

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Public Documents of Maine:
BEING THE
ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

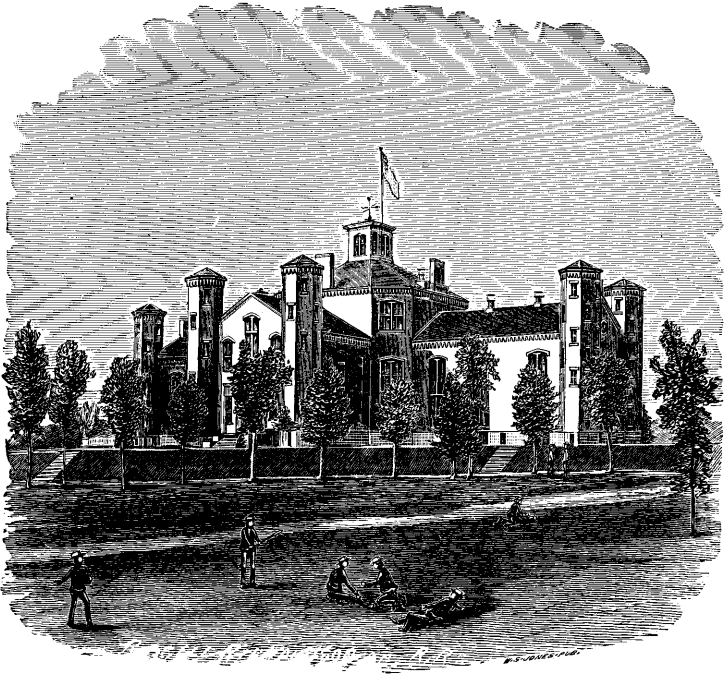
Departments  Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

1900.

VOLUME IV.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1900



STATE REFORM SCHOOL, PORTLAND, MAINE.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

***Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer
and Teachers***

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

STATE OF MAINE.

South Portland, December 1, 1899.

Published Agreeably to a Resolve Approved February 25, 1871.

*AUGUSTA
Kennebec Journal Print
1900*

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ALBION LITTLE of Portland.	Term expires January 25, 1903
MARQUIS F. KING of Portland.	Term expires April 22, 1902
ANSEL BRIGGS of Auburn.	Term expires March 2, 1901
LUCIUS C. MORSE of Pittsfield.	Term expires January 27, 1901
FRED ATWOOD of Winterport.	Term expires June 28, 1901

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT.

ALBION LITTLE.

SECRETARY.

ANSEL BRIGGS.

TREASURER.

MARQUIS F. KING.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ALBION LITTLE, M. F. KING, ANSEL BRIGGS.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

LUCIUS C. MORSE, FRED ATWOOD.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

LUCIUS C. MORSE, FRED ATWOOD.

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 second Monday of each month.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

ASSIGNMENT OF MEETINGS FOR 1899 AND 1900.

December 14 to December 21, 1899.

January 11 to January 18, 1900.

February 8 to February 15, 1900.

March 7 to March 14, 1900.

April 4 to April 11, 1900.

May 2 to May 9, 1900.

May 30 to June 6, 1900.

June 27 to July 4, 1900.

July 25 to August 1, 1900.

August 22 to August 29, 1900.

September 19 to September 26, 1900.

October 17 to October 24, 1900.

November 14 to November 21, 1900.

In case either member cannot attend at the appointed visit, he is requested to designate some member of the Board of Trustees to do so for him. Both members are required to unite in making the visit the same day.

RESIDENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

E. P. WENTWORTH, Superintendent.
Mrs. E. P. WENTWORTH, Matron.
J. HENRY DOW, Assistant Superintendent.
HAROLD P. WOOD, Overseer Division A.
HARRY L. SMALL, Overseer Division B.
DAVID M. WOODWARD, Farmer.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Teamster.
IRVING N. WOODWARD, Gardener.
RALPH C. THOMPSON, Watchman.
CHARLES H. FARNHAM, Engineer.
NATHANIEL MELCHER, Storekeeper.
Miss EVIE MORELEN, Teacher Division A.
Miss LENA M. PIERCE, Teacher Division B.
Miss ABBIE L. FARRINGTON, Clerk.
Miss M. CORINNA THOMPSON, Overseer Dormitory.
Miss EDITH E. WHITE, Overseer Sewing Room.
Miss ELIZABETH A. CONLEY, Overseer Front Kitchen.
Miss ELLA V. TOOTHAKER, Overseer Boys' Kitchen.
Miss JENNIE M. FLINT, Overseer Boys' Dining Room.
Miss ALICE M. WEBBER, Housekeeper.
Miss ANGIE L. JORDAN, Overseer Laundry.
FRANK P. KNIGHT, Master Farrington Cottage.
Mrs. FRANK P. KNIGHT, Matron Farrington Cottage.
Miss IDA C. MORELEN, Teacher Farrington Cottage.
CHARLES A. KEELER, Master Wentworth Cottage.
Mrs. CHARLES A. KEELER, Matron Wentworth Cottage.
Miss HORACETINA CROWLEY, Teacher Wentworth Cottage.

**LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
SCHOOL.**

Name.	Residence.	From	To
William R. Lincoln.....	Portland.. .. .	September 1, 1853	August 23, 1858
Seth Scammon.....	Saco.....	August 23, 1858	March 31, 1865
*Joseph S. Berry.....	Wayne.. .. .	April 1, 1865	August 31, 1865
George B. Barrows.....	Fryeburg.....	September 1, 1865	April 30, 1867
Enoch W. Woodbury ...	Sweden.....	May 1, 1867	September 30, 1870
Eleazer W. Hutchinson.	Bucksport.....	October 1, 1870	January 31, 1874
†Eben Wentworth.....	Portland.....	February 1, 1874	December 8, 1878
Charles Buffum.....	Orono.....	January 1, 1879	May 15, 1879
George W. Parker.....	Portland.....	May 15, 1879	April 14, 1880
†Joseph R. Farrington..	Orono.....	April 14, 1880	May 30, 1887
Edwin P. Wentworth...	Portland.. .. .	June 7, 1887	Now in office.

*Commissioned Superintendent *ad interim* by the Governor.

†Died in office.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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

The trustees of the State Reform School respectfully present the forty-sixth annual report of that institution, together with the annual reports of the treasurer and superintendent.

The institution was established nearly fifty years ago, and a glance at its history will show that it has been steadily marching forward until it ranks high among the progressive institutions of its kind in this country. Every boy received into the school is surrounded, as far as possible, with the environments and influences of a good Christian home. He is taught cleanliness, punctuality, politeness, respect for his superiors, and a due regard for the rights of his equals. No punishment is inflicted upon him in the school for acts committed before coming here; and though he is by law restrained from leaving the school until released by order of the trustees, this can hardly be regarded as a punishment to be regretted, but rather a benefit for which in later years he will be grateful. He is comfortably clothed, allowed to have a proper amount of exercise and recreation, fed with sufficient and nourishing food, given a clean and comfortable bed in which to sleep, and required to do such work only as his strength will permit him without injury.

The results of these methods are most gratifying. The better deportment of the boys, the greater interest taken by them in their work and study, and their good conduct after their release all attest the value of the improved methods adopted for the reform of the boys committed to our care.

Every boy who has been in the school for two years or more and has so conducted himself as to be up to a certain standard in his grade, is allowed to go out on probation, provided a

proper home can be found for him. To enable the trustees and superintendent to understand how far the training received has been successful in reforming the life and conduct of the boys, each boy is required to report in writing every quarter, both by his own hand and by that of a friend or acquaintance.

The regular quarterly meetings of the board of trustees have been held on the third Tuesday of February, May, August, and November, as required by law.

Regular meetings of the executive committee and of the visiting committee have been held in accordance with the requirements of the by-laws of the institution, and proper records thereof have been made. At these several meetings, the schools have been visited, every department has been carefully examined, the discipline of the school has been looked after, and the conduct of the officers and employees inquired into. As a rule, everything has been found satisfactory.

No death has occurred at the school during the past year. Good health has prevailed, both among the boys and officers, a proof that the sanitary conditions of the school are properly looked after.

The whole number of boys in the school December 1, 1898, was 142; received during the year 35; whole number in the school during the year 177. Allowed to go out on probation, 36; discharged, 11; escaped, 3; total, 50; leaving the number in the school, December 1, 1899, 127.

The schools of the institution are four in number, and are continued for ten months of each year. During those ten months, every boy is required to attend school one-half of each day. During the long evenings of winter all are in school one and one-half hours.

The mechanical school has been in operation during the past year with the usual good results.

Military drill has been kept up, and the ends hoped for when the drill was established, seem to be attained.

In our last report, attention was called to the condition of the steam boilers by which the main building was heated. They had been in constant use for nearly a quarter of a century, and were unsafe and incapable of performing the work required of them. The legislative committee, at its visit to the institution last February, thoroughly examined the old steam plant, and,

at their recommendation, the legislature made an appropriation for a new boiler house together with new boilers and all necessary pipes and connections to make a first-class steam heating plant. Work was commenced early in the year. The excavation required was all performed by the boys connected with the school. The steam from the new boilers was turned on late in November and is giving perfect satisfaction. Although no very cold weather has been experienced, yet there seems to be a perfect circulation and we have no doubt that all parts of the building can be made comfortable at all times, and we hope with a very material saving of fuel.

The legislature also made an appropriation for wiring and lighting the buildings and grounds of the institution with electricity. The wiring has been completed in a satisfactory manner, and danger from accident or carelessness has been much lessened by the use of the electric lights.

For a statement of the financial condition of the school we refer to the report of the treasurer.

For more detailed information concerning the general progress of the school, the health, occupation and advancement of the boys, the operations on the farm, etc., we refer to the report of the superintendent.

We cannot close this report without acknowledging our indebtedness to the superintendent and other officers for their uniform kindness and courtesy to us personally and for their loyalty to the interests of the school.

ALBION LITTLE,
ANSEL BRIGGS,
FRED ATWOOD,
L. C. MORSE,
MARQUIS F. KING.

November 30, 1899.

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, 1899; 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, 1898, to November 30, 1899.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

11

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Receipts from December 1, 1898, to November 30, 1899.

Balance on hand December 1, 1898.....	\$ 15 26
From State Treasurer, for current expenses	20,000 00
interest on Sanford legacy.....	42 00
ordinary repairs	2,000 00
farm and stock.....	607 00
chair work.....	603 70
cities, towns, etc., board of boys.....	3,454 01
all other sources	853 99
	<hr/>
	\$27,575 96

Expenditures from December 1, 1898, to November 30, 1899.

Salaries and labor.....	\$10,472 62
Flour.....	919 43
Meats and fresh fish.....	1,073 42
Provisions and groceries.....	1,907 06
Ice.....	67 70
Clothing.....	824 94
Bedding.....	16 00
Boots and shoes.....	737 92
Fuel and lights.....	1,927 83
Crockery and glassware.....	68 56
Hardware and tin.....	115 09
House furnishings.....	235 01
Drugs and medicines.....	142 48
Physician.....	134 60
School books and stationery.....	199 87
Library and reading room.....	84 68
Printing and advertising.....	169 90
Farm and garden.....	886 64
Stock and teams.....	59 22
Carriages and harnesses.....	263 98
Blacksmithing.....	160 60
Corn, meal, oats and fine feed.....	917 21
Returning boys.....	78 90
Traveling expenses.....	30 73
Salary of secretary of board.....	50 00
Trustees' expenses.....	4 50
Box rent and postage.....	132 86
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	79 46
Boys' extra work.....	52 99
Chair stock and freight.....	1 27
Excursions and amusements.....	112 88
Steam and plumbing.....	25 35
Repairs and improvements.....	1,056 11
Sebago water.....	405 99
Military drill.....	3 35
Interest on money borrowed.....	203 05
Insurance.....	255 00
Wentworth cottage.....	437 93
Mechanical school.....	404 02
Miscellaneous.....	240 53
Balance.....	2,616 78
	<hr/>
	27,575 96

NEW STEAM AND ELECTRIC PLANT.

Receipts from December 1, 1898, to November 30, 1899.

From State Treasurer, for heating plant.	\$10,858 00
wiring and lighting institution by electricity	3,000 00
	<u>\$13,858 00</u>

Expenditures from December 1, 1898, to November 30, 1899.

Construction of power house	\$1,476 00
" chimney	1,761 00
Excavation	500 00
Electric wiring	1,697 81
Steam boilers and piping	5,900 00
Architect's fees	150 00
Miscellaneous	135 52
Balance	2,237 67
	<u>\$13,858 00</u>

The foregoing reports examined and approved.

FRED ATWOOD,

L. C. MORSE,

Auditing Committee.

November 30, 1899.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the forty-sixth annual report, for the year ending November 30, 1899.

The whole number of boys who have been received into the institution since it was opened is..... 2,292
 Number in school November 30, 1899..... 127

TABLE No. 1.

Shows the Number Received and Discharged, and the General State of the School for the Year Ending November 30, 1899.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1898.....	-	142
" " committed the past year.....	-	31
" " previously out on leave returned.....	-	4
Whole number in school during the year.....	-	177
" " allowed to go on trial.....	36	
" " discharged.....	11	
" " escaped.....	3	50
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1899.....	-	127

TABLE No. 2.

Shows the Monthly Admissions and Departures, and the Whole Number Each Month.

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December.....	3	4	145
January.....	1	1	142
February.....	-	-	141
March.....	1	2	142
April.....	2	5	142
May.....	1	3	138
June.....	7	6	142
July.....	2	8	138
August.....	3	5	133
September.....	5	1	133
October.....	5	7	137
November.....	5	8	135
Total.....	35	50	

Average for the year, 135.

TABLE No. 3.
Shows by What Authority.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court.....	-	180	180
Superior Court.....	2	31	33
Auburn Municipal Court.....	2	16	18
Augusta ".....	1	74	75
Bangor ".....	7	54	61
Bath ".....	5	86	91
Biddeford ".....	-	100	100
Brunswick ".....	-	29	29
Calais ".....	2	41	43
Deering ".....	-	7	7
Dexter ".....	-	2	2
Ellsworth ".....	-	5	5
Farmington ".....	-	2	2
Gardiner ".....	1	-	1
Hallowell ".....	-	20	20
Lewiston ".....	1	60	61
Old Town ".....	-	3	3
Portland ".....	3	553	556
Rockland ".....	-	27	27
Saco ".....	-	27	27
Sanford ".....	1	-	1
Waterville ".....	1	7	8
Westbrook ".....	-	6	6
Western Hancock ".....	-	4	4
Bangor Police Court.....	-	154	154
Belfast ".....	-	14	14
Ellsworth ".....	-	5	5
Gardiner ".....	-	63	63
Portland ".....	-	16	16
Rockland ".....	-	38	38
Trial Justices.....	5	632	637
United States Court.....	-	5	5
	31	2,261	2,292

TABLE No. 4.

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

Disposals.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	-	223	223
Discharged by trustees.....	11	667	678
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.....	-	287	287
" 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.....	36	713	749
Allowed to enlist.....	-	19	19
Illegally committed.....	-	9	9
Remanded.....	-	51	51
Pardoned.....	-	15	15
Finally escaped.....	3	77	80
Violated trust.....	-	42	42
Died.....	-	45	45
Delivered to courts.....	-	19	19
Returned to masters.....	-	4	4

TABLE No. 5.

Shows 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.....	-	13	13
“ four months.....	2	6	8
“ five months.....	-	3	3
“ six months.....	-	4	4
“ seven months.....	-	4	4
“ eight months.....	-	6	6
“ nine months.....	-	2	2
“ ten months.....	-	2	2
“ eleven months.....	-	5	5
“ one year.....	-	3	3
“ “ and one month.....	-	2	2
“ “ two months.....	-	4	4
“ “ three months.....	1	6	7
“ “ four months.....	-	3	3
“ “ five months.....	1	6	7
“ “ six months.....	1	4	5
“ “ seven months.....	-	1	1
“ “ eight months.....	-	4	4
“ “ nine months.....	-	5	5
“ “ ten months.....	-	8	8
“ “ eleven months.....	1	8	9
“ two years.....	2	41	43
“ “ and one month.....	1	39	40
“ “ two months.....	3	53	56
“ “ three months.....	2	28	30
“ “ four months.....	3	34	37
“ “ five months.....	3	23	26
“ “ six months.....	2	33	35
“ “ seven months.....	1	23	24
“ “ eight months.....	3	16	19
“ “ nine months.....	1	20	21
“ “ ten months.....	-	14	14
“ “ eleven months.....	2	14	16
“ three years.....	-	20	20
“ “ and one month.....	1	16	17
“ “ two months.....	1	22	23
“ “ three months.....	1	15	16
“ “ four months.....	2	11	13
“ “ five months.....	2	8	10
“ “ six months.....	3	10	13
“ “ seven months.....	-	11	11
“ “ eight months.....	-	10	10
“ “ nine months.....	-	15	15
“ “ ten months.....	-	8	8
“ “ eleven months.....	-	8	8
“ four years.....	2	10	12
“ “ and one month.....	-	12	12
“ “ two months.....	2	3	5
“ “ three months.....	-	8	8
“ “ four months.....	1	3	4
“ “ five months.....	-	7	7
“ “ six months.....	1	3	4
“ “ seven months.....	-	8	8
“ “ eight months.....	-	10	10
“ “ nine months.....	-	7	7
“ “ ten months.....	-	6	6
“ “ eleven months.....	-	6	6
“ five years.....	-	5	5
“ “ and one month.....	-	6	6
“ “ two months.....	2	5	7
“ “ three months.....	-	4	4
“ “ four months.....	1	3	4
“ “ five months.....	-	2	2
“ “ six months.....	1	6	7
“ “ seven months.....	-	3	3
“ “ eight months.....	-	5	5
“ “ nine months.....	-	3	3
“ “ ten months.....	-	4	4
“ “ eleven months.....	-	6	6

TABLE No. 5--CONCLUDED.

Time.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
In school six years	-	7	7
“ “ and one month	1	3	4
“ “ two months	-	1	1
“ “ three months	-	7	7
“ “ four months	-	2	2
“ “ five months	-	6	6
“ “ six months	-	3	3
“ “ seven months	-	3	3
“ “ eight months	-	4	4
“ “ nine months	-	3	3
“ “ ten months	-	1	1
“ “ eleven months	-	2	2
“ seven years	-	2	2
“ “ and one month	-	1	1
“ “ two months	-	3	3
“ “ three months	-	3	3
“ “ four months	-	2	2
“ “ five months	-	3	3
“ “ six months	-	3	3
“ “ seven months	-	-	-
“ “ eight months	-	-	-
“ “ nine months	-	2	2
“ “ ten months	-	1	1
“ “ eleven months	-	1	1
“ eight years or more	-	13	13

Average time past year, three years.

TABLE No. 6.

Showing Offences for which Committed.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny	24	1,408	1,432
Truancy	4	249	253
Common runaway	1	137	138
Vagrancy	-	108	108
Assault	1	90	91
Vagabondage	-	5	5
Forgery and uttering	-	1	1
Violation of postal laws	-	1	1
Cruelty to animals	-	2	2
Violation of city ordinance	-	2	2
Malicious mischief	-	73	73
Drunkenness	-	2	2
Breaking and entering	1	57	58
Shop breaking	-	19	19
Idle and disorderly	-	17	17
Cheating by false pretenses	-	16	16
Common pilferers	-	14	14
Arson	-	14	14
Malicious trespass	-	7	7
Sabbath breaking	-	7	7
Manslaughter	-	4	4
Common drunkard	-	3	3
Robbery	-	3	3
Attempt to steal	-	4	4
Assault with intent to rob	-	2	2
Disturbing the peace	-	2	2
Embezzlement	-	2	2
Assault with intent to kill	-	1	1
Riot	-	1	1
Threatening to burn	-	1	1
Common night walker	-	1	1

TABLE NO. 6—CONCLUDED.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
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
Lascivious speech and behavior	-	2	2
	31	2,261	2,292

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing the Alternative Sentence.

Alternative Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority in State Prison	-	1	1
Ten years in State Prison	-	3	3
Six " "	-	1	1
Five " "	-	4	4
Four " "	-	3	3
Three " "	-	16	16
Two " "	-	29	29
One year and six months in State Prison	-	3	3
One year in State Prison	-	72	72
Three years in county jail or house of correction.	-	17	17
Two and a half years " " " "	-	3	3
Two years " " " "	-	46	46
Eighteen months in " " " "	-	3	3
One year in " " " "	1	32	33
Eleven months in " " " "	-	2	2
Ten " " " "	-	6	6
Nine " " " "	1	4	5
Eight " " " "	-	2	2
Six " " " "	4	88	92
Five " " " "	-	1	1
Four " " " "	-	3	3
Ninety days in " " " "	6	162	168
Sixty " " " "	1	277	278
Fifty " " " "	-	4	4
Forty " " " "	-	1	1
Thirty " " " "	14	1,255	1,269
Twenty-nine days in " " " "	-	4	4
Twenty-five " " " "	-	5	5
Twenty " " " "	-	44	44
Fifteen " " " "	-	21	21
Ten " " " "	-	33	33
Five " " " "	-	1	1
Two days or less in " " " "	-	16	16
No alternative	4	50	54
Fine and costs	-	42	42
Fine	-	4	4
Recognizance	-	3	3
	31	2,261	2,292

TABLE No. 8.

Shows the Admissions from Each County, and Last Residence.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.	
Androscoggin..	Anburn.....	2	13	15	
	Danville.....	-	1	1	
	Greene.....	-	4	4	
	Leeds.....	-	1	1	
	Lewiston.....	1	96	97	
	Lisbon.....	-	7	7	
	Livermore.....	-	3	3	
	Mechanic Falls.....	-	1	1	
	Minot.....	-	1	1	
	Poland.....	-	8	8	
	Webster.....	-	3	3	
	Blaine.....	-	1	1	
	Caribou.....	-	3	3	
	Fort Fairfield.....	-	1	1	
Aroostook.....	Houlton.....	-	4	4	
	Limestone.....	-	1	1	
	Littleton.....	-	1	1	
	Mars Hill.....	-	1	1	
	Perham Plantation.....	-	1	1	
	Presque Isle.....	-	4	4	
	Sheridan Plantation.....	-	1	1	
	Sherman.....	-	1	1	
	Weston.....	-	1	1	
	Baldwin.....	-	2	2	
	Bridgton.....	-	7	7	
	Brunswick.....	-	-	27	27
	Cape Elizabeth.....	-	20	20	
	Cumberland.....	-	3	3	
Cumberland ...	Deering.....	-	8	8	
	Falmouth.....	-	1	1	
	Freeport.....	1	1	2	
	Gorham.....	-	9	9	
	Gray.....	-	1	1	
	Harpeswell.....	-	2	2	
	Naples.....	-	1	1	
	New Gloucester.....	-	1	1	
	Otisfield.....	-	1	1	
	Portland.....	4	570	574	
	Scarboro.....	-	5	5	
	Sebago.....	-	1	1	
	Standish.....	-	2	2	
	Westbrook.....	-	17	17	
Wendham.....	-	3	3		
Franklin.....	Yarmouth.....	-	4	4	
	Eustis.....	-	1	1	
	Farmington.....	-	3	3	
	Jay.....	-	2	2	
	Kingfield.....	-	3	3	
	Madrid.....	-	1	1	
	Phillips.....	-	3	3	
	Rangeley.....	-	2	2	
	Rangeley Plantation.....	-	2	2	
	Sandy River Plantation.....	-	3	3	
	Wilton.....	-	1	1	
	Bucksport.....	-	8	8	
	Bluehill.....	-	1	1	
	Castine.....	-	2	2	
Deer Isle.....	-	4	4		
Eden.....	-	2	2		
Hancock.....	Ellsworth.....	-	10	10	
	Franklin.....	-	1	1	
	Hancock.....	-	1	1	
	Long Island Plantation.....	-	1	1	
	Mt. Desert.....	-	5	5	
	Orland.....	-	2	2	
	Penobscot.....	-	1	1	
	Sedgwick.....	-	1	1	
Winter Harbor.....	Tremont.....	-	6	6	
	Winter Harbor.....	-	1	1	

TABLE No. 8—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Kennebec	Albion	-	1	1
	Augusta	2	68	70
	Belgrade	-	2	2
	Benton	-	3	3
	Chelsea	-	7	7
	China	-	1	1
	Clinton	-	2	2
	Farmingdale	-	1	1
	Gardiner	1	43	44
	Hallowell	-	21	21
	Litchfield	-	5	5
	Manchester	-	3	3
	Monmouth	-	5	5
	Mount Vernon	-	1	1
	Oakland	-	2	2
	Pittston	-	8	8
	Readfield	-	6	6
	Rome	-	3	3
	Sidney	-	3	3
	Vassalborough	-	4	4
	Vienna	-	4	4
	Waterville	1	20	21
	Wayne	-	2	2
	West Gardiner	-	2	2
	West Waterville	-	3	3
	Windsor	-	1	1
	Winslow	1	5	6
	Winthrop	-	7	7
Appleton	-	3	3	
Camden	-	13	13	
Cushing	-	2	2	
Friendship	-	1	1	
Hope	-	3	3	
Muscle Ridge Island	-	1	1	
Rockland	-	66	66	
Rockport	-	1	1	
South Thomaston	-	7	7	
St. George	-	5	5	
Thomaston	-	8	8	
Union	-	1	1	
Vinalhaven	-	6	6	
Warren	-	4	4	
Washington	-	1	1	
Boothbay	-	12	12	
Boothbay Harbor	-	2	2	
Bristol	-	5	5	
Dresden	-	1	1	
Edgecomb	-	1	1	
Jefferson	-	2	2	
Newcastle	-	4	4	
Nobleborough	-	5	5	
Southport	-	2	2	
Waldoborough	-	6	6	
Whitefield	-	7	7	
Wiscasset	-	3	3	
Albany	-	1	1	
Bethel	-	2	2	
Brownfield	-	1	1	
Canton	-	1	1	
Dixfield	-	1	1	
Greenwood	-	1	1	
Hiram	-	6	6	
Milton Plantation	-	1	1	
Norway	-	2	2	
Oxford	-	1	1	
Paris	-	2	2	
Stoneham	-	1	1	
Sweden	-	1	1	
Waterford	-	1	1	

TABLE No. 8—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Penobscot.....	Alton	-	2	2
	Bangor	7	203	210
	Bradley	-	2	2
	Brewer.....	-	11	11
	Carmel	-	1	1
	Charleston.....	-	1	1
	Corinna	-	1	1
	Corinth	-	2	2
	Dexter.....	-	8	8
	Dixmont.....	-	1	1
	Eddington.....	-	1	1
	Enfield.....	-	1	1
	Exeter	-	3	3
	Garland	-	1	1
	Glenburn	-	4	4
	Hermon.....	-	3	3
	Holden.....	-	1	1
	Hudson	-	4	4
	Levant.....	-	5	5
	Lincoln	-	1	1
	Lowell	-	1	1
	Medway	-	1	1
	Milford	-	2	2
	Newburg.....	-	1	1
	Newport.....	-	2	2
	Old Town.....	-	13	13
	Orono.....	-	5	5
Orrington	-	1	1	
Stetson	-	2	2	
Veazie	-	6	6	
Piscataquis.....	Dover	-	2	2
	Foxcroft.....	-	1	1
	Greenville.....	-	1	1
	Guilford.....	-	2	2
	Monson	-	2	2
	Orneville.....	-	3	3
	Sangerville.....	-	2	2
	Sebec.....	-	1	1
	Wellington.....	-	1	1
	Williamsburg.....	-	1	1
	Arrowsic	-	3	3
	Bath.....	-	85	85
	Sagadahoc.....	Bowdoin.....	-	2
Phippsburg		-	1	1
Richmond		-	11	11
Topsham		-	3	3
Woolwich		-	1	1
Anson		-	5	5
Athens		1	-	1
Bloomfield.....		-	4	4
Cambridge.....		-	1	1
Canaan.....		-	1	1
Somerset.....	Concord.....	-	1	1
	Emden	-	3	3
	Fairfield.....	-	11	11
	Harmony	-	1	1
	Hartland	-	3	3
	Madison	-	1	1
	Mercer	-	1	1
	Moose River Plantation	-	1	1
	Norridgewock.....	-	2	2
	Pittsfield.....	-	7	7
	Ripley	-	1	1
	Skowhegan.....	1	21	22
Smithfield.....	-	2	2	
St. Albans	-	1	1	

TABLE No. 8—CONCLUDED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Waldo.....	Belfast.....	-	13	13
	Belmont.....	-	1	1
	Frankfort.....	-	10	10
	Jackson.....	-	1	1
	Liberty.....	-	3	3
	Lincolnville.....	-	4	4
	Montroe.....	-	5	5
	Montville.....	-	2	2
	Northport.....	-	1	1
	Palermo.....	-	3	3
	Searsmont.....	-	5	5
	Searsport.....	-	5	5
	Unity.....	-	1	1
	Waldo.....	-	1	1
	Winterport.....	-	1	1
	Addison.....	-	3	3
	Alexander.....	-	1	1
	Baileyville.....	-	1	1
	Cadals.....	2	52	54
	Cherryfield.....	-	5	5
Washington....	Columbia.....	-	1	1
	Cutler.....	-	1	1
	Danforth.....	-	1	1
	East Machias.....	-	4	4
	Eastport.....	-	23	23
	Edmunds.....	-	3	3
	Jonesborough.....	-	1	1
	Jonesport.....	-	2	2
	Lubec.....	-	2	2
	Machias.....	-	18	18
	Machiasport.....	-	3	3
	Marion.....	-	1	1
	Marshfield.....	-	1	1
	Milbridge.....	-	3	3
	No. 10 Plantation.....	-	1	1
	Pembroke.....	-	7	7
	Princeton.....	-	1	1
	Robbinston.....	-	1	1
	Steuben.....	-	2	2
	Trescott.....	-	2	2
Wesley.....	-	2	2	
Acton.....	-	3	1	
Biddeford.....	5	106	111	
Buxton.....	-	2	2	
Cornish.....	-	4	4	
Dayton.....	-	1	1	
Eliot.....	-	1	1	
Kennebunk.....	-	5	5	
Kennebunkport.....	-	8	8	
Kittery.....	-	4	4	
York.....	Lebanon.....	-	1	1
	Limington.....	-	1	1
	Lyman.....	-	2	2
	North Berwick.....	-	3	3
	Parsonsfield.....	-	1	1
	Saco.....	-	64	64
	Sanford.....	1	7	8
	South Berwick.....	-	6	6
	Waterborough.....	-	1	1
	Wells.....	-	3	3
	York.....	1	3	4
	Residence out of the State....	New Hampshire.....	31	2,242
Massachusetts.....		-	1	1
Rhode Island.....		-	8	8
New York.....		-	2	2
Michigan.....		-	1	1
Minnesota.....		-	1	1
New Brunswick.....		-	3	3
Nova Scotia.....		-	2	2
		31	2,261	2,292

TABLE No. 9.
Showing the Nativity of All Committed.

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia.....	-	1	1
Bermuda.....	-	1	1
Canada.....	5	39	44
Cuba.....	-	1	1
Jamaica.....	-	2	2
Chili.....	-	1	1
England.....	-	13	13
France.....	-	1	1
Germany.....	-	1	1
Ireland.....	1	58	59
New Brunswick.....	1	73	74
Norway.....	-	1	1
Nova Scotia.....	-	36	36
Prince Edward's Island.....	-	6	6
Russia.....	-	1	1
Scotland.....	-	4	4
West Indies.....	1	-	1
on the Atlantic.....	-	1	1
Foreigners.....	8	240	248
Born in Maine.....	23	1,764	1,787
New Hampshire.....	-	41	41
Vermont.....	-	7	7
Massachusetts.....	-	112	112
Rhode Island.....	-	4	4
Connecticut.....	-	7	7
Illinois.....	-	1	1
New York.....	-	26	26
Pennsylvania.....	-	4	4
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.....	-	3	3
Iowa.....	-	1	1
Missouri.....	-	1	1
California.....	-	2	2
Nativity not known.....	-	31	31
	31	2,261	2,292

TABLE No. 10.
Shows the Ages of All when Committed.

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age.....	-	5	5
Eight ".....	-	50	50
Nine ".....	1	80	81
Ten ".....	4	189	193
Eleven ".....	2	234	236
Twelve ".....	6	344	350
Thirteen ".....	7	400	407
Fourteen ".....	6	418	424
Fifteen ".....	5	425	430
Sixteen ".....	-	91	91
Seventeen ".....	-	19	19
Eighteen ".....	-	4	4
Nineteen ".....	-	2	2
	31	2,261	2,292

TABLE No. 11.

Shows Some Facts Connected with the Moral Condition of the Boys when Received.

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received.....	31	2,261	2,292
Have intemperate parents.....	7	747	754
Lost father.....	10	731	741
Lost mother.....	8	583	591
Relatives in prison.....	6	257	263
Step parents.....	12	419	431
Idle.....	18	1,432	1,450
Much neglected.....	12	682	694
Truants.....	18	908	926
Sabbath breakers.....	17	778	795
Untruthful.....	30	1,745	1,775
Profane.....	17	1,637	1,654

PRODUCTS OF FARM, GARDEN, AND STOCK.

105 tons of hay, at \$14.00.....	\$1,470 00
4 tons of marsh hay, at \$8.00.....	32 00
12 tons of straw, at \$10.00.....	120 00
3 tons of rye for fodder, at \$3.00.....	9 00
105 tons of ensilage, at \$4.00.....	420 00
65 tons of fodder corn, at \$6.00.....	390 00
Squash for canning.....	89 58
1 ton of squash for table use, at \$9.00.....	9 00
¾ tons of pumpkin, at \$20.00.....	15 00
¾ tons of cabbage, at \$18.00.....	58 50
340 bushels oats, at 33 cents.....	112 20
210½ bushels potatoes, at 50 cents.....	105 25
275 bushels beets for stock, at 30 cents.....	82 50
60½ bushels beets for table use, at 60 cents.....	36 30
17 bushels turnips, at 60 cents.....	10 20
375 bushels turnips for stock, at 30 cents.....	112 50
12½ bushels onions, at 50 cents.....	6 25
35 bushels beans, at \$2.00.....	70 00
7½ bushels shell beans for table use, at \$1.00.....	7 50
80 bushels carrots, at 50 cents.....	40 00
35 bushels cucumbers, at 75 cents.....	26 25
21½ bushels tomatoes, at 50 cents.....	10 75
21½ bushels green peas for table use, at 90 cents.....	19 35
30¼ bushels string beans, at \$1.00.....	30 25
Sweet corn for canning.....	75 29
49 bushels sweet corn for table use, at 50 cents.....	24 50
5 bushels grapes, at \$1.00.....	5 00
Lettuce, radishes, celery, rhubarb, summer squash, melons, etc., for table use.....	46 30
13 bushels parsnips, at 60 cents.....	7 80
128 bushels apples, at 80 cents.....	102 40
541 boxes strawberries, at 10 cents.....	54 10
15 boxes currants, at 10 cents.....	1 50
51 boxes raspberries, at 12 cents.....	6 12
16,597 gallons milk, at 15 cents.....	2,489 55
3,486 pounds butter, at 25 cents.....	871 50
3,249 pounds pork.....	159 11
Live stock sold.....	88 75
174 cords manure, at \$1.50.....	261 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,475 30

The stock now belonging to the institution consists of four heavy team horses, two carriage horses, one horse used for farm work and jobbing, twenty-seven milch cows, four heifers two years old, six heifers one year old, three heifer calves, one registered Jersey bull, one boar, six breeding sows, four hogs, thirteen shoters, twenty pigs. The neat stock are mostly grade Jerseys, Swiss and Holstein, and the swine are Berkshire. I take this opportunity to again express the wish that facilities might be afforded for the increase of our dairy stock. I hope that the time will come when we shall be able to consume on the place all the hay we raise, and when we may be able to teach our boys the theory and practice of successful dairying in a modern dairy of our own. Nearly half our boys are from the country, and when they leave the school most of these boys will go back to the country, and the more thorough and practical their knowledge of farming, the better equipped they will be for the earning of an honest livelihood.

The spring, summer and autumn of this year were the driest known for many years. The long continued drought seriously affected our farm products. Some of the seed planted did not germinate until late, and the plants were greatly retarded in their growth. Grass withered before the usual time of cutting and in this section of the State the hay crop was less than half the average quantity. Though suffering from drought in common with others, we were more fortunate than many in being able to cut all the hay needed to carry our stock through the coming winter, and to raise a fair supply of vegetables, fruit and berries for our own consumption.

The farm furnishes opportunity for the employment of our boys in work that is of great physical benefit to them and which trains them for future usefulness. Each cottage has a garden in which the boys raise vegetables, berries, etc., for their own consumption, and each of the cottage boys has a small flower garden for his individual use in which he raises flowers and choice plants for his enjoyment and for distribution to his friends. In addition to farming and gardening the boys have done a large amount of excavating, road making, ditching, etc. Every boy in the institution has been employed at this out-of-door work on the farm and grounds. The results of this out-

door labor have been seen, not only in the work accomplished for the benefit of the school, but also in the ruddy faces, the healthy appetites, and in the general contentment and happiness of the boys.

While it has been a busy year for the boys, the hours of labor have not been permitted to encroach upon the hours needed for study, recreation, etc. Our schools have been maintained as usual under the care of competent teachers and the progress of the boys has been gratifying. Military drill has been a source of pleasure and benefit to the boys, the mechanical school has given boys valuable instruction in the rudiments of carpentry and the hours of recreation have done their part in the development of the minds and bodies of our boys.

The health of the boys has been excellent. We have been free from the infectious diseases which so often are the scourge of institutions, and no death has occurred here for several years. We have had this year but one case of serious illness. This was a boy afflicted with chronic appendicitis. The lad was removed to the Maine General Hospital where an operation was successfully performed, and soon after the boy returned to us restored to health.

This year has been a notable one in the history of the school, on account of the great improvements made in the heating and lighting of the buildings. The last legislature very generously granted the appropriation asked for by the board of trustees for the construction of a new power plant and for wiring our buildings, and lighting them by electricity. In accordance with the plans then made, a brick power house has been built about 116 feet east of the southern end of the main building. This power house is about 45 feet square and 15 feet high, covered with a flat gravel roof with a small cupola and ventilator in the center. The power house contains a boiler room, 43x31; a dynamo room, 22x17; a sleeping room for the engineer, 21x11; and a work room, tool room, water-closet, etc. Adjoining the power house is a temporary coal shed which will hold fifty tons of bituminous coal.

At the southern end of the power house a brick chimney has been constructed. The chimney is round and rises one hundred feet above the foundation. The internal diameter is forty-five inches, and the external diameter at the base is ten feet.

In the boiler room of the new power house two seventy-five horse-power horizontal tubular boilers have been set. These boilers were built for us by the Portland Company. They are seventeen feet long and five feet in diameter; and each boiler contains eighty-four three-inch tubes sixteen feet long. These boilers are of sufficient capacity to easily heat the main building, cottages and mechanical school in the coldest weather and to furnish all the power needed for the institution. These boilers are allowed to carry a pressure of 125 pounds per square inch, and are insured by the Maryland Casualty Company. A Knowles duplex pump and receiver have also been placed in the boiler room.

All the old steam pipe in the main building has been removed and the building re-piped, and many new radiators have been added. The steam generated in our new boilers is conducted into the building through underground pipes covered with sectional covering and laid in vitrified drain tile. The low pressure steam main is seven-inch and the high pressure main is five-inch. The condensation returns by gravity through underground pipes to the steam pump and boilers. At present only the main building is heated by our new boilers.

During the summer our buildings and grounds were wired for electric lights, and on the nineteenth of October, the Cumberland Illuminating Company turned on the electric current for which we had contracted. The terms of this contract were so favorable that it was deemed to be in the interests of the school to purchase electricity rather than to generate it on the premises. We are to be supplied day and night continuously with all the current needed for four hundred eighty-eight sixteen candle-power lamps, or their equivalent.

While installing the steam heating plant we have kept constantly in mind the probability that it might at any time become desirable to generate our own electricity for lighting purposes. We have sufficient boiler capacity to light as well as heat our buildings, using direct steam for the electric dynamo and the exhaust steam for heating. Our boilers can run at the high pressure necessary for the dynamo engine, while the piping of the building has been adapted to the low pressure required for exhaust steam heating. We have a room in the power house specially designed for a dynamo room. Should it become neces-

sary or desirable at any time to generate our own electricity, we have only to purchase and place in position a good engine-generator and a hot water heater, and make the necessary connections with our present plant.

The new heating plant has not yet been tested when the outside temperature was very low, but judging by its present performance it will not be found wanting in our coldest weather. Steam circulates readily through the radiators of the main building at a very low pressure, and we have every reason to believe that the new plant will give entire satisfaction. There remains considerable yet to be done to complete the steam plant, but the work is progressing as rapidly as can be expected. The steam work has been done by W. W. Carman, the electric wiring by George F. West, the mason work by Blackstone and Smith, and the carpentry by H. K. Johnson.

Our new heating plant and our electric lights have added to the comfort of our inmates and to the security of life and property at the school. Our old boilers were dangerous as well as inadequate for the heating of the buildings, and the use of kerosene for the lighting of public institutions has been condemned as dangerous by our leading authorities.

The by-laws of the school relating to religious instruction were amended early in the year, by the board of trustees, and the amendments have been approved by the Governor and Council. The regular religious services have been held on each Sunday, as heretofore. These services are of a non-sectarian character and have been conducted by clergymen and laymen from Portland and vicinity.

In addition to these regular services there have been held once a month during the past five months, by permission of the board of trustees, a special service conducted by Rev. Father O'Dowd, pastor of the Sacred Heart Church of Portland. This service has been attended by boys of the Roman Catholic faith and such officers of the school as have desired to attend, and has consisted of Mass, Sunday School, etc.

The regular non-sectarian services and the special denominational services have been in accord with the following amended statement adopted by the board of trustees, June 5, 1899.

STATEMENT.

The religious instruction given to the inmates of the State Reform School is governed by the following by-law, as amended:

CHAPTER V.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

"Sect. 1. Divine service shall be held in the chapel every Sunday when practicable. The superintendent may arrange with the clergy in the vicinity, and may fix the hour of beginning and closing the service.

"Sect. 2. Sabbath School shall be held on Sunday by the teachers, under the direction of the superintendent.

"Sect. 3. The boys shall all be taught the general precepts of the Christian religion, the power and goodness of God, the truths of the Bible, and lessons of morality and virtue.

"Sect. 4. Clergymen of any denomination, willing to observe these rules of teaching, shall be allowed to address the boys at suitable times, which will be fixed by the superintendent."

All the inmates have entire freedom of conscience and freedom from all religious restraint.

Services are held in the chapel on Sunday as part of the discipline of the school. These services are conducted by clergymen or laymen of different denominations.

Sunday School is conducted every Sunday by the teachers of the institution under the direction of the superintendent. Selections of Scripture are made, from which are drawn lessons of practical morality and virtue. The selections of Scripture are printed for each inmate from the Authorized version, the Revised version, and Douay-Rhims version.

We invite and earnestly request clergymen of all the different denominations to hold such services at the school.

Parents and friends can furnish the inmates of the school with books of prayers used in and by their faith, and the children can read them at their leisure.

Any inmate dangerously sick or dying, can send for any priest or clergyman he may desire, and have all the offices of his church for such sick person, and every facility will be afforded to such clergyman.

Private devotions and the outward forms required by any church for individual prayers, are allowed all inmates.

No effort is made or allowed to interfere with or bias the minds of the inmates on religious matters.

Special denominational instruction and services for the boys of any denomination may be authorized by the board of trustees, under such restrictions as they may deem proper. Such special services will not be permitted to interfere with the management

or discipline of the institution, and must be invariably attended by the superintendent, or by some officer of the school, duly authorized by him. Clergymen or other persons holding such special services will furnish their own transportation to and from the institution, and all vestments or other articles needed for such service.

We acknowledge with gratitude our indebtedness to the persons who have so kindly conducted our religious services on the Sabbath and we believe that the good seed they have scattered abroad in the hearts of our boys will some day, in due time, bring forth the peaceable fruit of righteousness. During the year these services have been conducted by the following persons:

Rev. F. Southworth, Rev. A. H. Wright, Rev. W. H. H. McAllister, Rev. S. F. Pearson, Rev. John C. Perkins, Rev. Leroy S. Bean, Rev. Asa Dalton, D. D., Rev. Smith Baker, D. D., Rev. W. S. Ayres, Rev. Joseph K. Wilson, Rev. Lewis Malvern, Rev. Rollin T. Hack, Rev. Luther Freeman, Rev. J. O'Dowd, Rev. Walter Russell, Messrs. O. W. Fullam, A. B. Hall, A. B. Merrill, L. M. Douglass, John A. Plummer, Ozman Adams, John M. Gould, H. W. Shaylor, M. C. Hutchinson, Chester I. Orr, Horatio Staples, John Higgins, Henry B. Smith, Seward Frank, W. E. Plumer, Miss Anna E. Farrington, Mrs. S. R. G. Clark, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Miss Anna Gordon, and Mrs. Helen Coffin Beedy.

The publishers of the following papers will please accept our sincere thanks for the papers they have gratuitously sent to the institution during the past year:

Daily Eastern Argus, Zion's Advocate, Maine State Press, Bethel Flag, Eastport Sentinel, Coast Watch, Rockland Opinion, Oxford Democrat, Kennebec Journal, Bangor Weekly Courier, Calais Advertiser, Somerset Reporter, Brunswick Telegraph, Lewiston Weekly Journal, Waterville Mail, Farmington Chronicle, Bath Independent, Phillips Phonograph, Home Mission Echo, Christian Mirror, Zion's Herald, Travelers Record, Our Myrtle Buds, The Maine Statesman, Board of Trade Journal, New Earth, Record and Appeal, Our Boys' and Girls' Own, Advance, Boys' Industrial School Journal, Boys' Lantern, The Dawn, Glen Mills Daily, Howard Times, Industrial Enterprise, Industrial School Gem, Industrial School Record, The Leader,

Lyman School Enterprise, Our Boys, Our Companion, Our Paper, The Pioneer, Riverside, South Dakota Mail, Summary, West Virginia Reform School News, Whittier Boys' and Girls' Magazine.

Many of our friends have very generously contributed gifts to the school for which we are grateful. We desire to thank these thoughtful friends for the way in which they have demonstrated their interest in the welfare of the boys. During the year the following donations have been received:

Blotters from Col. Fred Atwood; candy from Major John M. Gould; diaries and a game of blocks from Mrs. Andrew Hawes; nuts from Hon. H. S. Melcher; Reminiscences of Neal Dow from Southworth Brothers; a box of Aladdin soap from Twitchell-Champlin Company; an illustrated lecture by Prof. G. J. Wyman of South China, Maine; a stereopticon lecture on Ben-Hur by Mr. Will Robie, assisted by Mr. Dow; sheet music from D. F. Hodges; a set of Belmar suit and skirt holders from J. R. Wentworth; 175 copies Moody Colportage Library books, and seven cloth bound books from Bible Institute Colportage Association, Chicago; the Maine Bugle for 1898 from J. P. Cilley; watercolor from Miss Helen M. Pettes; framed picture of Admiral Dewey and note books and blotters from Mrs. Clark Barker; large bouquet of pinks for the close of school from J. W. Minott & Son; game from L. D. Hayes; 200 copies Christian Herald and Signs of Our Times from the publishers; one year's subscription to Sabbath Reading from Lawrence Grey Evans; juvenile literature from Rev. J. O'Dowd; Science and Health and the Christian Sentinel from Mrs. May E. Harris.

We are under renewed obligations to the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary and to the Maine General Hospital for medical and surgical treatment given to our boys; and to Dr. William H. Thompson for gratuitous dental services.

In conclusion I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to the officers of this school for their faithful and efficient services. Their hearty co-operation is necessary to the success of the institution. Their work among the boys requires patience, skill, and self-sacrificing devotion, and how faithfully and well they have performed their arduous labors may be seen in the progress of the boys and in the general prosperity of the institution.

And to you, gentlemen of the board of trustees, I wish to again express my sincere thanks for your continued confidence and your generous support. With new hope and stronger faith, relying upon Divine grace, may we go on with the noble work committed to our care determined to achieve results better than we have yet known.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN P. WENTWORTH,

Superintendent.

November 30, 1899.

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, 1899:

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was..... 142
 Number of boys returned during the year..... 4
 Number of boys committed during the year..... 31

Whole number under instruction..... 177
 There have been discharged during the year..... 50

Present number under instruction..... 127

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

Who could not read.....	4
Who could read in first reader.....	3
" " second reader.....	7
" " third reader.....	7
" " fourth reader.....	10
	31

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	4
Who could write numbers and count to ten.....	2
" add	3
" subtract	4
" multiply	11
" divide	7
	31

WRITING.	
Who could not write.....	14
“ write very little.....	11
“ “ letters	6
	<hr/> 31
The boys in school are classified as follows:	
Who read in the fifth reader.....	17
“ “ fourth reader	67
“ “ third reader	18
“ “ second reader	14
“ “ first reader	11
	<hr/> 127
ARITHMETIC.	
Finished common school arithmetic.....	2
Who cipher in denominate numbers.....	16
“ “ decimal fractions	11
“ “ common fractions	30
“ “ division	27
“ “ multiplication	10
“ “ subtraction	9
“ “ addition	20
“ have just commenced arithmetic.....	2
	<hr/> 127
GEOGRAPHY.	
Who study Harper's Introductory Geography.....	46
“ “ School “	58
	<hr/> 104
HISTORY.	
Who study Eggleston's History of the United States....	49
“ “ First Book in American History,	25
	<hr/> 74
WRITING.	
Who can write letters.....	105
“ “ easy words.....	16
“ not write.....	6
	<hr/> 127

PHYSIOLOGY.

Who study physiology.....	91
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BOOKKEEPING.

Who study bookkeeping.....	4
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Every boy in the institution is required to attend school ten months in the year; July and August are vacation months.

At the main building the boys of Division A work in the forenoon and attend school in the afternoon, the boys of Division B attend school in the forenoon and work in the afternoon. The boys at Farrington and Wentworth Cottages attend school in the afternoon. In the evening, from October to April, all the boys attend school for an hour and a half. In addition to the studies enumerated in the foregoing tables the boys have occasional lessons in natural history, letter writing, drawing, etc., and vocal music is taught daily.

EVIE MORELEN,

LENA M. PIERCE,

IDA C. MORELEN,

HORACETINA CROWLEY,

Teachers.

November 30, 1899.

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE.

PORTLAND, ME., December 5, 1899.

To His Excellency, Llewellyn Powers, Governor, and the Honorable Executive Council of the State of Maine:

In the past few months during which I have had the honor to officiate as State visitor to the reform school, I can truthfully say that I have seen nothing to criticise, and much to commend in its management.

Therefore it affords me much satisfaction to comply with your demand to report to you the results of my own careful and personal observations, and to offer for your consideration the few suggestions which may be permissible after so brief an experience.

Visits have been made as required at irregular intervals and unexpectedly and also with your committee. The different departments of the main building, as well as those of the cottages, have always been found freely open for inspection, the dormitories well ventilated and with every appearance of being conscientiously well taken care of. All asked for information has been cheerfully given, and the greatest possible courtesy shown by those in charge. I have talked with the boys collectively and individually in the schoolrooms, in the workshops and on the playground. Seldom has any complaint been heard, and never any worthy of note. The letter boxes which afford the boys ample opportunity to air their grievances without restraint, should such exist, have been freely patronized. I have rarely received less than a dozen letters at any one visit, and none written in a complaining spirit; but all showing more or less interest in school work, and the ambition to excel in rank of the average schoolboy. Great interest has been shown in the little temperance society recently formed and named for Miss Anna

Gordon, and especial thanks should be given those good women who in their great work have not forgotten the boys. Recently, one little boy, after leaving the institution, successfully resisted his first temptation in the new home which had been found for him when he refused cider apple sauce because he did not want to break his pledge.

It has been a source of regret to me from the first that the reform school should ever serve as a home for weak-minded children, and that the same faithful instruction and time should be lavished upon them which might be so much more profitably bestowed upon others mentally stronger.

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that no provision has been made by the State for such children.

Of the superiority of the cottage system too much cannot be said. It is obvious that better results may be attained in cheerful and homelike surroundings, particularly for those unfortunates who scarcely know the meaning of the word home. This is especially noticeable in the dining-rooms where the smaller members are directly under the charge of the officers, and better table manners, at least, are the result. I have visited the different rooms at meal time, have dined with the boys, have found the food generally well prepared, well served and the quantity sufficient; and in no instance was the bread made by the boys inferior to that on the officers' table; and the gingerbread was so excellent that I asked for the receipt of it.

The improvements in heating and lighting the main building have added greatly to the comfort and safety of its inmates, but its interior still needs much attention; and I would respectfully recommend, when means are at hand, that something be done in this direction to make it a more suitable home for its officers, to lessen the burden of those in charge and to render it more of a credit to the State.

Of the superintendent and his worthy wife, his assistant, Mr. Dow, and those present in charge of the cottages, in my opinion, only words of praise should be spoken. The teachers longest in charge I have also found painstaking and striving to do their best in their respective positions.

From the increased demand for our boys in the past year, it is gratifying to perceive that the odium formerly attached to an

inmate of this institution is fast disappearing, and it is complimentary to the present management as well.

Finally, to friends and to those persons who have a more vital interest in its affairs, I would say that so far as I am able to judge I consider them under the supervision of those well qualified to direct and also worthy of the confidence of the entire community.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Mrs.) HARRIET G. BARKER.

To His Excellency, Llewellyn Powers, Governor of Maine:

We beg to concur in the foregoing report of Mrs. Barker. In doing so, we desire to emphasize the urgent need, as it seems to us, of radical changes in the main building of this institution. This building was originally designed to serve all the purposes of the institution and so embraced all the features of a house of detention, officers' dwelling, schoolrooms, workrooms, etc. Later a more rational system for the care, management and development of the boys coming to the institution, was undertaken. In pursuance of this plan, two cottages were built. These gave the opportunity of classifying the boys, to a certain extent, and surrounding them with more of the influences of a home and less of the influences of a jail. The importance of this is more apparent when it is remembered that under the law, as it exists, various classes of boys go to this institution, as well those of strong developed criminal tendencies as those in whom such tendencies are only mildly developed and those who are guilty of no more flagrant sin than truancy. To put all such boys together, to subject them all to the same methods and influences is to treat some of them, at least, with absolute injustice and to fail in the very purpose which the state has in maintaining the institution. The boys coming to this institution, grown imperfect to be sure in shady places where their lots have

been cast, are yet but part grown and are still young enough to straighten, some wholly and all somewhat, under proper influences and surroundings. The long reaches of life are before them, and the purpose of the state and its manner in dealing with them has little in common with its purpose and manner in dealing with adult public charges, criminal or otherwise. If boys are to be reformed, they are not to be surrounded with too prominent or constant reminders that they are criminals.

It seems to your committee that it is advisable to discontinue at the earliest possible date the use of the main building as a dormitory for the boys. It is not well designed for the purpose; its construction is old and especially its flooring is much worn and with open seams which necessarily collect much dirt and absorb much moisture from the frequent washings which are required to keep the building in a reasonable condition of cleanliness. This main building, we think, could well be relieved of the general appearance of a jail and internal changes made, so that it should contain all the schoolrooms required by the institution, and in addition, proper apartments and offices for the chief officers of the institution, a general assembly hall for the boys, workrooms and such rooms as should be found necessary to be used in the restraint of such boys as required severe discipline and confinement. In this way the schools of the institution could be graded; an object extremely desirable, in view of the great differences among the boys, both mental and moral. The rooms in the cottages now used for schoolrooms, could then be used as sitting-rooms for the boys, and the whole management of the institution, it seems to us, be systematized with a great saving in the expense of management.

Such changes in the main building would doubtless require the erection of perhaps two new cottages, but if necessary, these should be provided for by the State. Certainly from a purely economic point of view, it can well deal as liberally with an institution which has to do with the care and development of boys, most of whom are to live as citizens of the State, as with the institutions which care for adult criminals and for the insane of the State. The above suggestions are made with much modesty by your committee who realize their brief opportunity for observation and correct conclusion, and yet with a strong

personal feeling that such suggestions might be heeded by the State with that great advantage which comes to any government from a just and generous treatment of its youth, and especially of those boys whose future has no other safeguard than the care of the State itself.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. SUMNER COOK,

Visiting Committee of the Reform School.

PORTLAND, ME., December 5, 1899.

APPENDIX.

- A. Revised Statutes, relating to the State Reform School.
- B. Revised Statutes, relating to Truancy.
- C. Public Laws of Maine, 1887, relating to compensation of Trustees, truancy, etc.
- D. Judicial Decisions.
- E. Special Information.
- F. Forms of Commitment.
- G. 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.

—compensa-
tion.

—amended.
See laws of
1887, c. 51.

—powers and
duties.

—appoint-
ment of
superinten-
dent and
other officers.

Section 1. The government of the state reform school, established for the instruction, employment, and reform of juvenile offenders, in the town of Cape Elizebeth,* 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

* The State Reform School is now situated in the town of South Portland—See Private and Special Laws of 1895, chapter 194.

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.

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

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 the 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; or 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

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

—truancy. 47 Me., 481. 65 Me., 129. See R. S. c. 11, sec. 21-23. Public Laws 1887, c. 22; 1893, c. 206.

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

time of his commitment, if within the state; otherwise such expense shall be paid by the state.

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

—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.

Sec. 4. The court or trial justice before whom a boy is convicted of an offence specified in the preceding section, shall certify in the mittimus the city or town in which such boy resides at the time of his commitment, if known, which shall be sufficient evidence in the first instance, to charge such city or town with his expense at the reform school, not exceeding one dollar a week. The superintendent, upon the commitment of such boy shall notify in writing by mail or otherwise, the aldermen of any city, or the selectmen of any town so liable, of the name of the boy committed, the offence with which he is charged, and the duration of his sentence. Such written notice shall be sufficient when made, superscribed and directed to said aldermen or selectmen, the postage prepaid, and deposited in the post office in Portland.

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

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

Sec. 7. When a boy is sentenced to said school, and the trustees deem it inexpedient to receive him, or he is found incorrigible, or his continuance in the school is deemed injurious to its management and

discipline, they shall certify the same upon the mittimus by which he is held, and the mittimus and convict shall be delivered to any proper officer, who shall forthwith commit said boy to the jail, house of correction, or state prison, according to his alternative sentence. The trustees may discharge any boy as reformed; and may authorize the superintendent, under such rules as they prescribe, to refuse to receive boys sentenced to said school, and his certificate thereof shall be as effectual as their own.

—trustees, may discharge a boy when reformed.

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

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.

Cost of transporting boys, how paid.

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

How boys may be released on probation.

—when they may be returned to the school.

school, such boy shall there be held and detained under the original mittimus.

Superintendent shall prepare list of boys to apprentice.

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.

—list to be published.

Trustees shall establish and maintain a mechanical school.

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

—in what branches boys shall be instructed.

—trustees shall make rules and specify punishments.

—rules shall be approved by the Governor and Council.

Powers and duties of the superintendent.

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 —record of punishment. 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 books whether —certificate of trustees. or not such punishments are approved by them. He shall have charge of the lands, buildings, furniture, Charge of lands, buildings and other property. 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. 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. accounts of all his receipts and disbursements, and of all property intrusted to him, showing the income and expenses of the institution; and account, in such manner, and to such persons as the trustees direct, for all moneys received by him from the proceeds of the farm or otherwise. His books, and all documents relating to the school, shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees, who shall, at least once in every six months, carefully examine —accounts shall be examined by trustees semi-annually. 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 —actions for injuries may be brought by the superintendent. personal property of the State, connected with the reform school, may be brought in the name of the superintendent for the time being.

Sec. 14. All contracts on account of the institution, shall be made by the superintendent, and when Contracts, how made. 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.

--suits may be submitted to referees.

--suits thereon.

Visits of the trustees.

--record to be kept.

--quarterly visit.

--annual report.

--financial statement.

Appropriations, how paid.

--Sanford legacy.

Classification of inmates.

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

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

Sec. 17. The inmates shall be separated into classes, regard being had to their ages, character and conduct, and the offences for which they have been

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

--solitary
confinement.

--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.

Visiting
committee.

--their pow-
ers and
duties.

Amended.
See Laws of
1889, c. 241.
Word
"severally"
struck out.

B.

REVISED STATUTES.

CHAPTER II.

Sect. 21. Towns may make such by-laws, not repugnant to law, concerning habitual truants, and children between six and seventeen years of age not attending school, without any regular and lawful occupation, and growing up in ignorance, as are most conducive to their welfare and the good order of society; and may annex a suitable penalty, not exceeding twenty dollars, for any breach thereof; but such by-laws must be first approved by a judge of the supreme judicial court.

Sect. 22. Such towns shall, at their annual meeting, appoint one or more persons, who alone shall make complaints for violations of said by-laws, and shall execute the judgments of the magistrate.

Sect. 23. Said magistrate, in place of fine, may order children proved to be growing up in truancy, and without the benefit of the education provided for them by law, to be placed for such periods as he thinks expedient, in the institution of instruction, house of reformation, or other suitable situation provided for the purpose under section twenty-one.

C.

PUBLIC LAWS OF MAINE—1887.

CHAPTER 51.

An Act regulating the compensation of the Trustees of the State Reform School.

Sect. 1. The trustees of the State Reform School shall be allowed two dollars a day for their services when employed, and the same sum for every twenty miles travel.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

PUBLIC LAWS OF MAINE—1899.

CHAPTER 80.

An Act to amend section twenty-one, chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes, relating to the rights of towns to make by-laws concerning Truants.

Section 1. Every child between the ages of seven and fifteen inclusive shall attend some public day school during the time such school is in session; provided that necessary absence may be excused by the superintending school committee or superintendent of schools or teacher acting by direction of either; provided, also, that such attendance shall not be required if the child obtain equivalent instruction, for a like period of time, in an approved private school or in any other manner approved by the superintending school committee; and provided further, that the superintending school committee may exclude from the public schools any child whose physical or mental condition makes it inexpedient for him to attend. All persons having children under their control shall cause them to attend school

as provided in this section, and for every neglect of such duty shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to the treasurer of the city or town, for the use of the public schools of such city or town, or shall be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

Sect. 2. Children living remote from any public school in the town in which they reside may be allowed to attend the public schools in an adjoining town, under such regulations and on such terms as the school committees of said towns agree upon and prescribe, and the school committee of the town in which such children reside shall pay the sum agreed upon, out of the appropriations of money raised in said town for school purposes. Except as above provided, a child attending a public school in a town in which his parent or legal guardian does not reside, after having obtained the consent of the school committee of such town, shall pay, as tuition, a sum equal to the average expense per scholar in such school.

Sect. 3. Cities and towns shall annually elect one or more persons, to be designated truant officers, who shall inquire into all causes of neglect of the duties prescribed in section one and ascertain the reasons therefor, and shall promptly report the same to the superintending school committee, and such truant officers, or any of them shall, when so directed by the school committee or superintendent in writing, prosecute in the name of the city or town, any person liable to the penalty provided in said section; and said officers shall have power, and it shall be their duty, when notified by any teacher that any pupil is irregular in attendance to arrest and take such pupil to school when found truant; and further it shall be the duty of such officers to enforce the provisions of sections one hundred and fourteen to one hundred and sixteen, inclusive, of chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes. Every city or town neglecting to elect truant officers, and truant officers neglecting to prosecute when directed, as required by law, shall forfeit not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, to the use of the public schools in the city or town neglecting as aforesaid, or to the use of the public schools in the city or town where such truant officer resides. The municipal officers shall fix the compensation of the truant officers, elected as prescribed in this section. Superintending

school committees shall have power to fill vacancies occurring during the year.

Sect. 4. If a child, without sufficient excuse, shall be absent from school six or more times during any term, he shall be deemed an habitual truant, and the superintending school committee shall notify him and any person under whose control he may be that unless he conforms to section one of this act, the provisions of the two following sections will be enforced against them; and if thereafter such child continues irregular in attendance, the truant officers or any of them shall, when so directed by the school committee or superintendent in writing, enforce said provisions by complaint.

Sect. 5. Any person having control of a child who is an habitual truant, as defined in the foregoing section, and being in any way responsible for such truancy, and any person who induces a child to absent himself from school, or harbors or conceals such child when he is absent shall forfeit not exceeding twenty dollars, for the use of the public schools of the city or town in which such child resides, to be recovered by the truant officer on complaint, or shall be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

Sect. 6. On complaint of the truant officer an habitual truant, if a boy, may be committed to the State Reform School, or, if a girl, to the State Industrial School for girls, or to any truant school that may hereafter be established.

Sect. 7. Police or municipal courts and trial justices shall have jurisdiction of the offences described in sections one, three, five and six.

Sect. 8. Chapter twenty-two of the public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as amended by chapter two hundred and six of the public laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and by chapter three hundred and twenty-one of the public laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and all other legislation inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Approved March 15.

D.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

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.*

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.

To prove the conviction of the truancy, the record of the court is the only competent evidence, the mittimus is only secondary, and the complaint after conviction and commitment should not

* See Public Laws of 1891, c. 28.

† See Public Laws of 1897, c. 22; also R. S., c. 11, § 21-23.

be judged of upon objections as if made by the truants themselves upon a hearing and trial of the complaint.—Cushing *vs.* Friendship. 89 Me., 529.

EXPENSES OF SUBSISTENCE.

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.—Scammon *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.

Towns where truants have their pauper settlement, at the time of their commitment to the Reform School, are liable for the support of such truants.—Cushing *vs.* Friendship. 89 Me., 530.

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*. Scammon *vs.* Wells. 50 Me., 584.

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.

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.

JURISDICTION.

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

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 per-

son. * * * 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.*)

SENTENCE AND MITTIMUS.

To prove the conviction, the record of the court is the only competent evidence. The mittimus is merely a recital of the record and is secondary, if the record be in existence and is no more evidence of it than an execution is proof of the judgment in a civil action.—Cushing vs. Friendship. 89 Me., 529.

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.*

TRUANCY.

The warrant for the arrest of a truant may be served by a truant officer.—O'Malia *v.s.* 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 *v.s.* Fairfield. 47 Me., 481.

Truancy is an offence unknown to the common law; and the elements which constitute the offence must be found in some ordinance, by-law, or statute. The definition of the offence may be found in the public laws of 1887, chapter 22, as amended by the act of 1893, chapter 206.—Cushing *v.s.* Friendship. 89 Me., 528.

Boys, between ten and fifteen years of age, who refuse to attend school and wander about the streets and public places during the hours when the school, of which they are legally scholars, is in session, are truants under the statute.—Cushing *v.s.* Friendship. 89 Me., 528.

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 *v.s.* Kucking. 55 Me., 346.

† See Public Laws of 1887, c. 22; also R. S., c. 11, § 21-23.

E.

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 punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, not for life, or in a county jail.

2. Such of the offences named in § 3, c. 142 of the Revised Statutes as are violations of the Statutes of the State. The mere mention of a misdemeanor in this section does not make that misdemeanor a violation of the Statutes. See Lewiston vs. Fairfield, 47 Me., 481.

3. Truancy, when in violation of the Public Laws of 1899, c. 80. The boy must be between the ages of seven and fifteen years, inclusive, the complaint must be made by a duly elected and qualified truant officer of the town wherein the boy resides, and it should allege the facts called for in the special form of mittimus provided for such cases. For form of mittimus see page 64.

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 by a trial justice 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 65.

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

[For Form of commitment, see Appendix F.]

No boy can be received into the institution except in execution of a sentence imposed for violation of law.

JURISDICTION OF MUNICIPAL COURTS AND TRIAL JUSTICES.

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.

A municipal or police court or trial justice cannot legally 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 58.

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.

ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE.

Every boy committed to the institution except for violation of chapter 80 of the Public Laws of 1899, 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.

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 G.]

F.

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 South Portland, 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.....atin said county of.....on the.....day of.....A. D.....by virtue of a warrant in due form of law, issued under the hand and seal of me, the said justice, on the complaint under oath of.....of..... in the county of.....who therein complains that saidon 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, whereas, after hearing the testimony of divers witnesses in relation thereto, and fully understanding the defence of the saidit 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 saidbe sentenced to the State Reform School, situate at South Portland, 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

* 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 some cases of truancy, instead of the above say, "and also contrary to the form of a by-law of the said..... of..... approved the..... day..... 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.*]

mittimus, together with the saidshall 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.

MITTIMUS FOR TRUANCY.

For violations of chapter 22 of the Public Laws of 1887, the following form of mittimus may be used.

STATE OF MAINE.

[L. s.]

.....ss.

To the sheriff of the county of.....or either of his deputies, or either of the constables of any town within said county; and to the Superintendent of the State Reform School situated in South Portland, in the county of Cumberland.

GREETING:

Whereas, at the..... in the county of.....holden at said..... on the.....day of.....A. D..... of said.....is convicted upon the complaint, under oath, of.....of said.....the said.....being then and there a duly elected and qualified truant officer of said.....who, in behalf of said State, on oath, complains

That said.....at said.....on the..... day of.....A. D.....and on divers other days and times between said.....day of..... and the day of the making of said complaint, was a minor between the ages of seven and fifteen years, inclusive, to wit, of the age of.....years, and on said.....day ofand on said divers other days and times between the said.....day of.....and the day of the making of said complaint at.....aforesaid, was required to attend a certain school, to wit: the.....School there situate, as a scholar; and that the said.....at saidon said.....day of.....and on said divers other days and times between said..... day of.....and the day of the making of said complaint, did, without sufficient excuse, absent himself from said school six times during one term of said school, to wit: the term commencing on the.....day of.....A. D..... and so the said.....on oath, in behalf of said State,

complains that said.....on said.....day of
.....and on said divers other days and times between
said.....day of.....and the day of the
making of said complaint at.....aforesaid, was
an habitual truant, against the peace of said State, and contrary
to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided.

And said.....being a boy between the ages of
seven and fifteen years, not deaf and dumb, *non compos*, or
insane, after a full hearing thereon, by the consideration of said
court, is sentenced to the State Reform School, situate at South
Portland, in the county of Cumberland, there to be kept, disci-
plined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction
of the board of trustees of said State Reform School for the
term of his minority.

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

And you, the said Superintendent, are hereby commanded,
in the name of the State of Maine, to receive the said.....
.....into your custody in said State Reform School, 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.

Witness,.....Esquire, our judge, at.....
aforesaid, this.....day of.....in the year of our
Lord one thousand.....hundred and.....
.....

Trial Justice.

The Certificate of Residence, and the Officer's Return should
be in accordance with the forms already given.

Blank mittimuses for the use of municipal and police courts
and trial justices may be obtained by application to the Super-
intendent.

G.

FORMS FOR RELEASE OF BOYS.

[Leave of Absence.]

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

1. That he shall not change his employment or residence without the permission of the Superintendent.
2. That he shall avoid all low places of amusement, drinking-houses, bad company and other evil associations, and shall faithfully endeavor to discharge the duties required of him, to live a correct moral life, to regularly attend church and Sabbath school, and to obey all National, State and Municipal laws.
3. That he shall on or before the first day of February, May, August and November of each year, until finally discharged by the Trustees, give or send by mail, to the Superintendent, this LEAVE OF ABSENCE for renewal, and also from some responsible person a true account, in writing, of his health, conduct, employment and condition.
4.
.....
.....

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

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

Superintendent.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.....18

RENEWED18

RENEWED18

Post Office address, PORTLAND, ME.

[Indenture.]

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

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

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

AND FURTHER, that he will, on or before the first days of February, May, August and November of each year, give to the Superintendent of said School, in writing, a true account of the conduct, health and character of the said apprentice; and in case the said apprentice shall leave his service that he will immediately notify said Superintendent thereof, and state, to the best of his knowledge where he shall have gone or may be found; and that he will not assign or transfer this Indenture, or his interest in the service of the said apprentice, or let or hire him out, without the consent, in writing, of 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 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 fulfil 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 saidto this, and one other instrument of the same tenor and date, have set their hand and seals, this..... day of.....in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and.....

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