ROOM.

The food of the boys is fair in variety, sufficient in quantity and good in quality. All the boys receive the same quality of food and in quantities to satisfy the appetite of each. Punishment by withholding or short allowance of food is now prohibited. In addition to their regular or usual fare, green corn, peas, cucumbers, tomatoes, berries and apples are furnished in their season, and on Thanksgiving day and Christmas roast chicken or roast turkey, puddings and other extras are provided for them. In this connection as one of your committee I would call attention to the dining room with its uninviting surroundings, its stools, tables, floor, ceiling, its want of comfort and pleasantness which, is believed, is so much opposed and in the way of refinement and reformation of boys in a reform school, and to all this is added the painful silence of the meal.

Why should not pleasant surroundings and reasonable conversation by the boys in such a school be allowed during the meal as is allowed the boys in all well regulated families in the State. This is a criticism upon the policy of the State which is behind most of the other states in reformatory

treatment. This room needs repair (if it must be continued as a dining room) and new and better furniture to give it that inviting and home-like appearance so desirable in aiding the reformation of the inmates of the school.

LETTER BOX.

The committee have received from the boys through the letter box 114 letters. In composition and penmanship they compare very favorably with scholars of like ages in our public schools. Twenty-one of these letters contain complaints of ill treatment, such as standing on the line, for demerits for guiltless violation of the laws of the workshop; and at the table for whispering; some of the quality of their food; some because they were required to work on Sunday, doing the necessary and usual sweeping of the yard; some that they were ignorant of the by-laws and did not know their rights. Eighteen of the letters were asking and claiming the privilege of being discharged from the school and serve out their alternate sentences in jail, which are from 30 to 60 days. This class of letters was from the boys of the third class, or the lowest class of department. Seventy-five of the letters were expressive of their good usage and kind treatment by the officers, their health, success and progress in their various studies. The following are quotations from some of these letters which are a fair index of the substance of the others, viz:

“ I am getting along well.”

“ Am well—get enough to eat.”

“ Getting along nicely, and so do the other boys.”

“ Get along all right with the officers, and so do the other boys when they behave.”

“ The officers are very kind to the boys when the boys do any ways near right.”

“ Write you to let you know I am well and getting along very well.”

“ I am getting along well—getting up in my grade.”

“All the education I have I learned since I have been here, am in the third reader, expect to be in the fourth reader when school commences. Am in the fifth class in arithmetic and in the second class in spelling, have been here two years and eleven days. I work on the farm the most of the time.”

“I am getting along first rate. I am learning to read and write. I am learning arithmetic. I get enough to eat every meal, and get used well enough.”

“My general treatment is good, I always get along all right when I behave myself.”

No complaints are made in any of the letters of misuseage by the superintendent or his assistant. The complaints are confined to the attendants in the chair shop and the dining room, and are such as have already been referred to. Upon a careful investigation of them by the committee and such others as have been made to them at their various visits, they have in no case been sustained or such as call for any suggestions to the superintendent and trustees, or as required for the good of the school.

SUBORDINATES.

In this connection it is suggested that for the safe and proper discipline of the boys, subordinates should be selected with a due regard to age, experience, temper and efficiency, regardless of the wages paid — at least this should be secondary.

THE CELLS.

The cells for the confinement of the boys are now suitably lighted, warmed, ventilated and furnished with a bed and other articles for their cleanliness and health.

ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE.

As our statute now is, a boy when sentenced, is given an alternative sentence, that is, a term in prison or a fine, if he is not received or retained at the school.

The crimes for which boys are sentenced to the reform school are largely for minor offences — where the alternative sentence must be a fine or imprisonment from 30 to 60 and 90 days in jail. No boy can be sentenced to the school who is over sixteen years of age, while the sentence to the school is during minority. It is believed that the boy who likes his liberty, (and that is the case with all,) and has bad habits formed would prefer his short alternate sentence of 30, 60 or 90 days in jail, to years at the reform school,—and would become incorrigible, or *dangerous*, or demoralizing to the school from vicious conduct or conversation, with a view to be remanded and serve out his alternative sentence and thereby gain his liberty. We even now have boys in our reform school that threaten if they cannot be remanded to jail, they will do something that will put them there. It is respectfully suggested, some change be made in the law so that the alternative sentence shall be longer and more severe. The effect of the alternative sentence as now imposed operates against the prosperity and discipline of the school as already shown. No reform school can be so well conducted that most of the inmates would not prefer the common prison for a short period, to years, or during minority in the school. When a boy can see liberty at the expiration of 30, 60 or 90 days' sentence as compared with one during minority, an appeal to his sense of honor, right, manliness and justice will be fruitless for discipline and reformation.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

It is clear that such schools are in demand and have a legitimate function to perform in connection with our reformatory institutions. It is believed the State acted most wisely when it made provision for the establishment of a mechanical department at the reform school. Here the employment of the intellectual can, as it should, alternate with the physical training of the boys, and the manifest desire to reach this department, to become mechanics and carpenters and become

familiar with the use of tools will give, it is believed, force and strength to their moral training and deportment, if properly and wisely managed, and will become the most important industry, both in its pecuniary results and in the discipline of the institution. It is believed that it will have much to do with the after life of the boys. The State by its officers at the reform school stands in the place of the parents of the boys, hence it is not assuming too much when it enters upon the education and development of the head, heart and hand of the inmates of the school. Here the boys that possess the capacity can learn trades by which they may make a living. The mechanical school building is now completed and furnished with benches and twelve sets of first-class carpentry tools for a class of twelve boys, and a set of tools for general use as occasion may require. The capacity of the building is sufficient to accommodate as many more and will be at once equipped and made ready for a like number of boys. It is also intended at an early day to furnish the shop with machinery for working wood, so that the boys may obtain a practical knowledge of the use and management of machines. Mr. H. H. Houghton, an experienced mechanic, has charge of this department, and the beginning promises success. It is hoped that the full class of twenty-four will be made up during the ensuing January. The cost of the mechanical building, benches, tools and salary of the master mechanic are within the appropriation for the year 1883. A class has been made up and commenced work on the 21st of the present month.

CONDITION OF PROPERTY.

Neatness, order and care characterize the school building, barn, farm and other property of the institution.

WATER SUPPLY AND VENTILATION.

The water supply for the various purposes of the institution is not only insufficient, but is poor and at times unwhole-

some and entirely inadequate in case of fire. Some of the apartments of the school building need repairs and better ventilation for the comfort and health of the inmates. In view of these facts and not unmindful of the expense the State incurs in the maintenance of this school, it is believed it would be wise policy to appropriate sufficient money for an abundant supply of pure water, and the repairs and ventilation named.

CLASSIFICATION AND SEPARATION OF INMATES.

Some discussion has of late arisen upon these questions relating to our reform school. It is plain what reform schools need for their reformation is a wise system, administered by gifted and well trained officers. What the boys need is constant stimulus to good behavior — not merely the distant hope of future good or ill, but the daily presence of a motive to do right and a continual growing into a habit of doing right. In this way they will become weaned of their bad habits.

It is substantially claimed by Z. R. Brockway, Superintendent of the Elmira State Reformatory, New York, and it is believed he takes the true ground “ that the classification of prisoners must be natural, not arbitrary. It cannot be based upon the crimes for which boys are committed, for the offence does not always indicate the true moral state ; boys of good character have sometimes been betrayed into crime, and habitual criminals are found, often, under conviction for simple misdemeanors. Nor is the age of the criminal always a good standard of classification or separation. Some of the most depraved are young in years ; yet the full grown boy, fellow-prisoner though he be, will sometimes influence a lad for good, when those of his own age and the officials utterly fail ; and the presence of a boy with a company of adult prisoners, has in some instances, exerted a good influence upon their conduct and conversation. Even if the diversities of moral character are clearly discerned and rightly gauged, what benefit would be gained by placing together only those

of equal virtue or vice? It has been said that society is like an edifice, composed of materials the most diverse which is held standing by the masterly manner in which they are mingled. If all the bad should be placed on one side alone, we should obtain a frightful quintessence of vice, and the remainder, becoming weakened by the absence of anything to contend with, would probably soon change over the same side by a natural deterioration."

If this is true of general society, is it not applicable also to criminal society? Yet again, could it be shown that moral improvement is more rapidly made when the good and evil are separated from each other, such improvement would not be a sufficient guarantee of rectitude after release, because it would be exceptional or forced, lacking the hardness derived from that reaction between diversities of character, which makes so large a part of the real discipline of ordinary life and which is so necessary for permanence. That "evil communications corrupt good manners" is not denied, but that other dictum of the same high authority, that "the tares and the wheat must grow together until the harvest," announces a principle that should be considered in this connection.

It is believed it is not expedient or for the best to classify the boys in our reformatory institutions according to character, age or crime. And being most favorably impressed with the practicability and utility of the "family system" of government in these institutions as distinguished from the congregate system, that here the classification should not be arbitrary in regard to age, character or crime.

There are considerations that should have weight upon this question. It has been well said that Providence has arranged that in society the virtuous and the vicious should in some respects be together, and go together, not for the purpose of corrupting each other, but associated in the family and in the walks of business, and in the walks of pleasure. Some of those that are viciously inclined are doubtless led astray, while on the other hand, others are strengthened by seeing the

results of wickedness and they learn to resist temptation, and thus their virtuous purposes are strengthened and perfected.

MONTHLY SOCIABLES.

The large upper room that has been fitted up with curiosities, pictures and for evening sociables and entertainments, where the boys, dressed in their best, hold exhibitions, play various innocent games, monthly, under the care of one of the officers, is a strong stimulus to insure good conduct and is open to all the classes alike. The boys that obtain the requisite number of merits and honors for good behavior during the month are entitled to admission and participation in the sports and exercises of the evening.

VISITING AGENCY.

It is suggested that the law should provide for the appointment by the Governor, of a suitable person as visiting agent, believing that such would be highly beneficial, who should be required to visit the wards of the State placed in families, to ascertain whether their rights have been invaded, and whether all contracts in their behalf have been duly observed, to appear before magistrates and courts in behalf of children who are liable to commitment to any of our reformatory institutions, and in proper cases to ask that the child, instead of being sent to the reformatory, should be placed in a suitable family; it being made the duty of the agent to seek out families willing and suitable to receive such children. It is believed that the execution of the duties of such an agency would not be very difficult nor very costly, that better homes, treatment and training would be secured, and would considerably decrease the number of boys and girls in our reformatory institutions, and would bring to the knowledge of the courts and of the public many facts concerning juvenile delinquency which ought to be known and acted upon. The experiment

in other states fully justifies and sustains the wisdom and recommendation of such an agency.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing gratification at observing the hearty accord that exists between the board of trustees and the superintendent and his assistant in management of the institution for the best good of the boys, and it is believed they have discharged the difficult and important duties imposed upon them with credit to themselves and the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. BOLSTER.

AUBURN, ME., Dec. 27, 1883.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council of Maine :

I herewith submit my report as a member of the Visiting Committee to the State Reform School, as required by act of the Legislature, chapter 250, Public Laws 1883.

As a member of the Standing Committee of the Council on the Reform School, I had visited this institution several times, and become quite conversant with its affairs, before my appointment as a member of this committee.

We made our first visit to the school June 14th ; thoroughly inspected the buildings, and examined into the treatment of the inmates as far as possible, and obtained what information we could as to their condition and progress. At request of the committee I caused a suitable box, for the receipt of letters from the inmates, to be placed where all would have free access to deposit letters ; and on the 29th of the same month had a candid talk with the boys, among other things explaining to them the rules established by the committee, and what was expected from them, and especially information as to their treatment, condition, rank and progress ; also assuring them that their communications should be confidential.

July 10th the committee again visited the school, and devoted a great portion of the time there to the reading of the letters in the box. The general tone of the letters was far different from what I expected it would be. Instead of complaints and fault finding, we found the boys generally satisfied with their treatment, and having a regard to their standing and grade ; many of them expressed a determination to do still better than they had done. The complaints were very few.

Your committee, with one exception, have visited the school monthly, and examined the letters from the inmates. I was unable to be present at the last visit.

The letters read by me speak well for the management of the school, and furnish evidence sufficient to satisfy any fair minded man that this institution is well managed, and a great blessing to the greater number of those committed to its care.

A few of the inmates, doubtless, belong to that incorrigible class, who can not be reached by kindness, and whom only the fear of punishment will control.

I have been much interested in the starting of the mechanical department at the school. It will prove, I believe, a move in the right direction, and encourage many of the boys to fit themselves to earn a livelihood, when they leave this institution. Not all boys take kindly to farm or garden work, to the taking care of the barn and cattle, to the bottoming of chairs or the manufacture of clothing. What suits one will not please another. The last time I visited the school many were anxious to gain admission to the work shop: it will prove a strong incentive to good behavior, should it be understood that only those who behave well can be admitted. The boys intuitively feel that to know how to handle carpenter tools is a "nobler calling" than to stand hour by hour bottoming chairs. I can but believe that this department will prove a great benefit to the school.

Many of the boys sent to the school are among the smartest, most active and intelligent in our midst; boys who, with happy homes and proper advice and training, might have escaped such a punishment as they are now receiving. The State, having taken them under its care, is in honor bound to fit them to obtain their living hereafter honestly, if it can be done, instead of turning them out at the age of twenty-one, no wise prepared to enter upon the duties of life, and only fit subjects for crime. As I walk through many of the streets in our larger places, where the poor and foreign population live, and see the boys and girls crowding the public ways by day and night, I wonder that crime is not more prevalent than it now is. Many of our citizens and private societies are doing much to save the young. Shall not the State likewise

do its share, and when they come under its control, shall it not furnish them the means whereby they may be fitted for future usefulness, if possible? We may rest assured that whatever is done in this direction, the citizens of this State will approve.

I think pleasant surroundings furnish for the young strong incentives to an upright life. Hence it is that the Home Plan for such boys has proved so much more successful, when tried, than to have them all together. The little ornaments placed by the matron around the rooms of the house, make an indelible impression upon the child's mind, which, though imperceptible at the time, has a lasting influence for good. In this connection I will refer to the dining room at the school. It is not such a pleasant place as it ought to be, although kept neat and clean; a small expense would improve it much. A few pictures and ornaments upon the walls, chairs at the tables, flowers in their season, and conversation at the table would add much towards making the dining room a pleasanter place. I do not mean to find fault with the trustees; the money at their disposal is limited, and they are obliged to curtail expenses wherever they can, but in the matter of conversation, they should remember that they were once boys—and boys enjoy their meals much better when they can talk. I think this liberty should be granted under such restrictions as may be proper.

Could the dining room be made as attractive as the principal school room or the room set apart for devotional exercises and social gatherings, the result would be beneficial.

I have been much pleased to find the grounds surrounding the school buildings kept neat and tidy; have visited the barn and adjacent buildings, and also observed the general management of the farm, and am satisfied that the superintendent does not neglect his duties as to their management. I have conversed with the boys freely, and many of them have told me it was the best home they ever had, and they would rather remain than go away. Others, while saying they were treated well, have felt the restraint upon their liberty, and

for that reason would like to leave; and occasionally I have found a boy who was not happy at all. This is to be expected. The only wonder to me is that so many of the boys are satisfied with their treatment. When we consider the fact that they are sent to this place under restraint of the law, many of them having seen considerable of crime, and having been accustomed to indulge in the many vices to which the young are continually exposed in our larger places, we must acknowledge that the influence of this school upon them has been for good.

From my observations I am satisfied that the superintendent with his assistant and teachers are doing all they can for the best welfare of those committed to their charge, and that the trustees feel a deep interest in these wards of the State under their control.

Mrs. Hunt, who was appointed a member of the committee, has not been able to unite with us in our visits, on account of an injury received in the early part of the summer. The committee trust she will be able the coming year to be with us in our monthly visits. A lady will naturally see and discover many things that a man will overlook; and her presence, I know, will have a beneficial influence with the boys in the school, and for this reason she has been urged by the friends of the school not to decline.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH A. LOCKE.

APPENDIX.

(PART II.)

- A. Revised Statutes, relating to the State Reform School.
- B. Judicial Decisions.
- C. Special Information.
- D. Forms of Commitment.
- E. Forms of Release.
- F. Extracts from Boys' Letters.



A.

REVISED STATUTES—1883.

TITLE XII, CHAPTER 142.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

SECTION 1. Appointment, term of office, powers, duties and pay of trustees.

SEC. 2. Who may be sentenced to the state reform school.

SEC. 3. Same subject; expenses of commitment and subsistence, how paid.

SEC. 4. Residence, if known, shall be set out in the mittimus. Notice.

SEC. 5. Superintendent may recover expenses from the town; remedy of town.

SEC. 6. How boys shall be instructed and disciplined.

SEC. 7. Proceedings, when trustees or superintendent do not receive a boy, or when he is incorrigible.

SEC. 8. Costs of transportation shall be paid by the county.

SEC. 9. Term of commitment, and effect of discharge.

SEC. 10. Trustees may bind out boys on probation. When such boys may be returned to the school, to serve out alternative sentence.

SEC. 11. Superintendent shall prepare a list of boys suitable to apprentice.

SEC. 12. In what branches boys shall be instructed. Trustees shall make rules and specify punishments, subject to the approval of governor and council.

SEC. 13. Powers and duties of the superintendent. Bond. His books and accounts.

SEC. 14. All contracts shall be made by the superintendent, and be approved by the trustees. Suits thereon.

SEC. 15. Visits and examinations by the trustees; quarterly and annual reports.

SEC. 16. Governor shall draw warrants for appropriations. Treasurer of state shall pay forty-two dollars annually for the library.

SEC. 17. Inmates shall be classed. Solitary confinement is forbidden. Exceptions, how regulated. Denial of food is prohibited.

SEC. 18. Governor shall appoint a visiting committee. Their duties and powers.

SECTION 1. The government of the state reform school, established for the instruction, employment, and reform of juvenile offenders, in the town of Cape Elizabeth, in the county of Cumberland, is vested in a board of five trustees appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of council, and commissioned to hold their offices during the pleasure of the governor and council, but not longer than four years under one appointment. They shall be allowed actual expenses and two dollars a day for their services when employed. They shall have charge of the general interests of the institution, and see that its affairs are conducted as required by the legislature, and such by-laws as the board may adopt; see that proper discipline is maintained therein; provide employment for the inmates, and bind them out, discharge or remand them, as hereinafter provided; appoint a superintendent, subject to the approval, and during the pleasure of the governor and council, and appoint such other officers as in their judgment the wants of the institution require; prescribe the duties of all its officers; exercise a vigilant supervision over its concerns, remove its subordinate officers at pleasure, and appoint others in their stead; determine the compensation of the subordinate officers, subject to the approval of the governor and council, and prepare and submit by-laws to the governor and council, which shall be valid when sanctioned by them. They may contract with the attorney general of the United States for the confinement and support in the reform school of juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States in accordance with sections five thousand five hundred and forty-

nine, and five thousand five hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SEC. 2. When a boy between the ages of eight and sixteen years is convicted before any court or trial justice, of an offence punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, not for life, or in the county jail except for the offences specified in the next section, such court or justice may sentence him to the state reform school, or to the other punishment provided by law for the same offence. If to the reform school, the sentence shall be conditioned that if such boy is not received or kept there for the full term of his sentence, unless sooner discharged by the trustees as provided in section seven, he shall then suffer such alternative punishment as the court or justice orders; but no boy shall be committed to the reform school who is deaf and dumb, non compos, or insane.

SEC. 3. When a boy between the ages of eight and sixteen years, is convicted of larceny of property not exceeding one dollar in value, of assault and battery, malicious mischief, malicious trespass, desecration of the Lord's Day, riotous conduct, disturbance of the peace, embezzlement, cheating by false pretences, vagrancy, or truancy; of being a common runaway, drunkard, or pilferer; or of a violation of any municipal or police regulations of a city or town, punishable in the jail or house of correction; the court or justice may sentence him to the reform school, or to the other punishment provided for the same offence, in the manner prescribed in section two; and the expenses of conveying such boy, convicted of any such offence, to the reform school, and his subsistence and clothing during his imprisonment there, not exceeding one dollar a week, shall be defrayed by the town where such boy resides at the time of his commitment, if within the state; otherwise such expense shall be paid by the State.

SEC. 4. The court or trial justice before whom a boy is convicted of an offence specified in the preceding section, shall certify in the mittimus the city or town in which such boy resides at the time of his commitment, if known, which shall be sufficient evidence in the first instance, to charge such city or town with his expense at the reform school, not exceeding one dollar a week. The superintendent, upon the commitment of such boy shall notify in writing by mail or otherwise, the aldermen of any city, or the selectmen of any town so liable, of the name of the boy committed, the offence with which he is charged, and the

duration of his sentence. Such written notice shall be sufficient when made, superscribed and directed to said aldermen or selectmen, the postage prepaid, and deposited in the post office in Portland.

SEC. 5. At any time after three months from the giving of such notice, the superintendent may, in his own name, in behalf of the State, recover of such city or town the expenses of clothing and subsistence of such boy, not exceeding one dollar a week, to the time of commencing a suit therefor; and such city or town may recover the money paid by them, of the parent, master or guardian of such boy, or of the city or town in which he has a legal settlement.

SEC. 6. Every boy, so convicted and sent to said school, shall there be kept, disciplined, instructed, employed, and governed, under the direction of the board of trustees, until the term of his sentence expires, or he is discharged as reformed, bound out by said trustees according to their by-laws, or remanded to prison under the sentence of the court as incorrigible, upon information of the trustees, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 7. When a boy is sentenced to said school, and the trustees deem it inexpedient to receive him, or he is found incorrigible, or his continuance in the school is deemed injurious to its management and discipline, they shall certify the same upon the mittimus by which he is held, and the mittimus and convict shall be delivered to any proper officer, who shall forthwith commit said boy to the jail, house of correction, or state prison, according to his alternative sentence. The trustees may discharge any boy as reformed; and may authorize the superintendent, under such rules as they prescribe, to refuse to receive boys sentenced to said school, and his certificate thereof shall be as effectual as their own.

SEC. 8. The costs of transporting a boy to or from the reform school, shall, when not otherwise provided for, be paid out of the treasury of the county where he is sentenced, as the costs of conveying prisoners to the jails are paid; and the county commissioners of the county shall examine and allow all such reasonable costs.

SEC. 9. All commitments of boys shall be during their minority, unless sooner discharged by order of the trustees as before provided; and when a boy is discharged therefrom at the expiration of his term, or as reformed, it shall be a full and complete release from all penalties and disabilities created by his sentence.

SEC. 10. The trustees may commit, on probation and on such terms as they deem expedient, to any suitable inhabitant of the state, any boy in their charge, for a term within the period of his sentence, such probation to be conditioned on his good behavior and obedience to the laws of the State. Such boy shall, during the term for which he was originally sentenced to the reform school, be also subject to the care and control of the trustees, and on their being satisfied at any time, that the welfare of the boy will be promoted by his return to the school, they may order his return, and may enforce such order by application to any trial justice or judge of a police or municipal court for a warrant for such purpose, which may be served by any officer authorized to serve criminal process. On his recommitment to the school, such boy shall there be held and detained under the original mittimus.

SEC. 11. The superintendent, with advice of the trustees, shall, as often as once in six months, prepare a list of all boys under his charge who are suitable by age and good behavior to apprentice to farming, mechanical trade or other useful occupation, and shall furnish such list for publication in such papers of the state as will insert the same free of charge.

SEC. 12. The trustees, under direction of the governor and council, shall establish and maintain a mechanical school, and cause the boys under their charge to be instructed in mechanical trades and in the branches of useful knowledge, adapted to their age and capacity; also in agriculture and horticulture, according to their age, strength, disposition and capacity; and otherwise, as will best secure their reformation, amendment and future benefit. In binding out the inmates, the trustees shall have scrupulous regard to the character of those to whom they are bound. The trustees shall establish rules for direction of the officers, agents and servants of the school, and for the government, instruction and discipline of the inmates; they shall specify the punishments that may be inflicted upon boys in the school, and any officer, agent or servant, who inflicts punishment not so authorized shall be discharged. Such rules shall be approved by the governor and council, and shall not be altered without their consent.

SEC. 13. The superintendent, with such other officers as the trustees appoint, shall have the charge and custody of the inmates; be a constant resident at the institution; and discipline, govern, instruct, employ, and use his best endeavors to reform the inmates,

so as to preserve their health, and secure, so far as possible, moral and industrious habits, and regular improvement in their studies, trades, and various employments. He shall see that no punishment is inflicted in violation of the rules of the trustees, and shall immediately enter in a book kept for the purpose, a particular record of all corporal punishment inflicted, stating the offence, the punishment, and by whom administered; which record shall be open to public inspection, and be laid before the trustees at their quarterly meetings, a majority of whom shall then certify upon said book whether or not such punishments are approved by them. He shall have charge of the lands, buildings, furniture, and every species of property, pertaining to the institution, within the precincts thereof. Before he enters upon the duties of his office, he shall give a bond to the State, with sureties satisfactory to the governor and council, in a sum not less than two thousand dollars, conditioned faithfully to account for all moneys received by him and to perform all the duties incumbent on him as superintendent; keep, in suitable books, regular and complete accounts of all his receipts and disbursements, and of all property intrusted to him, showing the income and expenses of the institution; and account, in such manner, and to such persons as the trustees direct, for all moneys received by him from the proceeds of the farm or otherwise. His books, and all documents relating to the school, shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees, who shall, at least once in every six months, carefully examine the books and accounts, and the vouchers and documents connected therewith, and make a record of the result thereof. He shall keep a register containing the name and age of each boy, and the circumstances connected with his early life and add such facts as come to his knowledge relating to his subsequent history, while at the institution, and after he left it. Actions for injuries done to the real and personal property of the State, connected with the reform school, may be brought in the name of the superintendent for the time being.

SEC. 14. All contracts on account of the institution, shall be made by the superintendent, and when approved by the trustees, if their by-laws require it, are binding in law, and the superintendent, or his successor, may sue or be sued thereon, to final judgment and execution. He may, with the consent of the trustees, submit any controversy, demand, or suit, to the determination of one or more referees. No such suit abates by a vacancy in the office

of superintendent during its pendency ; but his successor may take upon himself its prosecution or defence, and, on motion of the adverse party and notice, shall be required to do so.

SEC. 15. One or more of the trustees shall visit the school at least once in every four weeks, examine the register and the inmates in the school room and work shop, and regularly keep a record of these visits in the books of the superintendent. Once in every three months, the school, in all its departments, shall be thoroughly examined by a majority of the board of trustees, and a report shall be made, showing the results thereof. Annually, on the first day of December, an abstract of such quarterly reports shall be prepared and laid before the governor and council for the information of the legislature, with a full report of the superintendent, stating particularly among other things, the offence for which each pupil was sentenced, and his place of residence. A financial statement furnishing an accurate detailed account of the receipts and expenditures for the year terminating on the last day of November preceding, shall also be furnished.

SEC. 16. The governor and council may, from time to time, as they think proper, draw warrants on the treasurer of state in favor of the trustees, for the money appropriated by the legislature for the state reform school ; and the treasurer of state shall, annually, in February, pay to the treasurer of said school forty-two dollars for support of its library, being six per cent. on the Sanford legacy of seven hundred dollars.

SEC. 17. The inmates shall be separated into classes, regard being had to their ages, character and conduct, and the offences for which they have been committed. The boys of each class shall, so far as practicable, take daily out-door exercise and be employed in some out-door labor. Each shall be provided with his own clothing and be taught to care for it. Solitary confinement is not allowed except for grave offences specified in the rules of the trustees ; and the apartment where it is inflicted, shall be suitably warmed, lighted, and provided with a bed and proper appliances for cleanliness. All the boys shall receive the same quality of food and in quantities to satisfy their appetites. They shall not be punished by a denial or short allowance of food.

SEC. 18. A committee of the council, consisting of three, with whom shall be associated one woman, shall be appointed by the governor annually, to visit the school from time to time,

and examine into the treatment of its inmates, their condition and progress. They shall maintain therein, a letter box, to which the inmates shall at all times have free access, without the knowledge or scrutiny of the officers. They shall hear complaints of ill treatment, and make such suggestions to the superintendent and trustees as they think proper, and severally make a yearly report to the governor and council concerning the condition and wants of the school.

B.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

INHABITANTS OF LEWISTON *vs.* INHABITANTS OF FAIRFIELD. 47
MAINE, 481.

The allegation, in a complaint, that a person is an "idle, ungovernable boy, and a habitual truant," describes no offence under any statute of this State.

Magistrates have no authority to sentence a boy to the State Reform School, for breach of the by-laws of a town, for a term exceeding the term authorized by those by-laws.

A complaint, in no manner alluding to the by-laws of a town, cannot be sustained by virtue of those by-laws.

If the process by which a boy is committed to the State Reform School is void, the town from which he was committed cannot recover sums paid for his support at that school from the town of his legal settlement.

SETH SCAMMAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL
vs. INHABITANTS OF WELLS. 50 MAINE, 584.

It is provided by c. 37 of the Acts of 1858, that the expense of subsistence, etc., of a boy sent to the State Reform School shall be defrayed by the town where he resides, if in the State; otherwise by the town in which he commits the offence:—Held,

That the town of his residence at the time of his commitment, if within the State, is thus made liable, and not the town in which he commits the offence.

If, after having committed an offence and before being committed to the State Reform School, a boy should change his residence, it is the city or town where the boy resides when committed to that school, and not the city or town in which he may have resided when he committed the offence, that is thus made liable for his support.

The statute makes it the duty of the magistrate to certify in his mittimus the town in which the boy resides, *if known*; which certificate shall be sufficient evidence in the first instance to charge the town. But the omission of the justice to certify the fact, will not defeat the right to recover, for the statute makes that right absolute, while the making of the certificate is conditional; and the fact of residence may be proved *aliunde*.

JOHN FOXTON *vs.* THEODORE KUCKING AND PORTLAND SAVINGS BANK, TR. 55 MAINE, 346.

Upon the condition that his bounty money should be deposited for his benefit in the Portland Savings Bank, the trustees of the State Reform School permitted one of its inmates to enlist as a volunteer in the Military Service of the United States, and thereupon they deposited his bounty money in the bank in his own name, upon the following special condition prescribed in all such cases, and entered upon the books of the bank, viz: "All money received by said boys, shall be deposited in the Portland Savings Bank, and there remain, with such additions as may be made from time to time under their allotments, till they have severally reached the age of twenty-one years, and no part of said deposits is to be withdrawn without the consent of the trustees of the State Reform School." In a trustee process, brought by a creditor against such volunteer, for necessaries purchased after his discharge from the service and before he had attained his majority:—Held,

That no person can be sentenced to the State Reform School for a term extending beyond his minority. The control of the trustees over the person or property of one under their official charge absolutely ceases upon his reaching the age of twenty-one years.

That the money is due absolutely to the defendant and is payable to him or his order on his reaching the age of twenty-one years, without the consent of the trustees of the State Reform School.

That the bank is chargeable as trustee, and will be compelled to pay the amount charged, when the same is payable according to the terms of the deposit.

INHABITANTS OF JAY *vs.* INHABITANTS OF GRAY. 57 MAINE, 456.

The latter clause of § 5, c. 37, of the Public Laws of 1858, [“And an action shall accrue to such city or town, to recover the money so paid, against the parent, master, or guardian of such boy, or against the city or town in which he may have a legal settlement,”] was not repealed by c. 116 of the Public Laws of 1859, or c. 182 of 1860, or c. 57, of 1861.

PATRICK O’MALIA *vs.* EBEN WENTWORTH. 65 MAINE, 129.

The municipal court of the city of Portland has jurisdiction of the offence of truancy.

The warrant for the arrest of a truant may be served by a truant officer.

The sentence for truancy may be to the State Reform School; and the alternative sentence required by the statute may be to the house of correction.

In the case of a boy actually received at the State Reform School and still detained there it is not important to inquire whether the alternative sentence is or is not legal.

Execution of the sentence may be delayed for such reasonable time as the court thinks proper, as such delay will only shorten the term of imprisonment, all sentences to the State Reform School being during minority.

Complaints made to the municipal court of the city of Portland need not contain a recital of the city by-laws on which they are founded, since the act establishing that court expressly declares that in prosecutions on the by-laws thereof, such by-laws need not be recited in the complaint. Act of 1856, c. 204, § 4.

An application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to obtain the release of one imprisoned on criminal process, is addressed to the sound discretion of the court; and the writ will not be granted unless the real and substantial merits of the case demand it. In examining

to see whether the imprisonment is or is not illegal, the court cannot look at the complaint and warrant; it can only examine the precept by which he is detained. If on inspection thereof the prisoner appears to be lawfully imprisoned or restrained of his liberty the writ must be denied. Revised Statutes c. 99, § 8. The writ will not be granted for defects in matters of form only; nor can it be used as a substitute for an appeal, a plea in abatement, a motion to quash, or a writ of error.

C.

SPECIAL INFORMATION.

COMMITMENT OF BOYS.

It will be seen by examination of the laws relating to the State Reform School, that a boy to be committed to it,

1. Must be between the ages of eight and sixteen years.
2. That he must not be deaf and dumb, *non compos*, or insane.
3. That he must be convicted before a court or trial justice of competent jurisdiction of one of the offences enumerated below.

The offences for which boys may be sentenced to the State Reform School are as follows:

1. Offences against the Statutes of the State punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, not for life, or in the county jail.
2. Such of the offences named in § 3, c. 142 of the Revised Statutes as are offences against the Statutes of the State. See *Lewiston vs. Fairfield*, 47 Maine, 481.
3. Truancy, when in violation of the by-laws of a town authorized by §§ 21-23, c. 11 of the Revised Statutes, provided said by-laws are in proper form and have been approved by a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court.

4. Violations of the municipal or police regulations of a city or town punishable in the jail or house of correction.

Juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States may also be committed. See Revised Statutes, c. 142, § 1.

If a boy is convicted of a violation of the municipal or police regulations of a city or town, that fact must be stated and the by-law accurately recited both in the complaint and mittimus. See *Lewiston vs. Fairfield*.

It sometimes occurs that boys are tried, convicted and sentenced to the State Reform School by courts or trial justices not having jurisdiction of the offences alleged. Such convictions are void, and the sentences imposed thereon cannot be executed. "No person shall be punished for an offence until convicted thereof in a court having jurisdiction of the person and case." Revised Statutes, c. 135, § 1.

The jurisdiction of judges of municipal and police courts in criminal matters is defined in the Revised Statutes, c. 132, § 3-7, and in the special laws relating to the establishment of particular courts, and the acts amendatory thereto.

The jurisdiction of trial justices in criminal matters is defined in the same sections and chapter. In all cases the jurisdiction and powers of trial justices are derived from statute. The courts hold that no presumption is to be made in favor of the jurisdiction of a trial justice, nor can it be enlarged by implication.

No additional jurisdiction is conferred by chapter 142 of the Revised Statutes.

Every boy committed to the institution must have two sentences, one to the State Reform School during minority, and an alternative sentence such as the law provides for the same offence. Revised Statutes, c. 142, § 2 and 7.

[For forms of commitment see Appendix, D.]

RELEASE OF BOYS.

All boys committed to the State Reform School are sentenced during minority; but the statutes give the Trustees full power to,

1. Discharge boys when reformed.
2. Release boys on probation or leave of absence.
3. Indenture boys to any suitable inhabitant of the State.
4. Remand boys to alternative sentence if found incorrigible.

[For forms of release see Appendix, E.]

D.

FORMS FOR COMMITMENT OF BOYS.

[Mittimus]

STATE OF MAINE.

..... ss.

To the Sheriff of the county of or either of his deputies, or either of the constables of in said county: To the Superintendent of the State Reform School situated in Cape Elizabeth, in the county of Cumberland, and to the keeper of the jail at in the said county of

[L. s.]

Greeting.

Whereas of in the county of a minor between the ages of eight and sixteen years, not deaf and dumb, non compos, or insane, was brought before me a trial justice in and for the county of at in said county of on the day of A. D. by virtue of a warrant in due form of law, issued under the hand and seal of me, the said justice, on the complaint under oath of ... of in the county of who therein complains that said on the day of A. D., 18 ... at said

[Here recite the substantive allegations of the complaint.]

..... against the peace of said State, and contrary to the form of the Statute *in such case made and provided; upon which complaint the said having been then and there arraigned by me, the said justice, pleaded thereto that he was not guilty; and,

* If sentenced for the violation of a by-law of a city or town, instead of saying "contrary to the form of the Statute," etc., say "contrary to the form of a by-law of the said of which said by-law is in the words and figures following, to wit:" [Here recite the by-law.]

If the by-law is one which requires the approval of a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, as in the case of truancy, instead of the above say, "contrary to the form of a by-law of the said of approved the day of A. D., by one of the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, of the State of Maine, which said by-law is in the words and figures following, to wit:" [Here recite the by-law.]

whereas, after hearing the testimony of divers witnesses in relation thereto, and fully understanding the defence of the said it then and there appeared to me, the said justice, that the said was guilty, it was then and there considered and ordered by me, the said justice, that the said. be sentenced to the State Reform School, situate at Cape Elizabeth, in the county of Cumberland, there to be kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the board of trustees of said State Reform School for the term of his minority.

Provided, however, that if the said shall not be received or kept in said State Reform School for the aforesaid term of his minority, unless sooner discharged by the trustees of said State Reform School in accordance with the provisions of section seven of chapter one hundred and forty-two of the Revised Statutes, then the said shall be punished by imprisonment in the jail at in said county of for the term of

Therefore, in the name of the State of Maine, you are hereby commanded forthwith to convey the said to said State Reform School and him there deliver to the Superintendent thereof, together with this mittimus.

And if the trustees of said State Reform School, or the Superintendent thereof, deems it inexpedient to receive the said or if the said be found incorrigible, or his continuance in said School be deemed injurious to its management and discipline, and if the said trustees, or the said Superintendent, shall certify the same upon this mittimus, and the said mittimus, together with the said shall be delivered to the sheriff or his deputy of the county of or to either of the constables of the town of in said county, you, the said sheriff, deputies, and constables to whom the same shall be delivered, are hereby commanded thereupon to convey and deliver the said into the custody of the keeper of said jail, in pursuance of said alternative sentence.

And you, the said keeper of said jail, are hereby commanded, in the name of the State of Maine, to receive the said into your custody in said jail, and him there safely keep until the expiration of said term, or until he be otherwise discharged by due course of law. Hereof fail not at your peril.

Given under my hand and seal at.....in the county of ... on the ... day of.....in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and.....

Trial Justice.

CERTIFICATE.

I, the within named trial justice, hereby certify that so far as I can ascertain, the within named ... was ... years of age on the ... day of ... A. D. and that he resides at the time of his commitment, at..... in the county of..... and State aforesaid.

Trial Justice.

OFFICER'S RETURN.

..... ss. 18

By virtue of the within precept I have this day conveyed the within named ... to said State Reform School and delivered him to the Superintendent thereof, together with this mittimus.

Fees.

Blank forms of mittimus will be sent on application to the Superintendent.

E.

FORMS FOR RELEASE OF BOYS.

[Leave of Absence.]

THIS CERTIFIES, that..... is an inmate of the STATE REFORM SCHOOL, and in consequence of..... he is permitted to leave this School..... upon the following conditions:

1. That he shall not change his employment or residence without the permission of..... Trustee, or of the Superintendent.

2. That he shall avoid all low places of amusement, drinking-houses, bad company and other evil associations, and shall faithfully endeavor to discharge the duties required of him, to live a correct, moral life, to regularly attend Church and Sabbath School, and to obey all national, State and municipal laws.

3. That he shall, on or before the first day of February, May, August and November of each year, until finally discharged by the Trustees, give, or send by mail, to Trustee, or to the Superintendent, this LEAVE OF ABSENCE for renewal, and also from some responsible person a true account, in writing, of his health, conduct, employment and condition.

4.
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This LEAVE OF ABSENCE shall be renewed every three months, and may continue in force until is finally discharged from the School. While it continues he will remember that the Officers of the School are interested in his welfare, and in case of sickness, want of employment, or other misfortune, he may apply to them for aid and counsel.

On failing to comply with the above conditions, this LEAVE OF ABSENCE may be revoked and the said be returned to the School.

Superintendent.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, 188 .
RENEWED 188
RENEWED 188

Post Office Address, PORTLAND, ME.

[Indenture.]

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That the undersigned Trustees of the State Reform School, in Cape Elizabeth, State of Maine, by authority of the laws of this State, have put and placed, and by these presents, do put, place, and bind out aged years, a minor committed to their charge and now confined in said School, unto of in the County of and State aforesaid, as an Apprentice, to be by employed, and to serve from the date hereof, until the day of which will be in the year eighteen hundred and at which time the said will have attained the age of years.

AND the said doth hereby promise, covenant and agree, to and with the said Trustees, to teach the said or cause him to be taught, to read, write and cipher, and to require him to attend school at least months in each year until he is years old, and to give or cause to be given, proper moral and religious instruction, and to teach him the trade and occupation of and that he will furnish him with good and sufficient Clothing, Diet, Lodging, Medical Attendance and

other necessaries, both in sickness and in health, and will treat him with parental kindness and attention, during the term of service aforesaid; and that at the expiration thereof, he will furnish the said with two full suits of clothes, one for Sunday and the other for working days.

AND the said doth further covenant and agree to pay to the Superintendent of the said State Reform School to hold and to keep in trust for the said Apprentice during his minority, the sum of dollars to be paid in semi-annual installments of dollars each, the first installment to be paid on the day of and thereafter every six months on the day of and until the last installment shall have been paid.

AND FURTHER, that he will, on or before the first days of February, May, August and November of each year, give to the Superintendent of said School, in writing, a true account of the conduct, health and character of the said apprentice; and in case the said apprentice shall leave his service, that he will immediately notify said Superintendent thereof, and state, to the best of his knowledge, where he shall have gone or may be found; and that he will not assign or transfer this Indenture, or his interest in the service of the said apprentice, or let or hire him out, without the consent, in writing, of the said Trustees.

AND IT IS FURTHER COVENANTED AND AGREED by and between the said parties, that in case the said shall become dissatisfied with the conduct of the said apprentice, or from any cause shall desire to be relieved from this contract, he will report the same to the said Trustees, who may, in their discretion, cancel this Indenture, and resume the charge and management of the said apprentice; and in case of cruel treatment, or neglect to furnish proper medical attendance, or sufficient clothing, food, lodging or instruction, as hereinbefore stipulated, that this Indenture, and every part thereof, shall, at the option of the said Trustees, from henceforth become null and void, and the said apprentice shall be restored to the care and control of the said Trustees in like manner as if this Indenture had not been executed; but such termination of the said service shall not destroy or in any way affect any claim for redress or damages against the said for any breach of this contract.

AND the said further covenants and agrees that he will immediately prior to the expiration of the said term of service, present said to the Trustees or Superintendent of said School; and if for any sufficient cause he shall not be able to do so, that he will, within thirty days thereafter, furnish to said Trustees or Superintendent a certificate from the Selectmen of the town or Mayor of the city in which he resides, certifying that he has in all things fulfilled the conditions of this Indenture on his part to be fulfilled.

AND for neglecting to fulfill any of the above named conditions, he the said further covenants to pay said Trustees, the sum of three hundred dollars.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Trustees aforesaid, and the said.....
 to this, and one other instrument of the
 same tenor and date, have set their hands and seals, this.....
 day of in the year of our Lord, one
 thousand eight hundred and

Signed, sealed and delivered
 in presence of

F.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS

RECEIVED FROM BOYS WHO HAVE LEFT THE INSTITUTION.

Jan. 20, 1882.

Friend _____ :

It is with pleasure that I take this opportunity to write you these few lines to let you know that I am well and hope this will find you in good health. I am still at work for my uncle and like it very much. I had a letter from _____, he told me about the Battalion. If some of the people in _____ knew as much about alcohol and temperance as the boys there do we would have a better town here.

* * * * I hope you will write soon for I am always glad to hear from you. Tell Mr. Owen to write to me.

Yours truly,

June 10, 1883.

Dear Sir :

I am going to write and let you know that I am well and hope you are the same. We have almost got done planting. I like first-rate. I have three cows to milk and two horses to take care of. Tell Mrs. Farrington I have to churn the same as I did when I was there. Please ask her to write to me as soon as she can, and you, too.

Yours truly,

June 17, 1883.

Dear Sir ;

I received your letter and was very glad to hear from you. How are you and all the boys? We are all well up here. I am getting along nicely. School keeps two weeks longer—we have a vacation of two months. I am going to work through haying. I can get two dollars a day and board.

I am going to Boston in September if nothing happens. I will try to stop over and see you. I want to see you very much. I was sorry you did not come to see me when you were in town. If you ever come this way again, I live on _____ . I will be pleased to hear from you often, and remain,

Yours very truly,

_____ .

August 5, 1883.

Dear Sir :

I arrived home all right. My folks were very glad to see me and I was very glad to see them.

I am going to work with father next week. I did not go to work the first week because I wanted to go around and see some of my friends. I get thirty-five dollars a month with father and they are going to raise on the wages this fall. I shall be steady and do the best I can. I have been tempted to drink lots of times since I came home. As soon as I got on the wharf some of the boys wanted me to drink with them but I told them I was not drinking rum this week and I did not think I should next week. I am not going to drink any more but I am going to be steady and work with father. I was offered a cigar but I thought I would not take it. Give my love to the boys. Yours truly,

_____ .

My Dear Friend :

I now sit down to write you a few lines to let you know that I am well. I am still working in the _____. I like it pretty well. I get a dollar and five cents a day. I run errands down town a good deal. I was very glad you felt satisfied with the recommendation.

So good-bye. This is all that I have to say this time.

_____ .

August 16, 1883.

Dear Sir :

I arrived here all right and the next morning got me a place to work at \$1.50 a day. I like here very much and will stay until fall, then I will go east and see my friends. I will call and see you if I go that way. I will send one of my pictures to you when I have my pay day. Yours truly,

_____ .

Dear Friend :

With pleasure I write you a few lines to let you know I am well. I have gone to work for \$30 a month. I like out here first-rate. I was four days coming. I found my brothers. We have had a nice fall. I am going to work on the river in the spring. I wish _____ much joy. Yours truly,

Aug. 27, 1882.

Dear Sir:

I am with father now, coopering, and am getting along tip-top. I miss the boys at school and send my best respects to them all. I hope they are all doing well. I will send my leave of absence as soon as I get some one to fill it out for me which I hope to do in a few days.

I will close with my best respects to yourself, my teachers and my school-mates. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

August 30, 1883.

Dear Sir:

* * * * Nothing worth mentioning has happened to change my condition since I wrote to you last. I am here on a visit for a few days. I have enlarged my business and am doing nicely.

I wish you would write me concerning the condition of the school and I should be very much pleased to receive one of your last reports of the school. The one you sent me I have mislaid.

Please give my regards to all the boys and tell Mr. Wentworth I would be pleased to hear from him. Can you tell me what has become of Mr. Hart? I have not heard from him since I was at the school. Expecting to hear from you soon, I remain,

Yours, as ever,

September 2, 1883.

Dear Sir:

I am getting along nicely. I have found a job that suits me. I am at work * * * and am getting one dollar a day.

I am much obliged to you for your kindness to me that day I was there. I have kept the temperance pledge and intend to keep it as long as I live * * * * *

I remain, yours truly,

Nov. 13, 1883.

Dear Sir:

I received your kind letter and was very glad to hear from you, and to hear that all the boys are getting along nicely. I am at work in the ————. I go to church every Sunday. I live with my grandmother.

Tell the boys that I send my love to them. I hope they will try to mind the officers. If they do they will come out in the world with a good name and every one will respect them and do all they can to help them along in the world.

Please send me one of the cold water badges so I can think of my pledge and of all the boys that signed the pledge. It is getting late, so good night.

Yours truly,

November 16, 1883.

My Dear Friend:

I write you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along. I like first-rate. I go to Sunday school and I go to meetings three times a week. It is only the strong arm of the Lord that keeps me.

This is all just now. Please write as soon as you can.

From your friend,

_____.

November 17, 1883.

Dear Sir:

I received your ever welcome letter and was very glad to hear from you, and glad to hear that you are well. I am at work on the wharf for _____ piling hemlock boards. My wages are thirty-five dollars a month. I have earned altogether since I have been home, about one hundred and forty dollars.

I am going to try to keep the pledge as long as I can. I have kept it for four months and I guess I can keep it four months longer.

As it is getting late I will close now. So good night.

Yours truly,

_____.

Nov. 19, 1883.

Dear Sir:

I am at work in the _____ for a young man named _____ . He gives me \$4.50 a week. The work is not hard. I go to work at eight o'clock and get done about three or four o'clock.

I send my regards to all the boys and tell them it is always best to behave themselves and improve every chance they can. I used to think I could have better times out of the school than in, but it was there I made a mistake. I send my regards to _____ and all your boys. I hope Mrs. Farrington does not have to work so hard as she did when I was there. Tell _____ I have got my squirrel yet and hope his are doing well.

Wishing you a happy Thanksgiving, I remain,

Yours,

_____.

March 6, 1881.

Mr. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir: I am well and doing well. Have spent the most of my time since I left the school to a good advantage. I have seen some hard times but fought it through with good spirits. I have often thought of the many things I was taught while in that school. I often blessed the day I entered that building. I always remember

the good teachings I got in that school. I am not ashamed to tell the world that I spent five years in the old State Reform School at Portland, Me., and if I can spare the time I will come and see the boys. You can tell them for me that if they obey the rules and regulations and what is taught them in that school they will be made good and honest men of by living up to it after going out into the world for I have never found any trouble in doing so. I wish to tell you that last Friday I happened to meet _____ on the street in _____, and we had a long talk about the old times we used to have in the old school and he said he would like to go down and see the old spot once more. * * * * * He is * * * getting a salary of about three thousand dollars a year. _____.

April 19, 1882.

Sir:

* * * Please let me know something how the school is going along now-a-days. I feel a little interested as I used to be there and it made a man of me, it made impressions on me I shall never forget. Tell the inmates that they must be good and do right and they will come out all right. I am here in _____. I own 480 acres of as good land as there is in the State. I also own 6 town lots, 2 houses, one stone store building, 2 stories high. Myself and partner run hardware business in one room and one room rented for \$600 a year, Opera Hall in second story; also another stone building 25x60, rented; so you see I am very well fixed. My wife runs a first-class millinery store. Have four children. You can read this to the inmates. Tell them I have gathered this property by being honest and upright and that the school there was probably the cause of all this, so I feel thankful I served what time I did there. I got nearly all my education I have there.

Yours respectfully,

_____.

May 28, 1881.

To the Hon. Supt., Officers and Scholars of the State Reform School:

As I was looking over my trunk I came across a report of the school which Mr. Wentworth sent me. I looked at it and it recalled the many happy days I have spent in the old school with the boys. I thought as I read perhaps you all would like to hear from one of your old scholars. I am living in _____. I am farming for a living, have got a crop of cotton, corn, and hay. I have married and got two fine boys, getting along very well, and owe to the school all I know. I am trying to live a Christian life. I belong to the M. E. church. * * * * * I hope all of you boys are getting along well, hope you will try and be good boys, learn all you can and when you grow up to be men you will find plenty of use for it.

Yours truly,

_____.