

# 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

—❧ 1886 ❧—

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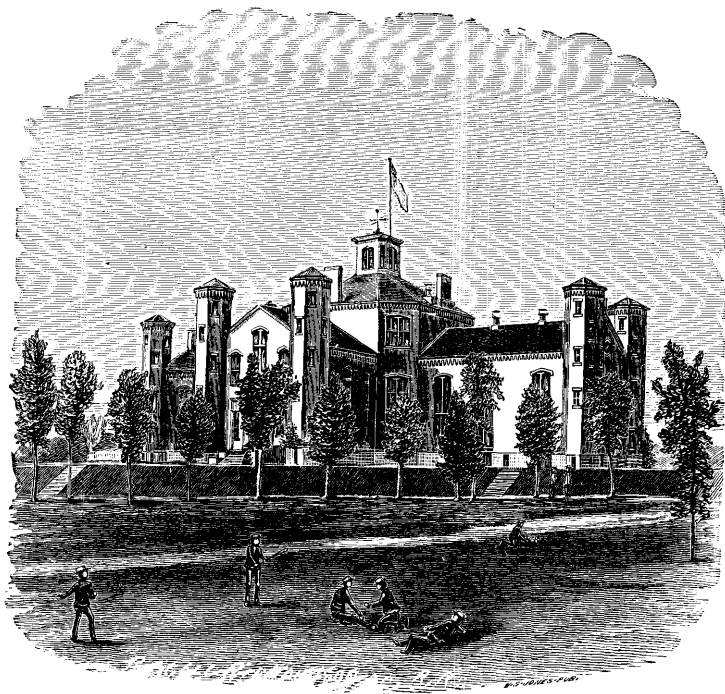
VOLUME II.

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AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1886.



STATE REFORM SCHOOL, Cape Elizabeth, Me.

P. O. Address, Portland, Me.

Established 1850.

Opened Oct, 27, 1853.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer & Teachers

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

CAPE ELIZABETH,

STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1885.

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Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 25, 1871.

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AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1886.

## PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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- 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 February 20, 1888.
- MARK P. EMERY of Portland.  
Term expires March 27, 1888.
- W. W. BOLSTER of Auburn.  
Term expires February 5, 1889.
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## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT.

ALBION LITTLE.

SECRETARY.

D. O'C. O'DONOGHUE.

TREASURER.

M. P. EMERY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ALBION LITTLE, O. B. CHADBOURNE, M. P. EMERY, W. W. BOLSTER.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

W. W. BOLSTER, O. B. CHADBOURNE, M. P. EMERY.

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

Regular meetings of the Executive Committee are held on the first Monday of each month.

## VISITING COMMITTEES.

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EMERY and CHADBOURNE, November 24 to December 1, 1885.  
LITTLE and BOLSTER, December 22 to December 29, 1885.  
O'DONOGHUE and EMERY, January 19 to January 26, 1886.  
CHADBOURNE and LITTLE, February 16 to February 23, 1886.  
BOLSTER and O'DONOGHUE, March 16 to March 23, 1886.  
EMERY and CHADBOURNE, April 13 to April 20, 1886.  
LITTLE and BOLSTER, May 11 to May 18, 1886.  
O'DONOGHUE and EMERY, June 8 to June 15, 1886.  
CHADBOURNE and LITTLE, July 6 to July 13, 1886.  
BOLSTER and O'DONOGHUE, August 3 to August 10, 1886.  
EMERY and CHADBOURNE, September 1 to September 7, 1886.  
LITTLE and BOLSTER, September 28 to October 5, 1886.  
EMERY and O'DONOGHUE, October 26 to November 2, 1886.  
LITTLE and CHADBOURNE, November 23 to November 30, 1886.

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In case a member cannot make his appointed visit, he is required to designate some member who can do so for him. Both members of the Committee are required to unite in making the visit on the same day.

# TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

NAME.	Residence.	When appointed	d	Term.	When Expired.
Henry Carter.....	Portland.....	May 11, 1853.		2 years	May 11, 1855.
Edward Fox.....	Portland.....	do		2 "	do
Oliver L. Currier.....	New Sharon.....	July 7, 1853.		3 "	July 7, 1856.
John W. Dana.....	Fryeburg.....	do		3 "	do
James T. McCobb.....	Portland.....	Dec. 15, 1853.		1½ "	May 11, 1855.
James T. McCobb.....	Portland.....	July 12, 1855.		2 "	July 7, 1857.
Henry Carter.....	Portland.....	June 12, 1855.		3 "	July 7, 1858.
Elias Craig.....	Augusta.....	Oct. 1, 1856.		3 "	Oct. 1, 1859.
Manassah H. Smith.....	Warren.....	do		3 "	do
Edward Fox.....	Portland.....	July 7, 1857.		2 "	July 7, 1859.
Preserved B. Mills.....	Bangor.....	Oct. 7, 1857.		2 "	Oct. 7, 1859.
William A. Rust.....	Paris.....	Oct. 28, 1858.		2 "	Oct. 1, 1860.
Joseph C. Noyes.....	Portland.....	do		2 "	do
John F. Anderson.....	Windham.....	Oct. 17, 1859.		3 "	Oct. 17, 1862.
Elias Craig.....	Augusta.....	do		2 "	Oct. 17, 1861.
Joseph C. Noyes.....	Portland.....	Oct. 13, 1860.		3 "	Oct. 13, 1863.
William A. Rust.....	Paris.....	do		2 "	Oct. 13, 1862.
Preserved B. Mills.....	Bangor.....	July 9, 1861.		3 "	July 9, 1864.
Elias Craig.....	Augusta.....	do		2 "	July 9, 1863.
William A. Rust.....	Paris.....	Oct. 24, 1862.		3 "	Oct. 25, 1865.
John F. Anderson.....	Windham.....	do		2 "	Oct. 25, 1864.
J. C. Noyes.....	Portland.....	Oct. 14, 1863.		3 "	Oct. 14, 1866.
C. F. Barker.....	Wayne.....	March 9, 1864.		-	Oct. 24, 1864.
Preserved B. Mills.....	Bangor.....	June 29, 1864.		3 years	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 years	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.
E. A. Thompson.....	Dover.....	Oct. 20, 1880.		Retired	February 5, 1885.
Owen B. Chadbourne.....	Saco.....	Feb. 20, 1880		Now in office.	
Albion Little.....	Portland.....	Jan. 15, 1883.		"	"
D. O'C. O'Donoghue.....	Portland.....	August 1, 1883.		"	"
Mark P. Emery.....	Portland.....	March 27, 1883.		"	"
W. W. Bolster.....	Auburn.....	Feb. 5, 1885.		"	"

## RESIDENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

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J. R. FARRINGTON, *Superintendent.*  
MRS. J. R. FARRINGTON, *Matron.*  
E. P. WENTWORTH, *Assistant Superintendent.*  
MISS E. A. CONLEY, *Teacher.*  
MISS D. P. LORD, “  
MISS D. F. WHARFF, “  
C. F. KENNISON, *Instructor Mechanical School.*  
J. H. DOW, *Overseer Chair Shop.*  
MISS A. E. RAND, *Overseer Dormitory.*  
MISS H. P. JONES, “ *Sewing Room.*  
MRS. A. P. SNOW, “ *Front Kitchen.*  
MISS M. A. TAPLEY, “ *Boys' Kitchen.*  
MISS ALICE GRINDLE, *Overseer Laundry.*  
C. H. FARNHAM, *Watchman.*  
J. DEARBORN, *Gardener.*  
C. H. BABBIDGE, *Teamster.*  
C. E. STEVENS, *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.

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*To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine:*

In compliance with law, the Trustees of the State Reform School herewith submit the thirty-second annual report of the Institution, embodying the results of the year ending November 30, 1885.

The general interests and affairs of the Institution have been conducted as required by the Legislature and the by-laws of the School, and it is believed that proper discipline has been maintained therein.

During the past year the by-laws have been revised, rules established for direction of the officers, agents and servants of the School, and for the government, instruction and discipline of the inmates, and the punishments that may be inflicted upon the boys have been specified by the Trustees. These by-laws have been submitted to and approved by your honorable body.

The record of all corporal punishments inflicted upon the inmates during the year has been laid before the Trustees at their quarterly meetings and the punishments have been approved by them. The books and accounts of the Superintendent, and the vouchers and documents connected therewith, have been carefully examined once in every six months by the Trustees, and found correct, and the results thereof have been recorded as by law required.

Some one of the Trustees, once in every four weeks, has visited the School and examined the register, and the inmates in the school-room and workshops. And, once in every three months, the School, in all its departments, has been thoroughly

examined by a majority of the Board and reports have been made, showing the results thereof, of which the following is in substance an abstract.

“The appearance of the boys in their various avocations indicates good training and habits of industry, and faithful and earnest work in the school-room. Enterprise and honesty of purpose appear to be awakened in most of them and seemingly the work of reformation is permanently advancing. The general health of the inmates has been good. No deaths and only a few cases requiring medical treatment have occurred.

“The dining-room of the boys, and its surroundings, and the limited variety of food are subjects of criticism, based upon the belief that the good will and disposition of the inmates would be promoted by a greater variety of food, served in a more home-like style. This cannot be done without an increased annual appropriation, which we believe would be wise. Patient hearings on complaints and on applications by the boys for discharge, have been given, and such action taken as seemed for their best good. The farm buildings, tools, stock and other property indicate care, thrift and neatness.”

Reform is the first and leading idea of this Institution, and to this end all our methods of management point. Our system of principles is easily understood by the boys. Good conduct, progress in study, attention to work, and personal neatness are all counted, and each of these attained, entitles the boy to certain marks. Upon the attainment of a required number of merits, promotion into a higher grade is obtained. A minute record of these merits is kept, and always spread before him. To gain his own release he is thus stimulated to active exertions in his own behalf. This system of grading induces an earnest co-operation on the part of the boy, and thereby he is led on to reform. In this system he sees that his own wrong doings work against him, and that he must become reformed and earn his discharge, if he desires his freedom before his majority. Under this discipline, the reason and conscience of the boy can be appealed to in the

interest of reform. He readily sees that equal justice is administered to all in each individual case. Under this system no boy goes free by pardon, but by earning his release. The rule, however, is to retain a boy at least two years. Were it not for this discipline and rule, the Board would be beset for pardon or release in many cases from the date of commitment. As a rule, it is not advisable to grant a final discharge until majority, but rather a release upon probation, during good behavior.

It is believed that the State never had more occasion to be proud of its Reform School than now. Its success thus far has been most gratifying. With the money appropriated by the last Legislature an abundant supply of pure Sebago water, improved ventilation in the school-rooms and additional means for heating the building have been provided. We believe these improvements have been judiciously made and are in the interests of economy, comfort, health, safety and reform. With the fullest confidence in the wisdom of future legislation, all are looking for constant improvement in years to come.

From its commencement this Institution has been regarded with special interest by the State. A few hours spent in visiting it will convince any one of its importance. The cheerful industry of the boys is noticeable. They acquire commendable skill in the various kinds of manual labor performed. In the mechanical shop, under their skilled and efficient instructor, Mr. Charles F. Kennison, it is surprising to see how rapidly and neatly they perform their work. Under such training boys can but be made better.

The conduct of the boys, as a general rule, has been orderly. A willing obedience has been yielded to the rules and regulations established, and most of them seem to take a pride in their good deportment and endeavor to reach the standard of honor which entitles them to dismissal.

The report of the Treasurer, herewith submitted, commencing with the transactions of the year, will give the various items of receipts and expenditures during the same.

The accompanying report of the Superintendent, to which we refer, will show in detail the working and condition of the farm and shops.

For a detailed statement of the condition of the various departments of the Institution, your attention is invited to the very full and explicit reports of the officers in charge, to whom we are under many obligations for its success, and it is with much pleasure, we allude to the faithfulness of all in the discharge of their duties during the past year, and their labor to accomplish the great end for which the School was founded, it being one of the noblest and most humane Institutions of the State, the continued success of which we have so full at heart.

We desire to call the attention of the Legislature to sections 3, 4 and 5 of chapter 142, Revised Statutes, "providing that in certain cases towns and cities shall pay one dollar a week towards the support of boys sent to the reform school," and ask that the same may be so amended as to give the right of action to the Superintendent against the parent or guardian of such boys, or against the city or town in which they have a legal settlement.

The enquiry often arises, where do the boys at the Reform School come from, and what kind of boys are they? We answer, a very large per cent of the boys are bright, smart, active and intelligent. Many are here from having too much their own way, showing that parental indulgence was not the best treatment for them. Some come from families who have good homes; some from homes where the marital relations of their parents are unhappy, and they go away from home to find congenial companions, and fall into bad habits and vicious ways. Many come from homes where poverty and want force them on to vice that their needs and desires may be supplied; and, being thus unfortunate, they are sent here to be reclaimed. Intemperance, with its attendant evils, brings many a wayward youth to the School, who should be pitied for the misfortune of his parentage, for the guilt is antecedent. Nobody's boy is brought here, whose parents have been dead

so long as almost to be forgotten ; he wanders from place to place, not naturally bad at heart, but he becomes so by bad associations and is entrapped.

It is a noble thing for the State, in the character of a father, to care for, educate and train these unfortunate youth, supply their wants, reclaim and train them to habits of industry, integrity, honesty, enterprise and virtue.

Chancellor Kent says "the mobs, riots, the burnings, the lynchings, perpetrated by the *men* of the present day, are perpetrated, because of their vicious or defective education when children. We see and feel the havoc and the ravage of their tiger passions when they are full grown, but it was years ago when they were whelped and suckled."

In these few lines we see the need of reformatory institutions for our wayward youth. Legislation can find no nobler object of attention than to wisely provide for the best and most efficient education of such boys in our midst and the others yet to follow.

All must agree, if this is faithfully done, it will be for the future moral and intellectual welfare of the State. In this connection, the inquiry arises as to the essentials of reformation unprovided for our State Reform School. We answer, the "Family System" as recommended in our former reports. By this system, boys alike in morals and education are brought together for instruction and moral discipline. Experience in other States where Reform Schools thrive best and produce more lasting benefits, shows this to be the more efficient and perfect plan for reformation. It is not necessary that we should encumber our report with all the minutiae upon this proposition. Leading points only are presented with an earnest solicitation for a close and candid investigation and research at the hands of our legislators into the workings and results of the Family System. We only desire that action be intelligently directed so that the most efficient means for reformation shall be adopted. This induces us to appeal with increased earnestness to the Legislature, to place means

at the disposal of the Trustees for increasing the usefulness of our Reform School by the adoption of the Family System, thereby making our School one of the noblest institutions for reform in the State.

Respectfully submitted.

ALBION LITTLE,  
O. B. CHADBOURNE,  
MARK P. EMERY,  
W. W. BOLSTER, } *Trustees.*

November, 30, 1885.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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*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, 1885 ; 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, 1884, to December 1, 1885.

MARK P. EMERY, *Treasurer.*

November 30, 1885.

### RECEIPTS FROM DEC. 1, 1884, TO DEC. 1, 1885.

Balance on hand December 1, 1884 .....	\$148 79
From State treasurer, for current expenses .....	15,000 00
"    "    Sebago water .....	7,000 00
"    "    new boiler and piping .....	2,000 00
"    "    ventilation and repairs .....	2,000 00
"    "    interest on Sanford legacy, 1885 .....	42 00
farm and stock .....	917 54
chair work .....	1,893 54
cities and towns .....	2,669 77
Mechanical School, balance December 1, 1884 .....	59 19
sales from Mechanical School .....	28 25
all other sources .....	423 99
	\$32,183 07



## EXPENDITURES FROM DEC. 1, 1884, TO DEC. 1, 1885.

Salaries and labor .....	\$6,972 01
Flour .....	1,312 75
Meats and fresh fish .....	423 63
Provisions and groceries .....	1,516 70
New ice house .....	229 16
Ice .....	50 00
Clothing .....	739 25
Bedding.....	264 91
Boots and shoes.....	658 67
Fuel and lights .....	1,960 33
Crockery and glass ware .....	112 71
Hardware and tin .....	332 92
House furnishings.....	365 96
Drugs and medicines.....	107 83
Physician .....	172 25
School books and stationery .....	213 17
Library and reading room .....	83 67
Printing and advertising .....	79 85
Farm and garden.....	783 07
Stock and teams .....	315 88
Carriages and harnesses.....	255 10
Blacksmithing .....	192 28
Corn, meal and fine feed.....	911 96
Returning boys .....	29 42
Travelling expenses .....	13 54
Trustees' expenses .....	423 25
Box rent and postage .....	82 00
Telegraphing and telephoning .....	87 74
Boys' extra work.....	109 03
Chair stock and freight.....	48 78
Excursions and amusements .....	80 93
Ventilation, general repairs and changes made necessary by improve- ments in steam heating .....	3,023 67
Sebago water, piping, etc.....	7,206 01
Hose and couplings .....	123 19
New steam boiler and piping.....	2,183 27
Mechanical School, tools and hardware .....	83 94
"    "    stock .....	143 60
"    "    fuel .....	12 96
"    "    salary of instructor .....	369 78
"    "    miscellaneous .....	22 37
Miscellaneous.....	61 00
Balance.....	24 53
	\$32,183 07

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the State Reform School:*

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to submit the thirty-second annual report.

The whole number of boys who have been received into the Institution since it was opened is.....1,801

Present number ..... 112

TABLE NO. 1.

*Shows the Number Received and Discharged, and the General State of the School for the Year Ending November 30, 1885.*

Number of boys in school December 1, 1884 .....	-	105
“ “ committed the past year.. .....	-	31
“ “ previously out on leave, returned .....	-	2
“ “ “ indentured “ .....	-	1
<hr/>		
Whole number in school during the year.....	-	139
“ “ allowed to go on trial .....	25	
“ “ indentured .....	1	
“ “ escaped .....	1	27
<hr/>		
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1885.....		112

TABLE NO. 2.

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

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December .....	3	1	108
January .....	6	4	113
February.....	1	1	110
March .....	2	-	111
April .....	-	1	111
May.....	-	7	110
June.....	5	5	108
July .....	9	1	112
August .....	2	1	113
September.....	1	2	113
October.....	1	2	112
November .....	4	2	114
<hr/>			
Total .....	34	27	-

Average number for year, 109.

TABLE No. 3.

*Shows By What Authority.*

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court .....	1	158	159
Superior Court .....	-	16	16
Auburn Municipal Court.....	1	4	5
Augusta " .....	1	60	61
Bangor " .....	-	9	9
Bath " .....	-	71	71
Biddeford " .....	3	76	79
Brunswick " .....	-	18	18
Calais " .....	3	32	35
Ellsworth " .....	-	4	4
Hallowell " .....	-	20	20
Lewiston " .....	-	56	56
Portland " .....	8	445	453
Rockland " .....	-	27	27
Saco " .....	1	17	18
Waterville " .....	-	2	2
Bangor Police Court.....	1	149	150
Belfast " .....	-	11	11
Ellsworth " .....	-	5	5
Gardiner " .....	1	54	55
Portland " .....	-	16	16
Rockland " .....	1	24	25
Trial Justices.....	10	493	503
U. S. Court.....	-	3	3
	31	1,770	1,801

TABLE No. 4.

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

Disposals.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence ...	-	221	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	283	284
" 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.....	25	254	279
" enlist.....	-	19	19

TABLE NO. 4—*Concluded.*

Disposals.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Illegally committed.....	-	8	8
Remanded.....	-	34	34
Pardoned.....	-	10	10
Escaped.....	1	70	71
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.....	-	4	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.....	3	13	16
“ “ and one month.....	-	10	10
“ “ two months.....	2	12	14
“ “ three “.....	1	6	7
“ “ four “.....	1	10	11
“ “ five “.....	-	8	8
“ “ six “.....	1	10	11
“ “ seven “.....	-	7	7
“ “ eight “.....	-	8	8
“ “ nine “.....	1	4	5
“ “ ten “.....	-	3	3
“ “ eleven “.....	1	5	6
“ three years.....	2	10	12
“ “ and one month.....	-	2	2
“ “ two months.....	1	9	10
“ “ three “.....	-	7	7
“ “ four “.....	-	6	6
“ “ five “.....	-	4	4

TABLE NO. 5—*Concluded.*

Time.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
In School three years and six months . . .	1	1	2
“ “ seven “ . . .	1	5	6
“ “ eight “ . . .	1	5	6
“ “ nine “ . . .	-	4	4
“ “ ten “ . . .	-	3	3
“ “ eleven “ . . .	-	4	4
“ four years . . . . .	2	4	6
“ “ and one month . . . . .	1	5	6
“ “ two months . . . . .	-	-	-
“ “ three “ . . . . .	-	3	3
“ “ four “ . . . . .	-	-	-
“ “ five “ . . . . .	-	2	2
“ “ six “ . . . . .	-	1	1
“ “ seven “ . . . . .	-	4	4
“ “ eight “ . . . . .	-	4	4
“ “ nine “ . . . . .	-	2	2
“ “ ten “ . . . . .	1	2	3
“ “ eleven “ . . . . .	-	1	1
“ five years . . . . .	-	1	1
“ “ and one month . . . . .	1	2	3
“ “ two months . . . . .	-	4	4
“ “ three “ . . . . .	1	-	1
“ “ four “ . . . . .	-	-	-
“ “ five “ . . . . .	-	-	-
“ “ six “ . . . . .	-	2	2
“ “ seven “ . . . . .	1	-	1
“ “ eight “ . . . . .	1	3	4
“ “ nine “ . . . . .	-	2	2
“ “ ten “ . . . . .	-	2	2
“ “ eleven “ . . . . .	-	2	2
“ six years . . . . .	1	4	5
“ “ and one month . . . . .	-	1	1
“ “ two months . . . . .	-	1	1
“ “ three “ . . . . .	1	1	2
“ “ four “ . . . . .	-	1	1
“ “ five “ . . . . .	1	1	2
“ “ 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
	27	273	300

Average time past year: three years, eight months.

TABLE No. 6.

*Shows Offences for which Committed.*

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny .....	22	1,124	1,146
Truancy .....	-	196	196
Common runaway .....	-	107	107
Vagrancy .....	3	87	90
Assault .....	4	55	59
Violation of city ordinance .....	-	1	1
Malicious mischief .....	1	48	49
Drunkenness .....	1	-	1
Breaking and entering .....	-	40	40
Shop breaking .....	-	19	19
Idle and disorderly .....	-	17	17
Cheating by false pretences .....	-	14	14
Common pilferers .....	-	9	9
Arson .....	-	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	1,770	1,801

TABLE No. 7.

*Shows the Alternative Sentence.*

Alternative Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority in State Prison .....	-	1	1
Ten years .....	-	3	3
Six " .....	-	1	1
Five " .....	-	4	4
Four " .....	-	3	3
Three " .....	-	12	12
Two " .....	1	27	28
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 Cor. .....	-	15	15
Two " " " " .....	-	46	46
Eighteen months in " " " " .....	-	2	2
One year in " " " " .....	-	25	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
Kennebec.....	China.....	-	1	1
	Clinton.....	-	2	2
	Farmingdale.....	-	1	1
	Gardiner.....	1	36	37
	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.....	-	15	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.....	1	52	53
	South Thomaston.....	-	5	5
	St. George.....	-	5	5
	Thomaston.....	-	7	7
	Union.....	-	1	1
	Vinalhaven.....	-	5	5
Washington.....	Warren.....	-	2	2
	Washington.....	-	1	1



TABLE NO. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.	
Lincoln .....	Boothbay .....	1	9	10	
	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	
	Greenwood.....	-	1	1	
Oxford.....	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	157	158	
	Brewer .....	-	9	9	
	Carmel .....	-	1	1	
	Charleston .....	-	1	1	
	Corinna .....	-	1	1	
Corinth .....	-	2	2		
Dexter .....	-	7	7		
Dixmont .....	-	1	1		
Eddington .....	-	1	1		
Penobscot.....	Exeter .....	-	2	2	
	Glenburn .....	-	3	3	
	Hermon .....	-	3	3	
	Holden .....	-	1	1	
	Hudson .....	-	4	4	
	Levant .....	-	5	5	
	Lincoln .....	-	1	1	
	Milford .....	-	2	2	
	Newport .....	-	2	2	
	Oldtown.....	1	10	11	
	Orono .....	-	4	4	
	Orrington .....	-	1	1	
	Stetson .....	-	1	1	
	Veazie .....	-	6	6	
Dover .....	-	2	2		
Piscataquis....	Foxcroft .....	-	1	1	
	Greenville .....	-	1	1	
	Guilford .....	-	1	1	
	Monson .....	-	1	1	
	Orneville .....	-	2	2	
	Sangerville.....	-	2	2	
	Sebec.....	-	1	1	
	Wellington.....	-	1	1	
	Williamsburg .....	-	1	1	
	Arrowsic.....	-	2	2	
	Bath .....	-	70	70	
	Bowdoin .....	-	2	2	
	Sagadahoc .....	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	
	Waldo.....	Belfast.....	-	10	10
Belmont.....		-	1	1	
Frankfort.....		-	10	10	
Jackson.....		-	1	1	
Lincolnton.....		-	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	
Washington...		Calais.....	3	42	45
		Cherryfield.....	-	5	5
	Columbia.....	-	1	1	
	Cutler.....	-	1	1	
	East Machias.....	2	1	3	
	Eastport.....	1	19	20	
	Edmunds.....	-	2	2	
	Jonesport.....	-	2	2	
	Lubec.....	-	1	1	
	Machias.....	-	18	18	
	Machiasport.....	-	2	2	
	Marion.....	-	1	1	
	Marshfield.....	-	1	1	
	Millbridge.....	-	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 .....	1	2	3
	Biddeford.....	3	82	85
	Cornish .....	-	2	2
	Eliot .....	-	1	1
	Kennebunk.....	-	5	5
	Kennebunkport.....	-	7	7
	Kittery .....	-	2	2
	Lebanon .....	-	1	1
	Lyman.....	-	2	2
	North Berwick .....	-	2	2
	Parsonsfield.....	-	1	1
	Saco .....	1	57	58
	Sanford.....	1	4	5
	South Berwick .....	-	4	4
	Waterborough .....	-	1	1
Wells .....	-	3	3	
York .....	-	1	1	
		30	1,759	1,789
Residence out of the State.	New Hampshire .....	-	1	1
	Massachusetts.....	1	3	4
	Rhode Island.....	-	1	1
	New York.....	-	1	1
	Michigan .....	-	1	1
	Minnesota.....	-	1	1
New Brunswick .....	-	2	2	
Nova Scotia.....	-	1	1	
		31	1,770	1,801

TABLE No. 9.

*Shows the Nativity of All Committed.*

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia .....	-	1	1
Canada.....	1	25	26
Cuba.....	-	1	1
Jamaica .....	-	1	1
Chili.....	-	1	1
England.....	-	10	10
France.....	-	1	1
Ireland.....	1	50	51
New Brunswick .....	1	63	64
Nova Scotia.....	-	26	26
Prince Edward's Island.....	-	2	2
Scotland.....	-	4	4
on the Atlantic.....	-	1	1
<b>Foreigners .....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>189</b>
Born in Maine.....	25	1,397	1,422
New Hampshire.....	-	30	30
Vermont.....	-	5	5
Massachusetts.....	3	84	87
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 .....	-	14	14
	<b>31</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,801</b>

TABLE NO. 10.

*Shows the Ages of All When Committed.*

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age .....	-	5	5
Eight " .....	1	33	34
Nine " .....	1	59	60
Ten " .....	-	163	163
Eleven " .....	4	179	183
Twelve " .....	7	259	266
Thirteen " .....	4	302	306
Fourteen " .....	6	333	339
Fifteen " .....	8	324	332
Sixteen " .....	-	88	88
Seventeen " .....	-	19	19
Eighteen " .....	-	4	4
Nineteen " .....	-	2	2
	31	1,770	1,801

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	1,770	1,801
Have intemperate parents .....	11	560	571
Lost father .....	8	573	581
Lost mother .....	11	421	432
Relatives in Prison .....	2	224	226
Step parents .....	7	285	292
Idle .....	14	1,228	1,242
Much neglected .....	22	479	501
Truants .....	10	658	668
Sabbath breakers .....	12	592	604
Untruthful .....	25	1,338	1,363
Profane .....	26	1,262	1,288

## INVENTORY.

## FARM MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

1 manure spreader,	12 shovels,
2 steel plows,	10 manure forks,
1 large cast-iron plow,	8 Noyes hand weeders,
1 small " "	3 pickaxes,
1 horse hoe,	1 mowing machine,
1 disk harrow,	2 horse rakes,
1 Thomas smoothing harrow,	13 hand rakes,
1 Acme pulverizer,	1 hay tedder,
1 square harrow,	1 lawn mower,
1 V harrow,	25 hay forks,
2 one-horse cultivators,	12 scythe snaths,
1 wheel hoe,	3 drag rakes,
1 garden rake,	2 monkey wrenches,
11 potato diggers,	1 hay knife,
16 hand hoes,	10 grass scythes.

## 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 omnibus,
1 heavy coal wagon,	1 express wagon,
1 four-horse wagon with hay-rack and wood body,	1 covered depot wagon, 1 Concord wagon,
1 two-horse wagon with hay-rack and platform body with sides,	1 "jump seat" (old), 1 beach wagon (old),
1 heavy dump cart for horses,	1 beach wagon (new),
1 ox cart,	1 single sleigh
1 one-horse farm wagon with body and hay-rack,	1 double sleigh, 1 double sleigh (poor),

1 one-horse pung (poor),	6 feed boxes,
1 two-horse pung,	2 oilers,
1 two-horse wagon sled,	1 four-horse whip,
1 one-horse wagon sled,	1 straight whip,
1 heavy ox-sled,	2 llama robes,
2 spreaders,	2 plush robes,
2 sets horse-yokes,	9 horse blankets,
8 whiffletrees,	2 hitch weights,
1 drag,	2 horse brushes,
1 carriage jack,	2 horse combs,
2 carriage wrenches,	6 surcingles,
2 team-wagon wrenches,	5 head halters,
6 small chains,	2 neck halters.
6 large chains,	

## MISCELLANEOUS FARM EQUIPMENTS.

1 hand cart,	2 grindstones,
1 wheelbarrow,	2 axes,
1 seed sower,	3 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,
30 tie chains,	1 jack plane,
6 curry combs,	1 smoothing plane,
4 cattle brushes,	2 bit stocks,
5 corn brooms,	22 bits,
5 bushel baskets,	2 small gimlets,
6 half-bushel baskets,	8 files (assorted),
1 set of measures,	1 iron vise,
20 berry crates with baskets,	1 sledge hammer,
20 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,	3 coal shovels,
3 grain flails,	2 coal baskets.
1 post auger,	

## MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

## MACHINERY.

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

## TOOLS AND FURNISHINGS.

12 benches,	2 hatchets,
12 try squares,	59½ ft. 2¼" belting,
6 steel squares,	16½ ft. 2¼" belting
12 bevels,	24 brad awls and handles,
12 hammers,	20 nail sets,
12 screw-drivers,	12 bit braces,
12 brace screw-drivers,	12 jointer planes,
12 rules,	12 jack planes,
12 oil stones,	12 smoothing planes,
12 oilers,	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,
11 chalks,	1 cross cut saw,
2 expansion bits,	1 riveting hammer,
17 carpenter's 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,	1 screw driver, 12",
6 sets bits,	1 punch,
4 augers,	1 panel gauge,
1 hand axe,	1 emery stone,



6 bead planes.	1 black walnut desk,
1 12" wrench,	49 bread boards,
1 putty knife,	1 tool chest,
1 pair pliers,	2 quires sand paper,
1 pair cutting pliers,	5 lbs. black walnut filling,
1 cold chisel,	1 set framing chisels,
1 level,	2 pairs callipers, 8" and 5",
6 6" files,	1 pointing trowel,
5 4" files,	3 dogs, 2", 1½" and 1",
5 7" files,	1 drill chuck,
1 set adjustable grooving collars,	1 large oiler,
1 grooving saw,	1 lock and knob,
3 turning chisels, ¼", ¾" and 2",	1 box crayons,
6 iron turning tools,	1 grindstone,
2 wood turning tools,	1 stove and fixtures,
10 twist drills,	1 ton coal,
1 1½" gouge,	1 coal hod,
1 wood countersink,	1 shovel,
1 iron countersink,	1 pail,
4 circular saws,	1 shellac can,
1 saw clamp,	7 one-gallon cans,
1 iron vise,	1 glue pot,
4 hand screws,	1 lantern,
2 ladders,	1 thermometer,
10 lbs. 10d. box nails,	1 wash basin,
6 lbs. 8d. box nails,	12 lamps,
25 lbs. 6d. box nails,	1 clock,
12 lbs. 40d. box nails,	1 record book,
8 gross screws,	1 ledger,
325 ft. whitewood,	1 day book,
22 ft. ash,	79 ft. ¾" belting,
153 ft. pine,	40 ft. 5" belting,
156 ft. ⅞" black walnut,	24½ ft. 8" belting,
100 ft. ½" black walnut,	26½ ft. 2¼" belting,
3 spruce book shelves,	23½ ft. 2½" belting,
1 black walnut book shelf,	22 ft. 1½" belting.

## ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

## TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

1 heavy iron vise,	1 steel hoe,
1 drilling machine,	1 fireman's hoe,
5 twist drills,	1 coal shovel,
1 pipe-cutting die stock,	2 small pokers,
3 pairs dies, $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 1", $1\frac{1}{4}$ ",	1 coal screen,
1 hand hammer,	1 ash screen,
1 nail hammer,	1 wheelbarrow,
1 pipe-cutter,	1 wood saw,
1 bolt-cutting die stock,	1 5 ft. steel bar,
3 pairs dies and taps, $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{5}{8}$ ",	1 lantern,
1 Stilson pipe wrench,	1 oiler,
1 pair pipe tongs,	3 gallon oil-cans,
3 pairs blacksmith's tongs,	85 ft. 1" pipe,
1 soldering iron,	30 ft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ " galvanized pipe,
1 bit brace and washer cutter,	10 1" couplings (right and left),
1 screw driver,	9 1" bends,
1 paring chisel,	4 1" quarter turns,
1 tool box for glass-setting,	$\frac{1}{2}$ box glass,
1 putty knife,	1 ball asbestos wick packing,
2 8-ft pokers,	1 hanging lamp.

## CHAIR SHOPS.

113 chair benches,	208 bunches cane,
103 chair knives,	3 wooden chairs,
105 chair awls,	2 tubs,
105 chair pegs,	2 desks,
17 chair combs,	2 long seats.
34 bunches binding cane,	

## TEXT-BOOKS AND SCHOOL-ROOM FURNISHINGS.

139 arithmetics,	129 desks with 200 chairs,
61 geographies,	33 bracket lamps,
132 readers,	5 chairs,
11 Barne's Brief History of the	2 tables,
United States,	8 pictures,
1 set arithmetical forms,	1 parlor organ and stool,
122 spelling blanks,	2 movable black-boards,
69 spelling books,	2 clocks,
167 writing books,	1 small globe,
166 pen-holders with pens,	4 erasers,
165 slates,	3 call-bells,
$3\frac{1}{2}$ gross steel pens,	1 thermometer,
1 gross pen-holders,	14 rules,
97 ink wells,	320 German slate-pencils,
1 keg of ink,	25 Swinton's new language les-
30 writing primers,	sons,
3 teachers' registers,	12 Bryant and Stratton's com-
2 Bibles,	mon school book-keeping,
1 Testament,	10 book-keeping blanks,
60 lead-pencils,	12 Wentworth's Arithmetical
$3\frac{1}{2}$ gross chalk-crayons,	Problems.
$\frac{1}{2}$ ream letter paper,	

## OFFICERS' DINING-ROOMS AND KITCHEN.

1 cook stove and furnishings,	37 small plates,
1 steam cooker,	9 lamps,
1 Cooley creamery,	1 hanging lamp,
1 barrel churn,	2 agate teapots,
6 milk cans,	1 patent coffee-pot,
12 milk pails,	1 britannia coffee-pot,
3 stone cream jars,	1 britannia water-pot,
5 tin cream pots,	7 japanned waiters,
6 tin pans,	84 iron spoons,
31 cups,	21 dining chairs,
35 saucers,	5 table cloths,
32 soup plates,	60 napkins,
28 dinner plates,	16 roller towels,
100 tea plates,	6 dish towels,

2 crumb trays and brushes,	1 chopping knife,
2 chopping trays,	1 kneading pan,
12 pie plates,	1 carving knife and fork,
14 individual butters,	2 steels,
2 large pitchers,	12 table mats,
8 small pitchers,	1 coffee box,
4 sugar bowls,	1 tea box,
4 sauce dishes,	2 sugar firkins,
4 oval dishes,	2 fruit dishes,
4 pickle dishes,	2 oilcloth carpets,
4 glass pitchers,	1 air-tight stove,
1 celery glass,	1 looking-glass,
24 salt cellars,	2 call-bells,
24 glass sauce dishes,	1 clock,
27 egg glasses,	1 dinner pail,
19 glass tumblers,	47 plated teaspoons,
48 small oval sauce dishes,	36 plated forks,
37 goblets,	30 plated knives,
39 glass fruit jars,	18 white-handled silver knives,
118 bowls,	3 plated casters,
26 large plated spoons,	2 plated butter knives,
8 plated dessert spoons,	1 plated ladle.

## OFFICERS' APARTMENTS.

16 carpets,	88 pillow-cases,
56 chairs,	26 blankets,
13 rocking chairs,	32 comfortables,
4 sofas,	2 bolsters,
12 pictures,	88 sheets,
4 desks,	24 spreads,
9 tables,	15 bureaus,
4 clocks,	11 mirrors,
2 book-cases,	12 stands,
20 lamps,	14 sinks,
1 whatnot,	16 bowls, pitchers and slop jars,
17 bedsteads,	10 towel racks,
2 spring beds,	21 roller towels,
20 mattresses,	107 hand towels,
16 straw beds,	1 mail bag.
41 pillows,	

## BOYS' DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN.

12 dining tables,	1 dust pan,
8 bracket lamps,	3 ladles,
2 table brushes,	108 soup plates,
6 pictures,	48 tin plates,
2 flags,	108 knives,
24 bread plates,	115 forks,
18 pie plates,	112 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,
2 dish tubs,	1 pickle keg,
1 swill can,	2 tin dippers,
6 pails,	1 rolling board,
4 milk cans,	4 bread baskets,
3 wash basins,	5 small knives,
12 bread pans,	2 lamps,
3 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,	4 handle mops,
8 scrubbing brushes,	3 brooms,
1 stove brush,	1 chair.

## LAUNDRY.

1 case drawers,	2 handle mops,
3 tubs,	3 clothes-horses,
10 scrubbing boards,	1 stove,
2 clothes-lines,	1 wringer,
204 clothes-pins,	15 flat-irons,
5 clothes-baskets,	1 dipper,
2 pails,	1 starch dish.
2 brooms,	

## BOYS' BEDDING.

111 bedsteads,	106 quilts,
110 bed sacks,	112 pillows,
2 cotton mattresses,	212 pillow-cases,
76 double blankets,	315 sheets,
65 single blankets,	89 bed-spreads.

## BOYS' CLOTHING, ETC.

119 pairs new pants,	1 piece tweed,
95 new jackets,	1 piece kersey,
473 pairs three-fourths worn pants,	5 pieces Kentucky jeans,
386 three-fourths worn jackets,	8 yards satteen,
342 shirts,	10 yards drilling,
167 pairs wool stockings,	10 yards checks,
271 pairs old stockings,	81 yards shirting,
140 Sunday jackets,	10 yards sheeting,
152 pairs Sunday pants,	5 yards wigan,
90 Sunday caps,	10 yards coat-lining,
137 pairs Sunday shoes,	21 yards sponging cloth,
166 pairs old brogans,	10 yards print,
19 pairs new brogans,	15 yards ticking,
4 pairs new boots,	50 sheets wadding,
31 pairs old boots,	5 yards suspender elastic,
50 leather shoe-strings,	6 yards canvas,
151 new straw hats,	50 dozen buttons,
24 black stay bindings,	1 ball tape,
17 new wool hats,	10 spools linen thread,
6 new caps,	12 spools cotton thread,
140 old hats and caps,	2 papers needles,
14 neckties,	10 papers darning needles,
42 boxes collars,	8 pairs shears,
4 pairs new suspenders,	2 sewing machines,
174 suspender buckles,	1 knitting machine,
25 suspender rings,	2 heating irons,
14 pairs overalls,	1 Shaker swift,
5 yards doeskin,	1 stocking bag,
8 aprons,	132 horn combs,
219 towels,	3 lbs. laundry soap,
10 shoe brushes,	16 blacking trays,
1 stocking holder,	20 boxes blacking,

## CHAPEL.

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

## BOYS' LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

1671 volumes,	5 tables,
56 chairs,	9 lamps,

## MISCELLANEOUS.

13 buckets,	7 dust-pans,
1 step-ladder,	6 S. H. shovels,
1 plant-stand,	6 shoe knives,
24 pails,	3 pairs shears,
12 mops,	1 set steel figures,
20 scrubbing brushes,	3 grocers' scales,
15 lamps,	3 hammers,
11 lanterns,	2 screw-drivers,
18 brooms,	2 bit braces,
4 oil cans,	2 glass graduates.
3 clocks,	

## FARM, GARDEN AND STOCK.

120 tons of hay, at \$16.00,	\$1,920 00
4 " marsh hay, \$7.00,	28 00
14 " straw, \$11.00,	154 00
40 " fodder corn, \$2.00,	80 00
28 bushels rye, \$1.50,	42 00
241 " barley, 60 cts.,	144 60
Sweet corn for canning,	130 35
" " table,	30 00
4 bushels seed sweet corn, \$3.00,	12 00
51 " Yellow Eye beans, \$2.00,	102 00
35 " green peas and beans, \$1.25,	43 75
400 " potatoes, 60 cts.,	240 00
20 " onions, 75 cts.,	15 00
400 " beets for stock, 20 cts.,	80 00
15 " turnips, 30 cts.,	4 50
3 tons squashes, \$20.00,	60 00
Cucumbers and tomatoes for table,	15 00
2 tons pumpkins, \$10.00,	20 00
110 bushels table beets, parsnips and carrots, 60 cts.,	66 00
2,191 boxes strawberries, 9 cts.,	197 19
800 " " for home use, 9 cts.,	72 00
256 " currants and gooseberries, 10 cts.,	25 60
200 bushels apples, 60 cts.,	120 00
3 " pears, \$2.00,	6 00
6,706 lbs. pork, 6 cts.,	402 36
Pigs sold,	36 00
40 hogs and shotes,	434 00
2,965 lbs. beef killed, 7 cts.,	207 55
Calves raised,	90 00
Neat stock sold,	17 50
11,717 gallons milk, 16 cts.,	1,879 72
2,004 lbs. butter, 30 cts.,	601 20
	<hr/>
	\$7,276 32

The stock consists of four team horses, two carriage horses, one horse for farm work and jobbing, twenty milch cows, seven heifers two years old, six heifers one year old, six heifer calves, one Jersey bull four years old, one Jersey bull



two years old, nine fat hogs, three breeding sows, twenty-eight shotes. One cow and two heifers are pure Jerseys; all the other cows are grades of the Short Horn, Jersey and Ayrshire breeds.

The School farm is well adapted to the uses of the institution, having, as it does, a good variety of soil and diversity of surface. There is a large number of acres of dry, gravelly and sandy loam, with good natural drainage, from which we select the fields for early planting, also a large amount of clayey and sandy loam land with nearly level surface, which is excellent meadow land for producing hay and grain.

We have cultivated thirty-four acres this year. Where the soil was dry, the crops were abundant and of good quality, but the low-lying fields were made too wet by the frequent rains of spring and early summer, and the crops from these were light and of poor quality.

### SEBAGO WATER.

The contracts made with the Portland Water Co. to bring Sebago water from their main at Stroudwater, one and one-half miles distant, and with W. H. Pennell of Portland for the piping and plumbing necessary to distribute the water through the School building, Mechanical Shop and barn, have been satisfactorily fulfilled. The Water Co. have laid a pipe of sufficient capacity to meet all demands that can be made upon it. They also furnished and set two hydrants for use in case of fire. One of these is located near the end of the north wing of the main building, the other near the end of the south wing and near enough to the Mechanical shop and barn to be available in case of fire in those buildings. The provisions which we now have for extinguishing fires are thought to be adequate for all emergencies likely to arise.

Four two and one-half inch stand-pipes, each connected directly with the four inch main, carry water to the most important rooms of the School building. These pipes have hose connections on each floor of the portions of the building

through which they pass, and hose is kept ready for instant use should fire break out at any time. By these arrangements every room in the building can be reached with water from the stand-pipes, and into the larger rooms, as the chapel, dormitory, main school-room and large work-shop, several streams of water can be poured at once. Six hundred feet of two and one-half inch linen hose in lengths of from twenty-five to one hundred feet, each piece fitted with connections and nozzle, have been provided and placed where they will be at once available for throwing water to any part of the building. While we hope that no necessity will ever arise for using these means of extinguishing fires, it is a relief to be no longer haunted with the thought which has troubled us in the past, that we would be entirely at the mercy of the flames, if fire should break out in the buildings.

Two neat and convenient bath rooms, furnished with hot and cold water, have been placed in the officers' quarters, and a water closet in the basement of the front part. Two water closets placed in the boys' dormitory, allow us to banish the "can" from that room. The air of the apartment is now as sweet and pure, both by night and by day, as good ventilation and the most approved sanitary arrangements can make it.

A tank made of boiler iron and holding eight hundred gallons of water is placed near the ceiling of the boys' bath room. A coil of pipe in this tank allows a circulation of steam through it, by which the water is kept hot. Heated water is conveyed from this tank to all parts of the building where it is needed. Two pipes provided with valves convey hot water from this tank and cold water from the main pipe to the one that supplies water for the boys' shower bath. By means of these valves the flow and the temperature of water used in bathing are regulated by the officer in charge of the bath room.

Faucets supply hot and cold water in the boys' dormitory, boys' kitchen, boys' bath room, officers' kitchen and bath rooms and the office. Two faucets for cold water have been placed in the play yards to furnish water for the boys

while enjoying their hours for recreation. Water is also conveyed to the Mechanical Shop and to the barn. At the barn arrangements are provided to water cattle and horses in stable and avoid the exposure of driving them out of doors in severe weather.

All pipes distributing water through the buildings are of galvanized iron.

### STEAM HEATING.

After giving the matter much careful attention and availing ourselves of the advice of experts in steam heating, it was decided that to derive the greatest benefit from the money appropriated by the Legislature for the improvement of steam heating, it was necessary to move the boiler and furnace to a more favorable location in the basement and make a complete change in the system of distributing steam to the different rooms of the building.

The boiler and furnace were therefore removed from their former position between the boys' kitchen and the laundry, where they were nearly thirty feet away from the nearest chimney and were connected with the chimney flue by a long horizontal pipe that retarded the draft of the furnace and decreased its efficiency, to a better position in the basement of the building. In the new location we were able to place the boilers close by the chimney and obtain good draft for the furnaces. We also gain a large and convenient engine room with light and ventilation, and better facilities for handling coal.

All the larger pipes that had been in use for distributing steam, and many of the smaller ones, have been taken out and distributing mains of much greater capacity employed. More heating surface has been put in the rooms where it was needed and where the change would facilitate heating. The position of steam coils and radiators has been moved so as to use the natural draft in the rooms to circulate the heat radiated from the steam pipes.

The steam pipes for heating the rooms in the basement, including the boys' dining room, used to be placed around the sides of the room near the floor, and several feet below the level of the boiler. This made it necessary to employ an expensive trap to return to the boiler the water accumulating in the pipes by the condensation of steam. The whole basement is now heated by pipes running near the ceiling: any water in them returns to the boiler by gravity.

The large pipes for distributing steam formerly passed over-head in the boys' dining room. Covered with hair matting to prevent radiation and waste of heat, and wrapped with paper, they were homely and helped to give visitors unpleasant impressions of the room. These are removed. Only the lines of small, well painted pipes needed for heating are now seen in the room.

The chimneys of the School building were designed for burning wood, and were divided into small flues by partitions or withs of brick. These withs take a large part of the space enclosed by the outer walls of the chimneys. Ever since steam heating has been attempted at the Reform School, one of these chimneys has been used for the furnace of the steam boiler, and has answered the purpose very well. Having been provided with an additional boiler by the appropriation of the Legislature, it became needful to enlarge the capacity of the chimney. This was done by removing the withs from the interior of the chimney, leaving a large open flue of ample dimensions.

Examination of the portion of this chimney that projected above the roof showed that the walls, which were only the width of one brick in thickness, were badly cracked and many of the bricks were loose. This was taken down to the roof and rebuilt. The walls were laid in cement, made twice their former thickness and carried up twenty feet higher than before. The top was then protected by a cap of galvanized boiler iron firmly bolted to the chimney, and the whole stayed by strong rods of iron fastened to the chimney and to the timbers of the roof.

## REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Most of the repairs occurred in connection with changes made necessary by the introduction of water and the improvement in steam heating. Putting the engine room in a new location made it necessary to move the small boiler to the same place and connect it again with the steam pipes of the basement. The steam pump was also moved to the new engine room, and connected with the cisterns and wells, and also with the system of pipes that carry water over the building. Should Sebago water fail us for a time, a supply of water can be drawn from the wells and cisterns and forced over the building by the steam pump.

The improvement made by moving the engine room to the new location made other improvements possible and necessary in the boys' laundry, kitchen and store room. The floor of these rooms, and of all other rooms in the basement of the central tower and the west wing, are of bricks laid in cement. Evidences are found in many places under this floor that systems of sewerage, drainage, water supply and heating, differing from those we now have, were formerly in use. Digging through this floor to make repairs on these old and now useless drains and air ducts had left it rough and broken. Some of the water and steam pipes now in use, and all the sewers, pass under this floor. Having confidence that the present system will commend itself for many years and will not soon need repairs, we have relaid the rougher parts of these floors in a permanent manner. They are now evenly laid and firm, and can be kept clean and neat more easily than before.

By taking down old and useless partition walls the area of the laundry has been enlarged and the light in the room improved.

By throwing part of the old engine room and a passageway leading from it to the coal room, into the laundry, and by partitioning off the remaining part of the engine room and enough of the laundry, we were able to make an additional

room eleven by thirty-six feet in dimensions. A brick partition wall, covered on both sides with cement, separates this room from the laundry. Three of the main wooden pillars that support the floors of the central tower were in the line of this wall; these were removed and pillars of brick and cement were built into the wall to supply their places. This room will be fitted with closets and urinals for the use of the boys. When it is completed we can dispense with the water closets in the boys' play yards, the brick work of which is saturated with foulness and cannot be cleansed. We shall rejoice when every trace of them is removed.

The board floors of the bread room and of two store rooms in the basement have been removed and floors of broken stone and cement put in. These rooms are now secure from rats, which have been a source of much annoyance and loss.

The principal chimneys of the building are built into opposite walls of the octagonal central tower. These chimneys are seven feet wide where they project above the eaves, and present a wall of that length to the slope of the slated roof. In the angle or valley, where the roof meets the chimney wall, broad sheets of lead had been fixed to prevent leakage; not being properly supported, the roof had sagged at these points, breaking the lead and forming depressions behind each chimney, from which the water could not flow except through the breaks in the lead. Through these breaks, water from every rain and melting snow would trickle to the chapel and dormitory, defeating our best efforts to have clean white walls and ceilings in these rooms. These chimney tops, which were cracked and broken, have been taken down and rebuilt with eight inch walls. Each one is strengthened with a broad, strong band of iron around the top. Behind each of these chimneys we have placed, to prevent leakage, a dormer roof of galvanized iron. The higher end of it resting against the chimney is made tight at the joint of contact by overlapping sheets of lead fastened in the mortar seams of the bricks; the other end runs back to the main roof, where it is fastened under the slate. Water flowing down is effect-

ually turned aside by the slopes of the dormer roof and all possibility of leakage is prevented.

Extensive repairs have been made on the slated roof of the School building.

About three hundred dollars have been expended in painting, where it was most needed, in the rooms of the front part and the basement.

A new ice house capable of holding eighty tons of ice was added to our conveniences early in the year.

Fifty rods of post and rail fence and one hundred rods of barbed wire fence have been built around the pasture. Sixty rods of movable fence have been made to place around fields that need temporary protection.

#### VENTILATION.

Five hundred dollars have been expended in improving the ventilation of school-rooms and hospital. The largest provision is made for school-room No. 1, where all the boys spend a portion of each day. The other school-rooms are smaller, and are not occupied so much of the time. Fresh air is admitted through the walls of the house facing the lawns and flower gardens, and is carried by large wooden conduits to each of the school-rooms. A radiator is placed in each of the conduits. By passing over these steam-heated pipes, the air is warmed before it enters the school-room, to which it is admitted near the ceiling. The flow of fresh air is regulated by a valve under control of the teacher. The system for the ventilation of each school-room is complete in itself and in no way connected with the others. The purity of air in the room depends upon the efficiency of the means provided and their intelligent use.

Substantially the same means are used to admit fresh air to the hospital.

Ample opportunity for the egress of foul air from school rooms No. 2 and No. 3 is provided by air ducts connecting with chimney flues. From school room No. 1, and the hos-

pital, the vitiated air passes through open fire places to the chimney of these rooms. The capacity of this chimney has been increased by removing the withs; it now has a strong draft that rapidly removes foul air from the rooms.

The main sewer of the building passes under the foundation of this chimney. An eight inch ventilating pipe is connected with the sewer at this point and run up the chimney flue to the top. This pipe is of galvanized iron, made with riveted and soldered seams. The joints where the sections connect are made close and strong with cement. Care has been used to make this perfectly tight, so that no foul air can escape until it is discharged at the top of the pipe many feet above the roof of the building. We believe this pipe will give ample ventilation to the sewer and prevent escape of foul gases through the traps into the building.

The contracts for piping and plumbing necessary to furnish facilities for the use of Sebago water in the different departments of the school buildings; for the improvement of steam heating and for ventilation, were awarded to W. H. Pennell of Portland, whose bids were lower than those of any other party. We were obliged to exceed, by a small sum, the appropriation for Sebago water and for steam heating. We believe the advantages gained fully justify the expenditure.

The peculiar architecture of the school building, and the unusual arrangement of the rooms, made it difficult to provide a satisfactory system for heat and ventilation. These difficulties were happily overcome and excellent results obtained by the contractor.

### MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

This branch of our work was continued regularly from the time of our last report until the last of May. After a few months' vacation in the summer, when the farm work requires the time of the larger and stronger boys, instruction was resumed under the direction of Mr. Chas. F. Kennison of Worcester, Mass. Twenty-four boys, in two classes of



twelve, are now receiving instruction in carpentry. One class is in the shop two hours in the forenoon, the other class an equal time in the afternoon. They are taught the elements of carpentry and receive manual training in the use of carpenters' tools. Those boys who have a natural liking and aptness for mechanics derive the greater benefit from their training, yet everyone of them gains some advantage from the instruction and practice, which must be of value in whatever calling he pursues.

Under the direction of their instructor the boys of these classes have done the carpenter's work for repairs at the house and barn. They have made doors and door frames, put in locks, hung doors, put up sheathing and have done similar work in the school building. They have repaired the shingled roof of the barn, and will soon be at work on an improvement to be made in the stable. It is not always possible to employ a whole class at one time in making repairs. Selections are made from the class in rotation and every boy, so far as may be, is given a chance to apply what he has learned to practical work. The boys enjoy the work and are to be commended for the progress they make. Some of them do excellent work that might well excite the envy of many journeymen carpenters.

The instructor maintains good discipline in his classes and inspires the boys with interest in their occupation. They reciprocate his manifest regard for their welfare by quiet attention to the work in hand and ready obedience to his requirements.

### RECREATIONS.

The time allowed for play varies with the seasons of the year, and is from two to four hours each, with a half holiday every Saturday. Boys may, and often do, by diligence and faithfulness, gain additional time for play.

The officers of the school hold weekly sociables in the chapel for the entertainment of those boys who, by good conduct during the previous month, have earned the privi-

lege of attending them. The time is spent in conversation, singing and pleasant games; sometimes a simple treat is furnished to please the appetite and make the hour more attractive. Friends who are interested in our work frequently come in to help us pass the time pleasantly.

Mr. Ira Stockbridge of Portland has continued the favors of previous years by generously giving tickets to the first-class boys for several musical entertainments in the "Stockbridge Course." These rare treats leave pleasant memories of the giver with those who have enjoyed them.

Early in September the first-class boys made their annual excursion to Little Chebeague. The weather was not quite favorable, yet the nice trip down the bay, the hours spent in roaming through the groves and along the beach of the island, the refreshing bath in salt water at a secluded cove, the generous dinner of hot clam chowder "made to order," the sail back to Portland and the ride home, enlivened with songs and merry laughter, filled the day full of pleasure that will not soon be forgotten.

Frequent opportunities for playing ball, bathing, skating and other sports outside the play yards are allowed to boys whose good conduct deserves the privilege.

#### READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

We acknowledge the continued liberality of publishers and proprietors who have regularly sent to the reading-room during the past year copies of their periodicals. These papers are useful gifts, which are much appreciated by the boys and furnish to them valuable information in an attractive form. We have received continuously during the year: The Daily Eastern Argus; Maine State Press; Portland Transcript; Portland Globe; Zion's Advocate; Christian Mirror; Dirigo Rural; Oxford Democrat; American Sentinel; Aroostook Pioneer; Kennebec Journal; Lewiston Journal; Machias Republican; Farmington Chronicle; Calais Advertiser; Brunswick Telegraph; Camden Herald; Waterville Mail;

Dexter Gazette; Eastport Sentinel; Somerset Reporter; Bangor Whig and Courier; Phillips Phonograph; Messenger of Peace; Aroostook Republican; Bethel Flag; Franklin Journal; Pittsfield Advertiser; The Home Farm; Rockland Opinion; Temperance Record; Boothbay Register and The Howard Times.

Our thanks are also due to kind friends who have at various times given other reading matter and beautiful Christmas and New Year's cards to the boys.

The income of the Sanford fund has been expended, as required by law, for the benefit of the boys' library. New and attractive books have been added during the year, making a total of nearly seventeen hundred volumes now in the library.

#### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Divine service is held in the chapel every Sabbath, conducted by ministers and Christian friends of Portland and vicinity, who, without hope of other remuneration than the pleasure of doing good, cheerfully give their services to our aid. We thank them for their kind assistance and trust their labors in our behalf will accomplish the desired result. Rev. I. P. Warren, D. D., Rev. H. A. Hart, Rev. F. Southworth, Rev. L. H. Halleck, Rev. D. W. LeLacheur, Rev. J. M. Lowden, Rev. M. C. McDonough, Hon. H. H. Burgess, Messrs. Fred Winslow, R. V. Foss, J. C. Newton, Geo. F. French, Prentiss Loring, H. Staples, C. A. Woodbury, G. Staples and J. W. Stevenson of Portland; Rev. Mr. Bean of Buxton, Rev. J. M. Remick of Cape Elizabeth, Maj. F. W. Smith of Toledo, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. Nichols and Caroline Talbot of the Society of Friends have helped us in these services during the year.

During a part of the day not devoted to chapel service, Sabbath school is held in the school rooms in charge of the teachers. The time is occupied in committing to memory portions of the scriptures selected for the international series of Sabbath school lessons, and in drawing practical lessons

of instruction from them. The teachers make earnest efforts to implant the truths of the Gospel in the hearts of their pupils, hoping they will bear the fruit of upright Christian lives.

### CONCLUSION.

The boys have made evident advance in their regard for the requirements of their officers and teachers and in their obedience to the rules of the institution. The spirit of resistance to authority, and rebellion against control, has been seldom shown.

The teachers have been patient and faithful in imparting instruction and persistent in striving to awaken in their pupils a desire for knowledge and love for study. Realizing that to reform a boy means more than to make him familiar with the information he can gain from his school books, they have sought to impress upon the hearts of their pupils the principles of morality that are found in the precepts of the Christian religion.

Commendable zeal in their duties and gratifying readiness to co-operate with me in carrying out the designs of the institution have been shown by all the officers of the school.

Gratefully recognizing the good hand of our God upon us in the health and prosperity we have enjoyed through the year, we look hopefully forward, trusting the same love and care will guard us from evil and give success to our work in the time to come.

J. R. FARRINGTON,

*Superintendent State Reform School.*

CAPE ELIZABETH, Dec. 1, 1885.

## TEACHERS' REPORT.

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*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, 1885.

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was.....	105
There have been received during the year.....	34
Whole number under instruction.....	139
There have been discharged during the year .....	27
Present number under instruction .....	112

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

Who could not read .....	9
Who could read in first reader.....	8
“          “  second “ .....	8
“          “  third “ .....	3
“          “  fourth “ .....	5
“          “  fifth “ .....	1
	34

### ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	14
Who had studied mental arithmetic.....	11
Who had ciphered through simple rules.....	5
“          “          fractions .....	2
“          “          denominate numbers.....	2
	34

## WRITING.

Who could not write.....	12
“ write name only .....	8
“ “ letters .....	14
	<hr/>
	34

The boys in school are classified as follows :

Who read in the fifth reader.....	24
“ “ fourth “ .....	42
“ “ third “ .....	13
“ “ second “ .....	18
“ “ first “ .....	15
	<hr/>
	112

## ARITHMETIC.

Who cipher in percentage.....	10
“ “ denominate numbers.....	2
“ “ fractions.....	53
“ “ division .....	5
“ “ multiplication .....	24
“ “ addition.....	18
	<hr/>
	112

## GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harper's Introductory Geography.....	20
“ “ School “ .....	38
	<hr/>
	58

## WRITING.

Who can write letters ... ..	98
“ “ easy words.....	14
	<hr/>
	112

The boys have manifested much interest in their school work and have made commendable progress in the different branches of study pursued. Their deportment in school has been good.

The ventilation of the school-rooms has been greatly improved by the fresh air inlets and foul air outlets provided for each of the rooms. There is a constant current of air passing through these inlets and outlets and the air in the school-rooms is kept more nearly pure than heretofore.

New single desks and seats have been placed in No. 2 room, adding much to the convenience and comfort of the pupils and to the attractiveness of the room. The old desks and seats having been in use for many years, were in very bad condition and they have been sent to the Mechanical School where they will undergo thorough repairs. The double desks will be made over into single desks. When the repairs are completed, the desks and seats will be put into No. 3 room to take the place of the old ones now there.

We have endeavored to make the school-rooms cheerful and pleasant places and to inspire the boys with a love of study. We are conscious of the responsibility resting upon us as teachers and it has ever been our earnest effort, not only to advance our pupils in knowledge, but also to develop their moral characters so that they may become useful and honorable members of society.

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. WENTWORTH,	} <i>Teachers.</i>
E. A. CONLEY,	
D. P. LORD,	
DELLA WHARFF,	

CAPE ELIZABETH, December 1, 1885.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Reform School:*

GENTLEMEN :—At the close of the year 1884–5, I have the honor to submit my report as attending Physician to the School.

The year has passed, leaving a record of uniformly good health, there having been but little sickness among the boys, and none of a serious character. The number of accidents has also been much smaller than in some former years, the most severe one occurring in the person of Sammy Leighton, the bones of his left forearm having been fractured while at play, May 16th. He, however, made a good recovery with no resulting deformity.

In view of the danger of small pox being introduced into the State from Canada, it was thought best to vaccinate all persons in the Institution, the officers as well as boys. This was done the last of October, and the vaccinations had a successful result in nearly every instance.

During the year great improvements have been made in the building in a sanitary point of view, which largely conduce to the comfort and well-being of the boys. These improvements consist in the introduction of an unlimited supply of pure water from Sebago Pond, a better method of ventilation, new heating apparatus, and improved drainage. These I consider of immense value as regards the health of present and future inmates of the School, and I think you gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, and the Superintendent are to be heartily congratulated for your successful efforts in bringing about these improvements.



Superintendent Farrington and his wife, and Assistant Superintendent Wentworth, during the past year, as always since their connection with the School, have had constantly in mind the welfare and health of those committed to their care.

CHARLES E. WEBSTER, M. D.

PORTLAND, December 1, 1885.

# APPENDIX.



## VISITING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }  
AUGUSTA, Dec. 29th, 1885. }

*To His Excellency, Governor Robie, and Executive Council:*

Section 18, chapter 142 of the Revised Statutes provides for the appointment by the Governor, of a visiting committee to the State reform school, and declares it to be the duty of said committee "to visit the school from time to time and examine into the treatment of its inmates, their condition and progress. They shall maintain therein a letter box, to which the inmates shall at all times have free access, without the knowledge or scrutiny of the officers. They shall hear complaints of ill treatment, and make such suggestions to the superintendent and trustees as they think proper, and severally make a yearly report to the Governor and Council concerning the condition and wants of the school." The undersigned was appointed by the Governor a member of said committee, and respectfully submits his annual

### REPORT.

The rules and regulations adopted by the visiting committee of last year for the establishment and use of a letter box, within the building, as contemplated by law, were continued in force by the committee of the present year. The rules have been carefully and faithfully observed and the boys have fully availed themselves of the privileges granted them in regard to the use of the letter box.

Since my last report, various changes and improvements in the school building have been made. The visiting committee of last year strongly urged upon the Legislature the necessity and importance of an appropriation to enable the trustees to have Sebago water introduced into and distributed through the building, not only as a sanitary measure but as a protection against the destruction of the premises by fire ; to enlarge the steam-heating apparatus in order that the whole building might be properly warmed during the winter months ; to provide for better ventilation, and to make other changes and repairs necessary to place the institution in a condition that would reflect credit upon the State and compare favorably with like institutions elsewhere.

The Legislature, after a careful examination of the premises by a legislative committee, responded to the recommendations of the visiting committee and appropriated a sum sufficient to enable the trustees to make the changes and improvements suggested. The work has been faithfully and judiciously done under their direction and supervision.

The building is now supplied with an abundance of pure water, which is thoroughly appreciated by the officers and inmates of the institution. The steam-heating apparatus has been enlarged and is now of sufficient capacity to warm every part of the school building. The system of ventilation adopted works admirably and gives as complete ventilation as it is possible to have in such an institution.

The changes in the basement of the main building were many and very much needed in order to obtain additional room ; every part of the building is now very convenient and in excellent condition.

The dormitory, containing one hundred and twelve beds, is well lighted and warmed, the beds are neat and supplied with sufficient clothing. This room is lighted by quite a number of large windows not very closely fitted. It could be more readily warmed if it had outside windows, which, in my opinion, are very much needed ; in fact, the dining-room and

several other rooms in the building should be treated in a like manner. The expenditure in this direction would, to say the least, be in the interest of economy.

The hospital room is well ventilated and warmed; the sick are tenderly and properly cared for, Mr. and Mrs. Farrington doing every thing in their power for their comfort.

The cells for the solitary confinement of boys for grave offences, specified in the rules of the trustees, are suitably warmed, lighted and ventilated.

During the past year the boys working in the chair shops have been divided into two classes, twenty-two of the youngest being assigned to one of the work rooms, the older ones occupying the second room.

The committee called the attention of the last Legislature to the importance and value of the "cottage" or "family" plan as connected with such an institution. In consequence of the large expenditure necessary for the introduction of water and other changes in connection with the reform school, the legislative committee did not deem it expedient to recommend an appropriation for the erection of suitable buildings to carry into effect the "family plan" as suggested by the committee and trustees in their several reports of last year. It is to be hoped that the attention of the next Legislature will again be called to the subject and that it will receive at their hands a careful examination and favorable action. Upon this subject the trustees, in their report for 1884, say:

"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 country, is no longer regarded as an experiment. This system is now in successful operation in Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut, Wisconsin, 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 funda-

mental principles of its government are philosophic, natural and reasonable, and are free from the appliances of a prison reformatory."

I have, at this time, no special changes or suggestions to recommend in regard to the treatment of the boys or the management of the school. The institution has a very competent superintendent and board of trustees. They are, in my judgment, very much interested in the success of the school and in its judicious and economical management.

At the commencement of the year there were one hundred and five boys in the school; at the close, one hundred and twelve. Thirty-four boys were received into the reform school the past year, and twenty-seven, for good conduct, were granted leave of absence.

I have made ten official visits to the reform school during the year and have carefully noted the condition and progress of its inmates. The several schools are in charge of competent teachers, the boys showing satisfactory progress in their studies.

The daily tasks assigned to each boy in the chair shops, mechanical department and in the kitchen, are not unreasonable, and as a rule, the work is promptly and cheerfully performed. The most trusty ones in the school, those who are physically able, are employed during the season in working upon the farm. The out-door exercise they very much enjoy; it improves their physical condition. They enjoy the regular farm work and appear to take pleasure in doing their full duty.

The superintendent and his excellent assistant manifest much interest in the boys, and do every thing in their power to promote their true interest. When punishment is inflicted for disobedience and violation of the rules of the institution, it is only such as is justified by the offence committed and necessary for proper discipline.

The letters received from the boys through the letter box show, as a rule, considerable improvement in penmanship and composition and contained but very few complaints, only one of which was of a serious nature, and that, upon consultation,

was promptly corrected. Nearly all the boys have manifested, during the past year, an increased interest in their studies and determination to obey the rules of the institution, looking forward to the time when, by diligent study and strict compliance with the rules, they will gain their freedom.

The committee called before them at each official visit, quite a number of the boys, questioned them closely in regard to the treatment they received at the hands of the officers and the quality and quantity of food furnished for the tables, and in nearly every case their answers were satisfactory.

The object and purpose of the law under which we were appointed, were fully explained to them, with the assurance that it was our purpose to see that it was properly and judiciously enforced. In talking with the boys the committee endeavored by kind and encouraging words, to impress upon them the fact that, while they are inmates of a reformatory institution, placed there by the courts for the violation of law, it is not an institution for their punishment as criminals, but one in which they are taught habits of industry and obedience and given an opportunity to obtain an education that will fit them for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

#### MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

This department is now under the charge of C. F. Kennison, Esq. Mr. Houghton, who was superintendent of this branch of the reform school, resigned his position in May last. The shop was closed during the summer. The vacancy was filled by the trustees, in September last, and they were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Kennison as superintendent of this department. He is a first-class mechanic and an excellent instructor for the boys under his charge. He takes a pride and great interest in their work. Under his direction, they are doing satisfactory work in making repairs inside the building. Many of the boys in this department exhibit a decided liking and taste for this new industry.

The work of changing the double desks in two of the school-rooms, to single ones, the sheathing of several rooms in



the basement of the building, the extension of the bookcases in the library room, is all done by the boys in the mechanical department and in such a workman-like manner as would reflect credit upon mechanics who were years acquiring their trade. While this branch of the reform school may never be self-sustaining, it will be a means of teaching the boys a trade that will enable them to earn an honest living after they are discharged from the institution. The mechanical shop is equipped to its full requirements with benches, first-class carpenter tools, and with engine and machinery for the working of wood. Twenty-four boys are employed in this department.

#### CONCLUSION.

The trustees have, the past year, revised the rules for direction of the officers, agents and servants of the school, and for the government, instruction and discipline of the inmates, specifying the punishment that may be inflicted upon the boys in the school, and as required by law, submitted the same to the Governor and Council for their approval. The rules thus submitted were carefully examined and approved.

During the year twenty-seven boys have been conditionally discharged from the school, having won their freedom by good behavior and strict compliance with the rules. Nearly all of this number have proved themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the trustees and, so far as is known, are earning an honest living, while one or two of those who were thus discharged were subsequently arrested for larceny and are now serving out their sentence in jail.

When the hereditary tendencies and early history of these boys are considered, it would be too much to expect that all will be completely reformed, but the success in this direction, thus far, has proved the wisdom of the State in establishing this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

S. C. HATCH.

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

I herewith submit my third annual report as a member of the visiting committee to the State reform school.

During the past year the affairs of this institution have progressed favorably, and the general condition of the school at my last visit, a few days since, was far better than three years ago, when a visiting committee was first appointed. A better feeling prevails among the boys; some who at first seemed never to have any desire or inclination to do right have, by encouragement, taken steps in the right direction, and are now striving to do the best they can, and perform every duty. The general tone of the school seems better than ever before. The order and deportment in the school-room during study hours will compare favorably with most schools in the State; and the behaviour of the boys, with few exceptions, when out of doors, and especially of those doing chores or at work around the buildings and on the farm, is all that could be expected.

The first visit of the committee was March 11th, at which time all were present. Twenty letters were received, the greater number of them merely stating the rank of the writer and what he was intending to do; a few entered complaints about one of the teachers, which, on investigation, were found greatly exaggerated, as is usually the case; and one was from a boy of whom the committee had previously given up all hope of any improvement. In his letter he said that he was in "3d Class C," but was going to try and do better and see if he could not rise in his rank. In April he wrote that he was in "3d Class B," with 30 merits; in May that he was in "3d Class A," with 30 merits, and he added,

“I am going to do better and get in First Class and remain there.” I need not follow his letters; suffice it to say that at my last visit I noticed upon the blackboard in the large school-room this boy’s name on the “Roll of Honor.” I remarked it to the superintendent and he answered, “Yes, his name is there for true manly, heroic conduct, under very trying circumstances.” This was one of the worst boys in the school, and the record simply shows that, by proper treatment and encouragement, many whose lives would otherwise end in ruin and shame may be reached and saved to lives of usefulness.

We have encouraged the boys to write, as in this way and by personal talk after receipt of letters we could the more easily gain their confidence, and thus be better enabled to encourage and stimulate in them a desire to do right. Their letters are treated confidentially, no one informed from whom we receive them, and so the boys feel they can write us frankly of their wants and complaints. Letters in commendation of the school are frequently received. I subjoin one :

*Dear Friends:* I am getting along first rate. I am in good health. I am treated to a satisfaction, and that is all I ask. Good-bye.

Sickness and absence from the State have prevented my attendance at the monthly visits of the committee since September. In addition to attendance at stated meetings of the committee, I have made two visits alone, that I might ascertain if there was any difference in the management when the committee were expected than at other times. I am glad to report that I have ever found the same quiet management, orderly deportment among the boys, and neat, tidy appearance of buildings and surroundings at all times. But let no one understand me to say that everything has always been orderly and moving with clock-like precision. Such a condition of things would be next to impossible in an institution of this kind. Among so many boys, gathered from the lowest classes in the community, when thrown together, troubles and dissensions will sometimes arise, and those at fault must

be taught in some way a respect for the rules and general regulations of the institution, thus fitting them in future years to yield respect and obedience to the laws of the community, city or country in which they may live.

Following the recommendation of your committee, the last Legislature made an appropriation for the introduction of Sebago water, and for a new boiler and piping for heating. Pure water in abundance and sufficient heat in winter have been wants long felt. The school building has been thoroughly piped, furnishing water wherever needed for general use, and, besides, five pipes ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.) with couplings and necessary hose have been placed in appropriate places, leading up through the building, two of them to the upper story, for use in case of fire; and it would seem that with those and the two hydrants, one at each end of the building, there cannot be much danger of its destruction by fire. From the appropriation for repairs the trustees have fitted up a suitable wash and bath room for the boys, so arranged, by means of hot and cold water pipes that temperature of the water for shower baths is entirely under the control of the superintendent or man in charge; and have put in proper water-closets in the basement of the school building, thus enabling them (within a few days) to do away with the old closets in the play-grounds, which had become a perfect nuisance. The additional boiler with piping will now sufficiently warm the entire building, and it will no longer be necessary, in order to sufficiently warm one part of the building, to shut the heat off from another.

At the close of the school year, November 30th, there were one hundred and twelve boys in the school, of whom four have since been sent away on probation, leaving one hundred and eight at the present time, and of these twenty-four are in the mechanical department, where they are making good progress. In the repairing of the buildings this season, which has been considerable, all the carpentry work has been done by the boys of this department, thus saving

quite an expense. During the past year thirty-one boys have been committed to the institution, while, on the other hand, one has been indentured during minority, and twenty-five let out on leave of absence, of whom only one has been brought back. This last fact speaks well for the management and the good *morale* of the school.

I wish again to call attention to the boys' dining-room. In the general repairs made this season, the ceiling has been whitened and a few ornaments put up. This is some improvement, but the wood work needs a new coat of paint, which would do much to enliven the room, which cannot be made any too attractive, located, as it is, in the basement. A little new paint in other portions of the building, and especially down stairs, wouldn't do any hurt, and would add much to the well being of all there. I am informed, however, that the appropriation for repairs is exhausted, and this cannot be done until a new appropriation shall have been made.

A reform school is not a place for hardened criminals, but where boys, without suitable homes, exposed to crime in its thousand forms, and in great danger of growing up in idleness, ignorance and wickedness, may be sent, that, under proper restraining influences, surrounded with the comforts and pleasures of a home so far as it can be, they may be brought up to lives of usefulness. Our reform school cannot be a home in its true sense, the home of our own childhood—

“Home of our childhood! how affection clings  
And hovers 'round thee with her seraph wings!”

but to many of these poor boys it is the best home they ever had, and the only place where their young minds will, if ever, receive those tender impressions and pleasant recollections of boyhood which shall enable them to restrain their passions in after years and make them good citizens. Another has said :

“Of all human influences those of home are the most far reaching in their results,”

and so will be the influence of this school upon those sent

there. Hence it is the duty of the State, so far as it can, to make this school like a home, and if the "home plan" cannot be adopted, the State can, at least, by pleasant surroundings, neat, cheerful rooms and worthy Christian teachers, do much (as is in a measure now being done) to save these boys to lives of usefulness.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH A. LOCKE.

*To the Governor and Council of Maine:*

As a member of the visiting committee to the reform school for the year 1885, I herewith submit the following report :

Owing to the close attention which my business demanded the past year, I was unable to be present at all of the committee meetings at the school, and, consequently, am not prepared to make as full a report as I would wish.

The letter box has been maintained during the year, as heretofore, and through it the boys have been able to inform the committee of any trouble which they thought should have our attention. There were very few complaints, however, and, judging from the letters and from private conversation with a number of the inmates, I consider the school is conducted in a manner which, to say the least, reflects much credit on Mr. Farrington, the superintendent.

The food has been carefully examined and tested by the committee at various times and found all that could be asked for, both as to quality and quantity. They have a varied bill of fare, changing each day, of good, substantial food, which will compare favorably with the food consumed by the majority of farmers and mechanics.

The workshop is a department which should be maintained, and at some time in the near future enlarged and some iron-working machinery added, so as to enable the boys not only to learn the joiner's trade, but also machine work. While some boys take naturally to wood work and learn the trade easily, others will be found who detest it, learn very slowly, and would never follow the trade after they had mastered it. A boy of this kind would take naturally to iron work, and an iron lathe, planer and drill press, costing not over \$2,000,

would give him a chance to learn a trade to his taste. Good machinists are always in demand and command high wages.

The "home" or "cottage" plan has been mentioned several times in previous reports, and by some it has been recommended very strongly. I think the State ought to build at least two cottages for the younger boys, who are committed to the school for slight offences. By putting eight or ten of them in a family, they can have better care, with all the comforts of a home, and not be subjected to as strict discipline as they would necessarily be if in larger numbers.

The addition of Sebago water to the building has supplied a long-felt want, not only for sanitary purposes, but as a protection against fire.

As a whole, the institution is in a good condition and is fulfilling the purpose for which it was designed as well as it can with the accommodations.

The health of the inmates has been good during the year, and a large number are making strong efforts to get released for good behaviour. In this the committee have encouraged them with kind words and advice, which they seem to appreciate.

To Mrs. George S. Hunt, in particular, great praise is due for the interest she has taken in the boys, and for the large number who have been led, through her kindness and encouragement, to make an effort to reform.

Respectfully submitted,

E. M. GOODALL.



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

The visitor to a penal or reformatory institution feels a natural desire to know something of the inner history of each life there represented; and two questions follow this desire. First, by what slow or sudden processes of temptation its evil habits have been formed, and secondly, by what agencies the germ of goodness inherent in every soul can best be brought to the noble aspirations which will develop and save it?

I suppose that the statute which provides "that a committee shall visit the reform school to enquire as to the treatment, condition and progress of its inmates, &c.," was framed in recognition of such a desire, as well as with the intention of giving to the people of Maine more of the details of the life of the school than it is possible for the trustees or officers to embody in their reports. Another beneficent purpose is also served by this regulation. It aims to convince the boys of the school that they are not isolated from the world, that friendly eyes regard their progress in the right paths, and that kind tongues will speak of their success in regaining the ways of virtue.

During the first months of my association with the committee, it was evident that the inmates of the school utterly misunderstood our meaning and office. The boys supposed us to be a kind of receptacle for complaints, and inferred that all letters must contain real or imaginary grievances. Only the most vicious boys, therefore, would write to the committee or ask for an interview. For a time both the committee and the school labored under the unfavorable circumstances caused by this misapprehension. But our quiet

and persistent efforts have succeeded ; we have convinced the boys that we come to them as friends to all, and that we wish to know each one more intimately, that we may help him to a better life.

During this year but one well-founded complaint of a serious nature has been made, and this grievance was promptly redressed. The committee have reason to feel that judicious advice to the boys has prevented many a petty grievance from ripening into wilful stubbornness and disobedience. Each month I have written to one or more of them, hoping, by my sympathy, to stimulate any good impulse which I had observed into a permanent desire for improvement in character. Extracts and copies from a few of the many letters received in our monthly visits may be of interest, and I think will show that our "letter box" is accomplishing its purpose.

*Dear Friends :*

I am very glad to write to you this month because I have got up into the First Class as I promised you I would. Three months ago I was in Third Class and I tried hard to get into First Class by December, and I am very glad I have succeeded. I am going to try to get into Honor by February, and I hope I will. \* \* \* \* I am very much obliged to you for encouraging me to behave, and all the officers that I am under have encouraged me to behave.

Yours truly,

*Dear Friend :*

When you spoke to me down at the table I was kinder surprised, for that was the first time any one ever spoke to me down there except Mr. Little once. You asked me to write and tell you if I was in the First Class. I am not quite, but I got up some last month and mean to some more this. I did not think the committee took any interest in the boys except you, but Mr. E. P. Wentworth lately he tells us all about the friends of the school ; there is a good many of them that takes a good deal of interest in us and our welfare. If any body came here about a year ago and looked at the school, he would see quite a change if he came now. The Sebago water is in, and it is a good deal better than the old well water. The steam is fixed better, it will keep the school warmer than it did before. I will be glad to write to you every month.

Your affectionate friend,

*My Dear Friends :*

I wrote to you last month telling you I expected to get up in the First Class, but you see I was very badly disappointed but I will not give up yet—giving up wont get me up in the First Class so I will try over again and perhaps I will get up this month, if I dont I will keep on trying just the same, they say if any body works hard over a job he will conquer at last.

I hope you had a good time on Thanksgiving; we had a very nice time. I will be glad when the time comes for the Christmas entertainment, it will be a pretty good one, better than last year. I am going to take part in a dialogue. \* \* \* \* I hope you shall be sure to come out to see the Christmas entertainment. I know you will like it. Good bye.

Truly your friend,

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*Dear Friend :*

I received your letter a few days ago and was very much struck by what you said, especially about my mother. I had never looked at the matter in that way, but since I received your letter I have thought a good deal about it, and I see clearly that what you said was very true. I did not think before that you took so much interest in each boy, particularly in myself. I know that you took an interest in the boys in a general way connected with your visits to the school, but I never thought that you thought of the boys much after you went away. I am very glad to learn that you do take an interest in each boy, and I will try to prove myself worthy of your interest and friendship. I tried hard to behave last month and think I succeeded, for I did not get a demerit that I am aware of. I shall try and get along as well this month, and better if possible, and not only this month but every month until I can earn an honorable discharge.

Hoping to hear from you again,

I remain, yours truly,

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During the year my attention has been called to the wisdom and importance of a suggestion made by Mr. Farrington to the effect that there should be an agent, paid by the State, to secure homes and employment for the boys when discharged from the school or released on probation. In the school every effort is made to stimulate their ambition to reach the First Class, with Honor, so that they may be candidates for a "leave of absence." How many of them have no homes or kindred; and unless some means of livelihood can be at once secured, it would be vastly better for them to remain in the

school, while, on the other hand, it would be unjust and would severely reflect on the honor of the trustees if the well-earned freedom was not granted. I have myself obtained employment for some of the boys, and feel a personal interest in their welfare and care for their future.

The boys spend four hours a day in the school-room, and, under faithful and competent teachers, make good progress in all the branches of their study. As a matter of special commendation, it may be mentioned that the penmanship which they acquire is, as a rule, remarkably good. I regret that more of the friends of the institution do not visit the classrooms, or attend the exhibitions which are given twice during the year. Such visits would certainly impress all who would take this trouble, with great satisfaction, and convince them that the boys have the best of educational advantages given them, and that they are not reluctant to improve their opportunities.

The "mechanics' shop," now in its second year, has been growing in favor with the boys, since they have been allowed to use the instruction here received, in practical work. Under the supervision of their popular and competent teacher, Mr. Kennison, they worked with great interest and skill in sheathing the laundry, as well as in making other repairs about the building. After new desks had been placed in one of the school-rooms, the best of the old double desks were separated and made over into single ones. In doing this work, the boys showed a commendable pride in turning out a good result which should testify to the skill which they had acquired in the use of tools.

The much needed improvements of which other reports have spoken, have been effected during the year. There is now an abundant supply of Sebago water, the building is thoroughly warmed, the system of ventilation is good, and the paint has been carefully renewed throughout the institution. With all these things accomplished, the State may well be proud of its reform school building. Yet, after even so much has been

done, the visiting committee will not be quite satisfied until there shall be a division of the school into families, and the young have been separated from the old offenders. The boys are well clothed, have a sufficiently generous diet, and are well treated. But, with the best intentions on the part of every officer and teacher, it is impossible to give to each boy that special care and supervision which could be so easily and effectively rendered him in the home system. The experience of other States has proved that this system requires no larger yearly appropriation than the old one, while far better results in the way of reformation may be secured. So far as I can learn, the home system has been advocated by every superintendent who has had charge of our reform school. In his last report, after discussing this subject at length, Mr. Farrington says: "The Christian home is the divine model, and the nearer a reform school can approach to it, the more successful will it be in reclaiming erring youth." The trustees also zealously advocate this plan as the one best calculated to advance the highest interest of the school.

I would earnestly urge upon the members of your honorable body a careful investigation of the "cottage" or "home" system as adopted in other commonwealths, with the hope that in the near future our reform school can take rank in *all* respects with those of our sister States.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. GEORGE S. HUNT,

*Of the Reform School Visiting Committee.*

# APPENDIX.

(PART II.)

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



A.

REVISED STATUTES—1883.

TITLE XII, CHAPTER 142.

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THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

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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.

Government  
vested in board  
of five trustees.

—their term of  
office. 72 Me.,  
556.

—compensation.

—powers and  
duties.

—appointment  
of superinten-  
dent and other  
officers.

—they may con-  
tract with the  
attorney general  
of the U. S. for  
the support of  
juvenile  
offenders.

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

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

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

Boys convicted of certain offences may be sentenced to the State reform school, and to alternative punishment. 47 Me., 484.

—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; of being a common runaway, drunkard, or pilferer; or of a violation of any municipal or police regulations of a city or town, punishable in the jail or house of correction; the court or justice may sentence him to the reform school, or to the other punishment provided for the same offence, in the manner prescribed in section two; and the expenses of conveying such boy, convicted of any such offence, to the reform school, and his subsistence and clothing during his imprisonment there, not exceeding one dollar a week, shall be defrayed by the town where such boy resides at the time of his commitment, if within the State; otherwise such expense shall be paid by the State.

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 offence specified in the preceding section, shall certify in the mittimus the city or town in which such boy resides at the time of his commitment, if known, which shall be sufficient evidence in the first instance, to charge such city or town with his expense

Residence shall be certified in the mittimus. 50 Me., 585.

at the reform school, not exceeding one dollar a week. The superintendent, upon the commitment of such boy shall notify in writing by mail or otherwise, the aldermen of any city, or the selectmen of any town so liable, of the name of the boy committed, the offence with which he is charged, and the duration of his sentence. Such written notice shall be sufficient when made, superscribed and directed to said aldermen or selectmen, the postage prepaid, and deposited in the post office in Portland.

—superintendent shall notify the town liable.

—notice, when sufficient.

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

—such town may recover from parent.

How boys shall be kept, instructed, etc., or remanded, discharged or otherwise released.

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

—Trustees may discharge a boy when reformed.

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

Costs of transporting boys, how paid.

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

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

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

SEC. 8. The costs of transporting a boy to or from the reform school, shall, when not otherwise provided for, be paid out of the treasury of the county where he is

sentenced, as the costs of conveying prisoners to the jails are paid; and the county commissioners of the county shall examine and allow all such reasonable costs.

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

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

Trustees shall establish and maintain a mechanical school.

—in what branches boys shall be instructed.

- shall have scrupulous regard to the character of those to whom they are bound. The trustees shall establish rules for direction of the officers, agents and servants of the school, and for the government, instruction and discipline of the inmates; they shall specify the punishments that may be inflicted upon boys in the school, and any officer, agent or servant, who inflicts punishment not so authorized shall be discharged. Such rules shall be approved by the governor and council, and shall not be altered without their consent.
- SEC. 13. The superintendent, with such other officers as the trustees appoint, shall have the charge and custody of the inmates; be a constant resident at the institution; and discipline, govern, instruct, employ, and use his best endeavors to reform the inmates, so as to preserve their health, and secure, so far as possible, moral and industrious habits, and regular improvement in their studies, trades, and various employments. He shall see that no punishment is inflicted in violation of the rules of the trustees, and shall immediately enter in a book kept for the purpose, a particular record of all corporal punishment inflicted, stating the offence, the punishment, and by whom administered; which record shall be open to public inspection, and be laid before the trustees at their quarterly meetings, a majority of whom shall then certify upon said book whether or not such punishments are approved by them. He shall have charge of the lands, buildings, furniture, and every species of property, pertaining to the institution, within the precincts thereof. Before he enters upon the duties of his office, he shall give a bond to the State, with sureties satisfactory to the governor and council, in a sum not less than two thousand dollars, conditioned faithfully to account for all moneys received by him and to perform all the duties incumbent on him as superintendent; keep, in suitable books, regular and complete accounts of all his receipts and disbursements, and of all property intrusted to him, showing the income and expenses of the institution; and account, in such manner, and to such persons as the trustees direct, for all moneys received by him from the proceeds of the farm or otherwise. His books, and all documents relating to the school, shall at all times be
- 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.

open to the inspection of the trustees, who shall, at least once in every six months, carefully examine the books and accounts, and the vouchers and documents connected therewith, and make a record of the result thereof. He shall keep a register containing the name and age of each boy, and the circumstances connected with his early life and add such facts as come to his knowledge relating to his subsequent history, while at the institution, and after he left it. Actions for injuries done to the real and personal property of the State, connected with the reform school, may be brought in the name of the superintendent for the time being.

—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. 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.

Contracts, how made.

—suits may be submitted to referees.

—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 those 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 visu.

—annual report

—financial statement.

- Appropriations, how paid. SEC. 16. The governor and council may, from time to time, as they think proper, draw warrants on the treasurer of State in favor of the trustees, for the money appropriated by the legislature for the State reform school; and the treasurer of State shall, annually, in February, pay to the treasurer of said school forty-two dollars for support of its library, being six per cent. on the Sanford legacy of seven hundred dollars.
- Sanford legacy.
- 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 exercise and be employed in some out-door labor. Each shall be provided with his own clothing and be taught to care for it. Solitary confinement is not allowed except for grave offences specified in the rules of the trustees; and the apartment where it is inflicted, shall be suitably warmed, lighted, and provided with a bed and proper appliances for cleanliness. All the boys shall receive the same quality of food and in quantities to satisfy their appetites. They shall not be punished by a denial or short allowance of food.
- solitary confinement.
- food.
- Visiting committee. SEC. 18. A committee of the council, consisting of three, with whom shall be associated one woman, shall be appointed by the governor annually, to visit the school from time to time, and examine into the treatment of its inmates, their condition and progress. They shall maintain therein, a letter box, to which the inmates shall at all times have free access, without the knowledge or scrutiny of the officers. They shall hear complaints of ill treatment, and make such suggestions to the superintendent and trustees as they think proper, and severally make a yearly report to the governor and council concerning the condition and wants of the school.
- their powers and duties.

## B.

### JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

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#### Actions.

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.—*Lewiston vs. Fairfield.* 47 Me., 481.

The expenses of subsistence, etc., of a boy sent to the State Reform School shall be defrayed by the town where he resides, if in the State; otherwise by the town in which he commits the offence.—*Scamman vs. Wells.* 50 Me., 584.

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.—*Ib.*

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.—*Ib.*

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.—*Jay vs. Gray.* 57 Me., 345.

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*.—*Scamman vs. Wells.* 50 Me., 584.



### Complaints and Warrants.

By-laws of a town, upon which a complaint is founded, must be mentioned therein, or it cannot be sustained.—*Lewiston vs. Fairfield*. 47 Me., 481. *O'Malia vs. Wentworth*. 65 Me., 129.

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.—*O'Malia vs. Wentworth*. 65 Me., 129.

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.—*Lewiston vs. Fairfield*. 47 Me., 481.

The warrant for the arrest of a truant may be served by a truant officer.—*O'Malia vs. Wentworth*. 65 Me., 129.

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### Jurisdiction.

The municipal court of the city of Portland has jurisdiction of the offence of truancy.—*O'Malia vs. Wentworth*. 65 Me., 129.

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### Sentence and Mittimus.

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.—*Lewiston vs. Fairfield*. 47 Me., 481.

No boy can be sentenced to the State Reform School for a term extending beyond his minority.—*Foxton vs. Kucking*. 55 Me., 346. Revised Statutes, c. 142, § 9.

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.—*O'Malia vs. Wentworth*. 65 Me., 129.

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.—*Ib.*

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.—*Ib.*

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.

NOTE. (*The above case, Wilkenson vs. Woodbury, was not passed upon by the law court.*)

### Habeas Corpus.

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.—*O'Malia vs. Wentworth*. 65 Me., 129.

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#### Trustees' Control of Person or Property of Inmates.

The control of the trustees over the person or property of one under their official charge absolutely ceases upon his reaching his majority.—*Foxton vs. Kucking*. 55 Me., 346.

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#### Bank Deposits.

Money deposited in a savings bank and due absolutely to an inmate of the Reform School is payable to him or his order on his reaching the age of twenty-one years, without the consent of the trustees.—*Foxton vs. Kucking*. 55 Me., 346.

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.—*Ib.*

## C.

### SPECIAL INFORMATION.

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#### 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 37.

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 37.

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 offence of which the court or trial justice has not *final* jurisdiction. See charge of Judge Barrows, page 33.

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.]

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### Release of Boys.

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

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

[For forms of release see Appendix, E.]

D.

Forms for Commitment of Boys.

[Mittimus.]

STATE OF MAINE.

..... ss.

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

[L. s.]

Greeting.

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

\*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.]

said..... having been then and there arraigned by me, the said justice, pleaded thereto that he was not guilty; and, 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.

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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 of.....Trustee, or of the  
Superintendent.

2. That he shall avoid all low places of amusement, drinking-  
houses, bad company and other evil associations, and shall 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,  
August and November of each year, until finally discharged by the  
Trustees, give or send by mail, to.....  
Trustee, or the Superintendent, this LEAVE OF ABSENCE for renewal,  
and also from some responsible person a true account, in writ-  
ing, 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 misfortune, he may apply to them for aid and counsel.

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

.....  
Superintendent.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,.....188 .  
RENEWED .....188 .  
RENEWED .....188 .

Post Office Address, PORTLAND, ME.

[Indenture.]

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

AND the said.....doth hereby promise, covenant and agree, to and with the said Trustees, to teach the said ..... or cause him to be taught, to read, write and cipher, and to require him to attend school at least .....months in each year until he is .....years old, and to give or cause to be given, proper moral and religious instruction, and to teach him the trade and occupation of.....and that he will furnish him with good and sufficient Clothing, Diet, Lodging, Medical Attendance and other necessaries, both in sickness and in health, and will treat him with parental kindness and attention, during the term of service aforesaid; and that at the expiration thereof, he will furnish the said..... with two full suits of clothes, one for Sunday and the other for working days.

AND the said ..... doth further covenant and agree to pay to the Superintendent of the said State Reform School to hold and to keep in trust for the said apprentice during his minority, the sum of ..... dollars to be paid in ..... semi-annual 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 for 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 .....  
.....

STATE OF MAINE.

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AUGUSTA, }  
IN COUNCIL CHAMBER, Jan. 26, 1886. }

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

ORAMANDAL SMITH,  
*Secretary of State.*