

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

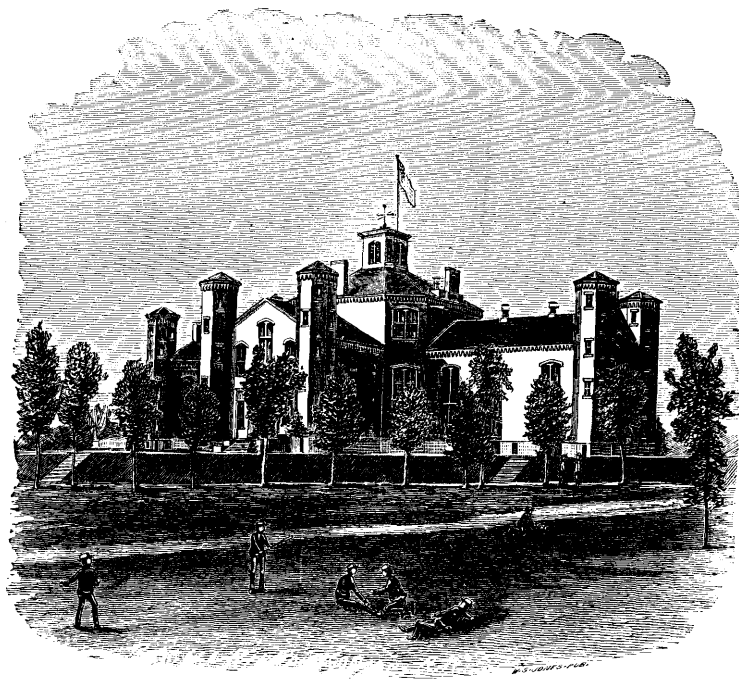
— 1885 —

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1885.



STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer and Teachers

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

CAPE ELIZABETH,

STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1884.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 25, 1871.

AUGUSTA :

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1885.

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ALBION LITTLE of Portland.

Term expires January 15, 1887.

D. O'C. O'DONOGHUE of Portland.

Term expires August 1, 1887.

OWEN B. CHADBOURNE of Buxton (P. O. address, Hollis).

Term expires

MARK P. EMERY of Portland.

Term expires March 27, 1888.

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

Term expires November 21, 1888.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT:

ALBION LITTLE.

SECRETARY:

D. O'C. O'DONOGHUE.

TREASURER:

E. A. THOMPSON.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS:

O. B. CHADBOURNE, MARK P. EMERY.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS AND WORSHIP:

E. A. THOMPSON, D. O'C. O'DONOGHUE, MARK P. EMERY.

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

VISITING COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR:

December—O. B. Chadbourne.

June—D. O'C. O'Donoghue.

January—M. P. Emery.

July—O. B. Chadbourne.

February—Full Board.

August—Full Board.

March—A. Little.

September—M. P. Emery.

April—E. A. Thompson.

October—A. Little.

May—Full Board.

November—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. Currier.....	New Sharon.	July 7, 1853.	3 "	July 7, 1856.
John W. Dana.....	Eryeburg ..	do	3 "	do
James T. McCobb.....	Portland....	Dec. 15, 1853.	1½ "	May 11, 1855.
James T. McCobb.....	Portland....	July 12, 1855.	2 "	July 7, 1857.
Henry Carter.....	Portland....	June 12, 1855.	3 "	July 7, 1858.
Elias Craig.....	Augusta	Oct. 1, 1856.	3 "	Oct. 1, 1859.
Manassah H. Smith.....	Warren	do	3 "	do
Edward Fox.....	Portland....	July 7, 1857.	2 "	July 7, 1859.
Preserved 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.
Robert L. Grindle.....	Mt. Desert..	March 10, 1880.	Term expired	March 10, 1884.
Owen B. Chadbourne.....	Saco.....	Feb. 20, 1880.	Now in office.	
E. A. Thompson.....	Dover.....	Oct. 20, 1880.	"	"
Albion Little.....	Portland....	Jan. 15, 1883.	"	"
D. O' C. O'Donoghue.....	Portland....	August 1, 1883.	"	"
Mark P. Emery.....	Portland....	March 27, 1883.	"	"

RESIDENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

J. R. FARRINGTON, *Superintendent.*
MRS. J. R. FARRINGTON, *Matron.*
E. P. WENTWORTH, *Assistant Superintendent.*
MRS. A. M. MERRILL, *Teacher.*
Miss D. P. LORD, “

H. H. HOUGHTON, *Instructor Mechanical School.*
E. L. BABBIDGE, *Overseer Chair Shop.*
G. H. ALLEN, “ “
Miss A. E. RAND, “ *Dormitory.*
Miss H. P. JONES, “ *Sewing Room.*
MRS. A. P. SNOW, “ *Front Kitchen.*
Miss M. A. TAPLEY, “ *Boys' Kitchen.*
Miss M. I. RAND, “ *Laundry.*
G. H. TAPLEY, *Watchman.*
J. DEARBORN, *Farmer.*
C. H. 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 of the State of Maine:

The Trustees of the State Reform School, in presenting the Thirty-First Annual Report of the Institution, would gratefully acknowledge the beneficent and kind hand of Divine Providence in blessing the school with most excellent health and a good degree of prosperity during the year.

The last Legislature made an appropriation of the sum of five thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a mechanical school for the instruction of the boys in mechanical trades. As a result of this appropriation, a mechanical shop has been erected and thoroughly equipped with machinery and tools.

As instructor in this department, Mr. H. H. Houghton has been selected, and the good results of his teaching are but evidence of his own skill and ability as a master mechanic.

And, indeed, many of the boys exhibit a decided liking and taste for this new industry, and consequently have made good progress; whilst some specimens of their handiwork would, we believe, compare quite favorably with those of a similar kind in the primary departments of schools of technology and mechanical schools where boys are selected for this specialty.

While we cannot hope to make this department self-sustaining, we believe it may be a means of reformation and a means of better fitting these unfortunate lads to earn an honest living on leaving the Institution.

The mechanical shop has been supplied with a portable boiler and engine furnishing power to operate the machinery,

such as planing machines, circular saws, turning lathe, jig saws, etc.

Twelve work-benches equipped with as many sets of tools have been placed in the workshop, furnishing facilities for the instruction of two classes of twelve boys each, daily.

The boys are carefully taught first, the names of all the various tools and for what purposes they are to be used, and then how to make an intelligent and skillful use of them, and also the necessary and proper care of their tools and work-benches. They are also taught the names of the different kinds of wood used in carpentry, and how to designate them by their color and grain; names of the marks on the rule and how to measure with it; the grinding and whetting of tools, the use of work marks, steel and try squares, chalk-line, rip, back and hand saws; the cutting up of lumber and surface planing; the use of the knife, gauge, spoke-shave, draw-knife, bevel, dividers, bead, match and rabbit planes and plow. Instruction is also given in mitring, dove-tailing, nailing, boring, small framing and the use of machinery. The combined usefulness of the tools specified in the foregoing lessons is practically taught in boarding, shingling, sheathing, making small boxes, door and window frames, casing doors and windows, jointing and hanging doors, putting on locks and knobs, making book shelves, bread boards, &c. As soon as the boys acquire a more thorough knowledge of the use of tools, it is believed they will be able to make a larger variety of useful articles. As this department of industry supplies a long felt want in the school, it is indeed with pleasure that we note its successful progress.

The general management of the Reform School, methods employed, and results attained are as good as may be expected under the present system of management. But our system is getting far behind the times. During the last few years great progress has been made in the system of conducting reform schools. The so called "Family System," at first adopted in Germany and France and later in this coun-

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

try, is no longer regarded as an experiment. This system is now in successful operation in Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Massachusetts, and other States. Reports from these schools bring to our notice flattering results, fully justifying the increased expense.

The "Open" or "Family System" is, indeed, what its name suggests, a home for the reformation of neglected and wayward children. The fundamental principles of its government are philosophic, natural and reasonable, and are free from the appliances of a prison reformatory.

Referring to our former approval of this system and recommendations for its adoption, we would most earnestly appeal to the members of the next Legislature by the testimony of all who have made reform school work a study, by the testimony of actual facts and results in reform schools where the family system is in successful operation, and by the shining promises and bright hopes it brings to the destinies of neglected and wayward children. We appeal to them as fathers, having happy homes and children whom they watch over and guide, delighting to supply their daily wants, to do their duty toward the homeless and friendless boys in the Reform School and provide a system of juvenile reform that holds in store alike the welfare of the State and of these unfortunate lads.

WATER SUPPLY.

The supply of water is inadequate and of very poor quality. When these facts were brought to the notice of the Committee of the Honorable Council, they suggested the propriety of at once contracting with the Portland Water Company for a supply of pure water, and ask the coming Legislature to make appropriation to cover the debt incurred by such contract.

While the Trustees fully realized the necessity of supplying pure water to the School for sanitary reasons, and for better protecting the buildings against fire, they chose the more conservative method of spreading the facts before the Legis-

lature, and urge the importance of making appropriation to supply this want, leaving the responsibility on the Legislature. Accordingly, application was made to the Portland Water Company to measure the distance from the School buildings to the Company's water pipe at Stroudwater, and submit an estimate of the cost of laying a suitable pipe. The Company reported through its Treasurer, Hon. Geo. P. Wescott, that the distance is 7,800 lineal feet, and that the cost for laying a four inch cast iron pipe will be five thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars (\$5,850.00), estimating that this pipe will deliver about twenty-five thousand gallons of water per day. In addition to this estimate there will be the expense of a stand pipe with the connections to be used in case of fire, piping of the buildings and plumbing.

DIETARY OF THE INSTITUTION.

While the daily supply of food is sufficient in quantity and of good quality, the variety is too limited. Believing that the well-being of these growing boys would be promoted by increasing the variety of nutritious food, the Trustees have instructed the Superintendent to make such changes as will best meet this demand. This action will materially increase the cost of supplying the tables, and they appeal to the Legislature to sustain it by an increase of the annual appropriation.

Quarterly meetings of the Board have been held at the school on the third Tuesday in February, May, August and November. At these quarterly meetings the Trustees have carefully examined the condition of the boys at their work on the farm, in the workshops, school-rooms, and kitchen, as well as in the dining-room, play grounds, dormitory, &c. They have also examined the condition of the buildings, stock, farm, tools, and all other property of the Institution. They have patiently heard all applications for discharge, and have given the boys great freedom to express their wishes and

complaints ; and at the same time have given them such counsel and advice as seemed for their best good. We have examined the record book of punishments, and from time to time have made such suggestions to the Superintendent as in our judgment seemed wise and for the best interest of the Institution. All transactions of the Board have been faithfully recorded by Mr. O'Donoghue, its Secretary.

Monthly visits by some member of the Board have been regularly made, as provided by law.

We would make honorable mention of the efficient management of the Superintendent, as well as his faithfulness in carrying into execution the plans of the Trustees. And of the Matron, we can but praise her untiring zeal in administering to the various needs of the boys in sickness and in health, as well as the economical and pains-taking method with which she has conducted her household departments.

While to Mr. Wentworth, the Assistant Superintendent, great credit is due for the faithful and zealous manner in which he discharges his many arduous duties, and for his successful efforts in imparting to the boys such knowledge as shall be for their intelligent guidance through life. As a teacher, he seems, somehow, to have caught the spirit of the old Greeks, in that, he who would become a true teacher must first of all inspire in his pupils an enthusiasm for knowledge.

In fine, the Trustees can but report themselves as satisfied with the general harmony that appears to prevail among the officers of the several departments, and their cordial co-operation to promote the success of the Institution.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1885 AND 1886.

The Trustees would most respectfully suggest that the next Legislature make the following appropriations :

FOR THE YEAR 1885.

For supplying Sebago water	\$7,000 00
To erect and furnish one family cottage	10,000 00
For new boiler and piping for heating	2,000 00
For general repairs, improving ventilation, etc	2,000 00
For current expenses and mechanical shop	16,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$37,000 00

FOR THE YEAR 1886.

For general repairs	\$2,000 00
For current expenses	16,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$18,000 00

For your further information respecting the financial condition of the Institution, and the details of the year's work, the condition of the inmates and of all the property of the Institution, we would most respectfully refer you to the report of the Treasurer of this Board, and of those of the Superintendent, Teachers and Physician, herewith submitted.

Respectfully,

ALBION LITTLE,	}	<i>Trustees.</i>
OWEN B. CHADBOURNE,		
E. A. THOMPSON,		
D. O'C. O'DONOGHUE,		
MARK P. EMERY,		

December 1, 1884.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School.

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith submit a report of the receipts and expenditures during the year ending November 30, 1884 ; also the financial standing of the State Reform School at that date.

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

The following exhibits the receipts and disbursements from December 1, 1883, to December 1, 1884.

E. A. THOMPSON, *Treasurer,*

November 30, 1884.

RECEIPTS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1883, TO DECEMBER 1, 1884.

Balance on hand December 1, 1883.....	\$81 13
From State treasurer	13,000 00
Sanford legacy, 1884	42 00
farm and stock.....	1,484 29
chair work	2,013 21
cities and towns	2,236 01
all other sources.....	393 71
	\$19,250 35

EXPENDITURES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1883, TO DECEMBER 1, 1884.

Salary and labor.....	\$5,735 26
Flour	1,526 85
Meats and fresh fish	959 67
Provisions and groceries.....	1,547 71
Ice	47 00
Clothing.....	843 28
Bedding	133 19
Boots and shoes.....	635 17
Fuel and lights	1,461 15
Crockery and glass ware	71 91
Hardware and tin	80 81
House furnishings.....	426 90
Drugs and medicines.....	140 68
Physician	77 00
School books and stationery	196 82
Library and reading room.....	112 28
Printing and advertising.....	67 39
Farm and garden.....	995 49
Stock and teams.....	126 15
Carriages and harnesses	255 75
Blacksmithing.....	177 60
Corn, meal and fine feed	1,527 75
Returning boys.....	10 00
Travelling expenses.....	36 70
Trustees' expenses.....	262 00
Box rent and postage.....	79 45
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	75 17
Boys' extra work.....	232 78
Chair stock	177 43
Repairs	993 99
Amusements.....	46 66
Miscellaneous.....	41 57
Balance	148 79
	\$19,250 35

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1883, TO DECEMBER 1, 1884.

From State treasurer	\$3,329 31
all other sources	69 60
	<hr/>
	\$3,398 91

EXPENDITURES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1883, TO DECEMBER 1, 1884.

Completing shop	\$504 19
Machinery.....	1,150 15
Tools and hardware.....	405 46
Lumber	269 14
Salary and board of Instructor	931 61
Miscellaneous.....	79 17
Balance	59 19
	<hr/>
	\$3,398 91

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School.

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to submit the Thirty-First Annual Report.

The whole number of boys who have been received into the Institution since it was opened is.....1770

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, 1884.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1883.....	-	105
“ “ committed the past year.....	-	31
Whole number in school during the year.....	-	136
“ “ discharged.....	1	
“ “ allowed to go on trial.....	28	
“ “ indentured.....	1	
“ “ remanded.....	1	31
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1884.....	-	105

TABLE NO. 2.

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

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December.....	-	3	105
January.....	1	3	103
February.....	-	1	100
March.....	2	8	101
April.....	-	-	93
May.....	3	2	96
June.....	2	2	96
July.....	2	1	96
August.....	1	2	96
September.....	3	6	97
October.....	13	2	104
November.....	4	1	106
Total.....	31	31	-

Average number for year, 97.

TABLE NO. 3.

Shows by What Authority.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court.....	3	155	158
Superior Court	1	15	16
Auburn Municipal Court.....	-	4	4
Augusta "	-	60	60
Bangor "	-	9	9
Bath "	-	71	71
Biddeford "	1	75	76
Brunswick "	-	18	18
Calais "	1	31	32
Ellsworth "	-	4	4
Hallowell "	-	20	20
Lewiston "	-	56	56
Portland "	11	434	445
Rockland "	-	27	27
Saco "	2	15	17
Waterville "	1	1	2
Bangor Police Court.....	2	147	149
Belfast "	-	11	11
Ellsworth "	-	5	5
Gardiner "	-	54	54
Portland "	-	16	16
Rockland "	1	23	24
Trial Justices.....	8	485	493
U. S. Court.....	-	3	3
	31	1,739	1,770

TABLE NO. 4.

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

Disposals.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	1	220	221
Discharged by Trustees.....	-	637	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.....	1	282	283
" 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.....	28	226	254
" enlist.....	-	19	19

TABLE NO. 4 — *Concluded.*

Disposals.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Illegally committed	-	8	8
Remanded	1	33	34
Pardoned	-	10	10
Escaped	-	70	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	1	3	4
“ four “	-	2	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 “	-	2	2
“ “ seven “	-	-	-
“ “ eight “	-	2	2
“ “ nine “	-	3	3
“ “ ten “	-	7	7
“ “ eleven “	-	1	1
“ two years	1	12	13
“ “ and one month.....	3	7	10
“ “ two months.....	1	11	12
“ “ three “	2	4	6
“ “ four “	1	9	10
“ “ five “	1	7	8
“ “ six “	-	10	10
“ “ seven “	-	7	7
“ “ eight “	-	8	8
“ “ nine “	-	4	4
“ “ ten “	1	2	3
“ “ eleven “	-	5	5
“ three years.....	1	9	10
“ “ and one month.....	-	2	2
“ “ two months.....	2	7	9
“ “ three “	3	4	7
“ “ four “	2	4	6
“ “ five “	-	4	4

TABLE No. 5—*Concluded.*

Time.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
In School three years and six months	-	1	1
“ “ seven “	2	3	5
“ “ eight “	1	4	5
“ “ nine “	1	3	4
“ “ ten “	-	3	3
“ “ eleven “	-	4	4
“ four years	-	4	4
“ “ and one month	2	3	5
“ “ two months	-	-	-
“ “ three “	-	3	3
“ “ four “	-	-	-
“ “ five “	-	2	2
“ “ six “	-	1	1
“ “ seven “	-	4	4
“ “ eight “	1	3	4
“ “ nine “	-	2	2
“ “ ten “	-	2	2
“ “ eleven “	-	1	1
“ five years.	1	-	1
“ “ and one month	-	2	2
“ “ two months	1	3	4
“ “ three “	-	-	-
“ “ four “	-	-	-
“ “ five “	-	-	-
“ “ six “	1	1	2
“ “ seven “	-	-	-
“ “ eight “	-	3	3
“ “ nine “	-	2	2
“ “ ten “	-	2	2
“ “ eleven “	-	2	2
“ six years.	-	4	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 “	-	3	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 “	-	2	2
“ “ five “	-	-	-
“ “ six “	2	-	2
“ “ seven “	-	-	-
“ “ eight “	-	-	-
“ “ nine “	-	1	1
“ “ ten “	-	-	-
“ “ eleven “	-	-	-
“ eight years or more	-	3	3
	31	242	273

Average time past year: three years, five months.

TABLE NO. 6.

Shows Offences for which Committed.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny	20	1,104	1,124
Truancy	4	192	196
Common runaway	2	105	107
Vagrancy	2	85	87
Assault	2	53	55
Violation of city ordinance	1	-	1
Malicious mischief	-	48	48
Breaking and entering	1	40	40
Shop breaking	-	19	19
Idle and disorderly	-	17	17
Cheating by false pretences	-	14	14
Common pilferers	-	9	9
Arson	1	10	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
	31	1,739	1,770

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 " " " "	2	25	27
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 " " " " " "	-	46	46
Eighteen months in " " " " " "	-	2	2
One year in " " " " " "	1	24	25
Eleven months " " " " " "	1	-	1
Ten " " " " " "	-	4	4
Nine " " " " " "	-	4	4

TABLE No. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Franklin.....	Eustis	-	1	1
	Farmington	-	2	2
	Jay	-	1	1
	Kingfield.....	-	3	3
	Phillips	-	3	3
	Rangeley	2	-	2
	Rangeley Plantation.....	-	2	2
	Sandy River Plantation ...	2	-	2
	Wilton	-	1	1
	Bucksport.	-	7	7
	Castine	-	1	1
Hancock	Deer Isle.....	-	2	2
	Ellsworth	-	9	9
	Franklin.....	-	1	1
	Hancock	-	1	1
	Long Island Plantation.....	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
	Chelsea	-	7	7
	China	-	1	1
	Clinton	-	2	2
	Kennebec	Farmingdale	-	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		1	14	15
Wayne		-	1	1
West Gardiner.....		-	2	2
West Waterville.....		-	3	3
Windsor		-	1	1
Winslow		-	4	4
Winthrop		-	6	6
Appleton		1	-	1
Camden	-	11	11	
Hope	-	3	3	
Liberty	-	1	1	
Muscle Ridge Island.....	-	1	1	
Knox.....	Rockland	2	50	52
	South Thomaston	-	5	5
	St. George	-	5	5
	Thomaston	-	7	7
	Union	-	1	1
	Vinalhaven	1	4	5
	Warren	-	2	2
Washington.....	-	1	1	

TABLE NO. 8—*Continued.*

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Lincoln.....	Boothbay	-	9	9
	Bristol	-	2	2
	Dresden	-	1	1
	Jefferson.....	-	2	2
	Newcastle	-	3	3
	Nobleborough	-	4	4
	Southport.....	-	2	2
	Waldoborough	-	2	2
	Whitefield	-	6	6
	Wiscasset	-	3	3
	Bethel	-	2	2
	Brownfield	-	1	1
	Canton	-	1	1
Oxford.....	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	156	157
	Brewer	-	9	9
	Carmel	-	1	1
Penobscot.....	Charleston	-	1	1
	Corinna.....	-	1	1
	Corinth	-	2	2
	Dexter	-	7	7
	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
Piscataquis ...	Milford	-	2	2
	Newport	-	2	2
	Oldtown	-	10	10
	Orono	-	4	4
	Orrington	-	1	1
	Stetson	1	-	1
	Veazie	-	6	6
	Dover	-	2	2
	Foxcroft	-	1	1
	Greenville	1	-	1
	Guilford.....	-	1	1
	Monson	-	1	1
	Sagadahoc	Orneville	-	2
Sangerville		-	2	2
Sebec		-	1	1
Wellington		-	1	1
Williamsburg		-	1	1
Arrowsic.....		-	2	2
Bath		-	70	70
Bowdoin		-	2	2
Phippsburg		-	1	1
Richmond		-	7	7
Topsham		-	2	2
Woolwich		-	1	1

TABLE NO. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Somerset.....	Anson	-	4	4
	Bloomfield	-	4	4
	Cambridge	-	1	1
	Canaan	-	1	1
	Concord	-	1	1
	Embden	-	2	2
	Fairfield	-	10	10
	Harmony	-	1	1
	Hartland	-	2	2
	Madison	-	1	1
	Mercer	-	1	1
	Norridgewock	-	2	2
	Pittsfield	-	5	5
	Ripley	-	1	1
	Skowhegan	-	14	14
	Smithfield	-	2	2
	St. Albans	-	1	1
	Belfast	-	10	10
	Belmont	-	1	1
	Frankfort	-	10	10
Waldo	Jackson	-	1	1
	Lincolntonville	-	4	4
	Monroe	-	5	5
	Montville	-	2	2
	Palermo	-	1	1
	Searsmont	-	4	4
	Searsport	-	5	5
	Unity	-	1	1
	Waldo	-	1	1
	Winterport	-	1	1
	Addison	-	3	3
	Alexander	-	1	1
	Baileyville	-	1	1
	Calais	1	41	42
	Cherryfield	-	5	5
	Columbia	-	1	1
Cutler	-	1	1	
East Machias	-	1	1	
Eastport	-	19	19	
Edmunds	-	2	2	
Jonesport	-	2	2	
Washington ..	Lubec	-	1	1
	Machias	-	18	18
	Machiasport	-	2	2
	Marion	-	1	1
	Marshfield	-	1	1
	Milbridge	-	3	3
	Pembroke	-	7	7
	Robbinston	-	1	1
	Steuben	-	2	2
	Trescott	-	2	2
Wesley	-	2	2	

TABLE NO. 8—*Concluded.*

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
York	Acton.....	-	2	2
	Biddeford.....	2	80	82
	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.....	1	56	57
	Sanford.....	-	4	4
	South Berwick.....	-	4	4
	Waterborough.....	-	1	1
Wells.....	-	3	3	
York.....	-	1	1	
		31	1,728	1,770
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	
		31	1,739	1,770

TABLE No. 9.

Shows the Nativity of All Committed.

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia.....	-	1	1
Canada.....	1	24	25
Cuba.....	-	1	1
Jamaica.....	-	1	1
Chili.....	-	1	1
England.....	-	10	10
France.....	-	1	1
Ireland.....	-	50	50
New Brunswick.....	-	63	63
Nova Scotia.....	-	26	26
Prince Edward's Island.....	-	2	2
Scotland.....	-	4	4
on the Atlantic.....	-	1	1
Foreigners.....	1	185	186
Born in Maine.....	24	1,373	1,397
New Hampshire.....	2	28	30
Vermont.....	-	5	5
Massachusetts.....	2	82	84
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.....	2	12	14
	31	1,739	1,770

TABLE NO. 10.

Shows the Ages of All When Committed.

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age.....	—	5	5
Eight “.....	1	32	33
Nine “.....	—	59	59
Ten “.....	2	161	163
Eleven “.....	3	176	179
Twelve “.....	6	253	259
Thirteen “.....	5	297	302
Fourteen “.....	5	328	333
Fifteen “.....	9	315	324
Sixteen “.....	—	88	88
Seventeen “.....	—	19	19
Eighteen “.....	—	4	4
Nineteen “.....	—	2	2
	31	1,739	1,770

TABLE NO. 11.

Shows Some Facts Connected With the Moral Condition of the Boys When Received.

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received.....	31	1,739	1,770
Have intemperate parents.....	12	548	560
Lost father.....	6	567	573
Lost mother.....	5	416	421
Relatives in prison.....	2	222	224
Step parents.....	4	281	285
Idle.....	13	1,215	1,228
Much neglected.....	15	464	479
Truants.....	8	650	658
Sabbath breakers.....	8	584	592
Untruthful.....	19	1,319	1,338
Profane.....	23	1,239	1,262

INVENTORY.

FARM MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

1 manure spreader,	12 shovels,
2 steel plows,	14 manure forks,
1 large cast-iron plow,	2 spading forks,
1 small " "	16 Noyes hand weeders,
1 horse hoe,	1 pickaxe,
1 disk harrow,	1 mowing machine,
1 Thomas smoothing harrow,	2 horse rakes,
1 Acme pulverizer,	1 hay tedder,
1 square harrow,	1 lawn mower,
1 V harrow,	23 hay forks,
3 one-horse cultivators,	12 scythe snaths,
1 wheel hoe,	3 drag rakes,
7 garden rakes,	2 monkey wrenches,
10 potato diggers,	1 hay knife.
14 hand hoes,	

TEAM FURNISHINGS.

1 set double harnesses (pole).	
1 set double harnesses (lead).	
1 set double harnesses (pole) except bridles.	
1 set double harnesses (lead) except bridles.	
1 set coach harnesses except collars and bridles.	
3 single harnesses,	1 heavy ox-sled,
1 heavy coal wagon,	2 spreaders,
1 four-horse wagon with hay-rack	2 sets horse-yokes,
and wood body,	10 whiffletrees,
1 two-horse wagon with hay-rack	1 drag,
and platform body with sides,	1 carriage jack,
1 heavy dump cart for horses,	2 carriage wrenches,
1 ox cart,	2 team-wagon wrenches,
1 one-horse farm wagon with	6 small chains,
body and hay-rack,	6 large chains,

1 omnibus,	6 feed boxes,
1 express wagon,	2 oilers,
1 covered depot wagon,	1 four-horse whip,
1 Concord wagon,	1 straight whip,
1 "jump seat" (old),	1 llama robe,
1 beach wagon (old),	1 plush robe,
1 single sleigh,	6 horse blankets,
1 double sleigh,	2 hitch weights,
1 double sleigh (poor),	2 horse brushes,
1 one-horse pung (poor),	6 surcingles,
1 two-horse pung,	5 head halters,
1 two-horse wagon sled,	2 neck halters.
1 one-horse wagon sled,	

MISCELLANEOUS FARM EQUIPMENTS.

1 hand cart,	2 grindstones,
1 wheelbarrow,	3 axes,
1 seed sower,	2 wood saws,
1 broadcast sower,	2 hand saws,
1 feed cutter,	1 panel saw,
1 root cutter,	1 rip saw,
1 hand winnowing mill,	1 back saw,
10 feeding pails,	1 jointer plane,
38 tie chains,	1 jack plane,
6 curry combs,	1 smoothing plane,
4 cattle brushes,	2 bit stocks,
5 corn brooms,	22 bits,
3 bushel baskets,	2 small gimlets,
4 half bushel baskets,	6 files (assorted),
1 set of measures,	1 iron vise,
22 berry crates with baskets,	1 sledge hammer,
30 quart berry boxes,	1 nail hammer,
1 Fairbanks' platform scales,	1 monkey wrench,
1 Windsor scales,	1 blacksmith's bellows,
1 ice tongs,	1 blacksmith's anvil,
1 ice axe,	2 coal shovels,
3 grain flails,	2 coal baskets.
1 post auger,	

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

MACHINERY.

1 Skinner portable engine, horse power,	10 1 jig saw, 1 lathe,
1 saw bench,	Shafting and pulleys for all the
1 buzz planer,	machinery.

TOOLS AND FURNISHINGS.

12 benches,	59½ ft. 2¼" belting,
12 try squares,	16½ ft. 2¼" belting,
6 steel squares,	24 brad awls and handles,
12 bevels,	20 nail sets,
12 hammers,	12 bit braces,
12 screw-drivers,	12 jointer planes,
12 brace screw-drivers,	12 jack planes,
12 rules,	12 smoothing planes,
12 oil stones,	12 block planes,
11 pairs dividers,	12 panel saws,
12 gauges,	12 back saws,
20 mortising gauges,	3 rip saws,
12 chalk lines and reels,	3 hand saws,
12 bench brushes,	1 nest of saws,
12 chalks,	1 cross cut saw,
2 expansion bits,	1 riveting hammer,
11 carpenters' pencils,	1 iron reamer,
6 spoke shaves,	1 pair trammel points,
6 draw knives,	1 rabbet plane,
12 shoe knives,	1 set letters,
13 countersinks,	1 set figures,
12 mallets,	1 shrink rule,
13 sets chisels,	1 iron plow,
3 sets gouges,	3 screw drivers 12", 6" and 3",
6 sets bits,	1 punch,
4 augers,	1 panel gauge,
1 hand axe,	1 emery stone,
2 hatchets,	1 bead plane.

1 12" wrench,	2 pairs callipers 8" and 5",
1 putty knife,	1 pointing trowel,
1 pair pliers,	3 dogs 2", 1½" and 1",
1 pair cutting pliers,	1 drill chuck,
1 pair hand shears,	1 large oiler,
1 cold chisel,	1 lock and knob,
1 level,	1 box crayons,
7 6" files,	1 grindstone,
4 4" files,	1 stove and fixtures,
5 7" files,	1 ton coal,
1 set adjustable grooving collars,	1 coal hod,
1 grooving saw,	1 shovel,
3 turning chisels, ¼", ¾" and 2",	1 pail,
6 iron turning tools,	1 shellac can,
2 wood turning tools,	5 one gallon cans,
10 twist drills,	8 paint brushes,
1 1½" gouge,	1 glue pot,
1 wood countersink,	1 lantern,
1 iron countersink,	1 thermometer,
4 circular saws,	1 wash basin,
1 saw clamp,	12 lamps,
1 iron vise,	1 clock,
4 hand screws,	1 record book,
2 ladders,	1 ledger,
50 lbs. 10d. box nails,	1 day book,
50 lbs. 6d. box nails,	79 ft. ¾" belting,
50 lbs. 40d. box nails,	40 ft. 5" belting,
2 gross screws,	24½ ft. 8" belting,
400 ft. whitewood,	26½ ft. 2¼" belting,
100 ft. pitch pine,	23½ ft. 2½" belting,
1 gal. hard oil finish,	22 ft. 1½" belting.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

1 heavy iron vise,	1 fireman's hoe,
1 drilling machine,	1 coal shovel,
6 twist drills,	2 small pokers,
1 pipe-cutting die stock,	2 coal screens,
3 pairs dies, $\frac{3}{4}$ " , 1" , $1\frac{1}{4}$ " ,	1 ash screen,
2 hand hammers,	1 wheelbarrow,
1 nail hammer,	1 tube-cleaner,
1 pipe-cutter,	1 5 ft. steel bar,
1 bolt-cutting die stock,	1 oiler,
3 pairs dies and taps, $\frac{1}{4}$ " , $\frac{3}{8}$ " , $\frac{5}{8}$ " ,	1 gallon oil-can,
1 Stilson pipe wrench,	30 ft. 1" pipe,
2 monkey wrenches,	15 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ " pipe,
2 pairs pipe tongs,	30 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ " pipe,
3 pairs blacksmith's tongs,	1 dozen 1" couplings,
2 soldering irons,	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 1" couplings, (right and left),
1 pair steel pliers,	2 1" check valves,
1 pair pincers,	4 dozen 1" x $\frac{3}{8}$ " bolts,
1 bit brace and washer cutter,	1 dozen 1" T's,
1 screw driver,	3 1" quarter turns,
2 paring chisels,	3 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " quarter turns,
1 tool box for glass-setting,	1 box 14x16 glass,
1 putty knife,	$\frac{1}{2}$ box 16x20 glass,
1 diamond,	1 ball asbestos wick packing,
2 8-foot pokers,	1 yard rubber packing.
1 fireman's hoe,	

CHAIR SHOPS.

107 chair benches,	243 bunches cane,
70 chair knives,	3 wooden chairs,
70 chair awls,	2 tubs,
70 chair pegs,	2 desks,
4 chair combs,	2 long seats.
36 bunches binding cane,	

TEXT-BOOKS AND SCHOOL-ROOM FURNISHINGS.

152 arithmetics,	107 desks with 211 chairs,
55 geographies,	34 bracket lamps,
145 readers,	5 chairs,
1 set arithmetical forms,	2 tables,
63 spelling blanks,	5 pictures,
81 spelling books,	1 parlor organ and stool,
208 writing books,	2 movable black-boards,
104 pen-holders with pens,	2 clocks,
143 slates,	1 small globe,
5 gross steel pens,	4 erasers,
54 ink wells,	3 call-bells,
1 keg of ink,	1 thermometer,
30 writing primers,	14 rules,
3 teachers' registers,	360 German slate-pencils,
2 Bibles,	27 Swinton's new language lessons,
1 Testament,	12 Bryant and Stratton's common school book-keeping.
75 lead-pencils,	
4 gross chalk-crayons,	
2 reams letter paper,	

OFFICERS' DINING-ROOMS AND KITCHEN.

1 cook stove and furnishings,	9 lamps,
1 steam cooker,	1 hanging lamp,
1 Cooley creamery,	2 agate teapots,
1 barrel churn,	1 patent coffee-pot,
6 milk cans,	1 britannia coffee-pot,
12 milk pails,	1 britannia water-pot,
6 stone cream jars,	7 japanned waiters,
4 tin cream pots,	84 iron spoons,
1 butter jar,	21 dining chairs,
18 tin pans,	7 table cloths,
31 cups,	60 napkins,
35 saucers,	12 roller towels,
44 soup plates,	6 dish towels,
39 dinner plates,	1 crumb tray and brush,
72 tea plates,	2 chopping trays,
24 small plates,	1 chopping knife,

12 pie plates,	1 kneading pan,
14 individual butters,	1 carving knife and fork,
1 potato dish,	2 steels,
1 pudding dish,	12 table mats,
4 large pitchers,	1 coffee box,
6 small pitchers,	1 tea box,
4 sugar bowls,	2 sugar firkins,
4 sauce dishes,	2 fruit dishes,
4 oval dishes,	2 oilcloth carpets,
5 pickle dishes,	1 air-tight stove,
4 glass pitchers,	1 looking-glass,
1 celery glass,	2 call-bells,
24 salt cellars,	1 clock,
24 glass sauce dishes,	1 dinner pail,
12 egg glasses,	55 plated teaspoons,
26 glass tumblers,	36 plated forks,
48 small oval sauce dishes,	30 plated knives,
12 goblets,	18 white-handled silver knives,
48 glass fruit jars,	3 plated castors,
36 bowls,	2 plated butter knives,
26 large plated spoons,	1 plated ladle.
2 plated dessert spoons,	

OFFICERS' APARTMENTS.

16 carpets,	72 pillow-cases,
56 chairs,	26 blankets,
13 rocking chairs,	8 comfortables,
4 sofas,	24 quilts,
12 pictures,	2 bolsters,
4 desks,	71 sheets,
9 tables,	16 spreads,
4 clocks,	15 bureaus,
2 book-cases,	11 mirrors,
20 lamps,	12 stands,
1 whatnot,	14 sinks,
17 bedsteads,	16 bowls, pitchers and slop jars,
2 spring beds,	10 towel racks,
20 mattresses,	90 roller and hand towels,
16 straw beds,	1 mail bag,
41 pillows,	

BOYS' DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN.

12 dining tables,	3 ladles,
8 bracket lamps,	108 soup plates,
2 table brushes,	48 tin plates,
6 pictures,	100 knives,
24 bread plates,	100 forks,
36 pie plates,	108 spoons,
4 work tables,	120 small oval sauce dishes,
2 benches,	1 buttermilk can,
1 flour tub,	1 rice can,
1 bread tub,	1 lard can,
1 box stove and furnishings,	1 pickle keg,
1 swill can,	2 tin dippers,
7 pails,	1 rolling board,
4 milk cans,	3 bread baskets,
4 wash basins,	3 small knives,
14 bread pans,	2 lamps,
6 milk pans,	1 pair tongs,
5 bean pans,	1 tin pail,
1 iron skimmer,	1 knife box,
1 bread knife,	1 fork box,
3 rolling pins,	1 spoon box,
2 cake cutters,	4 bowl boxes.
2 chopping knives,	

LAUNDRY.

3 cases drawers,	2 clothes-horses,
3 tubs,	1 stove.
8 scrubbing boards,	1 wringer,
2 clothes-lines,	15 flat-irons,
120 clothes-pins,	1 dipper,
4 clothes-baskets,	1 starch dish.

BOYS' BEDDING.

110 bedsteads,	85 quilts,
115 bed sacks,	112 pillows,
2 cotton mattresses,	267 pillow-cases,
70 double blankets,	309 sheets,
65 single blankets,	100 bed-spreads.

BOYS' CLOTHING, ETC.

92 pairs new pants,	5 pieces tweed,
63 new jackets,	2 pieces kersey,
465 pairs three-fourths worn pants,	5 pieces Kentucky jeans,
377 three-fourths worn jackets,	21 yards satteen,
466 shirts,	10 yards drilling,
258 pairs wool stockings,	81 yards shirting,
47 pairs old stockings,	65 yards sheeting,
140 Sunday jackets,	24 yards wiggan,
140 pairs Sunday pants,	20 yards coat-lining,
88 Sunday caps,	21 yards sponging cloth,
137 pairs Sunday shoes,	21 yards print,
284 pairs old brogans,	30 yards ticking,
47 pairs new brogans,	40 sheets wadding,
36 pairs boots,	25 yards suspender elastic,
150 leather shoe-strings,	25 yards canvas,
113 new straw hats.	20 dozen buttons,
12 black stay bindings,	4 balls tape,
20 new wool hats,	24 spools linen thread,
10 new caps,	15 spools cotton thread,
14 neckties,	8 skeins yarn,
36 boxes collars,	7 papers needles,
114 pairs suspenders,	10 papers darning needles,
200 suspender buckles,	8 pairs shears,
35 suspender rings,	2 sewing machines,
27 suspender rings and straps,	1 knitting machine,
120 suspender buckles and straps,	2 heating irons,
45 suspender back straps,	1 Shaker swift,
11 pairs overalls,	1 stocking bag,

5 aprons,	1 stocking holder,
219 towels,	168 horn combs,
21 shoe brushes,	40 lbs. laundry soap,
5 daubers,	16 blacking trays.

CHAPEL.

1 Bible,	6 chairs,
1 pulpit,	32 settees,
1 parlor organ,	7 lamps,
1 chandelier,	1 call-bell.

BOYS' LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

1635 volumes,	5 tables,
63 chairs,	9 lamps.

MISCELLANEOUS.

13 buckets,	3 clocks,
1 step-ladder,	6 dust-pans,
1 plant-stand,	5 S. H. shovels,
21 pails,	6 shoe knives,
11 mops,	3 pairs shears,
22 scrubbing brushes,	1 set steel figures,
5 lamps,	2 grocers' scales,
10 lanterns,	3 hammers,
13 brooms,	2 screw-drivers,

FARM, GARDEN AND STOCK.

100 tons of hay, at \$14.00,	\$1,400 00
4 " marsh hay, \$7.00,	28 00
16 " straw, \$11.00,	176 00
35 " fodder corn, \$2.00,	70 00
452 bushels oats, 40 cents,	180 80
232 " barley, 70 cents,	162 40
5 " seed sweet corn, \$3.00,	15 00
Sweet corn for table,	20 00
150 bushels Yellow Eye beans, \$2.50,	375 00
30 " green peas and beans, \$1.25	37 50
450 " potatoes, 50 cents,	225 00
200 bushel onions, 80 cents,	160 00
8 tons cabbages, \$10.00,	80 00
520 bushels beets for stock, 20 cents,	104 00
340 " turnips, 30 cents,	102 00
Cucumbers and tomatoes for table,	45 00
140 bushels table beets, carrots and parsnips, 60 cts.,	84 00
2,560 boxes strawberries, 12 cents,	307 20
640 boxes strawberries for boys' and officers' table,	
12 cents,	76 80
220 boxes currants and gooseberries, 10 cents,	22 00
2 bushels pears, \$2.00,	4 00
175 " apples, 75 cents,	131 25
5,030 lbs. pork, 7 cents,	352 10
Pigs sold,	193 50
32 hogs and shoties	400 00
2717 lbs. beef killed, 8 cents,	217 36
5 calves raised,	95 00
Neat stock sold,	44 41
11,995 gallons milk, 16 cents,	1,919 20
1,968½ lbs. butter, 30 cents,	590 55
	<hr/>
	\$7,618 07

We have twenty milch cows, twelve two-year-old heifers, two Jersey bulls, one year-old heifer, five calves, four team horses, two driving horses, one horse for farm work and jobbing, six breeding sows, four fat hogs and twenty-two shotes.

The seasons have been favorable for the growing of farm crops, and the returns from them have been quite satisfactory. The yield of hay was somewhat reduced by the very unfavorable winter of 1883-4, yet the average product was fully one and one-half tons to the acre. Ten acres have been seeded to grass, which will favorably affect the supply of hay another year.

Strawberry culture has been successful, and the sales, which brought us an average of twelve cents per quart for the berries disposed of in the market, are good evidence of the quality of the fruit.

LABOR.

During the season that work can be done on the farm, there is no occupation so attractive to the boys, and none that yields better returns in money, health, contentment and preparation for the future of their lives. In the five years I have been in charge of the institution, only one boy has asked to be excused from farm work and allowed to return to the chair shop. The good effect of out-door employment is also seen in the increased bodily health and better physical development of those who can be so favored. The great variety of crops we cultivate in market gardening and in general farming, and the improved implements and machines that are used on the farm, afford to the boys rare opportunities to become well acquainted with the best methods of sowing and of planting, of applying commercial fertilizers and stable manure, and of cultivating, harvesting, preparing for market and storing the crops of a farm. In the season appropriate to this work, as many boys as it is practicable to use are employed in it.

There are several reasons for the decreased income from the chair shops. The average number of boys for the year is a little less than it has been for the previous years. Owing to the general depression of business, there is a small percentage of reduction in the price received for our chair work. The Mechanical School takes from the chair shops some of the more intelligent and efficient workers. The work in the Mechanical School is from necessity chiefly of an educational character. This department can show little in the way of income. It cannot reasonably be expected that boys, who, when they enter this institution are ignorant of the rudiments of carpentry, will, in the short time they remain in the school, become experts whose labor will add any important amount to our finances. Rather than to look for this, it seems to me far better that the efforts of the instructor be devoted to thoroughly teaching his pupils the principles and practice of carpentry, so that they shall be well prepared to commence lives of honorable self-support when they graduate from the institution. The State will then receive its returns in honest citizens, strengthened to resist the temptations which once led them astray, by the conviction that they are now well able to provide for themselves and for those dependent upon them.

REPAIRS.

The money appropriated by the Legislature for repairs during the past four years has been insufficient to put the buildings in good condition and to prevent the property from going to waste. I have, therefore, felt it incumbent upon me to exceed by several hundred dollars the sum devoted to that purpose, believing I should have your approval and support.

Besides minor repairs, the fence dividing the boys' play-yards has been re-built. The sheds in these yards have been newly shingled, and the large well between the yards has been arched over with bricks and cement. The covering of wood over this well had decayed and the brick work around the top had fallen in, so that surface water from the yards flowed into it. The brick work is now carried two feet above the level of the yard, rendering the water in the well secure from any contamination from the surface.

In other repairs about the premises I have done only what seemed necessary for the preservation of the property.

WATER SUPPLY.

I am sure you do not need to be convinced that one of the most important provisions required for the school is pure water, in abundant supply. It is essential to the life, health and comfort of all whom the State has gathered here, and to the safety of its valuable property.

The sources from which we now obtain water are two wells, one of which is situated in the boys' play-yards, within one hundred feet of the vault of the water closets, the other, evidently fed by the same vein of water, in the vegetable garden; two reservoirs in the grounds near the house, one cistern in the basement of the north wing of the building, and three small cisterns in as many of the towers. Besides affording water of a doubtful quality, these means of supply are inadequate for the regular demands of the school. In every dry season we run short of water, and sometimes have to omit the weekly bath for all the boys because there is not water enough for the purpose. Most of the time last winter we were obliged to drive the cows to a spring, more than one third of a mile, over an exposed and icy road, to water them. There would be practically no water in case of fire, as the cisterns and wells would soon be exhausted. During the summer the water from the wells gives off an offensive odor,

so that we cannot use it without boiling. It is certainly unsafe for drinking water at all seasons.

FAMILY HOUSE.

That by the present mode of conducting the State Reform School, great good has been done and many boys have been reclaimed, is evident from the worthy men now found in our own and other states who were once boys in this school, and who now ascribe their honest lives and happy homes to the instruction and training they received here.

This is further made evident by the letters of interest and grateful acknowledgment of benefits received, that are frequently sent us by those who have recently graduated honorably from this school.

Yet, while the people of the State may well be gratified that the money expended in behalf of wayward boys, who have enjoyed the advantages of the present system, has brought to them so fruitful a harvest of upright and useful citizens, they should remember that it is a duty they owe to themselves and to wayward boys, to advance with sister states and adopt the best reformatory agencies. The need of a better classification of the boys, and the introduction of the "family principle" was felt in the early days of the institution.

Its first Superintendent, Mr. W. R. Lincoln, a gentleman of wide experience in reformatory work, said in 1856, in the Third Annual Report of the School: "We feel the need of more thorough classification. Could we so classify our boys as to separate them into families of, say fifty, so arranged as that each family would have little or no connection with each other, we should possess the means of a much greater moral and restraining power over them than when they mingle as they now do, — in a mass."

Thus early in the history of the institution before the "family plan" so successfully carried on at the *Rauhés Haus* in Germany, and the Military Colony at Mettray, had crossed the water and taken root in American soil, was suggested the

idea of placing the boys over whom the State had undertaken to exercise its parental authority for their reformation and future welfare, into families where they could constantly be under the wise oversight and loving care of those who were peculiarly fitted for training them for future usefulness.

Since that time, the Trustees have not been unmindful of the superior advantages of the family or cottage system of conducting reform schools, and in the late reports of this school have repeatedly asked that the system might be adopted here. In my last report to your Honorable Body, I expressed the desire that we might be favored with the means to build at least one family house. The experience of another year deepens my conviction that, in the reformation of the younger and less hardened boys, the family plan must be much more successful than any other.

The fundamental idea of the family or home plan is expressed in its name. Experience teaches that in the well regulated, christian home, where the sacred ties of consanguinity bind father, mother and children into one loving family group, is found the safest and best place for training the young for the duties and responsibilities that await them in life; and it further teaches that the same general training which is most successful in the formation of good character, is likewise most effective for the reforming of bad character.

The christian home, presided over by loving parents, is the divine model, and the nearer reform schools can approach to it, the more successful they will be in reclaiming erring youth. In the family plan of conducting reformatories, the inmates are classified into families, and each family occupies its own cottage, and is controlled and governed by a man and woman who should be especially fitted by nature and education for their peculiar duties, and who stand in the relation of father and mother to the family. Each cottage is fitted up with all the requirements of a good home, and is wholly free from bolts and bars, or other prison appliances. Each cottage also has its own school-rooms, workshops, dining-rooms,

dormitory and play ground. The home affections are cultivated, the boys are educated up to the idea that labor is honorable, and they are inspired with new hopes and higher aspirations. Thus, under parental care and discipline, and in a perfectly healthful and natural way, the tendencies to evil are checked, and the longings and desires for a better life are cultivated, strengthened, and brought to fruition.

VENTILATION.

There is imperative need of efficient means to secure thorough ventilation of the school-rooms. It is now impossible to provide fresh air for these rooms except by opening the windows. Through these, when open, currents of air pour directly on the heads of the boys, producing uncomfortable colds and sometimes dangerous sickness. Windows cannot be open during the evening schools, which are held six months of the year, without blowing out the lights, so they are of necessity kept closed until the vitiated and defiled air becomes offensive and unhealthy to teachers and scholars. A scientifically arranged system of ventilation for these rooms would be a great boon to the institution.

The main sewer of the building is a large twenty-inch pipe, discharging in the open field about eighty rods east of the school. There is too good reason to believe it is connected for ventilation with an unused flue in one of the chimneys of the central tower, for when the wind blows strong in the right direction, sewer gas pours from this chimney through the interstices of the bricks and mortar into the rooms through which it passes.

This is especially true of the Superintendent's dining-room and sleeping room.

I would suggest the erection on the west side of the central tower, of a ventilating chimney or shaft, provided with properly separated flues of a sufficient capacity to give ample ventilation to the sewer, thus insuring immunity from sewer

gas to the occupants of the building and also to be a part of the system of ventilation, which I hope will soon be provided for the school-rooms. If this shaft shall be made large enough to receive the smoke pipe from the furnace also, the heat from that source will improve the draft of the ventilating flues.

Such an arrangement will also increase the efficiency of the steam apparatus, the furnace of which is frequently dull and inactive because of insufficient draft.

STEAM HEATING.

The present means for heating the building are only about one-half what is required to make it comfortable in cold weather. It is impossible to warm the whole building when the weather is very cold.

All through the winter months we can heat only two-thirds of the building at a time. To warm the dormitory the steam must be turned off the officers' rooms, hence the dormitory cannot be warmed till the officers retire, and in case any of the officers are sick or need to work late, the best that can be done is to divide the heat, which is barely enough for one, an arrangement which is satisfactory to neither party. To obtain the amount of heating we do get it is frequently necessary to drive the furnace far beyond the point of economy. Another boiler of twenty horse power is needed, and it would be a wise expenditure of money to furnish the school with one.

NEEDED REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The inside of the school building has not been renovated with paint for many years.

In many rooms the plastering is breaking off in patches, and in some of the rooms of the basement the wood-work is decaying and falling down. The plastering on the ceiling of the boys' dining-room has been broken and mended until the

whole surface is a series of patches, which by their roughness detract from the pleasant appearance of the room.

The water closets and vaults are much out of repair, broken and unsightly.

The ice house is old and well nigh worthless. A new and larger one is greatly needed.

Because of limited pasturage we are obliged to adopt the half soiling system and feed a large amount of green food to the cows in the barn during the summer and autumn. A great part of the liquid manure, which might be used for enriching the farm if suitable means were provided for saving it, now goes to waste.

A water-tight receptacle for the droppings of the cattle would double the value of the fertilizing material we obtain from the stock and save nearly all we now pay out for commercial fertilizers.

Two hundred rods of new fence for the pasture, and improvements in the tie-up, which will secure warm quarters for the cattle in the winter, are advantages which would add much to the convenience and profit of farm management.

LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

To generous proprietors who have kindly remembered us by a regular supply of their papers to the school, we are greatly indebted; also to several friends who have furnished other reading matter. We assure the donors of our appreciation of their gifts. The papers are read with interest by the boys and furnish to them information on current events which they could obtain in no other way. We believe they will make better men and more intelligent and worthy citizens for these favors. We acknowledge the continuous receipt during the year of the Daily Eastern Argus; Maine State Press; Portland Transcript; Portland Globe; Zion's Advocate; Christian Mirror; Boston Semi-Weekly Journal; Dirigo Rural; Oxford Democrat; American Sentinel; Aroos-

took 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; Aroostook Republican; Bethel Flag; Franklin Journal; Pittsfield Advertiser; The Home Farm; The Berwick News and Journal; Rockland Opinion.

The income of the Sanford fund is used for the improvement of the boys' library. We have more than sixteen hundred volumes, and the boys derive much instruction and pleasure from their perusal.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The many friends of the school who allow us to look to them for aid in our Sabbath worship, have our hearty thanks for their valuable services so cheerfully given. Their words of counsel, encouragement and warning are remembered with profit, and will help those to whom they were spoken to live more worthy lives.

We gratefully acknowledge the kind assistance of Rev. H. A. Hart, Rev. F. T. Bayley, Rev. L. H. Hallock, Rev. Thos. Hill, D. D., Rev. D. M. Seward, D. D., Rev. Henry Blanchard, Rev. T. S. King, Rev. E. T. Pitts, Rev. W. T. Phelan, Rev. I. P. Warren, D. D., Rev. Francis Southworth, Rev. J. M. Harrington, Rev. — McDonough, Rev. — Stratton, Hon. H. H. Burgess, Dea. Richard Abbott, Messrs. C. A. Woodbury, Horatio Staples, D. W. Clark, F. A. Smith, Geo. Kimball, J. W. Stevenson, H. W. Noyes, Geo. F. Lord, J. W. Clark, W. W. Mitchell, Kenneth McDonald and F. D. Winslow, of Portland; Rev. S. W. Adrance of Deering, Rev. J. M. Remick of Cape Elizabeth, Rev. F. Pember of Kennebunk, Rev. Zachariah Moulton of China, Rev. G. A. Perkins of Harvard, Mass.; Prof. A. W. Small of Waterville, and Mr. Lewis of Bridgton.

CONCLUSION.

In giving our boys all the opportunities of enjoyment in our power, we try to reward virtue and make obedience and faithfulness attractive. While frequent opportunities for play and recreation are granted to all, special privileges are given to those whose continued good conduct entitles them to a position in the first class. All the members of this class were given, in August, an excursion on the Steamer Alice to Little Chebeague Island, where they passed the day in playing games, bathing, and roaming over the pleasant grounds. They were furnished a bountiful dinner at the Waldo House, and returned home in the evening, convinced of the advantages and profits of good behavior.

Through the generosity of Mr. Ira C. Stockbridge, the boys of the first class have attended five entertainments in the City Hall, Portland. These were rare treats for the boys, and they are very grateful to Mr. Stockbridge for furnishing them.

On pleasant Sabbath days the first class boys have also occasionally attended service at some one of the churches in Portland.

The Friday evening sociable, which is attended by boys whose record has been sufficiently good during the preceding month, affords a constant incentive to good conduct. We are often favored on these evenings with recitations, music or addresses by friends who have been ready to help us make these occasions attractive and profitable.

The officers of the school have cheerfully co-operated in my efforts to advance the interests of the institution, and much credit is due them for patient and well-directed labor in their several departments.

Permit me to thank your Honorable Board for your ready response to all my calls for counsel and advice, and for your kind approval of my management.

With the most reverent gratitude we acknowledge the goodness of our God who has blessed us with health and prosperity through the year, and we look hopefully forward, trusting the guiding hand of the Divine Spirit to lead us into all truth, while we labor to bring these straying ones to Him who is the Life and Light of men.

J. R. FARRINGTON,

Superintendent State Reform School.

CAPE ELIZABETH, November 29, 1884.

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, 1884.

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was.....	105
There have been received during the year	31
Whole number under instruction.....	136
There have been discharged during the year	31
Present number under instruction.....	105

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

Who could not read.....	6
Who could read in first reader	5
" " second "	6
" " third "	7
" " fourth "	4
" " fifth "	3
	31

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic	13
Who had studied mental arithmetic.....	11
Who had ciphered through simple rules.....	4
" " reduction	2
" " cube root.....	1
	31

WRITING.

Who could not write.....	12
" write name only	6
" write letters	13
	<hr/>
	31

The boys in school are classified as follows :

Who read in the fifth reader	26
" " fourth "	38
" " third "	18
" " second "	11
" " first "	12
	<hr/>
	105

ARITHMETIC.

Who cipher in cube root	7
" " fractions	25
" " division.....	34
" " multiplication	14
" " addition	18
Who study mental arithmetic.....	7
	<hr/>
	105

GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harper's Introductory Geography	24
" " School	22
	<hr/>
	46

WRITING.

Who can write letters	90
" " easy words	15
	<hr/>
	105

All of the boys receive instruction in penmanship every day, and their copy books show that they have made marked improvement in this important art. Spelling from dictation is a daily exercise in each of the school-rooms, and during one afternoon of each week, instruction and practice are given in composition, letter writing, the use of language, etc. The boys have made commendable progress in their studies during the year, and their general deportment in school has been good.

The school-rooms are light and pleasant, and pictures and suggestive mottoes enliven the walls. We think the rooms where the boys spend so many hours should be as attractive as possible. The desks and seats are in poor condition and ought to be replaced by new ones of modern design. A set of wall maps and charts are also needed, and a globe and a few more pictures would be desirable additions.

Other wants, however, sink into insignificance when compared to the urgent need of fresh air to breathe. When the boys are in the school-rooms the air quickly becomes foul and poisonous, offensive to the nostrils and dangerous to breathe. No fresh air can enter No. 1 room except by open doors or windows, or by stealing in through crevices; and the impure air cannot escape except in the same way, or by passing through the registers near the ceiling. Three of these registers open into unused chimney flues, through which some of the impure air escapes from the building; the two other registers convey impure air from the school-room to other rooms of the house, one of which is the boys' dormitory. Ventilating the school-room by opening the windows is oftentimes impossible in the evening, because the strong draft created thereby extinguishes the lights, and it is nearly always dangerous on account of the cold air falling directly upon the unprotected heads of the boys.

Eminent sanitarians agree that school-rooms ought to be sufficiently large to allow each pupil from 250 to 300 cubic feet of space. With the present number of inmates, the space for each boy is less than 215 cubic feet. Although

this is much less than the standard, it is probably more than many school-rooms have, and with good ventilation, would be sufficient.

It is estimated that the air of school-rooms should be renewed by the introduction of fresh air at the rate of 2000 cubic feet per hour for each inmate. This would require openings in No. 1 room capable of admitting at least 212,000 cubic feet of fresh air per hour; and also openings for the egress of an equal amount of the foul air. The pure air should be warmed before its admission, so that a proper temperature could be maintained in the school-room.

The quantity of fresh air needed seems to be very large, but it is doubtless required if the air in the school-room is to be kept pure, or nearly so; but the admission of a half or even a quarter of that amount would afford the scholars and teachers grateful relief.

There is the same lack of ventilation in the two adjoining school-rooms.

While we would respectfully urge the great need of adequate ventilation in these three school-rooms, we are unable to suggest in what way it can be most economically secured, and believe that in regard to so important a matter, the opinion of an expert should be procured if possible.

Respectfully submitted,

E. P. WENTWORTH,	} <i>Teachers.</i>
D. P. LORD,	
A. M. MERRILL,	

CAPE ELIZABETH, November 29, 1884.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School.

GENTLEMEN :—In offering this annual report as attending physician to the school, it affords me great pleasure to record the remarkably good state of health of the boys during the entire year. There have been no serious cases of illness or accident, and no deaths. The few cases of sickness that have occurred have quickly yielded to treatment and the good care and nursing so willingly given by the officers of the school.

Taking into consideration the numerous diseases to which all young persons are liable, and also those diseases of an hereditary nature, to which these boys are especially subject, their generally robust health is worthy of remark. While symptoms of hereditary disease have been observed in a number of the boys, in no case have they been alarming in character, or so serious as to confine the patient to his bed. I regard this immunity from grave sickness as due, in great measure, to the watchful care of the Superintendent and the abundant supply of good and wholesome food which is furnished the boys.

In view of the fact that diseases of a contagious nature, as well as those of an epidemic character, are at any time liable to invade the school, I wish to renew my recommendation of last year, that more suitable rooms be set apart for hospital use than are at present available. The water supply of the school is wholly inadequate to its wants, both in quality and quantity, and I would most earnestly advise that Sebago

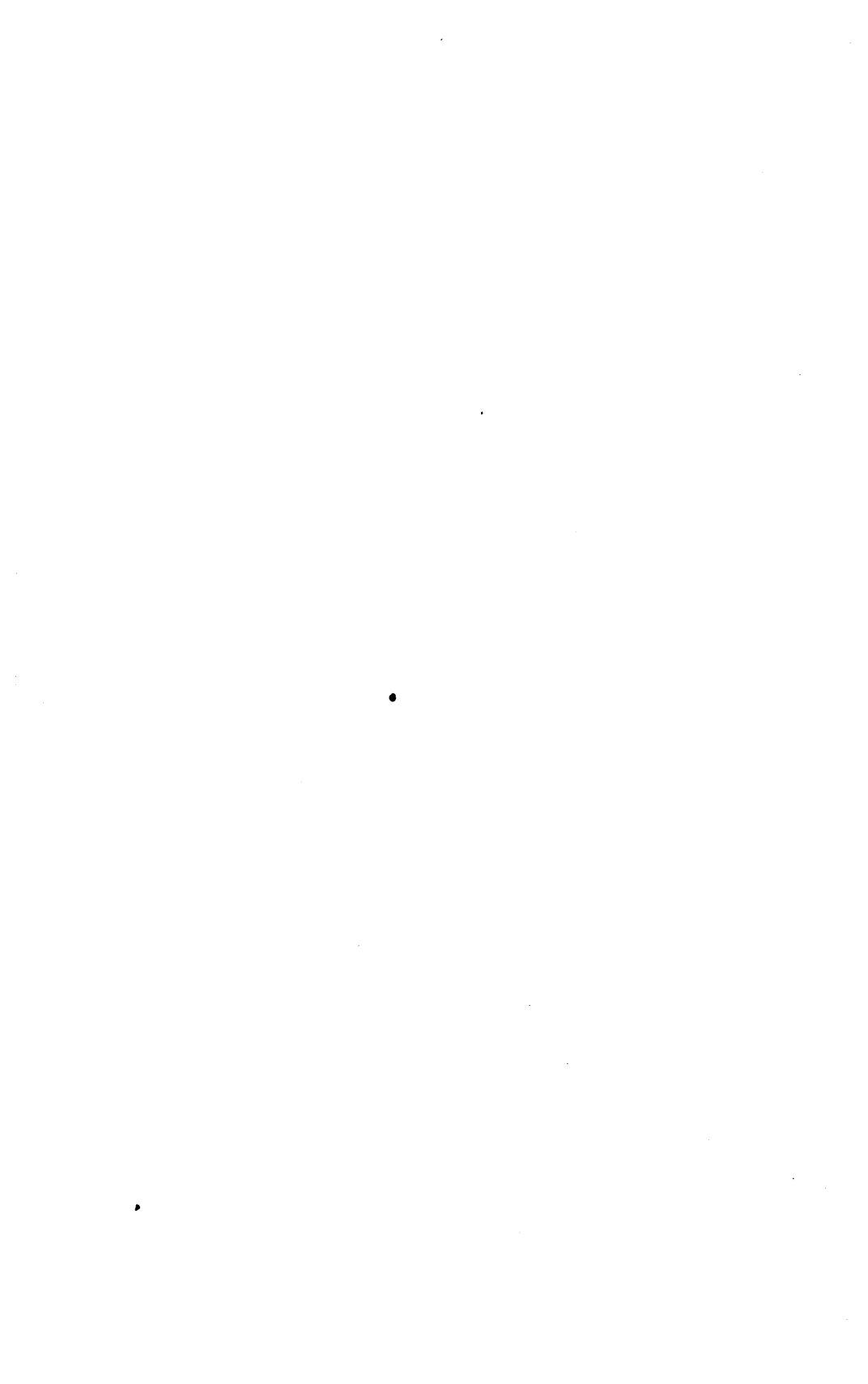
water be introduced as soon as possible. Also the ventilation of some of the rooms of the building is very defective, and should be speedily improved.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES E. WEBSTER, M. D.

PORTLAND, November 29, 1884.

APPENDIX.



VISITING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

STATE OF MAINE, COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
AUGUSTA, December 23rd, 1884. }

To His Excellency Governor Robie and Executive Council :

The undersigned, member of the Visiting Committee of the Executive Council on the Reform School, appointed by the Governor, under the provision of Chapter 142, Section 18, of the Revised Statutes, submits his second annual

REPORT.

The committee has visited the institution each month during the year, and I take pleasure in being able to state that the year just closed, has been one of progress and improvement in the right direction. Good order and discipline have been maintained. The schools are under the care and supervision of competent teachers, and the boys have made gratifying progress in their studies, and, as a rule, are as contented and happy as could be expected under that restraint which it is necessary to impose upon boys sent to a reformatory institution for the violation of law. The affairs of the institution have been, in my judgment, economically and judiciously managed by the trustees and officers in charge. The Superintendent and his assistant, have done everything in their power to promote the best interest of the inmates of the school; to give them a pleasant home, and to make them feel that they are not there to be treated as criminals deserving punishment for past offences, but as boys requiring that wholesome restraint and watchful care necessary to aid them in their efforts to prepare themselves for future usefulness, and to become respected and honored members of society.

The letters deposited in the letter box by the boys, to be read by the committee, were, as a rule, written in a plain hand and well expressed. They contained but few complaints

of ill-treatment, or of insufficiency of food. In nearly every letter, its writer alluded to the kindly treatment received by him at the hands of the officers. All complaints of severe punishment were promptly investigated, and, in nearly every instance, the facts justified the slight correction administered for violations of the rules of the school. In those few cases of a more serious character, prompt steps were taken to prevent their repetition. At the meeting of the committee, December 9th, more complaints of the food, than usual, were made. The boys complaining, were called before the committee, and, from their statements, it appeared that the objections made were to the quality of the food, and, perhaps, not wholly without cause, the quantity being sufficient and satisfactory, but not sufficiently nutritious to strengthen the boys for their work upon the farm and in the shops. The committee have the matter under advisement, and will confer with the trustees in regard to the same.

The annual appropriation for the running expenses of the institution should be increased, to enable the trustees to be more liberal in expenditures, which, I have no doubt, would be for the interest of the institution, and especially for the benefit of the inmates of the school. Fifteen thousand dollars should be the annual appropriation for running expenses, instead of the sum heretofore usually appropriated.

When we reflect that boys, sent to the reform school by the courts for violation of law, have not, at home, probably, been taught and impressed with the necessity of obedience to wholesome regulations, especially such as are required to preserve the order and discipline which are indispensable for the government of a reformatory institution, and also when we consider the large number of inmates in the school, (107), we shall not be surprised that some transgressions of the rules occur, but shall rejoice that such offences have been so few, and these comparatively unimportant.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

The mechanical department, established under the act of 1883, has been in operation about one year, and has proved a success. The building is furnished with all necessary machinery and tools, and is under the charge of a competent mechanic. The instruction and training the boys working in this department receive, will be of great practical value to them after they leave the institution. Much of the work performed in the shop reflects credit upon the skill and mechanical ingenuity of the boys, and compares favorably with like work done by mechanics, who have been years in the practice of their trade. Specimens of this work were exhibited at the state fair, last September, and attracted much attention and was highly complimented. Considering the short time this department has been in operation, too much credit cannot be awarded to the superintendent, Mr. Houghton, under whose instruction the boys are, for its success.

In my report to the council last year, I called attention to several changes and improvements in the reform school building, which I then deemed highly important for the health and comfort of the inmates, and from a careful observation during a second year's service, as one of the visiting committee, I am more than ever convinced of the importance and necessity of making the changes and improvements recommended in my said report, and I urge them a second time upon your attention, with the hope that the legislature will, at an early day, at its next session, consider the urgent needs and necessities of the state reform school in these respects, and make an appropriation sufficient to place it, in all material appointments, in a condition equal to like institutions in other New England States.

WATER.

The present supply of water, besides being quite inadequate to the wants of the institution, is of so poor a quality as to be unfit for drinking without boiling, and in case of fire, would be of but little value. The present sources of water supply for the school are two wells—one situated within one hundred feet of the vault of the water-closet in the boys' play-ground, the other evidently supplied from the same vein of water, in the vegetable garden—two reservoirs in the ground near the house, one cistern in the basement of the building and three small cisterns in three towers, one in each. The reservoirs and cisterns are supplied from the roof of the building; drinking water for the tables is taken from the wells. In nearly every dry spell the supply fails, and at such times the boys have to omit bathing and the cattle have to be driven a considerable distance for water. There would be, in case of fire, practically no water to meet such an emergency, as the reservoirs, being of small capacity, would soon be exhausted.

The visiting committee, the past year, strongly urged the trustees to have the Sebago water introduced into the buildings, feeling confident that the legislature, at its next session, would make an appropriation to meet the indebtedness thus incurred; but the trustees did not think it advisable to undertake important and expensive improvements until an appropriation should be made for the purpose, and the work duly authorized, and so the matter of an increased water supply for the institution waits for the action of the legislature; that it should take early and favorable action thereon, your committee are deeply impressed. Much of the labor in laying the main pipe could be performed during the winter and spring, and the whole work completed on, or before, the first of June next. The cost of laying the main pipe and the piping of the buildings would not, I think, exceed seven thousand dollars, a small outlay compared with the inestima-

ble blessing of an abundant supply of pure water and an indispensable resource in case of fire.

VENTILATION.

The rooms in the building are not, in my judgment, sufficiently ventilated; some better system than that now in use in the institution should be inaugurated. The air in many of the rooms is quite impure, and consequently deleterious to health as well as comfort, especially is this the case in the school-rooms, in which there are no adequate means of obtaining fresh air, except by opening the windows, which, if done, a current of cold air sweeps directly down upon the heads of the boys, often producing colds and sometimes severe sickness, and even this means of obtaining relief from the effects of vitiated air is not available during the evening sessions of the school, for the draft from the windows frequently extinguishes the lights. An expenditure of four or five hundred dollars would doubtless secure satisfactory ventilation. In addition to this want of better ventilation in the building, there is an imperative need that the main sewer, from the building to its outlet, should be put into such a condition that it shall not, as at present, poison the atmosphere in its neighborhood with its foul and pestilential exhalations. Beginning at the building, the sewer extends some thirteen hundred feet to its outlet, which is into an open cesspool in the field, the stench from which is, at times, very offensive. When the wind is in a certain direction its foul air and poisonous gases are forced into the building, to the great discomfort and danger to the health of its inmates. Just how this great annoyance may be removed or remedied, I do not feel competent to decide, but that some means should be devised to accomplish this end, is beyond dispute, and it is to be hoped that the legislature will give thoughtful attention to the subject.

STEAM-HEATING.

The steam-heating apparatus of the building is not sufficient to keep it warm, or even comfortable in very cold weather. Only a part of the rooms can be warmed at the same time. To warm the dormitory sufficiently for the boys to sleep in, the steam must be turned off from rooms occupied by the officers and employes of the institution. To obtain the heat, as now distributed through the building, it is necessary to drive the furnace far beyond the point of economy. Another boiler, of about twenty horse power, is very much needed. With such an addition, the *whole* building, when necessary, could be warmed and made comfortable throughout. An appropriation of two thousand dollars would enable the trustees to procure a new boiler, and make such additions and changes in the radiators as would furnish sufficient heat for all the rooms.

COTTAGE, OR FAMILY PLAN.

I am of the opinion that it would be for the best interest of the inmates of the school, to divide them into classes, or families. Boys between the ages of eight and thirteen years, committed for truancy, or for slight offences against law, ought not to be associated with those older or more confirmed in criminal ways, for they are dangerous companions for the young and less hardened ones. Many of the boys are sentenced by the courts, to the reform school, for offences which, if committed a few years later in life, would be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, and boys of that character exert a pernicious influence over those younger in years and less hardened in sin and vice, when brought into that intimate association with them, which is unavoidable under the present system in this institution. If it is worth the labor and cost which our State has assumed in the endeavor to save wayward boys from ruin, it surely is wisdom to use the best attainable means to accomplish their reformation. I am aware that it is not to be expected that *all* the boys sent to a reformatory institu-

tion for violations of law will become reformed and make good citizens, even under the most careful and conscientious training and care of those under whose control they are placed; nevertheless, the State should discharge its whole duty to this unfortunate class, of whose instruction and training it has assumed the responsibility during their minority, or confinement, in the reform school, and is therefore morally bound to adopt all proper and judicious means to make its guardianship prove a blessing to its wards; to so train and educate them, that they shall be prepared to become good and respectable citizens after they leave the institution.

It is generally conceded that the family, or cottage plan, is among the best yet devised for bringing the inmates directly under the constant care and intimate relations of the officers in charge, and thus enable them to become personally interested in each member of the family, and to adopt such measures for their reform, as will be best adapted to the peculiar needs of each individual.

Hon. W. W. Bolster, a member of the visiting committee, has given this subject much thought and attention, and has personally examined like institutions in other States, and to his report I respectfully refer you for valuable information in regard to this important subject.

Should the legislature deem it advisable to adopt the family plan, no doubt an appropriation of nine or ten thousand dollars would be required for the erection and furnishing of suitable buildings.

ALTERNATIVE SENTENCES.

During the year 1883, quite a number of the boys were anxious to be remanded to jail to serve out their alternative sentence, rather than remain in the reform school during their minority, but the past year only a few requests have been made to the committee. The boys seemed more ambitious to earn their freedom by good conduct and strict compliance

with the rules of the school, than to accept their alternative sentence of two or three months in the county jail.

In my report of 1883, I suggested such a change in the law relating to the sentence of juvenile offenders by the courts, to the reform school, as would enable the court to increase the severity of the alternative sentence, or to take from the court the power to impose one. My reasons for such a change in the laws were given in my report of last year, and I still entertain the same views in relation to that subject as therein expressed.

CONCLUSION.

Without wishing to exceed the authority conferred upon the visiting committee by the laws of 1883, I respectfully suggest, for the consideration of the Executive Council, that an appropriation should be made by the legislature, to enable the trustees to make needed repairs upon the buildings, to prevent the property from going to waste. The inside of the reform school building has not, I should judge from its present appearance, been renovated with paint for years, and in many rooms the plastering is in poor condition and falling off in patches. The water-closets are much out of repair, and the building should be treated to a coat of paint, both inside and outside, and several alterations should be made in its interior.

For the purpose of general repairs and improvements in all the buildings, which are very much needed, the trustees should have authority to expend at least three thousand dollars. A careful examination of the premises and consideration of the needs of the institution, by a committee of the legislature, would result, I am sure, in an appropriation sufficient to place it upon an equal footing with like institutions elsewhere.

Respectfully submitted.

S. C. HATCH.

To the Governor and Council of Maine:

In compliance with section 18, chapter 142, of the Revised Statutes, the undersigned, one of the Visiting Committee to the State Reform School, submits his report for the year 1884.

The committee, during the year, have made twelve monthly visits, and have endeavored to discharge the duties imposed upon them, discreetly and faithfully. They have been interested in their work and have seen the boys of the institution at their work and their play, their studies and their meals, and have observed carefully the conduct and bearing of all that for any cause have made application to come before them, and have patiently heard them relating to their management and treatment by the officers and teachers, and by kind words and discreet counsels have encouraged them to earnest endeavor and good conduct, thereby to make the institution more efficient and useful to them. In proof of the good results of our interviews with the boys, it may be stated, with two exceptions, they have been convinced that their fancied wrongs and abuses were due to their own misbehavior and violation of the rules of the school; that their punishments were deserved and the officers were acting in the line of duty for their good. We converse with each boy, learn his history, encourage him in his duties, note his progress, and he generally leaves us with the idea that he has some connection with the outside world; that there is still something left in it for him to enjoy; that by good conduct he can work his way out of the institution into a useful and honorable position in society.

The committee have also endeavored, in the discharge of duty, carefully to examine into all the details of management, to see for themselves that every part of the institution and its

conduct and management will bear examination, and, withal, to know its wants and needs and report them, as they deem them to exist, to this board.

TREATMENT, CONDITION AND PROGRESS.

I am happy to be able to fully indorse the treatment, condition and progress of the boys during the past year, in the same terms and language as in my report for the year 1883. The schools are well managed, the teachers seem to be well qualified for their work, and the boys are interested in their studies and manifest a desire to acquire an education. The whole number of boys now in the school is 107. I also respectfully renew my remarks and suggestions, as now pertinent and applicable to the school, relating to the questions of "food," "subordinates," "cells," "alternate sentence," "classification and separation of inmates" and "visiting agency," treated upon in my former report, with the following change: That the law be so changed that instead of an alternative sentence to the reform school, the boy should be committed to the institution during minority, subject to be released by the trustees, upon such conditions as provided by law, and in case he became incorrigible, or dangerous, or demoralizing to the school, from vicious conduct or conversation, to be returned to the court committing him, to receive such sentence to prison as would have been imposed by law as if not committed to the reform school.

LETTERS.

The committee have received from the boys 112 letters. These letters furnish evidence of the good and efficient management of the schools, and that the boys are smart and intelligent. The composition and penmanship of these letters will compare most favorably with scholars of like ages in our best public schools. Two of these letters indicated that the writers had become discouraged, as they could not get up in their grade, and should make no further effort; four,

where the writers claimed to be sent to jail to serve out their alternative sentences ; thirteen, complaining of the quality of their food, mainly confined to two meals ; sixteen were complaints of ill treatment. These complaints are confined to the attendants in the shops and dining room. Upon a careful investigation by the committee, these complaints have in no case been sustained. Seventy-seven were expressive of good usage and kind treatment by the officers, their health, success and advancement in their various studies.

THE FAMILY SYSTEM.

The question to be considered is, has the family system any advantage over the congregated system as now established in the state. The object sought is the reformation of the inmates, and a discipline and training that shall prepare them for usefulness and to be worthy citizens of the state.

Moral influences must mainly accomplish this, and be brought to bear upon each one. A sense of duty, a conviction of responsibility, must be awakened and produced. This result can only be secured by constant precept, exhortation, instruction and example. The spirit of each boy must be cherished to good acts to be done and a good life to be lived. Where reform schools are organized into families of twenty-five or thirty, they are necessarily brought into more intimate relations with the teachers who are placed over them. The influence exerted in moral, mental and industrial training, is more direct and personal. Instruction can be more easily adapted to each member of the family. The individual boy to be reformed is, for a series of months or years, under the immediate care and influence of his teacher, by which means a more perfect knowledge of the character, habits and tendencies of each can be obtained, and a better opportunity is afforded for personal dealing than in the congregated system, where less intimate relationship necessarily exists. It is by individual influence, personal love and labor that the boy or girl is to be reclaimed and trained to good.

It has been fully demonstrated, that, on the family plan, the influence exerted by reform schools is broader and more pervading than in that of the congregated. It is more in accordance with the ordinary relations of children and youth in home life. A greater variety of duties naturally devolves upon each, with the stimulus afforded by a personal interest and participation in the labor performed in the household. They also furnish a more correct idea of a home, with its duties, responsibilities and privileges, as an object held out to them in the future. The family system allows greater freedom of action on the part of such inmates, while under a judicious supervision, and thus furnishes enlarged experience, more frequent tests, preparing the boy to be returned to society, and to act rightly upon his own judgment and will, when exposed to the temptations of the outside world. The boys or girls of reformatories are not fitted for unrestricted liberty, without a previous training in the exercise of judgment, choice and self-restraint, under the influence of better minds.

The teachers in one of these family homes, can, of course, more easily influence and bring into sympathy with them, in thought and feeling, a small than a large number of wayward and corrupted youths.

The public opinion of an institution, whatever it may be, will leave its impress upon the inmates as to its tone of sentiment and morals. The public opinion of a reformatory must be upon the side of right, to secure the desired reformation demanded. It seems reasonable to conclude that a reform school, upon the family principle, can more readily secure this result, because it can more easily be created and intensified in a small family than in a large one—while pernicious influences can be more readily detected and eradicated. From these considerations, the family system seems to commend itself as the more natural and effective for the reformation sought.

To adopt the system, in this State, would not require a large outlay of money. It is believed that \$10,000, expended in the erection and furnishing of two family houses, would be amply sufficient for several years. A large amount of the work on the erection of these houses could be done by the boys in the mechanical department, which would afford an excellent opportunity to them to learn the use of tools in the most practical manner. It is believed that the outlay would be more than compensated by the improvement of the school and its adaptability to the wants and necessities for the public good.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

This department thus far gives unmistakable evidence of success. It is better calculated to bring out the uncultured energies of the boys than the more quiet and changing work of a farm, or the sameness that exists in the chair shop. In performing their daily tasks in this department, is not simply learning the use of tools, but to work, and to work well, to be systematic, to develop an ambition to rank among the best, that will awaken in them new ideas of life that will start them well on a successful career.

I am strongly impressed, and even satisfied, from my examination and investigation of the various industries of other reformatory institutions of other states, that a variety of industries can be connected with a reform school that would be of great advantage to the boys and capable of great good, and under efficient management might be, at least, from one half to three-fourths self-sustaining.

Since my report of last year, this department has been equipped to its full capacity, with additional benches, first class carpenter tools, engine and machinery for working wood, and now accommodates a class of twenty-four boys, who have made wonderful and marked success in the use of tools and the management of the engine and machinery, as the various

articles manufactured by them fully demonstrate. Since the 21st of last December, thirty-seven have been admitted to this department and two discharged for inability to learn. An inspection of the work and the improvements made by the boys is only necessary to demonstrate the success promised and the wisdom of the law establishing it. Neatness, order, mechanical skill and thorough instruction characterize all the workings of the department. The cost of the building, with its entire equipment, including material for the work of the boys and the salary of the master mechanic are within the appropriation made for its establishment and operation for the years 1883-4. An appropriation of \$4,000 for the ensuing two years will meet all running expenses, also the expense of enlarging the shop and additional machinery and tools necessary to meet the wants of a larger class.

WATER SUPPLY.

To be convinced of the need of pure water and sufficiency in quantity for the safety, health and comfort of all at the reform school, it is only necessary to know and appreciate the facts and situation in this connection. The present sources for obtaining water are, two wells, one situated within 100 feet of the vault of the water closets in the boys' play yards; the other, evidently fed by the same vein, in the vegetable garden, two reservoirs in the grounds near the house, one cistern in the basement of the building, and three small cisterns, one in each tower, all supplied from the roof of the building. Water for the boys' kitchen and dining room is taken from the well nearest the vault, for the officers' kitchen from one of the reservoirs, and for their table from the well in the garden. These means of supply are insufficient for the usual daily wants of the school. In times of drought the supply is so short that the boys are obliged to omit bathing. For a large part of the last winter, the cattle, from the neces-

sity of the case, were driven to a spring more than a third of a mile away from the barn. In case of fire, practically, there would be no water, as the small reserve would be so soon exhausted. The water in both the wells is unfit to drink. In summer the stench is frequently so great that the water cannot be drank without boiling—as drinking water, it is unsafe. In view of these facts, and owing to a want of pure water upon the premises, it is believed it would be a wise and just policy on the part of the State, to appropriate sufficient money for an abundant supply of pure water, which can be obtained by introducing the Sebago water, which can be done at an estimated cost of \$7,000, including the piping of the school building complete.

VENTILATION.

The need of better ventilation in the school rooms is needed. Fresh air cannot be had except by opening the windows. When this is done currents of cold air pour in upon the heads of the boys, producing colds and sickness. Even this means of ventilation is denied during the evening schools, as the lights are extinguished by the currents of air, hence the rooms, from necessity, are kept closed, and the air becomes vitiated and unhealthy to teachers and scholars. The main sewer to the reform school building needs ventilation. When the wind is in a certain direction there is a strong draft of air up the same, and thereby the foul air is forced into the building. Partial relief has been sought by connecting the sewer with one of the chimneys, the practical result of which is, the gases in their passage through the flue escape into the rooms through which the chimney passes, and poison the air. It is estimated that an outlay of \$500 would give ample and safe ventilation.

HEATING THE BUILDING.

The means for heating are insufficient. When the weather is very cold it is impossible to warm the whole building. In the winter months only about two-thirds of it can be warmed at a time. To warm the dormitory, the steam must be turned off from the officers' rooms, hence the dormitory cannot be warmed until the officers retire, and to get this partial heating it is necessary to drive the furnace far beyond the point of economy. It is believed, to furnish the school with an additional boiler of twenty horse power, at a cost of \$2,000, would be a measure of economy, as it would render sufficient means to heat the whole building at one and the same time, and so much needed in an institution of this kind.

REPAIRS.

The yearly appropriation of \$1,000, is insufficient to put and keep the buildings in good condition, and thereby prevent them from going to waste. The inside of the school building has not been painted for years. In many of the rooms, the plastering is falling off in patches, in the basement the wood-work is decayed, the water closets and vaults are much out of repair, the floors to the halls and some of the rooms and the stairways present a worn-out and dilapidated condition. It is estimated that these repairs would require an appropriation of \$2,500, and it is believed that judicious management of state institutions demand the expenditure required. I have thus, in the order of their importance, as I regard them, taken up the needs of the school, and the estimated appropriations for them, believing they will meet substantially with your approval, and that of the in coming legislature of the state.

In conclusion, I am gratified to say that my observation, for the past two years, has satisfied me that the institution is

under the care and management of an efficient board of trustees and officers, who are faithfully and heartily doing all they can for the welfare and best interests of the institution and its inmates, and are entitled to great credit for the able manner in which they have discharged the difficult and important duties imposed upon them.

Respectfully submitted.

W. W. BOLSTER.

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

As a member of the Visiting Committee of the Reform School, I submit the following report :

During the past year the committee have carefully complied with the requirements of the law relating to the school. We have continued the letter box for the receipt of letters, to which the inmates of the school have had free access to deposit letters without the knowledge or scrutiny of the officers of the school, the box being placed in an entry-way, through which the boys pass several times each day. With one exception, your committee have visited the school monthly, on a given day, the boys knowing from our regulations on what day the committee would be present. Members of the committee have individually visited the school at other times, especially Mrs. Hunt, who has shown a deep interest in the school and the welfare of its inmates, and done more than the rest of us have been able to do, in encouraging and inducing some of the boys to strive to do better in the future.

On regular visitation days, we have been accustomed to take all communications from the letter box and read them in open committee, no one except ourselves being present. During the past year, most of the letters have been received from boys with whom we have become personally acquainted, many of them being of the worst behaved boys in the school. We have encouraged this class to write, believing it to be the best way in which we could reach them. In their letters they have informed us how they were progressing, what their rank was, and when they would reach the next grade, if they received no demerits or punishment. Many of them have informed us of punishments given them and the reasons there-

for, and in their letters have requested to be called up; and when the boys have felt that they were aggrieved, complaint has been made. After the reading of all letters, a number of the boys, both those making complaints and others, have been called up singly, and by personal conversation with them and questions, we have been enabled to form a very good idea of how matters were progressing at the school. Complaints of ill-treatment have been very few, and these we have carefully investigated.

Boys entering complaints have sometimes referred to other boys, to substantiate their statements, who, on inquiry of them as to the facts, would state that there was no reason for the complaint. It is natural for boys, when punished for misbehavior or wrong doing, to think they are unjustly punished, and especially so for boys who never were accustomed to a proper restraint or control, until placed in this school. Hence a certain allowance should be made to their statements, or, at least, an efficient officer should not be reproved or condemned, until the facts are ascertained.

All suggestions made by the committee to the superintendent and the trustees, have been kindly received, and they have courteously rendered us every assistance in their power.

The mechanical school has been doing well; two classes are now in this department, and the advancement of the boys, and specimens of work produced by them, have been better than was expected.

Many enjoy the regular farm work, and take pleasure in doing their full duty, while others are employed in the chair-shops and about the buildings, each having a certain and regular work to do. By means of the school, the daily work, hours allowed for recreation and play, and the general oversight of the officers and teachers, habits of study and industry are gradually being acquired by the boys, which will ultimately save many of them for future usefulness.

I am satisfied that everything is being done at the school, that can be done with the means at the disposal of the super-

intendent and trustees, for the reformation and future benefit of its inmates.

During the two years I have been on the visiting committee, not a single complaint have I heard against the superintendent or his assistant. In simple justice to these two officers, I mention this fact.

The act under which the visiting committee is appointed, requires that they shall severally report, yearly, concerning the school, its condition and needs. Under this requirement, I respectfully call attention to the following needs of the school :

First—An abundant supply of pure water is needed. In my opinion, the well-water is impure and not fit to use, especially in the summer season, and the cisterns in the cellar are not large enough to contain sufficient for the wants of the school, while those outside of the buildings, in the ground, are rendered impure from the drainage of the premises around the buildings; and in case of a fire, there is nothing to prevent the entire destruction of the buildings. I know of no way by which the necessary supply of water can be obtained, except by the introduction of Sebago, and this I most earnestly recommend. Your committee have called the attention of the trustees to this matter, but have been met by the answer, that they were powerless to furnish better water, as there was no way in which it could be obtained on the premises, and they had not the means or authority to pipe the buildings and have it furnished by the water company.

Second—The heating apparatus of the building is inadequate. In average winter weather, only a portion of the building can be warmed at a time. Another boiler is needed, and then, when required, both boilers can be used, while the one would answer for fall and spring. The attention of the trustees has been called also to this matter, but their reply has been, we have done and are doing all we can with the means at our disposal.

I made no reference to these matters in my report a year since, as there was no way in which they could be remedied until the legislature should meet again. I now call attention to them, hoping the legislative committee on the reform school will make due inquiries and recommend such an appropriation as shall enable the trustees to properly meet the needs of the institution.

There are in the school one or two boys who ought not to have been sent there, at least, the second time; boys who had become hardened in sin and crime, and for whom the school will not prove a reformatory institution, and certainly, they will do it no good. Some one will say, Why do not the trustees turn them over to their alternate sentences? Were this done, I fear the result would not be beneficial. Let a boy be sent there, say when twelve or thirteen years of age, it is a long time for him to look ahead, until he shall be twenty-one years old, before he is certain of going out. Now, if he should become possessed with the belief that by being incorrigible and doing some injury, he would receive his alternate sentence, I fear many of the boys would be inclined to follow this plan; but when it is distinctly understood that no alternate sentences are given, and that their only hope of leaving is by good behavior, the inducement is much stronger for them to do the best they can. I allude to this matter in the hope that the magistrates and municipal judges throughout the state, will carefully consider the question before sending boys to the school, and that they will not send there those of whom they see no hope of reformation. This is an institution for reformation and not for hardened criminals.

The "home" or "cottage plan" for reform schools has been frequently mentioned during the past few years, and some recommend its adoption at any cost. Were the state about starting a new reform school, from observation and information received, I should most certainly recommend this method, for I believe that by placing a few boys, from fifteen to twenty or even twenty-five, under the immediate charge and

control of a man and his wife, (if the proper persons) all living in the same house, eating at the same table, in fact, living as the name implies, as one family, where the boys would be under proper, home-like influence, a far greater percentage of them would be saved to lives of usefulness than is now the case. But while I freely acknowledge the merits of the home plan, at the same time I feel that we have reason to be gratified at the good results that have been and are being now accomplished at our reform school.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH A. LOCKE.

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

I herewith submit my report as a member of the visiting committee of the state reform school, as required by an act of the legislature of 1883.

Adelaide Proctor, in one of her poems, gives a touching picture of the lives of two children. One is born in sin and cradled in want and shame. His only inheritance is a taint of body and soul, and, as years go by, he sinks into vice and crime. He is branded with a felon's name, and at last dies, a curse and outcast of society. The other finds at birth an atmosphere of purity and refinement. He is carefully protected against all allurements of evil; while every good influence which love can suggest, is thrown around him to make his life worthy of his Maker. It is not wonderful, therefore, that he proves a blessing to the world, and is remembered as its benefactor.

These contrasts have come vividly before me, whenever I have gone from my home on each monthly visit to the reform school. My mother-heart has been deeply touched, and I have longed to see something of the brightness of my own children's lives reflected in the lives of these boys, whose inheritance and surroundings have led them into wrong.

I have, therefore, especially endeavored to impress upon them that they have been sent to this school, not for disgrace, but for reformation. I have told them that it is the kindness of the state, which gives them this chance of redeeming their past. Whether the wilful neglect of opportunities, or their evil environment, has brought them to offences against the law, I have assured them that they have here the possibility of an education, both in moral instruction and in that training which may fit them to be useful members of society. One

great obstacle in the way of my making these thoughts of real value to them, has been the knowledge of the short alternate sentence to jail. It seems to the boys a question of serving out one or two months in criminal confinement, with liberty afterwards, or being kept for years in the school. Not intelligent enough to understand that, with their vicious tendencies, the coveted liberty is the worst possible thing for them, this knowledge of the alternate sentence causes discontent, and often deliberate disobedience of the laws of the school. This has been a fruitful source of annoyance to the committee, and the members are unanimous in their conviction that the alternate sentence should be abolished, or else made for a term of years.

The practice of re-committing to the school a boy who has already served one long term in it, and is again under arrest, seems to me a questionable one. If all the conscientious efforts made in the past in his behalf have been unavailing, what hope of reformation can there be when he has become older and more hardened in vicé. He will only bring back into the school, evil influences and contamination for his associates. To illustrate: One boy, on his return to the school, had his hat-band lined with tobacco, and impure literature was concealed about his person. Only the vigilance of the superintendent prevented any evil communication in this case. Another boy, recently re-committed, dictated to a boy five years younger, a letter addressed to the gentlemen of the committee, which contained language offensive and indecent. His offence was exposed. But these two circumstances, from many which might be quoted, will serve to justify me in calling your attention to this point.

During the year we have received, as a committee, one hundred and eight letters, besides twenty or more which have been addressed to me in person. The writer of each letter has been allowed an interview with the committee, and in most cases we have found the causes of complaint trivial. The boys have written from month to month of their ad-

vancement in grade, or of their efforts to secure it; and have expressed much gratification at the interest manifested by the committee in their welfare. From November 30th, 1883, to November 30th, 1884, there were fifty-eight boys promoted to the first class, fourteen of whom were unable to keep the high rank; thirty boys were discharged from the first class, having earned their release by continued good conduct. The composition, spelling and penmanship of many of the letters would reflect credit upon boys of the same age in any rank of life. No one familiar with the management and results of the school can for a moment doubt that it is a real blessing to the state. The charge of a hundred and more boys, never before amenable to any restraint, is no light duty, but Mr. Farrington has won their respect by his government of the school, and is entitled by his faithful and successful work to the confidence of the community. But one of the things which I desire this report to express most earnestly, is my conviction that even better results might be obtained by the adoption of the cottage or home system. Indeed, the composition of such a school seems to make this an imperative necessity. Here are little boys of eight, ten and twelve years of age, committed for truancy or vagrancy, associated with vicious boys of eighteen and nineteen. Again, here are boys from the country sentenced for petty larceny, but with no knowledge of the vices which the haunts of sin have made so familiar to the city criminals. It will readily be seen against what odds all reformatory efforts are made, when such are the circumstances, and how much the work would be simplified could the school be divided into families, as is the case in other states. A small wooden building, to accommodate twenty or twenty-five boys, could be erected at no great cost on the school grounds, and with a man and his wife to take charge of them, association with the older boys being forbidden, the home system could be inaugurated. Maine has not been true to her motto. She has failed to *lead* in this important

method of reformation. Let her, at least, be ready to *follow* the wise and progressive plans of her sister states. If my last suggestion cannot for the present be carried out, I would respectfully ask if some plan cannot be devised by which more home influence can be brought to bear upon the boys when they assemble for their meals. The present dining room is well warmed, comfortably furnished, is kept scrupulously neat, and during the past year pictures and mottoes have been placed upon the walls. A visitor to the room when it was unoccupied remarked that it was much better in all its appointments than most of the boys had ever enjoyed before, or would be likely to have in the future. Yet, when the boys are all present at meal times, with their food apportioned to each, and enforced silence (which with so many seems to be a necessary regulation), the effect is depressing. One involuntarily asks if some arrangement could not be made for greater liberty of speech, and better opportunities for giving the boys an idea of *table proprieties*. Could not the dining room be divided by a partition, so that the first class boys could eat by themselves, with better and more home like appointments and the privilege of conversation? This might also supply an additional inducement to reach that grade by fidelity and good conduct.

It may be still an open question, whether the fear of punishment or the hope of reward is the stronger motive which can be appealed to in a reformatory institution. But I believe strongly in the greater efficacy of the reward system, and am, therefore, gratified to observe how largely it enters into the plans of government of our state reform school. Special privileges are granted the first class boys (the rank being graded by good conduct), such as visiting Portland on public days, attending places of amusement, taking excursions to the islands, using the library room and books, and, in general, every innocent or profitable enjoyment which can be suggested by kindness and good judgment.

At present there are one hundred and seven boys in the school, and nearly one-half of these are in the first class. All are taught habits of industry in the sewing room, laundry, kitchen, and the general service of the house. In the chair shop, while the trade acquired may not be of benefit to the boys in after years, the nicety of the work which is demanded of them and the habits of application which they form, must be of great present and future value. After the required "stint" is done, the boys have an opportunity to earn a little money for themselves. Occasionally this money is saved from week to week, till a respectable sum is the result. One boy has a bank account of ten dollars or more, saved from his extra earnings in the chair shop.

The establishment of a carpenter's shop was a move in the right direction. The work done by the boys shows care and proficiency, and is alike creditable to teacher and pupils. Unquestionably the knowledge here acquired will be for many boys the foundation of a trade, by which they will be helped to a respectable livelihood. I hope that in the near future, a printing department will also be established in connection with this school. In a short time the boys could be made competent to print all the reports of the school, as well as many of the state documents. Such a department might thus be in the interest of economy, as well as of securing another trade for the boys.

A knowledge of the use of tools must be of value to every boy; but all cannot excel in the same branch of industry; so that it will be wise to consult individual tastes and abilities by establishing as many departments as possible, or giving, as I would at present recommend, instruction in printing, in addition to that in farming and carpentry, to the inmates of the school.

For hygienic reasons, as well as for protection to the buildings in case of fire, the introduction of Sebago water should no longer be delayed. Had the legislature been in session the last year, the committee would have strongly urged the

importance of this matter. The gentlemen, who have given the subject careful consideration, will doubtless present it to you at length and in detail. I only wish to add my opinion, that to delay longer in such a necessary improvement, would be, on the part of the state, not only a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy, but also unfaithfulness as the guardian of the health of the boys committed to its care. In close connection with this topic, I may also say, that the apparatus for heating and the arrangements for ventilation require prompt attention.

During the year I have made nearly as many un-official as official visits to the school. Mr. and Mrs. Farrington, with Mr. Wentworth, have been kindly interested in all plans for pleasure or profit to the boys, and desirous of forwarding them in every way. Their courtesy has been unfailing, and their co-operation hearty.

At the close of the study year I was present at the pleasing exercises which had been arranged by the boys. As I listened to their recitations and singing, I could hardly realize that these boys had, for the most part, come from the lowest ranks of life, and I felt very grateful that the state could do so much for them in the way of education. The exhibition would have done credit to any teacher and any class of scholars. The system of rewards for good conduct was, at that time, made prominent by the presentation of a silver medal to the boy who ranked highest, books to the two succeeding him in rank, and a card, with his name on the roll of honor, to every boy receiving *five stars*, these representing good conduct during study hours for ten weeks, and being the lowest number recorded. More than one-half of the boys in the school were entitled to a place on the roll of honor.

As my public work in different societies brings me into contact with poverty and crime, and as I go about the city seeing, continually, young boys smoking, swearing, and sometimes intoxicated, on the street, the thought of our reform school sometimes comes to me as the only ray of hope for

these children, the only silver lining to the dark picture which, to-day, their lives present. I would like to gather them all in by crowds that to them might be extended the same instruction and care which is now received by the boys who are the wards of the state in its reform school.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. GEO. S. HUNT.

PORTLAND, December, 1884.

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. Letters from or concerning Boys who have left the School.

A.

REVISED STATUTES—1883.

TITLE XII, CHAPTER 142.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECT. 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

Government vested in board of five trustees.

—their term of office, 72 Me, 556.

—compensation

—powers and duties.

—appointment of superintendent and other officers.

—they may contract with the attorney general of the U. S. for the support of juvenile offenders.

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.

Boys convicted of certain offences may be sentenced to the state reform school, and to alternative punishment. 47 Me., 434

—alternative sentence.

—deaf and dumb, non compos, or insane shall not be sent.

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; or 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 offense, in the manner prescribed in section two; and the expenses of conveying such boy, convicted of any such offense, 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.

Boys convicted of certain offences may be sentenced to the state reform school or to suffer other punishment. 73 Me., 379.

—expenses of commitment and subsistence, how to be paid.

SEC. 4. The court or trial justice before whom a boy is convicted of an offense 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

Residence shall be certified in the mittimus. 50 Me., 535.

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 offense 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.

Superintendent may, in behalf of state, recover expenses from such town. 57 Me., 346. 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.

How boys shall be kept, instructed, etc., or remanded, discharged or otherwise released. 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 herein-after provided.

Proceedings when a boy is not received, or when he is remanded. 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.

Trustees may discharge a boy when reformed. 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,

—they may authorize the superintendent to refuse to receive boys.

Costs of transporting boys, how paid.

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.

Term of commitment and effect of discharge.

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.

How boys may be released on probation.

—when they may be returned to the school.

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.

Superintendent shall prepare list of boys to apprentice.

—list to be published.

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 re-

Trustees shall establish and maintain a mechanical school.

—in what branches boys shall be instructed.

gard 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

—trustees shall make rules and specify punishments.

—rules shall be approved by governor and council.

Powers and duties of the superintendent.

—record of punishment.

—certificate of trustees.

—charge of lands, buildings, and other property.

—bond.

—accounts.

—accounts shall be examined by trustees semi-annually.

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. —actions for injuries may be brought by the superintendent.

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. Contracts, how made. —suits may be submitted to 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. —suits thereon.

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 workshop, 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. Visits of the trustees. —record to be kept. —quarterly visit. —annual report. —financial statement.

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 treas-

Appropriations,
how paid.

urer of state shall, annually, in February, pay to the treasurer of
 —Sanford legacy. said school forty-two dollars for support of its library,
 being six per cent. on the Sanford legacy of seven hundred dollars.

Classification of
 inmates.

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 exer-
 cise and be employed in some out-door labor. Each shall be pro-
 vided with his own clothing and be taught to care for it. Solitary
 —solitary con- confinement is not allowed except for grave offences
 finement. specified in the rules of the trustees; and the apart-
 ment where it is inflicted, shall be suitably warmed, lighted, and
 provided with a bed and proper appliances for cleanliness. All the
 —food. 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.

Visiting com-
 mittee.

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
 —their powers condition and progress. They shall maintain therein,
 and duties. 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 sugges-
 tions to the superintendent and trustees as they think proper, and
 severally make a yearly report to the governor and council con-
 cerning 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 offense:—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, 546.

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.

PATRICK WILKENSON, BY HIS NEXT FRIEND JAMES WILKENSON, vs.
E. W. WOODBURY. ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY SUPREME JUDICIAL
COURT.

A municipal or police court or trial justice cannot sentence a boy to the State Reform School for any offence of which the court or justice has not *final* jurisdiction.

May 19, 1869, Patrick Wilkenson of Lisbon, a minor of the age of fourteen years, was arrested for breaking and entering and larceny, was convicted upon his own confession, and sentenced by a trial justice to the State Reform School during minority. The boy was committed to the School, remained there five months, and was then released on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Subsequently he brought a suit, through his next friend, against E. W. Woodbury, Superintendent of the State Reform School, for trespass, alleging that the trial justice exceeded his jurisdiction in sentencing him to the Reform School, and that he was there detained five months against his will, and without legal or probable cause.

Judge BARROWS in his charge to the jury said :

If the detention was against his [the plaintiff's] will it is the duty of the defendant to show the authority of law, or authority of some one who had the right to dispose of the plaintiff's person. * * * I have to say to you that in the view which I take of the law, the mittimus which is presented here as one of the grounds of detention of this lad at the Reform School, signed by Mr. Cotton as trial justice, and setting out the conviction of the plaintiff of breaking and entering in the night time the store, and taking and carrying away goods, etc., is not a legal justification of the detention, and that the defendant, although he was the Superintendent of the Reform School there, could not upon a process of that sort, issued from a trial justice *who had no jurisdiction finally to dispose of a charge of that description*, legally detain anybody who should be committed; so that so far as the defence depends upon the legal process it fails.

C.

SPECIAL INFORMATION.

COMMITMENT OF BOYS.

The proper subjects for commitment to the State Reform School, are boys between the ages of eight and sixteen years, not deaf and dumb, non compos, or insane, who have been convicted of one or more 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. Some of the offences mentioned in the section referred to are not offences against any Statute of this 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. For form of mittimus see note at the foot of page 49.

4. Violations of the municipal or police regulations of a city or town punishable in the jail or house of correction. When 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. For form of mittimus see note at the foot of page 49.

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

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.

A municipal or police court or trial justice cannot sentence a boy to the State Reform School for any offense of which the court or trial justice has not *final* jurisdiction. See charge of Judge Barrows, page 46.

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 ofor either of his deputies, or either of the constables ofin 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.

Whereasof 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, say, "and also 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, "and also 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, the said sheriff, deputies and constables 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 for the use of municipal and police courts and trial justices may be obtained by 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 conse-
quence 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 ofTrustee, or of the
Superintendent.

2. That he shall avoid all low places of amusement, drinking-
houses, bad company and other evil associations, and shall faith-
fully 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, Au-
gust and November of each year, until finally discharged by the Trus-
tees, give or send by mail, to
Trustee, or the Superintendent, this LEAVE OF ABSENCE for re-
newal, and also from some responsible person a true account, in
writing, of his health, conduct, employment and condition.

4.
.....
.....

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 wel-
fare, and in case of sickness, want of employment, or other mis-
fortune, 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 instalments of dollars each, the first instalment to be paid on the day of and thereafter every six months on the day of and until the last instalment 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.

LETTERS

RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR FROM AND CONCERNING
BOYS WHO HAVE LEFT THE INSTITUTION.

FEBRUARY 1, 1884.

Dear Sir:

I am getting along nicely in health and I hope you are the same. I go to school all the time and Sabbath School also.

I am glad to tell you that I keep my pledges well, I do not drink any kind of liquor, nor smoke nor chew tobacco.

Please tell Mr. Wentworth I miss being away from him very much, and you also.

Please excuse me for not being to see you Christmas. I expected to go out but don't get much time to go out. * * *

Your friend,

APRIL 28, 1884.

Dear Sir:

It has been some time since I have written to you but I know I owe you a letter and I thought to-day I would write one. I am getting along finely, am still at work with father in the shop, cooperating.

Enclosed you will find my leave of absence which I trust will prove satisfactory. Give my respects to my teachers and school-mates, and accept them for yourself.

Yours respectfully,

OCTOBER 27, 1884.

Dear Sir:

I arrived in —— safe and have had a very pleasant time. I have been at work since I came here and have got a nice suit of clothes. How are the boys? Give my love to them and to all the officers.

I have seen —— who used to be in the School; he is working with his father in the shipyard. He is well dressed and is a good boy. * * * I shall endeavor in the future to be an honest boy, even if I have to go without my food to do so.

I couldn't very well get to church the first Sunday, but I am going next Sunday. This is all at present.

Yours truly,

MAY 24, 1884.

Friend——:

I received your book yesterday. It did not arrive too late at all. I am going out to see the folks as soon as possible.

It seems too bad to think —— was so foolish. * * * I hope he will be a good boy. I shall never forget the kindness you showed me when I was at the School, and I hope you can have me to rely upon.

Yours very truly,

MAY 13, 1884.

Dear Friend:

Hoping you will pardon me for not writing before, I will pen you a few lines. I am in excellent health, and am working on a stock farm with my mother's cousin. I find plenty of chances to put in practice the good advice I received when at the School. I think the happiest period of my life was passed in the Reform School. I am trying to do what is right, and want to make a decent man. * * *

Yours truly,

MARCH 4, 1884.

Dear Sir:

You must excuse me for the way in which I acted since I left the School. But lately, for the last three or four months, I have really tried to behave myself. I am working for ———, with pick and shovel, when there is anything to do, but I still have a hankering for the tailor's trade. I have often wished that I had staid at the School until I was really reformed. But there is one thing which I have stuck to—the pledge against intoxicating liquors. I don't care how much you may have heard against me. * * * I have seen D——, who seems to be doing nicely, also H——, who is with the W. U. Co. I shall always remain,

Yours truly,

—————

—————

MAY 14, 1884.

Dear Sir:

I received your letter Monday, also the report. I was very much pleased to hear from you. * * * You see I have changed my home somewhat. I am at work for Mr. C——, surveying. He is a very fine man, and the best C. E. in the country. Yes, I am going to try to be a civil engineer. I like the business very much. I have got lots of studying to do yet, but think I can put her through. To-day Mr. C—— has gone to S——, so I have all day to study in. I am "keeping house." Mr. C—— has ten men at work for him at present. How are you and all the folks at the School? I will write again soon and let you know how I get along.

Yours very truly,

—————

—————

JULY 27, 1884.

Dear Sir:

Your very friendly letter entitles you to an acknowledgment of its receipt, and an expression of my thanks for the sentiments which it conveys. I am very grateful for the interest you take in my welfare. I notice, with pardonable pride, that you call me your

friend, notwithstanding my conduct was not such while under your charge as to excite your interest in me, and let me say here, no one regrets it more than I. The experience of the last three years I shall never forget to my dying day. Truly, the way of transgressors is hard. If I could begin over again, how different everything would be; but my duty is to make the present what it should be. * * * I shall have a good trade * * * and if I do not become an honest, respected citizen, it will not be for the want of trying, and I feel sure of success. I do not wish to put you to any trouble, but I do so like to get a letter from you. * * *

Sincerely yours,

DECEMBER 11, 1884.

My Dear Friend:

I take this opportunity of writing to you to let you know I am out of employment, and ask your assistance in getting something to do. * * * How I wish I was back to the dear old School! I think I could appreciate the opportunities given me to build up a noble manhood, as never before. I know I could put my spare moments to better use than I did. * * * I am trying to lead a better life, and ask your prayers that I may continue in the right way.

I hope you are all well. Give my best wishes to all the boys, and tell them to take up every spare moment in bettering their education, for they will surely need it all when they come out.

I would like to come down to your Christmas festival, and mean to, if it is so I can. * * *

Yours,

AUGUST 15, 1884.

Dear Sir:

* * * John has really been a well behaved boy since his return. He tries hard to earn and save something for himself and his mother, and keeps himself aloof from bad companions. It gratifies me much to be able to so report of him.

Very truly yours,

FEBRUARY 11, 1884.

Dear Sir:

I take this first opportunity to inform you concerning Willie M—. He arrived home all safe, and in a short time we got him a chance to work where he is at present. We see a great improvement in him as he is very steady. Evenings he canes chairs which his friends get for him.

He seems very anxious to earn something. His wages are small but he works every day, so his employer told me.

Yours truly,

MARCH 17, 1884.

Dear Sir:

According to request I forward this line stating that my son arrived all safe Saturday afternoon, and you have our thanks and well wishes. You have made a great improvement for the boy I can see already, and he speaks well of you. He is anxious to go to church and Sabbath School and that suits me. * * I will do all I can for him and thank you.

I remain truly yours,

APRIL 25, 1884.

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to state E—. S—'s health to be good and that he goes to church as required. He does all in his line of business he can get to do, and when he cannot find anything in that line, he has worked for me, and on account of lack of employment here, he has engaged to work for three months with his uncle, a respectable farmer living near here. E— is a relative of mine and I take an interest in him. Am much pleased with his appearance since he came from the School. Should I hear of his resorting to any crooked ways, I will inform you of it.

Yours respectfully,

MAY 5, 1884.

Dear Sir:

James —— is stopping with his parents ; his health is good ; conduct all right so far as I know. He is spending his time in school ; he also attends church and Sunday School. I think his intentions are good.

Yours truly,

MAY 9, 1884.

Dear Sir:

Mrs. —— wishes me to write you in relation to Harry's conduct, health, &c., and in regard to him will say : He has been a regular attendant at our church and Sabbath School, and he has worked nearly all the time with his father at carpenter work. His health is good and he looks neat and tidy, and I think the boy means to lead a different life ; we all try to help him and he seems to appreciate all we do for him.

Yours very truly,

STATE OF MAINE.

IN COUNCIL, January 26, 1885.

Received, accepted, and the usual number of copies ordered printed.

Attest:

ORAMANDAL SMITH,

Secretary of State.