

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Public Officers and Institutions

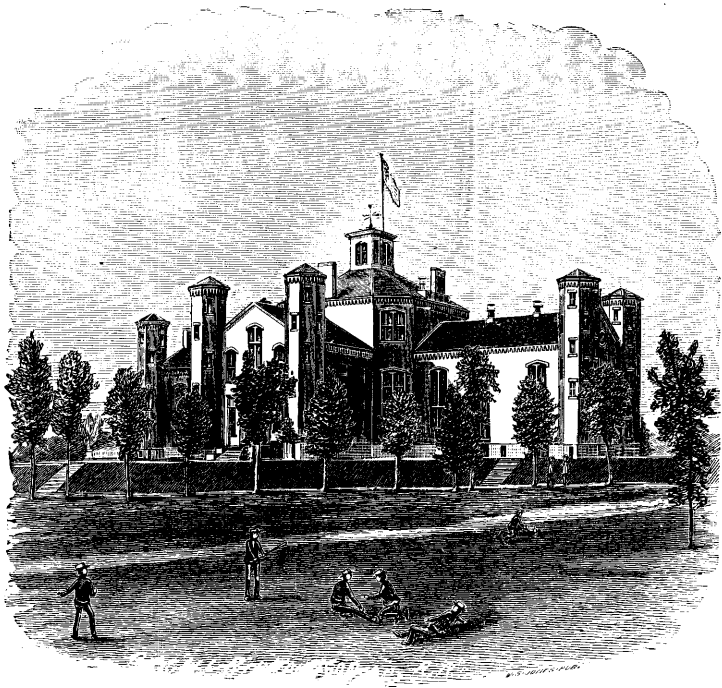
FOR THE YEAR

— 1887 —

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1888.



STATE REFORM SCHOOL, Cape Elizabeth, Me.

P. O. Address, Portland, Me.

Established 1850.

Opened Oct. 27, 1853.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer & Teachers

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

CAPE ELIZABETH,

STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1886.

Published Agreeably to a Resolve Approved February 25, 1871.

AUGUSTA :

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1887.

Present Board of Trustees.

ALBION LITTLE of Portland.

Term expires January 15, 1887.

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

Term expires August 1, 1887.

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

Term expires February 20, 1888.

MARK P. EMERY of Portland.

Term expires March 27, 1888.

W. W. BOLSTER of Auburn.

Term expires February 5, 1889.

Officers of the Board.

PRESIDENT.

ALBION LITTLE.

SECRETARY.

W. W. BOLSTER.

TREASURER.

M. P. EMERY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ALBION LITTLE, M. P. EMERY, W. W. BOLSTER.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

W. W. BOLSTER, O. B. CHADBOURNE.

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,

AS ASSIGNED BY THE SECRETARY FOR 1887.

LITTLE and BOLSTER, January 18 to January 25.

O'DONOGHUE and EMERY, February 15 to February 22.

CHADBOURNE and LITTLE, March 15 to MARCH 22.

BOLSTER and O'DONOGHUE, April 12 to April 19.

EMERY and CHADBOURNE, May 10 to May 17.

LITTLE and BOLSTER, June 7 to June 14.

O'DONOGHUE and EMERY, July 5 to July 12.

CHADBOURNE and LITTLE, August 2 to August 9.

BOLSTER and O'DONOGHUE, August 30 to September 6.

EMERY and CHADBOURNE, September 27 to October 4.

LITTLE and BOLSTER, October 25 to November 1.

EMERY and O'DONOGHUE, November 22 to November 30.

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

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL
SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

NAME.	Residence.	When appoint'd	Term.	When Expired.
Henry Carter	Portland	May 11, 1853.	2 years	May 11, 1855.
Edward Fox	do	do	2 "	do
Oliver L. Carrier	New Sharon	July 7, 1853.	3 "	July 7, 1856.
John W. Dana	Fryeburg	do	3 "	do
James F. 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, 1893.	
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, 1884.	" "	
W. W. Bolster	Auburn	Feb. 5, 1885.	" "	

Resident Officers and Employes.

- 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 H. J. FARRINGTON, *Overseer Dormitory.*
Miss H. P. JONES, “ *Sewing Room.*
Mrs. A. P. SNOW, “ *Front Kitchen.*
Miss M. A. TAPLEY, “ *Boys' Kitchen.*
Miss ALICE GRINDLE, “ *Laundry.*
C. H. FARNHAM, *Watchman.*
D. P. TAPLEY, *Gardener.*
C. H. BABBIDGE, *Teamster.*
E. E. GRAY, *Engineer.*

List of Superintendents

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL.

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

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council of Maine.

The Trustees of the Maine State Reform School respectfully present their thirty-third annual report, together with the annual reports of the Treasurer and Superintendent.

During the year just closed the Board has given as much time and careful consideration to the affairs of the Reform School as the important trust seemed to demand.

Quarterly meetings of the Board have been held at the School on the third Tuesday of February, May, August and November. At the quarterly meetings the Trustees have examined the School in all its departments and acted upon all matters pertaining to its management that have come to their notice, and the Secretary has recorded the results of all their observations and doings.

Besides the quarterly meetings of the Board, an Executive Committee, composed of three members, have visited the School once every month, and ordered the Superintendent to make purchases, authorized such repairs as from time to time seemed necessary, examined as to whether economy was observed in all the departments of the School, and the quality and quantity of food and clothing furnished. They have inspected the School buildings and all the departments, and seen that all were kept clean and neat; they have inquired into the behavior of the officers and employes, examined all bills of the Superintendent, and if found correct, approved them; and have kept a record of all their doings, and once

in every three months have reported the same to the Board of Trustees.

Also, committees composed of two members of the Board, alternating, have visited the School once in every four weeks, and examined the register and inmates in the school-rooms, workshops and on the farm, and have made record of the same.

It gives the Trustees great pleasure to be able to say, that in their judgment this Institution is in a more satisfactory condition than at any period since it was founded.

The appointments of the Institution are very good. The buildings are thoroughly warmed and ventilated, and there is an abundant supply of pure water.

The boys' clothing is excellent, and the variety and quality of their food satisfactory.

The sanitary condition of the Institution is most excellent. There has been no death, and but few cases of sickness during the year.

We believe that the present management and results attained will compare favorably with those of any institution of its kind in this country, where the Congregate system is in operation.

But we are not satisfied with the Congregate system. It is not abreast of the times. It does not admit of that high standard of freedom and contentment and home-like feeling, such as is found to exist in reform schools where the "Family" system is in use.

The superiority of the Cottage system over the Congregate, is demonstrated by the fact that no State during the last twenty years has adopted the latter; and that no State having the Cottage system, would change to the Congregate; and that States having the Congregate would gladly change to the Cottage; and that States having both systems are rapidly changing to the Cottage altogether.

The Cottage is more natural and home-like. It gives the boys more out-of-door life, and brings them more in contact with nature, pure air and sunshine, giving to them health, vigor and contentment.

Mr. George E. Howe, Superintendent of the Connecticut Reform School, who has had a long and successful experience under both systems, in a private letter on this subject, writes, "If one system is superior to another in reformatory influences, we have no right to adopt any other than the superior system."

While we fully believe in the principle that no unnecessary expense shall be tolerated in this Institution, we also believe that this noble charity should not be crippled, or its onward growth retarded by withholding any proper appropriations to advance its usefulness, for the good here accomplished cannot be measured by dollars and cents.

That the sentiment of the State is in favor of placing this Institution on a par, to say the least, with the more modern reform schools of sister States, is demonstrated by the fact that the Legislature has made liberal appropriations to build, equip and maintain a Mechanical School for the purpose of giving to the inmates instruction in mechanical arts, and to supply pure water from the Portland Water Company, and other valued improvements.

We would most respectfully suggest that the next Legislature may, by its committee, inquire into the merits of the more modern system of reclaiming delinquent and wayward boys.

It may be asked by some, Does not the Cottage system cost more than the other? This is a very proper question. We answer, yes; it does cost more but it is worth more.

The day has passed, fortunately, for confining and imprisoning children for minor offences. It may be a cheap method of disposing of them. It costs more to provide comfortable and happy homes for them, where they may be educated and trained to habits of industry, thereby fitting for lives of usefulness.

The Visiting Committee, composed of three members of the Honorable Council and one lady (Mrs. Geo. S. Hunt of Portland) have aided the Trustees very materially in their efforts to better the condition of these unfortunate lads.

All consultations between the Visiting Committee and the Trustees have been of a pleasant and profitable nature. Criticisms and suggestions from the Committee have been most kindly given and received, and have been promptly acted upon by the Trustees.

Mrs. Hunt of the Committee has taken a deep interest in the general welfare of the School, and a special interest in the welfare of the homeless and friendless boys, providing comfortable homes for some of them on their leaving the School, and by her kindly spirit and encouraging words has awakened in others a desire for a better life.

For a long time the Trustees have felt the necessity of making some change in the boys' bill of fare, giving them a greater variety of food. Consultations upon the solution of this problem usually ended in the declaration that the annual appropriation would not admit of any further outlay in this department. But as improvements were made in the other departments, all criticism and complaint seemed to center on this one defect. Again the problem was considered and the desired change adopted, and as a result there is a better feeling of contentment among the boys. This change of diet will necessitate an increase in the annual appropriation for current expenses.

Boys between the ages of eight and sixteen years are sent to the Reform School during minority ; but this does not signify that they shall remain till they are twenty-one years old. Under the rules of the Trustees a boy may by uniform good conduct earn a position of honor in two years that will entitle him to a hearing, and upon the Trustees being satisfied that he will conduct himself as an honest member of society he is granted a conditional discharge. After a suitable trial, if it is found that he has not sufficient strength of character to so conduct himself, then he may be returned to the School and remain

until he is better prepared to resist the temptations which he may meet in life.

It is the policy of the Trustees to thus discharge a boy as soon as there is sufficient evidence of his reform, as by so doing a great incentive to correct action is held out to every boy in the School.

When a boy has been in the School two years and is in the honor grade, he is entitled to a hearing before the Trustees in their office at the School. A hearing of a boy is something like this :

Well, Thomas, how long have you been here ?

Two years, one month and ten days.

What is your present grade ?

Honor 5 + 10 merits.

How long have you been in the first class ?

A year and two months.

Were you ever in the third class ?

No, sir.

Which class do you like best ?

I like the first class best, because there I am trusted more and have more privileges.

How have you been treated while here ?

As well as I have deserved. When a boy behaves himself, he is treated well.

Have you ever been punished, if so, what for ?

Yes. For wasting cane and disobeying the teacher and chair officer.

Do you have enough food to eat ?

Yes, sir ; and it is good, better than it used to be.

What kind of work have you done here ?

Cane seating chairs, worked on the farm and in the Mechanical Shop.

Which do you like best ?

I like the Mechanical Shop best.

Why do you like the Mechanical Shop best ?

I learn something there that is useful and I like the officer, Mr. Kennison. He treats us kindly, and takes an interest in us, and shows us how to do our work well.

What have you learned in the Mechanical School?

I have learned the names of the tools and how to use them.

What tools have you learned to use?

Hammer, knife, saw, gauge, spoke-shave, draw-knife, bevel, dividers, try-square, planes and some other tools, and have run the planing machine, circular-saw, turning lathe and jig-saw, and have learned to do mitering, dove-tailing, nailing, boring, framing, and help do the repairing on the school buildings and barn. I helped lay that nice new hard-wood floor up in the hospital, that the Governor and Council and the Visiting Committee all thought was so handsome. One of them said it was the best floor he ever saw.

What do you study in school?

Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography.

Reference is made to the register and records of deportment, and they are found to correspond with the statements made.

Well, Thomas, we think you have done first-rate while you have been here. Now what request have you to make?

I want to see if the Trustees will please let me go home?

But are you not contented here?

Well—yes—but I want to go home. You told me the first time I came up here to see you, when I was in the second class, that if I would behave myself properly, mind the officers and learn my lessons, and do my work well, and get up in the first class and in honor, when I had been here two years, you would let me go home.

Then Thomas, you think you have earned your discharge, do you?

Yes, sir; I have tried to.

After congratulating him on his honest efforts in trying to do right, he is told he may go home as soon as the Superintendent can have a good freedom suit of clothes made for him, and he retires a happy and hopeful boy.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

The introduction of a Mechanical School in a reformatory institution has been considered something of an experiment, but in our judgment the results here attained fully justify the wisdom of the Legislature in establishing this labor-teaching department.

There is no doubt that a boy may acquire a more systematic knowledge of carpentry in a well-taught mechanical school in three months' time, than he would in an ordinary carpenter's shop in as many years. In the former he is systematically taught, while in the latter he is as systematically kept at work upon that which will best pay.

The knowledge here acquired by the boys before leaving the School gives to them a wider and more intelligent choice of pursuits, and furnishes them additional protection.

Religious instruction by clergymen and laymen of the different denominations is dispensed to the inmates every Sabbath.

It has been suggested that it would be better to have the boys instructed in a special religious faith of the different denominations to which they may have in some way been connected before coming to the School. But such has not been the practice in this School, and we believe the present practice is better calculated to promote harmony in the School and is productive of the best good to all concerned.

We deem it wrong to attempt to use our position to unsettle the faith of any religious sect, or to attempt to promote the peculiar faith of any sect, but respect the religious belief and convictions of all.

We invite and welcome all prudent teachers of any denomination to address the inmates, and impress on them the duty of Godliness in relation to the life that now is, and of that which is to come.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The boys' dining-room is still a subject for criticism, and should at once be thoroughly repaired, and so changed as to give it a more cheerful appearance. It is estimated that an outlay of \$1000 will do this.

All other needed repairs, including the painting of the buildings, can be done within the usual annual appropriation of \$2000 for general repairs.

The so-called "Coleman farm" containing about twenty acres, with small dwelling-house and barn, can be bought for \$2400. This farm joins the School property and would be of great value to the Institution.

To erect one cottage suitable for the accommodation of a family school of forty boys will cost at least \$10,000.

Upon the basis of the foregoing statements the Trustees would recommend the following appropriations for 1887 and 1888.

FOR THE YEAR 1887.

For current expenses, includ'g Mechanical School,	\$16,000 00
“ general repairs.....	2,000 00
To alter and repair boys' dining-room.....	1,000 00
“ purchase the Coleman farm.....	2,400 00
“ erect a cottage for family school.....	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$31,400 00

FOR THE YEAR 1888.

For current expenses, includ'g Mechanical School,	\$16,000 00
“ general repairs.....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$18,000 00

The success of the Reform School lies to a very great extent with the Superintendent and his assistants.

We would express our approval of the faithfulness with which Mr. and Mrs. Farrington, the Superintendent and Matron, devote themselves to their duties, and our appreciation of the success which has attended their efforts.

Mr. E. P. Wentworth, the Assistant Superintendent, comes more directly in contact with the boys than does the Superintendent himself, and to him is due in no small degree the success of the School.

Mr. Kennison, the Instructor of the Mechanical School, possesses not only a skillful knowledge of mechanical arts himself, but combines with it the rare faculty of successfully imparting it to the boys.

All the other officers and teachers appear faithful and earnest in the discharge of their respective duties.

For minute details respecting the products of the farm and workshops, and the general workings of the Institution, your attention is called to the accompanying report of the Superintendent.

For details respecting the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Institution, we would refer to the report of the Treasurer herewith submitted.

Respectfully submitted.

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

November 30, 1886.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School.

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith submit a report of the receipts and expenditures during the year ending November 30, 1886 ; 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, 1885, to December 1, 1886.

MARK P. EMERY, *Treasurer.*

November 30, 1886.

Receipts from December 1, 1885, to December 1, 1886.

Balance on hand December 1, 1885	\$24 53
From State Treasurer, for current expenses.....	15,000 00
“ “ “ repairs.....	2,000 00
“ “ “ interest on Sanford Legacy, 1886	42 00
“ “ “ board of boys.....	227 42
“ farm and stock.....	1,084 78
“ chair work	1,567 94
“ cities and towns.....	2,360 37
“ Mechanical school.....	6 25
“ all other sources.....	126 89
	\$22,380 18

Expenditures from December 1, 1885, to December 1, 1886.

Salaries and labor.....	\$6,096 87
Flour.....	1,993 75
Meats and fresh fish.....	478 14
Provisions and groceries.....	1,102 40
Ice.....	33 30
Clothing.....	1,847 01
Bedding.....	16 59
Boots and shoes.....	795 10
Fuel and lights.....	1,696 69
Crockery and glass ware.....	79 47
Hardware and tin.....	248 75
House furnishings.....	101 89
Drugs and medicines.....	50 61
Physician.....	62 00
School books and stationery.....	198 07
Library and reading-room.....	91 56
Printing and advertising.....	104 58
Farm and garden.....	613 77
Stock and teams.....	103 71
Carriages and harnesses.....	279 21
Blacksmithing.....	124 40
Corn, meal, oats and fine feed.....	1,349 35
Returning boys.....	150 74
Travelling expenses.....	13 86
Trustees' expenses.....	497 20
Box rent and postage.....	66 00
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	69 32
Boys' extra work.....	74 74
Chair stock and freight.....	207 18
Excursions and amusements.....	57 21
Steam and plumbing.....	134 36
Repairs and improvements.....	2,491 49
Sebago water and piping.....	309 58
Mechanical school, tools and hardware.....	18 55
" " stock.....	3 88
" " fuel.....	12 16
" " salary of instructor.....	720 00
" " miscellaneous.....	8 79
Miscellaneous.....	41 25
Balance.....	36 35
	\$22,380 18

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School.

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

The whole number of boys who have been received into the Institution since it was opened is 1,821
 Present number 109

TABLE NO. 1.

Shows the Number Received and Discharged, and the General State of the School for the Year Ending November 30, 1886.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1885	-	112
“ “ committed the past year	-	20
“ “ previously out on leave, returned	-	3
“ “ “ indentured “	-	1
“ “ “ escaped “	-	1
Whole number in school during the year		137
“ “ allowed to go on trial	25	
“ “ indentured	1	
“ “ escaped *	2	28
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1886		109

*Not including five boys who escaped and were soon returned, two of them voluntarily.

TABLE NO. 2.

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

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December	-	7	112
January	4	-	109
February	4	1	113
March	2	3	114
April	-	2	111
May	3	1	112
June	1	4	112
July	2	3	110
August	3	1	110
September	2	3	111
October	2	1	110
November	2	2	111
Total	25	28	-

Average for year, 108.

TABLE NO. 3.
Shows By What Authority.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court.....	1	159	160
Superior Court.....	1	16	17
Auburn Municipal Court.....	-	5	5
Augusta ".....	-	61	61
Bangor ".....	-	9	9
Bath ".....	1	71	72
Biddeford ".....	1	79	80
Brunswick ".....	2	18	20
Calais ".....	2	35	37
Ellsworth ".....	-	4	4
Hallowell ".....	-	20	20
Lewiston ".....	-	56	56
Portland ".....	4	453	457
Rockland ".....	-	27	27
Saco ".....	1	18	19
Waterville ".....	1	2	3
Bangor Police Court.....	1	150	151
Belfast ".....	-	11	11
Ellsworth ".....	-	5	5
Gardiner ".....	1	55	56
Portland ".....	-	16	16
Rockland ".....	-	25	25
Trial Justices.....	4	503	507
U. S. Court.....	-	3	3
	20	1801	1821

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	284	285
" 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	279	304
" enlist.....	-	19	19

TABLE NO. 4—*Concluded*

Disposals.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Illegally committed.....	—	8	8
Remanded	—	34	34
Pardoned	—	10	10
Escaped	2	71	73
Violated trust.....	—	42	42
Died	—	39	39
Delivered to courts.....	—	17	17
Returned to masters.....	—	4	4

TABLE NO. 5.

Shows the Length of Time the Boys have been in the School who left the past year, and since November 30, 1877.

Time.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
In School three months or less.....	1	4	5
“ 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 “	1	3	4
“ “ ten “	—	7	7
“ “ eleven “	—	1	1
“ two years.....	3	16	19
“ “ and one month.....	1	10	11
“ “ two months.....	2	14	16
“ “ three “	1	7	8
“ “ four “	—	11	11
“ “ five “	—	8	8
“ “ six “	1	11	12
“ “ seven “	—	7	7
“ “ eight “	—	8	8
“ “ nine “	—	5	5
“ “ ten “	—	3	3
“ “ eleven “	1	6	7
“ three years.....	—	12	12
“ “ and one month.....	3	2	5
“ “ two months.....	1	10	11
“ “ three “	—	7	7
“ “ four “	2	6	8
“ “ five “	1	4	5

TABLE NO. 5—*Concluded.*

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

Average time past year: three years, six months.

TABLE NO. 6.
Shows Offences for which Committed.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny	14	1,146	1,160
Truancy	1	196	197
Common runaway	-	107	107
Vagrancy	3	90	93
Assault	1	59	60
Violation of city ordinance	-	1	1
Malicious mischief	-	49	49
Drunkenness	-	1	1
Breaking and entering	1	40	41
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
Assult 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
	20	1801	1821

TABLE NO. 7.
Shows the Alternative Sentence.

Alternative Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority in State Prison	-	1	1
Ten years in "	-	3	3
Six " "	-	1	1
Five " "	-	4	4
Four " "	-	3	3
Three " "	-	12	12
Two " "	-	28	28
One year and six months in State Prison	-	3	3
One year in State Prison	1	62	63
Three years in County Jail or House of Cor.	-	15	15
Two " "	-	46	46
Eighteen months in " "	-	2	2
One year in " "	1	25	26
Eleven months in " "	-	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
Hancock	Castine	-	1	1
	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	-	37	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	1	15	16
	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	-	53	53
	South Thomaston.....	-	5	5
	St. George.....	-	5	5
	Thomaston	-	7	7
	Union	-	1	1
	Vinalhaven	-	5	5
	Warren	1	2	3
Washington.....	-	1	1	

TABLE NO. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Lincoln	Boothbay	-	10	10
	Bristol	-	2	2
	Dresden	-	1	1
	Edgecomb	1	-	1
	Jefferson	-	2	2
	Newcastle	-	3	3
	Nobleborough	-	4	4
	Southport	-	2	2
	Waldoborough	-	2	2
	Whitefield	-	6	6
	Wiscasset	-	3	3
	Bethel	-	2	2
	Brownfield	-	1	1
	Canton	-	1	1
Oxford	Greenwood	-	1	1
	Hiram	-	5	5
	Milton Plantation	-	1	1
	Norway	-	1	1
	Oxford	-	1	1
	Paris	-	2	2
	Stoneham	-	1	1
	Sweden	-	1	1
	Waterford	-	1	1
	Alton	-	2	2
	Bangor	1	158	159
	Brewer	-	9	9
	Carmel	-	1	1
	Charleston	-	1	1
Penobscot	Corinna	-	1	1
	Corinth	-	2	2
	Dexter	-	7	7
	Dixmont	-	1	1
	Eddington	-	1	1
	Exeter	-	2	2
	Glenburn	-	3	3
	Hermon	-	3	3
	Holden	-	1	1
	Hudson	-	4	4
	Levant	-	5	5
	Lincoln	-	1	1
	Milford	-	2	2
	Newport	-	2	2
Piscataquis	Oldtown	1	11	12
	Orono	-	4	4
	Orrington	-	1	1
	Stetson	-	1	1
	Veazie	-	6	6
	Dover	-	2	2
	Foxcroft	-	1	1
	Greenville	-	1	1
	Guilford	-	1	1
	Monson	-	1	1
	Orneville	-	2	2
	Sangerville	-	2	2
	Sebec	-	1	1
	Wellington	-	1	1
Williamsburg	-	1	1	

TABLE No. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Sagadahoc.....	Arrowsic.....	-	2	2
	Bath.....	1	70	71
	Bowdoin.....	-	2	2
	Phippsburg.....	-	1	1
	Richmond.....	-	7	7
	Popsham.....	-	2	2
	Woolwich.....	-	1	1
	Anson.....	-	4	4
	Bloomfield.....	-	4	4
	Cambridge.....	-	1	1
	Canaan.....	-	1	1
	Concord.....	-	1	1
	Embden.....	-	2	2
	Fairfield.....	-	10	10
Somerset.....	Harmony.....	-	1	1
	Hartland.....	-	2	2
	Madison.....	-	1	1
	Mercer.....	-	1	1
	Norridgewoock.....	-	2	2
	Pittsfield.....	-	5	5
	Ripley.....	-	1	1
	Skowhogan.....	1	14	15
	Smithfield.....	-	2	2
	St. Albans.....	-	1	1
	Belfast.....	-	10	10
	Belmont.....	-	1	1
	Frankfort.....	-	10	10
	Jackson.....	-	1	1
Waldo.....	Lincolntonville.....	-	4	4
	Monroe.....	-	5	5
	Montville.....	-	2	2
	Palermo.....	-	1	1
	Searsmont.....	-	4	4
	Searsport.....	-	5	5
	Unity.....	-	1	1
	Waldo.....	-	1	1
	Winterport.....	-	1	1
	Addison.....	-	3	3
	Alexander.....	-	1	1
	Baileyville.....	-	1	1
	Calais.....	2	45	47
	Cherryfield.....	-	5	5
Columbia.....	-	1	1	
Cutler.....	-	1	1	
East Machias.....	-	3	3	
Eastport.....	1	20	21	
Edmunds.....	-	2	2	
Washington...	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	-	3	3
	Biddeford	1	85	86
	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	58	59
	Sanford	-	5	5
	South Berwick.....	-	4	4
Waterborough.....	-	1	1	
Wells	-	3	3	
York	-	1	1	
		19	1789	1808
Residence out of the State.	New Hampshire	-	1	1
	Massachusetts	-	4	4
	Rhode Island	1	1	2
	New York	-	1	1
	Michigan.....	-	1	1
	Minnesota.....	-	1	1
	New Brunswick	-	2	2
Nova Scotia.....	-	1	1	
		20	1801	1821

TABLE No. 9.

Shows the Nativity of All Committed.

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia	-	1	1
Canada.....	1	26	27
Cuba	-	1	1
Jamaica.....	-	1	1
Chili	-	1	1
England	-	10	10
France.....	-	1	1
Ireland.....	-	51	51
New Brunswick.....	-	64	64
Nova Scotia.....	1	26	27
Prince Edward's Island.....	-	2	2
Scotland	-	4	4
on the Atlantic.....	-	1	1
Foreigners.....	2	189	191
Born in Maine	13	1422	1435
New Hampshire	1	30	31
Vermont	-	5	5
Massachusetts	2	87	89
Rhode Island	1	3	4
Connecticut	-	6	6
New York.....	1	22	23
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
	20	1801	1821

TABLE NO. 10.

Shows the Ages of All When Committed.

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age.....	—	5	5
Eight “.....	2	34	36
Nine “.....	—	60	60
Ten “.....	—	163	163
Eleven “.....	1	183	184
Twelve “.....	6	266	272
Thirteen “.....	6	306	312
Fourteen “.....	1	339	340
Fifteen “.....	4	332	336
Sixteen “.....	—	88	88
Seventeen “.....	—	19	19
Eighteen “.....	—	4	4
Nineteen “.....	—	2	2
	20	1801	1821

TABLE NO. 11.

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

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received.....	20	1801	1821
Have intemperate parents.....	8	571	579
Lost father.....	6	581	587
Lost mother.....	5	432	437
Relatives in prison..	4	226	230
Step parents.....	7	292	299
Idle.....	10	1242	1252
Much neglected.....	12	501	513
Truants.....	14	668	682
Sabbath breakers.....	9	604	613
Untruthful.....	14	1363	1377
Profane.....	16	1288	1304

INVENTORY.

FARM MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

1 manure spreader,	1 seed sower,
1 sulky plow,	1 broadcast sower,
2 steel plows,	14 shovels,
1 large cast-iron plow,	10 manure forks,
1 small " "	9 Noyes' hand weeders,
1 horse hoe,	3 pickaxes,
1 disk harrow,	1 mowing machine,
1 Thomas smoothing harrow,	2 horse rakes,
1 Acme pulverizer,	15 hand rakes,
1 square harrow,	1 hay tedder,
1 V harrow,	1 lawn mower,
3 one-horse cultivators,	15 hay forks,
1 two-wheel Paris green sprinkler,	9 scythe snaths,
1 wheel hoe,	3 drag rakes,
4 garden rakes,	2 monkey wrenches,
9 potato diggers,	1 hay knife,
18 hand hoes,	5 grass scythes,
2 scuffle hoes,	4 corn cutters,
1 hand cart,	1 stone boat.
2 wheelbarrows,	

TEAM FURNISHINGS.

1 set double harnesses (pole),	2 team wagon wrenches,
1 set double harnesses (lead),	6 small chains,
1 set double harnesses (pole) except bridles,	6 large chains,
1 set double harnesses (lead) except bridles,	1 omnibus,
1 set coach harnesses except collars and bridles,	1 express wagon,
3 single harnesses,	1 covered depot wagon,
1 heavy coal wagon,	1 Concord wagon,
1 four-horse wagon with hay-rack and wood body,	1 "jump seat" (old),
1 two-horse wagon with hay-rack and platform body with sides,	1 beach wagon (old),
1 heavy dump cart for horses,	1 beach wagon,
	1 single sleigh,
	1 double sleigh,
	1 double sleigh (poor),
	6 feed boxes,
	1 oiler,

1 ox cart,	1 four-horse whip,
1 one-horse farm wagon with body and hay-rack,	2 llama robes,
1 one-horse pung (poor),	3 plush robes,
1 two-horse pung,	4 lap robes,
1 two-horse wagon sled,	12 horse blankets,
1 one-horse wagon sled,	2 hitch weights,
2 spreaders,	2 horse brushes,
2 sets horse yokes,	2 horse combs,
8 whiffletrees,	7 surcingles,
1 carriage jack,	5 head halters,
2 carriage wrenches,	2 neck halters,

MISCELLANEOUS FARM EQUIPMENTS.

100 hay caps,	2 grindstones,
2 steel wedges,	3 axes,
1 scythe holder,	5 wood saws,
1 bush scythe,	2 hand saws,
1 feed cutter,	1 panel saw,
1 root cutter,	1 rip saw,
1 hand winnowing mill,	1 back saw,
21 feeding pails,	1 jointer plane,
42 tie chains,	1 jack plane,
3 curry combs,	1 smoothing plane,
3 cattle brushes,	2 bit stocks,
2 corn brooms,	22 bits,
8 bushel baskets,	2 small gimlets,
8 half-bushel baskets,	3 files (assorted),
1 set of measures,	1 iron vise,
21 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,
4 grain flails,	2 coal baskets,
1 post auger,	15 scythe stones,
5 wooden pails,	6 scythe rifles.
1 lawn rake,	

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,	1 cold chisel,
12 try squares,	2 hatchets,
6 steel squares,	59½ ft. 2¼" belting,
12 bevels,	16½ ft. 2¼" belting,
12 hammers,	24 brad awls and handles,
12 screw-drivers,	20 nail sets,
12 brace screw-drivers,	12 bit braces,
12 rules,	12 jointer planes,
12 oilers,	12 jack planes,
12 oil stones,	12 smoothing planes,
12 pairs dividers,	12 block planes,
12 gauges,	12 panel saws,
20 mortising gauges,	12 backsaws,
12 chalk lines and reels,	3 rip saws,
12 bench brushes,	3 hand saws,
8 chalks,	1 nest of saws,
2 expansion bits,	1 cross cut saw,
11 carpenter's pencils,	1 adze,
6 spoke shaves,	1 iron reamer,
6 draw knives,	1 pair trammel points,
12 shoe knives,	1 rabbet plane,
13 countersinks,	1 set letters,
12 mallets,	1 set figures,
13 sets chisels,	1 shrink rule,
1 set framing 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 Bailey smoothing plane,	11 bread boards,
1 12" wrench,	1 tool chest,
1 putty knife,	2 quires sand paper,
1 pair pliers,	5 lbs. black walnut filling,
1 pair cutting pliers,	1 set framing chisels,

2 pairs callipers, 8" and 5",	1 pointing trowel,
1 level,	3 dogs, 2", 1½" and 1",
5 6" files,	1 drill chuck,
4 4" files,	1 large oiler,
5 7" files,	1 lock and knob,
1 set adjustable grooving collars,	1 box crayons,
1 grooving saw,	5 gals. paint,
3 turning chisels, ¼", ¾" and 2",	1 gal. raw oil,
6 iron turning tools,	4 gals. boiled oil,
2 wood turning tools,	1 pt. black walnut stain,
10 twist drills,	1 pt. cherry stain,
1 1½" gouge,	1 pt. mahogany stain,
1 wood countersink,	3 quires sand paper,
1 iron countersink,	1 grindstone,
4 circular saws,	1 stove and fixtures,
1 saw clamp,	½ ton coal,
1 saw set,	1 coal hod,
1 iron vise,	1 shovel,
7 hand screws,	1 pail,
2 ladders,	1 shellac can,
10 lbs. 10d. box nails,	8 one-gallon cans,
6 lbs. 6d. box nails,	1 glue pot,
8 lbs. 40d. box nails,	1 two-gallon can,
8 gross screws,	1 thermometer,
200 ft. whitewood,	1 wash basin,
12 ft. ash,	12 lamps,
153 ft. pine,	1 clock,
125 ft. 7/8" black walnut,	1 record book,
50 ft. ½" black walnut,	1 ledger,
4 spruce book shelves,	1 day book,
3 black walnut book shelves,	79 ft. 3¼" belting,
104 ft. black walnut moulding,	40 ft. 5" belting,
50 ft. pine sheathing,	24½ ft. 8" belting,
50 ft. spruce sheathing,	26½ ft. 2¼" belting,
25 ft. spruce flooring,	23½ ft. 2½" belting,
2 gals. hard oil finish,	22 ft. 1½" belting,
1 gal. shellac,	1 sink.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

heavy iron vise,	2 8-ft. pokers,
1 drilling machine,	2 small pokers,
5 twist drills,	1 tube cleaner,
1 pipe-cutting die stock,	2 coal screens,
4 pairs dies, $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 1", 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ",	1 ash screen,
1 hand hammer,	2 wheelbarrows,
1 nail hammer,	1 wood saw,
2 pipe-cutters,	1 lantern,
1 bolt-cutting die stock,	2 oilers,
3 pairs dies and taps, $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{5}{8}$ ",	2 gallon oil cans,
2 Stilson pipe wrenches,	15 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " pipe,
1 pair pipe tongs,	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " elbows,
3 pairs blacksmith's tongs,	9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " couplings,
2 soldering irons,	6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " R. & L. couplings,
1 bit brace and washer cutter,	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Globe valves,
3 screw drivers,	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " T's,
1 paring chisel,	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " R. & L. couplings,
1 tool box for glass-setting,	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Globe valve,
1 putty knife,	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " quarter turns,
1 diamond,	30 1" couplings,
2 boxes 14x16 glass,	10 1" R. & L. couplings,
$\frac{1}{2}$ box 9x13 glass,	2 1" check valves,
1 ladder,	10 1" quarter turns,
1 clock,	10 1" return bends,
2 cold chisels,	1 1" cross T,
1 yard rubber packing,	15 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ " pipe,
2 lamps,	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ " elbows,
4 dozen 1" by $\frac{3}{8}$ " bolts,	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " gate valve,
30 ft. rubber hose,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " elbows,
2 fireman's hose,	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ " elbows.
1 coal shovel,	

CHAIR SHOPS.

125 chair benches,	2 long seats,
98 chair knives,	1 ice pick,
107 chair awls,	1 nail hammer,
103 chair pegs,	1 thermometer,
20 chair combs,	17 wheels and bolts for chair benches,
32 bunches binding cane,	1 base for chair bench,
175 bunches cane,	2 bench blocks,
3 wooden chairs,	1 screw-driver,
2 tubs,	1 bit brace.
2 desks,	

TEXT-BOOKS AND SCHOOL-ROOM FURNISHINGS..

142 arithmetics,	$\frac{1}{4}$ M. envelopes,
80 geographies,	151 desks with 207 chairs,
117 readers,	40 bracket lamps,
11 Barnes' Brief History of the United States,	7 chairs,
1 set arithmetical forms,	1 table,
96 spelling blanks,	2 desks,
110 spelling books,	7 pictures,
192 writing books,	1 parlor organ and stool (poor),
116 pen-holders with pens,	2 movable black-boards,
122 slates,	2 clocks,
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross steel pens,	1 small globe,
1 gross pen-holders,	2 doz. erasers,
155 ink wells,	3 call-bells,
1 keg of ink,	3 thermometers,
3 teachers' registers,	14 rules,
2 Bibles,	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ gross German slate-pencils,
3 Testaments,	25 Swinton's new language lessons,
29 lead pencils,	10 Bryant and Stratton's common school book-keeping,
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross chalk-crayons,	3 Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems.
1 ream letter paper,	

OFFICERS' DINING-ROOMS AND KITCHEN.

1 cook stove and furnishings,	9 lamps,
1 steam cooker,	1 hanging lamp,
1 Cooley creamery,	2 agate tea-pots,
6 milk cans for Cooley creamery,	1 patent coffee-pot,
1 barrel churn,	1 britannia coffee-pot,
12 milk pails,	1 britannia water-pot,
10 tin cream pots,	7 japanned waiters,
6 tin pans,	84 iron spoons,

46 cups,	21 dining chairs,
32 saucers,	5 table cloths,
23 soup plates,	80 napkins,
30 dinner plates,	8 roller towels,
165 tea plates,	20 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,
4 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,
2 pickle dishes,	2 oilcloth carpets,
4 glass pitchers,	1 air-tight stove,
1 cellery glass,	1 looking-glass,
24 salt cellars,	2 call-bells,
24 glass sauce dishes,	1 clock,
27 egg glasses,	1 dinner pail,
26 glass tumblers,	30 plated knives,
48 small oval sauce dishes,	54 plated teaspoons,
33 goblets,	36 plated forks,
39 glass fruit jars,	17 white-handled silver knives,
117 bowls,	3 plated casters,
26 large plated spoons,	5 plated butter knives,
8 plated dessert spoons,	1 plated ladle.
20 small plates,	

OFFICERS' APARTMENTS.

16 carpets,	86 pillow-cases,
57 chairs,	28 blankets,
19 rocking chairs,	40 comfortables,
4 sofas,	3 bolsters,
12 pictures,	68 sheets,
3 desks,	18 spreads,
8 tables,	15 bureaux,
4 clocks,	16 mirrors,
3 book-cases,	14 stands,
22 lamps,	13 sinks,
1 whatnot,	17 bowls, pitchers and slop jars,
17 bedsteads,	10 towel racks,
2 spring beds,	8 roller towels,
19 mattresses,	93 hand towels,
15 straw beds,	1 mail bag.
40 pillows,	

BOYS' DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN.

12 dining tables,	7 scrubbing brushes,
12 bracket lamps,	1 dust pan,
2 table brushes,	1 ladle,
6 pictures,	108 soup plates,
2 flags,	48 tin plates,
24 bread plates,	106 knives,
13 pie plates,	106 forks,
4 work tables,	108 spoons,
2 benches,	110 small oval sauce dishes,
1 flour tub,	1 rice can,
1 bread tub,	1 lard can,
2 dish tubs,	1 pickle keg,
1 swill can,	2 tin dippers,
8 pails,	2 rolling boards,
4 milk cans,	3 bread baskets,
4 wash basins,	4 small knives,
14 bread pans,	1 knife box,
5 bean pans,	1 fork box,
1 iron skimmer,	1 spoon box,
1 bread knife,	4 bowl boxes,
3 rolling pins,	4 handle mops,
2 cake cutters,	4 brooms,
2 chopping knives,	1 chair.

LAUNDRY.

1 case drawers,	2 handle mops,
3 tubs,	3 clothes-horses,
10 scrubbing boards,	1 stove,
2 clothes-lines,	1 wringer,
302 clothes-pins,	13 flat-irons,
4 clothes-baskets,	1 dipper,
2 pails,	1 starch dish.
2 brooms,	

BOYS' BEDDING.

115 bedsteads,	114 quilts,
115 bed sacks,	112 pillows,
5 cotton mattresses,	219 pillow-cases,
92 double blankets,	322 sheets,
65 single blankets,	145 bed-spreads.

BOYS' CLOTHING, ETC.

96 pairs new pants,	1 stocking holder,
74 new jackets,	4 yards tweed,
525 pairs three-fourths worn pants,	1 piece kersey,
465 three-fourths worn jackets,	15 yards suttreen,
403 shirts,	5 yards drilling,
40 pairs new wool stockings,	66 yards sheeting,
225 pairs old stockings,	50 yards wigan,
125 Sunday coats,	5 yards coat-lining,
127 pairs Sunday pants,	21 yards sponging cloth,
88 Sunday caps,	17 yards print,
140 pairs Sunday shoes,	31 yards serge,
191 pairs old brogans,	3 sheets wadding,
40 pairs new brogans,	68 yards suspender elastic,
9 pairs new boots,	39 yards canvass,
20 pairs old boots,	51 dozen buttons,
50 leather shoe-strings,	8 balls tape,
79 new straw hats,	6 spools linen thread,
21 new wool hats,	26 spools cotton thread,
100 new caps,	38 skeins woolen yarn,
110 old hats and caps,	2 papers needles,
14 neckties,	8 pairs shears,
50 boxes collars,	2 sewing machines,
20 pairs new suspenders,	1 knitting machine,
174 suspender buckles,	2 heating irons,
2 gross suspender rings and straps,	1 Shaker swift,
10 pairs overalls,	1 stocking bag,
24 yards doeskin,	145 horn combs,
6 aprons,	10 lbs. laundry soap,
221 towels,	16 blacking trays,
6 shoe brushes,	26 boxes blacking.

CHAPEL.

1 Bible,	22 chairs,
1 pulpit,	30 settees,
1 parlor organ,	12 lamps,
1 chandelier,	1 call-bell.

BOYS' LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

1726 volumes,	5 tables,
56 chairs,	13 lamps.

MISCELLANEOUS.

13 buckets,	7 dust-pans,
2 step-ladders,	6 S. H. shovels,
1 plant-stand,	4 shoe knives,
12 pails,	4 pairs shears,
12 mops,	1 set steel figures,
15 scrubbing brushes,	3 grocers' scales,
15 lamps,	3 hammers.
10 lanterns,	2 screw-drivers,
10 brooms,	2 bit braces,
4 oil cans,	12 bits,
3 clocks,	2 glass graduates,
600 feet of 2½-inch linen hose, in lengths of from twenty-five to one hundred feet, fitted with connections and nozzles.	

FLOUR, GROCERIES, FEED, DRY GOODS, COAL,
ETC., ON HAND.

125 bbls. flour, "Washburn's Best,"	6½ gross coat buttons,
1284 lbs. granulated sugar,	8 gross shirt buttons,
30 lbs. Rio coffee,	25 yards crash,
100 bushels corn meal,	94 yards 49-inch sheeting,
4 tons cotton-seed meal,	74 yards 36-inch sheeting,
4 tons bran,	80 lbs. woolen yarn for stockings,
30 tons broken coal,	30 woolen double blankets,
12 boxes hard soap,	34½ yards blue kersey for Sunday suits.
5 gross clothes-pins,	13 bed spreads for dormitory,
1 7-10 M. buff envelopes,	16 sheets for dormitory,
4-5 M. Manilla envelopes,	48 pillow slips for dormitory,
1½ gross pocket mirrors,	22 towels for boys' bath-room,
⅔ gross No. 24 white cotton thread,	13 dish towels,
1¼ gross No. 30 black cotton thread,	10 roller towels,
½ gross No. 11 black cotton thread,	30 hand towels,
½ gross No. 60 black linen thread,	42 pillow slips for officers' beds,
¼ gross No. 35 black linen thread,	16 sheets for officers' beds.
1-6 gross suspender buttons,	

FARM, GARDEN AND STOCK.

145.... tons of hay, at \$15.00	\$2,175 00
2.... " marsh hay, \$7.00.....	14 00
18.... " straw, \$11.00.....	198 00
75.... " fodder corn, \$2.00	150 00
4.... " oats and barley for fodder, \$10.00	40 00
335.... bushels oats, 40 cents.....	134 00
28.... " barley, 60 "	16 80
Sweet corn for canning.....	207 23
" " table.....	33 00
10.... bushels seed sweet corn, \$3.00.....	30 00
33.... " Yellow Eye beans, \$2.00	66 00
68.... " green peas and beans, \$1.00.....	68 00
700.... " potatoes, 50 cents.....	350 00
50.... " onions, \$1.00.....	50 00
900.... " beets for stock, 20 cents.....	180 00
130.... " turnips, 30 cents	39 00
1.... ton squashes, \$15.00.....	15 00
Cucumbers and tomatoes for table... ..	54 00
1.... ton cabbages.....	10 00
4.... tons pumpkins, \$4.00.....	16 00
153.... bushels table beets, parsnips and carrots, 60 cents....	91 80
1,987.... boxes strawberries, 8 cents.....	158 96
780.... " " for home use, 8 cents.....	62 40
270.... " currants and gooseberries.....	21 60
220.... bushels apples, 60 cents	132 00
4.... " pears, \$2.00.....	8 00
2,623.... lbs. pork, 6 cents.....	157 38
33.... hogs and shotes.....	395 00
1,094.... lbs. beef killed, 7 cents	76 58
2.... calves raised	40 00
Neat stock sold.....	53 81
13,300.... gallons milk, 15 cents.....	1,995 00
2,934½.... lbs. butter, 30 cents.....	880 35
	<hr/>
	\$7,918 91

There are now upon the farm four team horses, two carriage horses, one horse for farm work and jobbing, twenty-seven cows, one heifer two years old, five heifers one year old, one Jersey bull three years old, two heifer calves, twelve store hogs, ten fat hogs, eleven pigs. With the exception of one cow, two heifers and the bull, which are Jerseys, the herd is made up of grades of the Short-Horn, Ayrshire, Swiss and Jersey breeds. The swine are a cross of the White Chester and Berkshire breeds.

Thirty-two acres of land have been under cultivation this year; the yield from these fields has been satisfactory. The cultivation of our farm crops has given pleasant and healthful employment to a good number of the boys during the season for farm work. Farming is a chosen occupation for many of them, who much prefer the freedom and vigorous exercise of out-door labor to the lighter work and close confinement of the chair-shop. The hope of a place among the "farm boys" is a strong incentive to good behavior, since the favor is given to those who by good conduct deserve it.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

This important department of the School has been ably managed by the gentlemanly and efficient instructor, Mr. C. F. Kennison. Mr. Kennison is patient and firm in dealing with his classes, clear and thorough in his teaching; he maintains excellent discipline and order among his boys and secures their good will and hearty co-operation.

The boys in the shop are at first taught the simplest principles of carpentry and are then required to apply these principles to the work prepared for them. After becoming familiar with the easy lessons, they are given more difficult work to perform, something that requires them to give closer attention, to exercise their own judgment, and to handle their tools with more skill. Care is taken to maintain interest in the work by giving to it sufficient variety, so that it may not become distasteful and irksome to them. Once in a while

the boys are allowed to make something for themselves, such as a bat, box, windmill, or other article ; the indulgence pleases them and stimulates to closer attention and more cheerful application.

There is a great difference in the natural aptness of the boys to acquire mechanical knowledge ; some learn it readily and easily apply what they have learned, while others comprehend slowly and apply with awkwardness and difficulty. We do not think it best to restrain those who are quick to learn or to unduly urge on those who are slow and dull. Because of this difference in ability to learn, a class of twelve boys who enter and commence together soon becomes, so far as the duties of the instructor are concerned, twelve classes of one boy each. The duties of the instructor are thereby increased, yet this cannot be avoided if the best is to be done for each one in the class.

The boys of this department do the carpenter work of the improvements and repairs at the School. In doing this work they have a fine opportunity to use in a practical way the lessons they have been taught in the shop and to gain experience that will be useful to them when they go out into the world.

FAMILY HOUSE.

The improvement more desirable than any other for this Institution, and the one most likely to accomplish for the boys who come here the purpose for which they are sent, is the establishment of one or more family schools, in which, as a beginning of the family system, the smaller boys of tender years, who are comparatively unaccustomed to ways of wickedness and who are not confirmed in habits of evil, can be kept under the kindly influences of home and family life.

The family plan for conducting schools of reform is by no means new or untried. To quote from my report made two years ago :

"The need of a better classification of the boys, and the introduction of the 'family principle' was felt in the early days of the Institution.

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

"Thus early in the history of the Institution, before the 'family plan' so successfully carried on at the Raubes Haus in Germany, and the Military Colony at Mettray, had crossed the water and taken root in American soil, was suggested the idea of placing the boys over whom the State had undertaken to exercise its parental authority for their reformation and future welfare, into families where they could constantly be under the wise oversight and loving care of those who were peculiarly fitted for training them for future usefulness.

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

The fundamental idea of the family or home plan is expressed in its name. Experience teaches that in the well regulated, christian home, where the sacred ties of consanguinity bind father, mother and children into one loving family group, is found the safest and best place for training the young for the duties and responsibilities that await them in life; and it

further teaches that the same general training which is most successful in the formation of good character, is likewise most effective for the reforming of bad character.

The christian home, presided over by loving parents, is the divine model, and the nearer reform schools can approach to it, the more successful they will be in reclaiming erring youth. In the family plan of conducting reformatories, the inmates are classified into families, and each family occupies its own cottage, and is controlled and governed by a man and woman, who should be especially fitted by nature and education for their peculiar duties, and who stand in the relation of father and mother to the family. Each cottage is fitted up with all the requirements of a good home, and is wholly free from bolts and bars, or other prison appliances. Each cottage also has its own school-rooms, workshops, dining-rooms, dormitory, and play ground. The home affections are cultivated, the boys are educated up to the idea that labor is honorable, and they are inspired with new hopes and higher aspirations. Thus, under parental care and discipline, and in a perfectly healthful and natural way, the tendencies to evil are checked, and the longings and desires for a better life are cultivated, strengthened, and brought to fruition."

REPAIRS MADE.

The room used for hospital purposes has been thoroughly repaired and painted and a new hardwood floor laid in it. The improvement made in this room is very marked; it is now pleasant and attractive. The floor was laid by the boys of the Mechanical School. The artistic manner in which the boards are arranged and the accurate way they are put together reflects much credit on the boys; the work will bear the closest inspection.

The boys' library had outgrown the accommodations afforded by the book-cases in the reading-room and the crowded condition of the shelves made it very inconvenient to care for the books as they were given out for reading and returned

again. New cases have been added to those already in the room so that now the capacity of the shelves is more than twice what it was before. We now have ample space for our library and room to put in safe and accessible position many valuable reports and other documents that for want of a proper place for their preservation we have been compelled to put wherever there was a chance to stow them.

The old chairs and seats have been removed from school-room No. 3. From these seats and desks, together with those removed last year from school-room No. 2, the boys of the Mechanical School have made single desks and seats with which school-room No. 3 is now furnished. This change is for the advantage of the scholars who use the room, and the neat manner in which the work was done reflects much credit on the boys who performed it.

The glass in the windows on the west side of the school building is exposed to being broken by the boys while playing ball and other games in the yards. With the best of care the officers and boys can give, many lights have to be re-set every year. This has been done so many times, and not always by skillful hands, that much of the glass in these windows was loose and cracked and was a poor defense against the cold winds and driving storms. These windows have been thoroughly overhauled, the glass carefully re-set, broken sash and frames repaired, and the windows made strong and tight for winter. If the windows were now protected by screens of strong wire cloth, much annoyance and expense would be saved.

In the report last year mention was made of a room, thirty-six by eleven feet, that had been partitioned off from the old engine room and the laundry, which was to be fitted with closets and urinals for the boys. This plan has been carried out; the results are eminently satisfactory. The walls and floor of this room are of bricks laid in cement; the floor, and the walls to the height of five feet, are coated with the best Portland cement, to render them impervious to water.

The urinals are arranged along one side of the room. The seats are placed over a long, deep trough of bricks laid in cement and coated with the best water lime. This trough is constantly supplied with water which is changed several times each day ; it is quickly emptied through a five-inch trap into the main sewer which passes beneath the floor. By means of water, freely used, the room is kept scrupulously neat and clean. It is warmed by steam and is ventilated by an iron pipe that passes from the ceiling of the room into and to the top of one of the principal chimneys. The old closets that were so long an offence have been torn down and removed.

The introduction of Sebago water has made possible an improvement at the barn that affords comfort to the stock and lightens the labor of caring for it. A plank trough running the full length of the long tie-up is placed before the cows in such a manner that it rests against the front of the manger in position to be convenient for the cows to drink from it. The water is conducted to the trough through an iron pipe and the flow is controlled by a faucet. Water can now be given to the cows without exposing them to storms and cold. We hope to extend the improvement to the tie-up on the opposite floor, where the young stock is kept. Many other repairs necessary to keep the property in good condition have been made in the school building and at the barn.

The carpenter work of all these repairs and improvements has been done by the boys of the Mechanical School, under the direction of their instructor.

NEEDED REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

There are some repairs that ought to be made another year. The one most needed is a complete renovation of the large school-room. The plastering on the ceiling of this room is in bad condition, having been broken and patched until the surface is rough and unsightly ; the chairs and benches have been in use many years and show the effect of long service ;

the walls need to be painted and in some parts of the room the floor should be repaired, or else the whole floor re-laid. The walls and ceiling of the other school-rooms need to be painted and whitened.

If the plastering on the ceiling of the boys' dining-room were removed and a sheathing of boards were put on, either in panels or with plain surface, the appearance of the room would be much improved. Other changes could be suggested which, if carried out, would make this room more attractive.

It would be in the interest of economy to replace the laths and plastering along the side of the winding stairway leading from the basement to the upper floor of the officers' quarters with a sheathing of hard wood boards.

The retaining wall along the back side of the play yards has been thrown by the frost until the top leans more than one foot into the yards; it is pushed farther from the perpendicular each winter and is liable to fall at any time; it should be rebuilt another year.

READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

We are greatly indebted to publishers and proprietors of newspapers who have favored us with their periodicals gratuitously. The boys read these papers eagerly and pass them from one to another until they are worn out in the service. By means of them our boys are kept informed of what is going on in the world around them where they are soon to take an active part, and the knowledge they gain from their perusal is an important aid in the work of preparing them to become intelligent and useful citizens.

We have received 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, The Howard Times, Machias Union, Travellers' Record and The Summary.

The income from the Sanford legacy has been used to purchase new books for the boys' library, which now contains seventeen hundred and twenty-six volumes. These books are a constant source of entertainment and instruction for the boys.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

We are greatly indebted to Christian friends, both ministers and laymen, who have kindly aided us by conducting religious services in our chapel on the Sabbath. Rev. H. A. Hart, Rev. F. Southworth, Rev. A. K. P. Small, Rev. Sidney Perkins, Rev. A. H. Wright, Rev. L. H. Hallock, Rev. Frank T. Bayley, Rev. Albert T. Dunn, Rev. D. W. Le Lacheur, Hon. H. H. Burgess, Messrs. V. R. Foss, Richard Abbott, George F. French, Geo. L. Kimball, C. A. Woobury, F. D. Winslow, Granville Staples, Geo. H. Lord, W. H. Pennell, Chas. P. Kellogg, Prentiss Loring, J. W. Stevenson, Horatio Staples, B. K. Cook, D. W. Brunel of Portland, Maj. J. A. Dole, Mr. E. L. Brown of Bangor, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Rev. C. A. Marsh of Deering, Miss Henrietta Moore of Ohio, Rev. John Pettengill of Gorham and W. H. Thomas, Esq., of Manchester, England, have spoken good words of counsel to the boys and have endeavored to lead them to higher and purer lives. We believe their efforts have not been in vain. The boys remember and talk over the instruction they have received from these friends and strive with some success to conform their lives to it.

A part of each Sabbath is given to the study of those selections from the Bible that are found in the International Series of Sunday School Lessons. The teachers have charge of these exercises and instruct their classes in the general pre-

cepts of the Christian religion and in lessons of morality and virtue.

IN GENERAL.

A remarkable degree of health has been enjoyed by the School, few cases of sickness have occurred and all these have readily yielded to treatment.

The officers of the School have worked in harmony and with commendable zeal for the reformation of the boys in their care. Great credit is due to them for patient efforts to reach the hearts of their boys and interest them in things that are noble and pure, working hopefully, even when met by discouraging dullness or by perverse obstinacy and ingratitude, they strive to conquer by kindness and by giving line upon line and precept upon precept of faithful instruction.

Our numbers continue with variations the same from year to year. The places of those who go out from us with strong resolve to become honest and worthy men are soon filled by other boys, who, having yielded to temptation and committed offences against the laws, are sent to us to be instructed in the principles of Christian morality and virtue.

Early in the year, a sufficient quantity of heavy navy blue cassimere of excellent quality was purchased to make new clothes for the boys' Sunday wear. This material has been made up in the sewing room so that our boys now have new Sunday suits in which they make a fine appearance. The old Sunday suits that were soiled and defaced by five years' use are given to them for daily wear.

The great advantages resulting to the School from the introduction of Sebago water last year are evident to us every day. We now have an abundance of pure water always at hand in every department; comfort, health and safety are in it and, besides, it is convenient in numberless ways. We enjoy it and wonder how we ever got along without it.

The ventilation provided last year for the school-rooms has been a great benefit to both teachers and scholars. The air of these rooms is kept comparatively pure and sweet. The methods adopted in ventilating these rooms were of necessity experimental in part. Experience has taught us how improvements can be made at small cost in the ventilation of school-rooms No. 2 and No. 3, and we hope money will be provided to perfect the work that has been so well begun. Ventilation is also needed in the chair-shops and the sewing-room. The expenditure of a few hundred dollars for this purpose will be a step in the right direction and will make these work-rooms more healthy and comfortable.

The additional facilities for steam heating put in last year, make it possible for us to have sufficient warmth in every occupied room. Some slight changes have been made in the number and arrangement of steam pipes, and other changes may be advisable to equalize the distribution of heat.

CONCLUSION.

We thank your Honorable Board for your lively interest in the boys of our charge, your kind and helpful suggestions, your patient consideration of measures proposed and your hearty approval of the plans adopted to promote the welfare of the School.

With a deep sense of our dependence upon Divine protection do we thankfully record the kindness of our Heavenly Father, who has kept sickness and death away from us and has manifestly bestowed his blessing on our efforts to bring back to Him the erring and unfortunate ones committed to our care.

J. R. FARRINGTON,

Superintendent State Reform School.

CAPE ELIZABETH, Dec. 1, 1886.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School.

GENTLEMEN :—The following is the report of the schools of this Institution for the year ending November 30, 1886.

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was.....	112
There have been received during the year.....	25
Whole number under instruction.....	137
There have been discharged during the year.....	28
Present number under instruction	109

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

Who could not read.....	8
Who could read in first reader.....	5
“ “ second “	3
“ “ third “	6
“ “ fourth “	1
“ “ fifth “	2

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	9
Who had studied mental arithmetic.....	8
Who had ciphered through simple rules.....	5
“ “ fractions.....	1
“ “ denominate numbers.....	2
	<hr/>
	25

WRITING.

Who could not write.....	11
“ write name only.....	5
“ “ letters.....	9
	<hr/>
	25

The boys in school are classified as follows :

Who read in the fifth reader.....	14
“ “ fourth “	47
“ “ third “	17
“ “ second “	19
“ “ first “	12
	<hr/>
	109

ARITHMETIC.

Who cipher in percentage.....	3
“ “ decimal fractions.....	19
“ “ common “	41
“ “ long division.....	13
“ “ multiplication	9
“ “ subtraction	12
“ “ addition	12
	<hr/>
	109

GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harper's Introductory Geography.....	15
" " School "	50
	65

HISTORY.

Who study Barnes' Brief History of the United States..	14
--	----

WRITING.

Who can write letters	97
" " easy words	12
	109

The general arrangements of the schools, the course of study, the hours devoted to school work, etc., have been the same that they were last year. Taking into consideration the class of boys committed to the Institution, their evil propensities, their lack of mental training and their dislike of all mental exertion, we think they have made praiseworthy progress in the different branches of study pursued. The boys have generally appreciated our efforts in their behalf and have exhibited a good degree of interest in their work.

We regard school work and instruction as among the most important agencies that can be used for the reformation of boys. As the mind expands under the kindly influences of school life sin looks less attractive and evil desires become weakened, and there springs up in the heart a longing for a nobler and higher life. In those who have experienced the disappointment and emptiness of a selfish and sinful life these longings for something better are often very strong and it has been one of our chief aims to strengthen these higher aspirations of the heart and to encourage the boys to begin at once to build for themselves characters that shall show forth

all the noble qualities of true manhood. To what extent these efforts have been successful the future alone can fully reveal.

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. WENTWORTH,
E. A. CONLEY,
D. P. LORD,
DELLA WHARFF.

CAPE ELIZABETH, December 1, 1886.



APPENDIX.



AUGUSTA, December 28th, 1886.

To His Excellency, Gov. Robie and Executive Council.

As a member of the Visiting Committee to the State Reform School and in compliance with Chap. 142, Sec. 18 of the Revised Statutes, I herewith submit my fourth annual

REPORT.

The necessity of establishing reformatory State institutions for the protection of its citizens and for the restraint and correction of juvenile offenders being admitted, it surely follows that such establishments should be properly cared for and their inmates wisely disciplined, that the object for which they were instituted may be accomplished, as far as possible, and that those who may be placed therein may receive the full benefit thereof and thereby become respectable and useful citizens. It affords me much pleasure to state that the close of the present year finds this institution in excellent condition,—its inmates in the enjoyment of good health and as happy and contented as could be expected under that restraint which it is necessary to impose upon them.

It has been the aim of your committee not to exceed its authority under the law under which their appointment is made,—but firmly and faithfully to carry out its provisions.

In doing so, they have had the hearty co-operation of the superintendent of the school and board of trustees. I have made eleven official visits to the school during the past year, and have, from time to time conversed with the boys in regard to their treatment by the officers, and have endeavored to give them such advice and instruction as I deemed for their true interest, and impressed upon them the importance of

obedience to the rules of the institution, and urged a proper appreciation of the privileges they there enjoy for obtaining an education, and acquiring habits of industry that will fit them for life's duties after they leave the institution.

It should be borne in mind that the class of boys who are placed in a reform school for violation of law, are not those who have had pleasant homes, kind parents, or who have been taught obedience to home discipline,—they are, as a rule, boys who are neglected at home, unaccustomed to kind words, educated in the public streets, surrounded by evil disposed associates and in many cases, no doubt, forced to the violation of law through poverty and want,—is it strange, under such circumstances, that our reformatory institutions are filled with juvenile criminals?

The State has assumed the instruction and training, during their minority, of those of that unfortunate class who have been sentenced by the court to the Reform School, and is therefore morally bound to adopt all proper and judicious means to make its guardianship prove a blessing to its wards, to so train and educate them that they shall be prepared, when discharged, to become good and useful citizens.

It is too much to expect that all boys sent to such an institution will become reformed, but the large number of those, once inmates of the school, who have become useful and respectable members of society proves the wisdom of the State in establishing this institution. The boys have enjoyed and appreciated the privileges granted them in the use of the letter-box, and expressed themselves freely in their letters to the committee, relative to the treatment they receive at the hands of the officers and the food furnished for the tables. A few of the letters taken from the letter-box contained complaints of the insufficiency of food, and of excessive punishment for the violation of the rules, which upon examination, proved not well founded.

The punishment that has been inflicted upon the boys for the violation of the rules of the school, was only such as was justified by the offense committed.

The superintendent and his assistant manifest much interest in the boys, and do every thing in their power to advance their true interest. The daily task assigned to each boy has not been unreasonable and, as a rule, has been cheerfully performed. Quite a number of the boys, those who are physically able, are employed on the farm during the season. They seem to enjoy farm work and appear anxious to do their full duty. In fact, the school, in all its branches, was never in a more healthy and satisfactory condition than at the present time. Competent teachers are in charge of the several schools. The boys are interested in their studies and have made satisfactory progress, the past year, in that direction.

The introduction of water into the building, the enlargement of the steam-heating apparatus and the improved system of ventilation, have all added largely to the comfort and health of the inmates of the school. The school-rooms, hospital room, and dormitory are now well ventilated. The air in those rooms is as sweet and pure as good ventilation and the most approved sanitary arrangements can make it.

The *Mechanical Department* is still under the charge of Mr. C. F. Kennison. Twenty-four boys are employed in this department, divided into two classes, twelve in each, one of which, is in the shop a portion of the forenoon, the other class, an equal time in the afternoon. The boys seem to enjoy their work and certainly are to be commended for the progress they make. Mr. Kennison is a first-class mechanic and an excellent instructor for the boys. All repairs inside the school building have been made in a workman-like manner, by boys from this department. This branch of the reform school, thus far, gives unmistakable evidence of success, and in my judgment, should be continued and liberally provided for by the Legislature.

In my report of last year, I called your attention to the value and importance of the "cottage or family plan" as connected with a reformatory institution. Such a system is generally considered by those who have made our reformatory institu-

tions a study, the best one that can be devised for bringing the inmates directly under the constant care and supervision of the officers in charge, and will enable them to adopt such measures for their reform as are best adapted to the peculiar needs of each. I am still of the opinion that it would be for the best interest of the school to adopt the "cottage or family plan," and would respectfully urge upon the coming Legislature, the importance of giving this subject thoughtful attention and would advise an appropriation, sufficiently large to insure the building of one or more cottages during the ensuing year.

At the commencement of the present year there were in the school, one hundred and twelve; received during the year, twenty; conditionally discharged, twenty-five; indentured, one; escaped, two; number of inmates at the close of the school year, December 1, one hundred and nine. At the November meeting of the committee, a careful inspection of the rooms in the school building was made. The rooms were neat and clean and kept in good order. The application of a coat of paint to the wood work, would put them in excellent condition, in fact the school building, inside and outside, very much needs painting. I respectfully advise an appropriation for that purpose. The large school-room needs repairs; the ceiling is in such condition as to render it unsafe, and is liable to fall upon the heads of the scholars, and it ought to be re-plastered at an early day.

The windows in the dining-room should be enlarged and a new floor laid. Other changes in that room could be made which would greatly improve its appearance.

When the present system of ventilation was adopted, two years ago, the appropriation for that purpose was not sufficient to extend it to all the departments. A further appropriation to complete the work would be in the interest of economy, and would promote the health and comfort of the inmates of the school.

Considering the labor and responsibility attached to the duties of the superintendent of the Reform School, the compensation, in my opinion, now paid to that officer should be

increased, if not restored to the salary paid by the State in 1878 for like services.

Fearing that the trustees would consider it out of place, in a member of the visiting committee, to refer to other changes and improvements which to my mind are highly necessary to be made, I will make no further suggestions in that direction. The institution is in the hands of an able superintendent and board of trustees, and its needs and wants will be, by them, laid before the next Legislature. I trust their recommendations will be favorably considered and a generous appropriation made for the support of this institution.

In submitting my fourth and last report, as a member of the visiting committee to the State Reform School, I desire to express my sincere thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Farrington for the uniform courtesy and kindness rendered to the committee in the performance of official duties. The State is to be congratulated upon having the valuable services of Mr. and Mrs. Farrington in the responsible positions they so ably and satisfactorily fill.

Respectfully submitted.

S. C. HATCH.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council of Maine.

I herewith submit my fourth annual report as a member of the Visiting Committee to the Reform School.

The committee have visited the school monthly with one exception, during the past year, and followed the same course of procedure which has worked so well in former years. The letter-box, the principal channel of communication from the boys to us, has been continued, and through the letters so received, we have been kept informed of matters going on in the school, of the troubles and trials of the pupils, of the attempts to escape by some of the boys, and what is still better, of their own personal hopes and ambitions, and their individual discouragements and loss of rank. Occasionally a letter has come from some boy who had become discouraged or felt aggrieved at something which may have occurred during the month, and who did not feel he could put his thoughts in writing, asking "Call me up." All such we have seen personally, no one being present except the committee, and we have listened patiently to their statements and their grievances, many of which were imaginary, but nevertheless real to them. A little pleasant chat with them on one subject and another, about their homes and relatives, what they were doing in the school, what they hoped to do when they became men, calling attention, in the meanwhile, to the necessity for certain rules and regulations and showing them that society at large was governed by somewhat similar rules or laws, and a smile has lit up the face of sadness and he has returned to his companions and associates a better boy. Not unfrequently, one entering complaints has admitted to us before leaving the room that he was wrong, and on the whole

he thought the teacher or officer had done about what he would have done, were he in his place. The committee have not confined their enquiries to boys writing them, but, when deemed proper, have called up others that we might ascertain the general feelings of the boys on any matter.

In this way the confidence of many of the boys has been won, and they, knowing that we were interested in them and what they were doing, have tried to do better than before.

In contrasting the appearance and deportment of the boys four years since, when I was first appointed a member of the visiting committee, with that of to-day, there appears a great improvement; the animating spirit prevailing among the boys is better; the school has taken a higher grade. Is there a reason for this? Yes, several.

First—Through the visiting committee the boys have learned (or had it instilled into their minds) that the officers and teachers are not placed over them as task-masters, but for their good; that the school, instead of being a place of punishment for past misdeeds, is for the purpose of fitting them for future usefulness, and to this end it is necessary that they should acquire habits of industry and perseverance, speak the truth, be honest with themselves, their companions, their teachers and officers, besides what education they can obtain.

Second—A neat, comfortable and cheerful home or stopping place with tidy surroundings exerts a silent influence for good everywhere. Within the past two years, the house and school buildings have been much improved. The walls and ceilings, which were old and dingy, have been painted and whitened, (a little fresh paint works wonderful changes); an additional boiler with necessary heating apparatus has been added, furnishing necessary warmth in winter, throughout the whole building and basement; good ventilation has been secured; Sebago water has been introduced, which, besides furnishing an abundance of pure water for drinking and household purposes and for use in case of fire, has enabled the trustees to remove all nuisances from the play

grounds and furnish ample closets in the basement opening into the yards, besides a large bath and wash room, well warmed and ample for the accommodation of all, with abundance of hot and cold water in pipes so connected that water of any temperature can be obtained. These improvements have given a more cheerful appearance and are silently exerting an influence for good upon these boys.

Third—The establishment of a mechanical department was a step in the right direction. It is supplied, as has before been stated, with a portable engine and boiler of sufficient capacity for operating all machinery, as circular and jig saws, lathes, a planing machine, etc. There are twelve benches in the shop, each supplied with a full set of carpenter's tools. Here two classes of twelve boys each under the supervision of a competent instructor, who is a first-class mechanic, are acquiring a good trade, which will enable them to earn a livelihood when they leave the school. All the carpentry work about the school and farm buildings for the two years past has been done by the boys and well done. It happened that on one of the visiting days of the committee, some of the boys were laying an hard-wood floor in the hospital or sick chamber, and so well was the work done we could but express our surprise and gratification. I recommend to any one visiting the Institution to call into this shop and see for themselves what is being accomplished, for an inspection of the work and the improvement made by the boys will show beyond a doubt the wisdom of the law establishing this department. Many more boys than can be accommodated are very desirous of entering it, and this is an additional incentive for them to do the best they can in behavior, as a certain rank must be obtained before they are eligible.

In the summer months a large number of the boys, who can be trusted, work on the farm, while in the winter quite a number are employed about the buildings and in taking care of the barn and stock. Those who cannot be trusted, and whose deportment will not justify their being allowed to pass beyond the walls of the play grounds, work in the chair shops,

as do many others when there is not work to be done elsewhere. The boys, as a rule, enjoy the farm work, and they here acquire a practical knowledge of farming better, perhaps, than they would if employed on a majority of the farms throughout the State. Mr. Farrington, the superintendent of the school, in one report says, "The great variety of crops we cultivate in market gardening and in general farming, and the improved implements and machines that are used on the farm, afford the boys rare opportunities to become well acquainted with the best methods of sowing and of planting, of applying commercial fertilizers and stable manure, and of cultivating, harvesting, preparing for market and storing the crops of a farm."

As a result many of the boys on leaving the school seek to obtain employment in the country.

Suitable hours for recreation and play are given, and four hours daily are spent in the school-room, where the boys are doing as well as can be expected. Many an one, who could hardly read, much less write, on entering the school, has acquired a fair education, and their penmanship is good.

The committee have frequently inspected the buildings, going into all the rooms and shops used by the boys, into the kitchen, engine, work and bath rooms, and we have ever found them neat and tidy. We have frequently seen the boys in school, at their work, their play and their meals, and everything about the institution has plainly shown that a master hand controlled each and every department. The dormitories are large, well ventilated and lighted, and on the sunny side of the building.

The school is well managed, and yet when I have been there and seen those boys, many of whom ought never to have been sent there, and would not have been, had they had decent parents or any one to look out for them, I have felt that something was lacking, that it was not right that little boys possessing no confirmed habits of vice, who were sent there simply because they had no one to care for them, should be

thrown into daily, almost hourly contact with boys from our larger cities, who were hardened criminals. Our reform school, as now conducted, should not be a place for those inured to crime, but, as I said in my last report, a place "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."

If boys who are confirmed criminals are to be sent to this school, as has heretofore frequently been done, then it is the duty of the State to see to it, that such arrangements are made that they shall not contaminate and corrupt the others. The only way this can be done will be the establishment of the "family" or "home plan," as has been done in many other States, at least in part. If two comfortable buildings could be erected on the farm, each with a dormitory sufficiently large for the accommodation of twenty-five or thirty pupils, and a man and his wife put in charge of each, so the boys would be under their constant care and supervision, all eating at the same table, it would answer the purpose for years to come. In this way the boys could be separated into suitable classes, and such a home would be the best they ever had, and the only one 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. This will cost a little more, but the cost will be nothing compared with the good results which must inevitably follow.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH A. LOCKE.

To the Governor and Council of Maine.

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

The committee have visited the school each month during the past year, and have with pleasure noted a decided improvement in the general condition of the boys. There seems to be a strong feeling amongst them to earn their discharge by good behaviour, and the committee have encouraged them by kind words to persevere in their endeavour. The letter box has been maintained as usual, with good results. Formerly the boys had an impression that the box was placed there simply for the purpose of receiving letters in relation to grievances, but for the past year nearly every letter received was to inform the committee of improvements made in study, advancement in rank, or a determination to do better and endeavour to earn their discharge by obeying the rules of the school. What few complaints were received, when investigated, proved to be groundless, and the boys making them acknowledged, when called before the committee, that they were in the wrong themselves and promised to do better in the future.

The mechanical department has been a decided success. All of the repairs in and about the building have been made by the boys in a creditable manner. The sick room has been entirely overhauled and renovated, and will compare in finish and general appearance with the work done in the better class of residences in the city of Portland.

The building is now well supplied with appliances for putting out fire, there being several hydrants on each floor inside of the building, as well as those on the grounds outside, with an ample supply of hose.

The interior of building is sadly in need of a new coat of paint, and the legislature should appropriate sufficient money to do this in addition to the regular appropriation for repairs.

The family or cottage plan has been recommended too often to need much mention here. The cost to the State to build and equip a cottage suitable to accommodate twenty scholars ought not to exceed five thousand dollars, as most of the work could be done by the boys themselves. By doing this the small boys, who are sent to the institution for minor offences, such as truancy, disobedience to parents, etc., could be kept separate from the more hardened and vicious boys. In my opinion the money required for this would be a good investment for the State, as the boys would be more likely to reform and make good citizens, than if the present arrangements are continued.

As a whole, the school is in a very good condition, and is doing as good work as any institution could do under the same circumstances.

Respectfully submitted.

E. M. GOODALL.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 27, 1886.

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 of the State Reform School :

A child's story, which always deeply impressed me, was written to tell how Misery came to remain so persistently in the world. After many adventures and many vain attempts to remove her, Death was forced to make a compact with her that he would never come to take her away till she had called for him three times. And Misery has never called.

In our dealings with poverty and crime, the difficulties in the way of their removal seem many times as great as if this story was really true. And yet philanthropy, private and public, can never abandon the hope that Christian endeavor will at last right every wrong, and drive Misery, with all her attendant evils, from the earth. Such a hope has inspired the State in founding its reformatory institutions, and ought to cheer the hearts of all whom the State has appointed to study and report upon their workings. This has been called the age of Benevolence ; but without this hope it will not surpass the ages which are gone.

In many respects Maine may be justly proud of its reform school for boys. The appointments and condition of the institution are good. The building is new, thoroughly warmed, well ventilated, and supplied with pure water in abundance. The boys are well clothed and have a sufficiently generous diet, while earnest and faithful officers and teachers give them all the care which is possible under the present system. The hours for work and study are judiciously arranged, and a casual visitor to the school would conclude that the State was doing its full duty to the class of boys committed to its care.

But a visit to a similar institution in another commonwealth has convinced me that we must make our plans still broader if we are to secure the best results from our reforming work. I had an opportunity for full and leisurely investigation of the cottage or family plan of reform schools, as well as of listening to the experience and advice of one who is its most successful director in the country.

In this reform school there was nothing to suggest that it was a penal institution. There were no bars or bolts, but apparently in each cottage a happy family. Fifty boys were assigned to a cottage, under the charge of three persons, a man and his wife, with a female teacher as assistant.

The cottages were well built of brick, finished even elegantly in hard-wood, and in cleanliness were superior to most private houses. All of the work of the house was done, and well done, by the boys, under the supervision of one of the three officers. There were two dormitories and a hospital room, connected by speaking tubes with the officers' quarters; no night watchman or guard (so imperatively demanded in the congregate system) being considered necessary.

The dining-room was neatly finished, and pictures, plants and birds gave it a cheerful and home-like appearance. The officers were present at each meal, and an effort was made to give instruction in the proprieties of the table, as might be done in any household. No fences or walls shut in the building, and the boys were allowed great freedom in their play, the only restrictions being on profane and improper language and quarrelling.

In the basement was a large play-room, furnished with games for the amusement of the boys in evenings or bad weather. Three hours a day were to be spent in a large and thoroughly appointed school-room, and five in the commodious work-shop in the upper story of the building.

With all the liberty in the system I have described, the boys seemed under perfect discipline and control. The superintendent, who has had twenty years' experience with the

family plan, informed me that statistics proved that the reformatory results were twice as good as under the old, or congregate system. He said that attempts to run away were rare, because the boys came to love their good home, and a sense of honor was developed in them, with a pride in good behavior and order. Judicious training, with a firm law of kindness, brought out the best in each pupil; while the more intimate relations of the officers with their little portion of the school, enabled them to study more successfully the disposition and needs of every one.

It is from my earnest desire that our State may adopt this system for our reform school—recognizing that the plan has passed the stage of experiment—that I have ventured to dwell upon it in detail. As a member of the visiting committee I have endeavored to study and follow out the cases of many individuals in our school; and I am convinced that a large number of our failures to accomplish all that we have wished to do in the way of reformation, may be directly traced to two things: First, and all important, is the indiscriminate association of the young with older and more hardened offenders; and secondly, the impossibility with a numerous and crowded school, for the officers to study individual character.

The first point may be emphasized by an occurrence of the last year in our own school. Two of the older boys induced a younger one, who had more liberty in the front of the house, to assist them to escape. In a few hours they deserted him, and he was at once returned to the school, while some time elapsed before the others were retaken. Of necessity the younger boy was for a while in disgrace.

We have in the school many small boys, committed for vagrancy, truancy or petty larceny. Mischievous and full of life, they cannot keep to the rules which are necessary under the congregate system; but under the family plan, with only the youngest boys together, (as distinctly disso-

ciated from the rest as if they were in another town) these could easily be controlled and benefited.

We have endeavored to impress upon the boys that it is no disgrace to be committed to the school; that we remember how, in many instances, the influence of their surroundings has been responsible for their misdemeanor; that the school was established with the kind purpose of giving them a chance of becoming good men, and not for punishment. Will not the State see to it that the *chance* is made a *certainty* by giving them every advantage which the progress of reformatory work has made possible?

There have been no serious complaints in the school during the past year, and even the petty grievances of such an institution have diminished in number. While several letters have each month been written by boys to the Committee, the tone of these has indicated that the writers fully appreciate the opportunity of talking over their discouragements and successes with other friends than the officers of the school, and almost always they have responded to good advice.

- The trust which the boys put in us is most touching, and ends in their greater confidence and obedience towards their superintendent and teachers.

Of the five boys for whom I have found employment, during the year, three have given satisfaction in their places, while two were returned to the school. Two are in good homes in the country, and from each I have received such gratifying reports as would compensate for more failures than we have to record.

I would like to emphasize again the importance of having an agent employed by the State, and charged with the duty of finding homes and employment for the boys when released, as well as of paying regular visits to those who are indentured, to make sure of their receiving proper care. Some of the boys earn their leave of absence in two years; but if allowed to return to their homes would be liable to fall again under temptation to wrong doing. For such, suitable homes can be found

in the country ; but to secure them to an honest life will require special care and oversight.

In my report last year, I quoted from a few letters received from the "letter-box." You may be interested to know that two of the writers have been honorably discharged during the present year. Not long since a letter came from one of them, of which I give you a part. "Dear Friend: I was sorry to hear by your letter that some of the boys tried to escape from the school. It shows that they did not think of the good thing the State was doing for them. I wish all the boys could realize as I have the benefits they receive from going to the reform school. I do not find it as easy to do right outside as when I was trying in the school. I thank you for all the words of encouragement you have ever given me. I know that they have helped me a great deal."

The boys of the mechanical shop are much interested in their work, and all of the necessary repairing about the building is done by them. By the kindness of Mr. Little the hospital room has been tastefully fitted up ; but the hard-wood inlaid floor was the work of the boys under the direction of their popular teacher, Mr. Kennison. The practical application of their instruction makes the boys appreciate its value more highly.

The dining-room and school-rooms need attention, and would have already been improved had not the appropriation been exhausted in more necessary work.

From the officers of the institution we have received the utmost courtesy, and there has been entire harmony between the trustees and the visiting committee. All suggestions from us have received ready hearing and prompt action from the trustees.

In general, the school is in excellent condition and is yielding as good results as are possible under the present system of indiscriminate association for all classes of its inmates.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. GEO. S. HUNT.

PORTLAND, December, 1886.

APPENDIX.

(PART II.)

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

A.

REVISED STATUTES—1883.

TITLE XII, CHAPTER 142.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Government
vested in board
of five trustees.

—their term of
office. 72 Me.,
556

—compensation.

—powers and
duties.

—appointment
of superintend-
ent 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 pretenses, 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., 535.

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 mitimus.

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

Visits of the trustees.

—record to be kept.

—quarterly visit.

—annual report.

—financial statement.

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.

—solitary confinement.

—food.

Visiting committee.

—their powers and duties.

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

SEC. 18. A committee of the council, consisting of three, with whom shall be associated one woman, shall be appointed by the governor annually, to visit the school from time to time, and examine into the treatment of its inmates, their condition and progress. They shall maintain therein, a letter box, to which the inmates shall at all times have free access, without the knowledge or scrutiny of the officers. They shall hear complaints of ill treatment, and make such suggestions to the superintendent and trustees as they think proper, and severally make a yearly report to the governor and council concerning the condition and wants of the school.

B.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

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.

Jurisdiction.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Trial Justice.

CERTIFICATE.

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

Trial Justice.

OFFICER'S RETURN.

..... ss 18....

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

Fees.

Blank forms of mittimus for the use of municipal and police courts and trial justices may be obtained by application to the Superintendent.

E.

Forms for Release of Boys.

[Leave of Absence.]

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

1. That he shall not change his employment or residence without
the permission 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 mis-
fortune, he may apply to them for aid and counsel.

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

.
Superintendent.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, 188 .
 RENEWED 188 .
 RENEWED 188 .
 Post Office Address, PORTLAND, ME.

[Indenture]

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That the undersigned
 Trustees of the State Reform School, in Cape Elizabeth, State of
 Maine, by authority of the laws of this State, have put and placed,
 and by these presents, do put, place, and bind out.....
 aged... .. years, a minor committed to their charge and now
 confined in said School, unto of.....in the
 county of and State aforesaid, as an apprentice, to be
 byemployed, andto serve from the date
 hereof, until theday 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 saiddoth 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 insemi-annual in-
 stalments of.....dollars each, the first instalment to be
 paid on the day of and thereafter every
 six months on theday of and.....
 until the last instalment shall have been paid.

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

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

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

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Trustees aforesaid, and the said to this, and one other instrument of the

same tenor and date, have set their hands and seals, this.....
.....day of.....in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and.....

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of
.....

STATE OF MAINE.

IN COUNCIL, January 5, 1887.

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

ORAMANDAL SMITH,

Secretary of State.