

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1863.

AUGUSTA:
STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1863.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

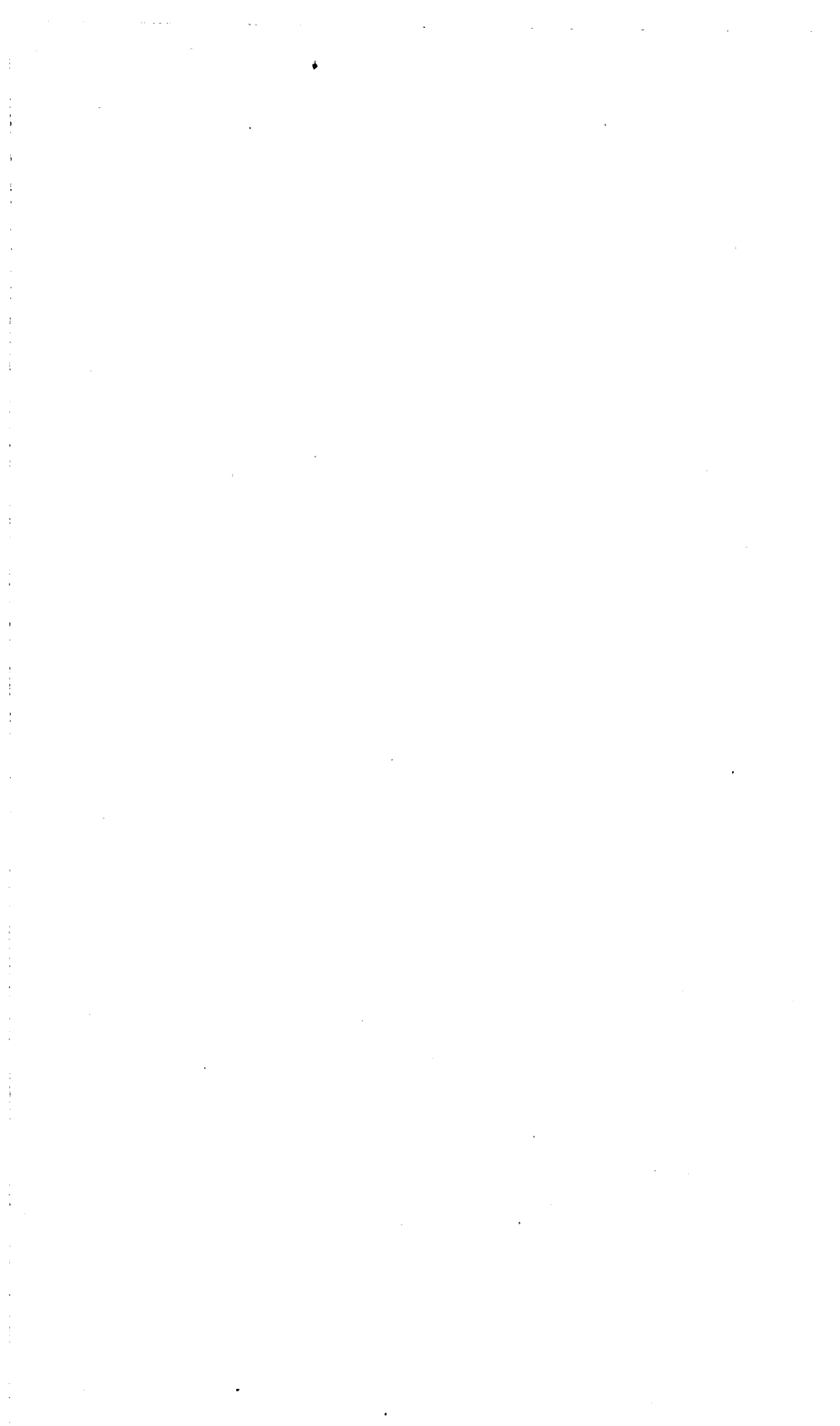
OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

NOVEMBER, 1862.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved March 16, 1855.

AUGUSTA:
STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1862.



TRUSTEES' REPORT.

The Trustees of the State Reform School, as required by law, submit to the Governor and Council, this, their

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The very full and explicit reports of the Treasurer and Superintendent, accompanying this, supply, in detail, all information that can be desired as to the financial and general condition and management of the School and Farm during the year.

Another twelvemonth's experience of the operations of the School, as derived from close and careful observation of the conduct and character of those still under its discipline and from enquiry regarding those who have gone out from its precincts, confirms the opinion of its incalculable value, expressed in former reports.

The Trustees feel that they may repeat, as an unqualified assertion, the opinion that the Reform School is of inestimable value to the State. They, perhaps better than others, appreciate the extended field of its influence, the character of the good it promotes and the reformation of life it effects. They see the raw material as it comes to be shaped and moulded into "decent men"; sent in from the purlieus of cities and the by-ways of villages; their bodies covered with filth and vermin and full of sores; their minds quickened only to vicious activity; their senses sharpened by want to enjoy whatever they can steal without detection, and with no perceptible sense of right. Such is the disgusting condition and deplorable character of most of those committed here. It has been ascertained and may be demonstrated, by the records of the School and the returns accompanying former reports, that more than seventy-five per cent. of those discharged make good and useful citizens. Those who do well, unobtrusive and quiet, are known only to their immediate associates and to the guardians who disciplined and fashioned them. The incorrigibles,—and a

single moment's thought must convince any one that some such cases are inevitable,—are always heard of by the public, and, known to have been Reform School boys, from this miserable minority of those sent out, an opinion that but little good has been effected is too apt to be formed.

It is, however, a gratifying fact that all who from a point which enables them to consider well the results actually obtained, make careful investigation and view attentively the workings of the institution, invariably become its firm friends and supporters, in whatever degree they may have been prejudiced.

Instances have occurred where magistrates, unfavorably impressed with regard to the School, but actuated by a higher sense of personal responsibility, have visited and examined it for themselves, and, after such inspection, have expressed their unqualified approbation of the method of cultivation and improvement here pursued, and, returning to their judicial duties, have completed the assurance of their faith in the system and the discretion of those entrusted with its exercise, by sentencing here during minority every fit subject for reformatory influence convicted before them.

The Trustees have always most cordially and earnestly invited this sort of examination by all those who may be induced to make it; especially do they ask it of magistrates before whom youthful offenders against law are brought. We urge this upon *them*, and suggest their sentencing to the Reform School, for even trifling *misdemeanors*, in all cases where there is known, or reason to suspect, ignorance, indifference or vice in the parents or guardians. We also venture to remind them that the older the boys they send the more there is of evil growth to be eradicated before any sure steps towards positive good can be taken.

Objection that a sentence during minority, as now dictated by law, is "cruel" and disproportionate to most youthful offences, is fallacious. The design is not to detain the inmates of the School chiefly as a punishment for crimes committed, but only till a sound character is established. The alternative sentence of imprisonment elsewhere in all cases of lads not received or retained here, sufficiently provides for those where there can be no hope of reformation.

The repeated appeals from the Trustees to the Governor of the State impels us to respectfully urge the withholding of all execu-

tive pardon. We submit that, from their position, the Trustees can best judge of the expediency of a discharge in every case. The exercise of this prerogative by the Governor and Council must have a tendency to confound all ideas of right and wrong both in the school and away from it, because it will be so difficult to tell whether one has obtained his discharge by his own merit or through favor. Once let it be understood by the boys that a chance of escape from the School is open to them through the influence of their friends, and we believe it will be subversive of all discipline; on the other hand, if it is well established that in no case can one go out but by the advice of the Superintendent and consent of the Trustees, there is before them a constant incentive to correct deportment and exact accordance with the rules and regulations. Says an old writer, "The clemency of the Prince seems to be a tacit disapprobation of the laws." The Trustees of the Reform School are appointed by the Executive and hold their office subject to its will. It is to be presumed that each one of them was there appointed from a supposed fitness for the place. If any, or all, prove unequal to the trust reposed, a proper regard for the public good enjoins their removal. If an application for the discharge of one committed to their guardianship, having been duly considered and refused by them, is granted by the Executive of the State, overruling their decision, does it not appear a direct disapproval of their action? If it be shown that such a discharge could not be made at the time, in accordance with either their judgment or their established and approved rules, is it not a tacit disapprobation of the law and a reflection upon the intelligence of those who framed and continued to judge favorably of the law? And if such reflection be proper and just, has the Executive fulfilled its entire obligation to the State in thus ordering the discharge of *only the boy* from the School?

The Trustees would once more respectfully call in question the wisdom of the statute requiring towns sending boys to the Reform School for minor offences to contribute to their support. The practical effect is too often impunity in the early stages of crime, and consequently a later conviction of lads who have become hardened and who would probably have been saved by timely discipline. Municipal officers are induced, by the natural desire to protect their towns from expense, to impose those short sentences to imprisonment amongst older criminals, in jails and houses of

correction, against which, among other things, this institution was designed to afford protection to boys. This temptation would be removed by the repeal of the statute referred to, and all in authority left free to consider the welfare of the juvenile offender as consistent with the interests of his town. If the depredations of criminals could be confined within town boundaries, there might be reason in requiring each corporation to defray the whole expense of its own protection.

It is believed that inattention to the duty of keeping children in the common schools is a prolific source of youthful crime in cities and large villages, and that "the right and duty of the State" to compel attendance there is clear. Philanthropy should not be limited in its aim or scope to the individual benefitted. Nor, while comprehensively regarding the whole and devising schemes for the greatest good of all, should it overlook a single individual's influence. For if this extends but to two others, it may continue on from them in geometrical progression: a series of concentric circles, ever increasing the area, moved by this single impulse, and who may estimate its extent? It has been shown that more than seventy-five per cent. of the juvenile offenders of whom "the State has here assumed the charge," have become useful citizens, influencing others by their example, to the lasting benefit of the communities in which they dwell.

This is a glimpse at a positive good where, had it not been for the agency of this Reform School, there might and probably would have been positive evil to a similar extent. If humanity did not prompt this reformation of individuals, this reforming charity, an enlightened regard for our own interest would seem to dictate all that is now done.

The pride in our farm, which we declared in a preceding report, increases with its annually increasing productiveness. It is steadily progressing, in a sound and uniform course, towards the point where we may, without misgiving, invite the criticisms of the most enlightened *practical* farmers of the State. We regret that the annual visits of the legislative committee are made at a season when the farm is so hidden as to forbid such direct inspection as is desirable to render the examination complete and enable any member of that committee to minister suggestions adapted to the nature, quality and condition of the soil and the character of its surface, as well as to its location. For the details of improvement

here, as in the other departments of the institution, we refer you to the report of our *excellent* Superintendent, who shows himself completely master of his situation. We content ourselves with remarking that his management of the farm has won for us, among neighboring and visiting farmers, much voluntary commendation.

Mention is made in the Superintendent's report of a change in the office of Assistant Superintendent, made necessary by the retirement of Mr. Joseph S. Berry, after his most faithful and satisfactory service of more than four years. The Trustees reluctantly accepted his resignation, and feel that it is due to a worthy man and upright public officer thus to express their high appreciation of the ability, fidelity and usefulness attending his really arduous labors in this Reform School.

The enhanced value of all commodities has necessarily swelled the amount of our estimates for the next year. In asking an appropriation for the support of the institution, the Trustees clearly perceive it to be their duty to contemplate the practice of the most rigid economy compatible with the interests of the School. They are confident that their estimates cannot prudently be reduced. Last year several causes conspired to protect the treasury of the School against a serious deficit, threatened by the legislative reduction of the appropriation below the amount asked for. And we respectfully but very earnestly request your special and candid attention to that portion of our Superintendent's report where these protecting circumstances are related.

In spite of these accidental advantages, the expenditures exceeded the income and appropriation some ninety dollars, and we enter upon a new year without the usual store of necessary articles which we shall be compelled to obtain on an advanced market. The Trustees feel that they cannot reasonably expect the productiveness of the boys' labor to be further increased, although every means that can be devised will be constantly put in force. And they dare not hope that the remarkable healthiness of the past year will be repeated. All the aid that can be safely calculated upon, from all the causes referred to, has been carefully considered and allowed.

It is earnestly hoped that an appropriation may be voted in accordance with the following estimates for the coming financial year, to end March 31, 1864 :

<i>Expenses.</i>		
Deficiency		\$589
Provisions and groceries for 150 boys at \$35,		5,250
Clothing for the same at \$15,		2,250
Furniture, fuel and lights,		1,600
Buildings, improvements, farm and labor, . .		2,500
Officers' salaries,		3,600
Miscellaneous,		1,500
		17,289
For increased prices on Provisions, &c., Clothing, &c., Furniture, &c., add 30 per ct. on \$9,100,		2,730
		\$20,019
<i>Resources.</i>		
Estimated amount from cities and towns, . .		1,200
“ “ “ boys' labor,		2,000
“ “ “ bricks and tiles,		2,000
“ “ “ farm and other sources,		600
		5,800
“ State appropriation necessary,		\$14,219

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELIAS CRAIG, .
 JOSEPH C. NOYES,
 PRESERVED B. MILLS,
 WILLIAM A. RUST,
 JOHN F. ANDERSON.

CAPE ELIZABETH, November 30, 1862.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL
OF THE STATE OF MAINE :

The Treasurer of the State Reform School charges himself with the following sums, received from April 1, 1861, to March 31, 1862 :

Cash on hand April 1, 1861 :	.	.	\$761 43
Cash received from State Treasurer,	.	.	11,000 00
from cities and towns,	.	.	2,850 99
for boys' labor,	.	.	1,183 57
for produce of farm, .	.	.	541 28
from all other sources,	.	.	135 51
Balance against the School,	.	.	90 37
			\$16,563 15

And credits himself with the following payments :

Paid for provisions,	.	.	\$3,879 74
clothing,	.	.	1,239 79
fuel and lights,	.	.	1,562 07
farm,	.	.	2,058 06
boys' labor,	.	.	190 29
improvements and repairs,	.	.	1,559 53
brick yard,	.	.	1,088 45
officers' salaries,	.	.	3,363 42
Trustees' expenses,	.	.	653 32
miscellaneous,	.	.	978 48
			\$16,563 15

JOSEPH C. NOYES, *Treasurer.*

PORTLAND, April 1, 1862.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my duty to submit to you the

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

of this Institution, with important statistics during its existence.

Whole number received since the opening of the Institution,	686
Whole number left,	520
Present number,	166

TABLE NO. 1,

Shows the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending November, 30, 1862.

Boys in School December 1, 1861,		140
Since committed,	65	
Apprentice returned by master,	1	66
Whole number in School during the year,		206
Discharged or apprenticed,	33	
Escaped,	2	
Died,	1	
Delivered to Court,	3	
Remanded,	1	40
Remaining in School November, 30, 1862,		166

TABLE No. 2,

Shows the admissions, discharges, and the number at the close of each month, and average number.

Months.	Admissions.	Discharges.	No. at close of month.
December, 1861,	1	1	140
January, 1862, .	7	2	145
February, " . . .	3	2	146
March, "	5	8	143
April, "	4	1	146
May, "	4	2	148
June, "	6	4	150
July, "	7	4	153
August, "	4	8	149
September, " . . .	13	1	161
October, "	5	1	165
November, "	7	6	166
Average number for the year,			152

TABLE No. 3,

Shows by what authority committed.

Courts.	1862.	Previously.	Total.
By Supreme Judicial Court,	5	58	63
Portland Municipal "	18	107	125
Portland Police "		16	16
Bangor Municipal "		9	9
Bangor Police "	6	69	75
Brunswick Municipal "		8	8
Gardiner Police "	4	29	33
Augusta Municipal "	5	20	25
Hallowell Municipal "	2	8	10
Bath Municipal "	6	31	37
Belfast Police "		1	1
Rockland Municipal "		20	20
Rockland Police "	6		6
Calais Municipal "		12	12
Biddeford Municipal "	1	21	22
Lewiston Municipal "	4	9	13
Justices of the Peace,	8	203	211
Total,	65	621	686

TABLE No. 4,

Shows the disposal of those discharged from December 1, 1861, to November 30, 1862, and previously.

Disposals.	1862.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence, . . .	14	163	177
by Trustees,	12	130	142
Indented to Farmers,	6	145	150
Carpenters,		9	9
Shoemakers,		11	11
Machinist,		1	1
Plasterer,		1	1
Blacksmith,		1	1
Cabinet Maker,		1	1
Barbers,		3	3
Tallow Chandler,		1	1
Boarding Mistress,		1	1
Boiler Maker,		1	1
Sea Captains,	1	4	5
Tailor,		1	1
Cloth Manufacturers,		3	3
Lumberman,		1	1
Merchants,		3	3
Miller,		1	1
Returned to masters,		2	2
Remanded,	1	6	7
Pardoned by Governor,		6	6
Escaped,	2	10	12
Sent to State Prison,		1	1
Died,	1	9	10
Delivered to Court,	3		3
Total,	40	515	555

TABLE No. 5,

Shows the term of commitment in all cases since the School was opened.

Sentences.	1862.	Previously.	Total.
During minority,	65	225	290
Until eighteen years old,		1	1
Twelve years,		1	1
Ten years,		5	5
Nine years,		1	1
Eight years,		6	6
Seven years,		15	15
Six years,		28	28
Five years,		76	76
Four years eight months,		1	1

TABLE No. 5, (Continued.)

Sentences.	1862.	Previously.	Total.
Four years,		66	66
Three years eight months,		1	1
Three years six months,		2	2
Three years,		76	76
Two years six months,		1	1
Two years,		77	77
One year six months,		2	2
One year,		37	37
Total,	65	621	686

TABLE No. 6,

Shows the offences for which committed.

Offences.	1862.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny,	48	356	404
Breaking and entering with intent to com- mit a felony,	2	6	8
Common runaway,	3	73	76
Truancy,	5	34	39
Assault,		18	18
Malicious mischief,	1	18	19
Malicious trespass,		4	4
Riot,		1	1
Cheating by false pretences,		5	5
Vagrancy,	1	57	58
Common Drunkards,		3	3
Shop Breaking,	2	15	17
Setting fire to a school house,		1	1
Sabbath breaking,		4	4
Idle and disorderly,		14	14
Disturbing the peace,		2	2
Threatening to burn,		1	1
Common night walkers,		1	1
Common pilferers,		3	3
Robbery,		2	2
Embezzlement,		1	1
Assault with intent to kill,		1	1
Attempt to commit arson,		1	1
Neglecting his calling and employment,	1		1
Habitual truancy,	2		2
Total,	65	621	686

TABLE No. 7,

Shows the alternative sentence of all committed.

Alternative sentence.	1862.	Previously.	Total.
Five years State Prison, . . .		2	2
Four " " " . . .		2	2
Three " " " . . .		4	4
Two " " " . . .		7	7
One " " " . . .	5	23	28
Two years in county jail, . . .		5	5
One " " " . . .		4	4
Nine months in " . . .		1	1
Six " " " . . .		8	8
Three years in Co. jail or house of correction,		15	15
Two " " " " " " . . .		39	39
One " " " " " " . . .		13	13
Ninety days, " " " " . . .	1	5	6
Sixty " " " " " " . . .		29	29
Fifty " " " " " " . . .		2	2
Forty " " " " " " . . .		1	1
Thirty " " " " " " . . .		336	336
Twenty-five days " " " " " " . . .		2	2
Twenty " " " " " " . . .		32	32
Fifteen " " " " " " . . .		12	12
Ten " " " " " " . . .		25	25
Two days and less " " " " " " . . .		13	13
Fine and cost, . . .		24	24
Ten months in Co. jail or house of correction,		1	1
Six " " " " " " . . .		15	15
One " " jail . . .	42		42
Two " " " . . .	11		11
Twenty days " " . . .	1		1
One month in house of correction, . . .	2		2
Six months in " " " . . .	1		1
No alternative.	2	1	3
	65	621	686

TABLE No. 8,

Shows the number of admissions from each county and last residence.

Counties.	Towns.	1862.	Previously.	Total.
ANDROSCOGGIN,	Auburn, . . .		2	2
	Danville, . . .		1	1
	Lewiston, . . .	7	23	30
	Poland, . . .		3	3
CUMBERLAND,	Bridgton, . . .		2	2
	Cumberland, . . .		1	1
	Cape Elizabeth, . . .		3	3
	Gorham, . . .		4	4
	Gray, . . .		2	2
	Harpswell, . . .		2	2
	Portland, . . .	20	123	143
	Scarborough, . . .		3	3
	Sebago, . . .		1	1
	Standish, . . .		2	2
Yarmouth, . . .		1	1	
Westbrook, . . .		4	4	
Brunswick, . . .	1	6	7	
FRANKLIN,	Kingfield, . . .		3	3
	Phillips, . . .		3	3
	Rangely plantation,		1	1
HANCOCK,	Bucksport, . . .		2	2
	Sedgwick, . . .		1	1
	Mount Desert, . . .		1	1
	Ellsworth, . . .		1	1
KNOX,	Rockland, . . .	5	4	9
	South Thomaston, . .		2	2
	Vinalhaven, . . .		2	2
KENNEBEC,	Augusta, . . .	6	24	30
	Gardiner, . . .	2	21	23
	Chelsea, . . .	2	2	4
	Farmingdale, . . .		1	1
	Hallowell, . . .	3	7	10
	Litchfield, . . .		3	3
	Monmouth, . . .		2	2
	Manchester, . . .		3	3
	Pittston, . . .		2	2
	Readfield, . . .		1	1
	Waterville, . . .		6	6
	Winslow, . . .		1	1
	Winthrop, . . .		2	2
	Benton, . . .		2	2
	Sidney, . . .		1	1
Vassalborough, . . .		2	2	
China, . . .		1	1	
Albion, . . .	1		1	

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	1862.	Previously.	Total.
LINCOLN,	Muscle Ridge, . . .		1	1
	Jefferson, . . .		1	1
	Newcastle, . . .		1	1
	Rockland, . . .		15	15
	South Thomaston, .		1	1
	Thomaston, . . .		2	2
	Wiscasset, . . .		3	3
	St. George, . . .		1	1
	Waldoborough, . .		3	3
	Whitefield, . . .		3	3
Nobleborough, . .		2	2	
Arrowsic, . . .		1	1	
OXFORD,	Canton, . . .		1	1
	Greenwood, . . .		1	1
	Hiram, . . .		2	2
	Norway, . . .		1	1
	Waterford, . . .		1	1
	Brownfield, . . .		1	1
	Stoneham, . . .		1	1
Paris, . . .	1		1	
PENOBSCOT,	Bangor, . . .	5	76	81
	Brewer, . . .		6	6
	Corinth, . . .		2	2
	Corinna, . . .		1	1
	Carmel, . . .		1	1
	Dexter, . . .		1	1
	Holden, . . .		1	1
	Exeter, . . .		2	2
	Glenburn, . . .		3	3
	Levant, . . .		1	1
	Milford, . . .		2	2
	Oldtown, . . .		4	4
	Orono, . . .		4	4
	Veazie, . . .		4	4
Winterport, . . .		1	1	
Hudson, . . .	1		1	
PISCATAQUIS,	Dover, . . .		1	1
	Foxcroft, . . .		1	1
	Guilford, . . .		1	1
SAGADAHOC,	Bowdoin, . . .		1	1
	Bath, . . .	5	30	35
	Richmond, . . .		3	3
	Topsham, . . .		2	2
SOMERSET,	Bloomfield, . . .		4	4
	Cambridge, . . .		1	1
	Fairfield, . . .		4	4
	Hartland, . . .		1	1
	Mercer, . . .		1	1
	Ripley, . . .		1	1
	St. Albans, . . .		1	1
	Skowhegan, . . .		4	4
	Smithfield, . . .		2	2
Concord, . . .		1	1	

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	1862.	Previously.	Total.
WALDO,	Belfast, . . .		3	3
	Camden, . . .	1	2	3
	Frankfort, . . .	1	7	8
	Monroe, . . .		2	2
	Montville, . . .		2	2
	Searsport, . . .		2	2
	Searsmont, . . .		1	1
	Jackson, . . .		1	1
	Hope, . . .		1	1
Palermo, . . .	1		1	
WASHINGTON,	Alexander, . . .		1	1
	Addison, . . .		1	1
	Calais, . . .		15	15
	Eastport, . . .		9	9
	Pembroke, . . .		4	4
	Machias, . . .		2	2
	Steuben, . . .		1	1
	Marshfield, . . .	1		1
Cherryfield, . . .	1		1	
YORK,	Acton, . . .		1	1
	Biddeford, . . .	1	32	33
	Cornish, . . .		1	1
	Elliot, . . .		1	1
	Kennebunkport, . . .		4	4
	Kennebunk, . . .		1	1
	Sanford, . . .		3	3
	Saco, . . .		27	27
	South Berwick, . . .		2	2
Wells, . . .		1	1	
		65	621	686

TABLE No. 9,

Shows the nativity of all committed.

Nativity.	1862.	Previously.	Total.
Born in England,	1	5	6
Ireland,		33	33
Scotland,		1	1
New Brunswick,	2	27	29
Nova Scotia,	1	10	11
Canada,	2	7	9
Chili,		1	1
on the Atlantic,		1	1
Cuba,		1	1
France,		1	1
Foreigners,	6	87	93
Born in Maine,	56	454	510
New Hampshire,		15	15
Massachusetts,	3	35	38
Vermont,		5	5
Rhode Island,		2	2
New York,		12	12
Pennsylvania,		1	1
Maryland,		1	1
Kentucky,		1	1
Virginia,		1	1
Florida,		1	1
North Carolina,		1	1
Connecticut,		3	3
Delaware,		1	1
Michigan,		1	1
Whole number of foreigners and natives,	65	621	686

TABLE No. 10,
Shows the ages of boys when committed.

Ages.	1862.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age, . . .		4	4
Eight " . . .	2	7	9
Nine " . . .	5	12	17
Ten " . . .	10	65	75
Eleven " . . .	5	64	69
Twelve " . . .	9	87	96
Thirteen " . . .	16	94	110
Fourteen " . . .	8	116	124
Fifteen " . . .	10	90	100
Sixteen " . . .		59	59
Seventeen " . . .		19	19
Eighteen " . . .		3	3
Nineteen " . . .		1	1
	65	621	686

TABLE No. 11.

This Table is introduced to show some facts connected with the moral condition of boys when received, and the home influences under which they have lived.

Remarks.	1862.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received, . . .	65	621	686
Have intemperate parents, . . .	29	157	186
Lost father, . . .	14	215	229
Lost mother, . . .	6	149	155
Relatives in prison, . . .	1	162	163
Step-parents, . . .	4	155	159
Idle, . . .	31	447	478
Much indulged, . . .		173	173
Much neglected, . . .	1	131	132
Truants, . . .		328	328
Sabbath-breakers, . . .	2	379	381
Untruthful, . . .		514	514
Profane, . . .		482	482
Slept away from home in sheds, &c., . . .		261	261
Drank ardent spirits, . . .	6	134	140
Previously arrested, . . .	15	222	237
Imprisoned for crime, . . .	51	91	142
Never attended Sabbath school, . . .	3	270	273
Never attended day school three months in succession, . . .	1	95	96
Used tobacco, . . .	17	304	311

TABLE No. 12,

Shows the number of months boys have remained in School.

Months.	1862.	Previously.	Total.
One month or less,		7	7
Two months,		2	2
Three "	1	2	3
Four "		4	4
Five "		7	7
Six "		8	8
Seven "		5	5
Eight "	1	3	4
Nine "		5	5
Ten "		11	11
Eleven "		4	4
Twelve "		48	48
Thirteen "		10	10
Fourteen "		11	11
Fifteen "	1	5	6
Sixteen "		13	13
Seventeen "		11	11
Eighteen "	1	15	16
Nineteen "		17	17
Twenty "		17	17
Twenty-one "		7	7
Twenty-two "	1	6	7
Twenty-three "		5	5
Twenty-four "	6	45	51
Twenty-five "	1	7	8
Twenty-six "	1	10	11
Twenty-seven "		8	8
Twenty-eight "	1	10	11
Twenty-nine "		9	9
Thirty "	1	4	5
Thirty-one "		7	7
Thirty-two "		8	8
Thirty-three "	3	6	9
Thirty-four "		2	2
Thirty-five "	1	7	8
Thirty-six "		49	49
Thirty-seven "		7	7
Thirty-eight "	2	9	11
Thirty-nine "	1	3	4
Forty "		3	3
Forty-one "		1	1
Forty-two "		3	3
Forty-three "		1	1
Forty-four "		2	2
Forty-five "		3	3
Forty-six "		2	3
Forty-seven "	1	4	5
Forty-eight "	2	26	28
Fifty-one "	1	3	4
Fifty-two "	2	6	8
Fifty-four "	2	1	3
Fifty-five "		1	1
Fifty-six "		3	3
Fifty-eight "		2	2
Fifty-nine "		2	2

TABLE NO. 12, (Continued.)

Months.		1862.	Previously.	Total.
Sixty	months, . . .	2	18	20
Sixty-one	" . . .		1	1
Sixty-two	" . . .		3	3
Sixty-four	" . . .		1	1
Sixty-five	" . . .	2	3	5
Sixty-nine	" . . .		1	1
Seventy	" . . .		1	1
Seventy-one	" . . .		3	3
Seventy-two	" . . .	1	5	6
Seventy-six	" . . .		1	1
Seventy-seven	" . . .		1	1
Seventy-eight	" . . .		1	1
Eighty	" . . .		1	1
Eighty-two	" . . .		2	2

TABLE NO. 13.

This Table is introduced to show what Cities and Towns had boys in School in 1858 subject to pay in certain cases under the law then passed; also the number since sent and the present number.

Towns.	No. Present in 1858.	Since committed.	Total.	Present No.
Augusta, . . .	1	1	2	1
Auburn, . . .		1	1	
Albion, . . .		1	1	
Brunswick, . . .	2		2	
Bangor, . . .	11	7	18	4
Brewer, . . .		3	3	1
Bowdoin, . . .	1		1	
Bath, . . .	2	2	4	1
Bloomfield, . . .		2	2	
Biddeford, . . .	8		8	
Cape Elizabeth, . . .	1		1	
Chelsea, . . .	1		1	
Corinth, . . .		1	1	
Camden, . . .		1	1	
Calais, . . .	5		5	1
Dover, . . .	1		1	
Ellsworth, . . .	1		1	
Eastport, . . .	2	1	3	1
Elliot, . . .	1		1	
Frankfort, . . .	3	1	4	1
Fairfield, . . .	2		2	
Farmingdale, . . .	1		1	

TABLE NO. 13, (Continued.)

Towns.	No. present in 1858.	Since com- mitted.	Total.	Present No.
Gardiner, . . .	4	1	5	1
Glenburn, . . .	3		3	
Hallowell, . . .	2	2	4	1
Hiram, . . .	1		1	
Holden, . . .	1		1	
Hope, . . .	1		1	
Kingfield, . . .	2		2	
Kennebunkport, . . .	1		1	
Lincolntonville, . . .	1		1	
Lewiston, . . .	8	2	10	
Litchfield, . . .	1		1	
Monmouth, . . .	2		2	1
Manchester, . . .	2		2	1
Milford, . . .	1		1	
Machias, . . .		1	1	
Mercer, . . .	1		1	
Orono, . . .	1		1	
Oldtown, . . .	2		2	
Portland, . . .	15	35	50	22
Rockland, . . .	6	2	8	2
Richmond, . . .	1		1	
Scarborough, . . .	1		1	
Standish, . . .	1		1	
South Thomaston, . . .	1		1	
Stoneham, . . .		1	1	
St. Albans, . . .	1		1	
Skowhegan, . . .		2	2	
Searsport, . . .	2		2	
Steuben, . . .		1	1	1
Sanford, . . .	1	1	2	
Saco, . . .	8	1	9	
Thomaston, . . .	1		1	
Topsham, . . .	1	1	2	
Vinalhaven, . . .		1	1	
Vassalborough, . . .	1		1	
Veazie, . . .	1		1	
Westbrook, . . .	1		1	
Waterville, . . .	1		1	
Waldoborough, . . .	1		1	
Wells, . . .	1		1	
Whitefield, . . .	1		1	
Woolwich, . . .		1	1	
Total, . . .	123	73	196	39

It will be observed by the foregoing table that the number of boys for which cities and towns are liable, are constantly diminishing, except those from Portland.

Inventory of Stock April 1, 1862.

Provisions,	\$590 90
Farming tools and stock,	3,384 14
Furniture, bedding, fuel and lights,	3,433 50
Brick-yard,	3,870 00
Clothing,	885 31
Improvements and repairs,	209 80
Miscellaneous,	562 03
Sundry bills due,	500 00
	\$13,435 68

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

The ordinary repairs of the buildings, fences, and tools have been made. The root cellar has been reconstructed so as to secure it from frost, by building a brick wall inside the stone-wall, with an air space between, and re-plastered overhead. The large brick oven in the boy's kitchen has been thoroughly re-built, and the chimneys of the main building have been re-topped.

FARM.

In the management of the farm, practical utility has been the constant aim, instead of doubtful experiments. We have adopted a system of husbandry, in the cultivation of such crops, as in the judgment of practical farmers would best meet our necessities, give us the greatest return for the outlay our means would warrant, and secure the permanent improvement of the farm. The luxuriant growth of vegetation everywhere seen in our fields, and the increased amount and value of our crops, would seem to indicate the correctness of the policy pursued.

Being short of funds, and anxious that the boys should earn all they possibly could in the shops, to defray our expenses, we have done much less in under-draining and other improvements about the farm than we otherwise should. Twenty-six rods of stone drain and one hundred six rods of tile drain have been laid down. The large strawberry bed set in 1861 is doing well, and bids fair to give an abundant yield the coming year. Fifteen acres have been seeded down to grass, and the usual amount cultivated with differ-

ent kinds of crops. The following is a schedule of farm products the past year :

85 tons English hay, at \$12 per ton,	\$1,020 00
4 " salt hay, \$7 " "	28 00
15 " straw hay, \$7 " "	105 00
6 " corn fodder, \$6 " "	36 00
12 " green corn fodder, \$4 " "	48 00
290 bush. oats, 50 cts. per bushel,	145 00
178 " barley, \$1,25 " "	212 50
50 " beans, \$2,50, " "	125 00
20 " peas, \$2,00 " "	40 00
60 " green peas, 50 cents per bushel,	30 00
762 " potatoes, 40 " "	304 80
488 " carrots, 25 " "	122 00
210 " beets, 50 " "	105 00
205 " turnips, 25 " "	51 25
250 " ears corn, 40 " "	100 00
2500 pumpkins, 2 cts.,	50 00
1000 lbs. squash, 1 ct.,	10 00
1500 cabbage heads, 4 cts.,	40 00
20 bush. onions, 70 cts.,	14 00
Fruit and vegetables from garden,	50 00
15 bush. apples, 25 cts. per bushel,	3 75
4 calves raised, \$8 each,	32 00
2 " sold,	5 00
75 doz. eggs, 16 cts. per dozen,	12 00
Pigs and shoats sold,	125 00
3794 gallons milk, at 12 cts. per gallon,	455 28
1200 lbs. butter, 17 cts. per pound,	216 00
1313 " beef, 6 cts. " "	78 78
841 " pork, 8 cts. " "	68 08
184 " veal, 6 cts. " "	11 04
	\$3,643 48

BRICK YARD.

Owing to the large amount of bricks on the yard, and the slight prospect of selling them, it was deemed inexpedient to manufacture brick the past season. But the yard has been fitted up for the purpose of making drain tile, as proposed in the last report. An oven of suitable capacity to set thirty-five thousand two inch tile, and a dry-house sixty feet long by eighteen feet wide, have been built. In August we commenced making tile. One man with seven boys made, set, and burned the oven full of the different sizes of tile in forty-two days, with the aid of an extra man in burning. Being fortunate in securing a good burn, we think we can furnish tile equally as good as any ever manufactured in this State; thus de-

monstrating the fact that our boys may be profitably employed in this branch of business, furnishing farmers facilities for improving their lands by under-draining at a much lower figure than heretofore; and it is gratifying to know that they are appreciating our undertaking by the liberal orders received from different parts of the State. We believe the more the tile are used and tested the greater will be the demand. We have made four different sizes, and sell them at the yard as follows:

1½ inch rise,	. . . . .	\$11 per thousand.
2	"	13 "
3	"	20 "
4	"	30 "

We hope to be able to sell at a discount from the above prices, if the demand will warrant the outlay.

SHOE SHOP.

Early in the spring, work was obtained in this shop from Mr. Thomas Wooldredge, Jr., of Lynn, Mass., for whom we were at work when the shop was closed soon after the commencement of the war. We have had small lots of work from other sources, and might have more; but Mr. W. has engaged to furnish us with all the work we can do. We now have forty-two boys in the shop, making about 200 pairs per day, and shall increase that number; 19,554 pairs of children's shoes have been made. Our cobbling is done in this shop, and some shoes made for ourselves.

CHAIR SHOP.

Most of the year, Walter Corey, Esq., of Portland, has furnished us with chair frames to be seated with cane, sufficient to employ twenty-five boys. We have the prospect of work during the winter for twenty boys. 8,332 frames have been seated.

SEWING ROOM.

The following schedule of work will show how the boys have been employed in this shop:

Jackets, made,	. . . . .	126
Pants	"	225
Socks knit,	. . . . .	567 prs.
Mittens	"	29 "
Towels, made,	. . . . .	70

Suspenders	"	.	.	.	.	.	208	prs.
Caps	"	.	.	.	.	.	92	
Pillowcases	"	.	.	.	.	.	150	
Aprons	"	.	.	.	.	.	54	
Shirts	"	.	.	.	.	.	199	
Sheets	"	.	.	.	.	.	123	
Pants, mended,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,496	prs.
Jackets	"	.	.	.	.	.	2,491	
Shirts	"	.	.	.	.	.	8,831	
Bed ticks	"	.	.	.	.	.	209	
Mittens	"	.	.	.	.	.	33	
Socks	"	.	.	.	.	.	1,752	
Caps	"	.	.	.	.	.	96	
Aprons	"	.	.	.	.	.	144	
Blankets	"	.	.	.	.	.	251	
Spreads	"	.	.	.	.	.	57	
Pillowticks	"	.	.	.	.	.	49	
Bags	"	.	.	.	.	.	4	
Comforters	"	.	.	.	.	.	106	
Sheets	"	.	.	.	.	.	160	

GENERAL WORK.

As heretofore the boys are required to make themselves useful in the general work of the institution. They are taught to wash, iron, make bread, cook, keep the building in order, and do any other work that may be necessary in the family.

SCHOOL.

Classification of our school remains the same as at the last annual report. The Assistant Superintendent, assisted by a female teacher, has charge of the first division, and the second is in charge of one female teacher. Four hours each day are devoted to study. With our present teachers, we are confident that our school exercises compare favorably with those of any former period. Most of our boys are much interested in their studies, and are making good progress in them.

Mr. Joseph S. Berry, the former Assistant and teacher, closed his connection with the school the last of July. We all regretted exceedingly that he should consider it his duty to resign the position he had so faithfully and satisfactorily occupied for more than

four and one half years, feeling that it would be difficult to find the man combining so many of the peculiar qualifications necessary to the position.

But we consider the Institution fortunate to secure the services of Mr. Charles A. Libby, who brings to his new and responsible field of labor a large experience as a successful disciplinarian and teacher of youth, combined with practical business qualifications and habits. He is also a practical teacher of vocal music, which will give him peculiar advantage in controlling and benefitting the boys. Two lessons in music are given by him each week.

Mr. Thurston, of Portland, instructed the boys in music twice each week for one quarter in the early part of the year.

LIBRARY.

No new books have been added to the library since the last report. We now have \$66.28, that we shall soon expend in repairing old books and purchasing new ones.

HEALTH.

A very remarkable degree of good health has prevailed during the past year. One boy in January required the services of the surgeon to set a fractured bone; and another was taken violently sick with cholera morbus in July, which resulted in his death in a few hours. These are the *only* cases where it has been necessary to call in the aid of the practicing physician for the year. Other cases of slight indisposition have frequently occurred, but care, with some simple remedy, has soon found the patient in his usual health.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Our usual devotions, reading the scriptures, singing and prayer, have been observed morning and evening in the school rooms. Most of the time, religious services have been observed in the chapel Sabbath forenoon, and a Sabbath school exercise in the afternoon. We think these exercises have been attended with much interest and profit to the boys. The Superintendent of the Sabbath school, and the devoted teachers accompanying him, have been punctual in their attendance with the boys, instructing and counseling them in moral and religious truth. This is an important element in the education of our boys, and could not be dis-

pensed with without seriously retarding the work of reform. We here express to them our warmest thanks for aiding us by their presence and counsel; for furnishing our boys with Sabbath school papers to read, and for the bountiful repast for the boys Christmas eve, furnished by them and other ladies and gentlemen of Portland. May they all reap a rich reward in the sun-light of heaven.

RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURES.

There was received from all sources for the year ending March 31, 1862, as will be seen by referring to the Treasurer's report, the sum of \$16,472.78; and the expenses during the same time were \$16,563.15, leaving a balance against the school of \$90.37.

Statement of resources and expenditures
for eight months of the present financial
year from April 1, 1862, to Nov. 30.

RESOURCES.			
Amount received from the State, (3 qrs.,)		\$7,125 00	
" " " cities and towns, .		1,000 00	
" " for boy's labor, . . .		755 00	
" " from all other sources,		125 00	
Amount,			\$9,005 00
Expenses during same time,			\$9,246 00
Balance against the school,			241 00
Estimated expenses for four months, to April 1, 1863, the close of the year, .			4,623 00
Total to end of financial year,			4,864 00
RESOURCES.			
Amount to be received from State, . .		\$2,375 00	
Estimated amount from cities and towns,		600 00	
" " for boy's labor,		800 00	
" " from all other sources,		500 00	
			\$4,275 00
Deficiency at close of the year,			\$589 00

As the Legislature reduced the amount of the appropriation asked for last winter, and the prospect of selling our bricks, that were reckoned as a part of our assets, was so slight, that it became necessary to devise some plan by which the Institution might be saved from pecuniary embarrassment and a heavy deficiency at the close of the year, no improvements or repairs have been made

that could possibly be avoided, consistent with the interests of the Institution. The wall around the boys' play ground, a portion of which has fallen down, has not been re-built, as contemplated in our last report, but a temporary board fence has been built instead. It was decided not to manufacture bricks this season, thus saving a large item of expense in wood. Having on hand, at the commencement of the year, a large amount of rice, molasses, flour, cloth, &c., we decided to buy only what would be necessary for use during the year, saving a considerable amount; and having obtained profitable labor for the boys early in the season, which, we had no right to expect, when we made up our estimates for the year, will give us treble the amount estimated for boys' labor. A bountiful harvest of farm products, the extraordinary health of the boys, the general prosperity and economy of the Institution, have enabled us to diminish our expenses and pay our bills, leaving but a small balance against the school.

RESULTS.

Our boys in school, the last year, have been much more cheerful and contented than the year preceding. There have been less excitement and a better application to study and work. Physically, there has been a decided improvement, and this, in some respects, may indicate a better state of morals.

We have favorable accounts from most of those who have left us. Some, alas, have fallen! but the large majority have acquitted themselves with credit. More than one hundred of those heretofore connected with the school have enlisted in the army and are fighting for our government and the institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers. A good report comes back from them.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We owe our acknowledgements to the Portland Bible Society, for a donation of Bibles and Testaments; to Edward Fox and P. B. Mills, for donations of books; to City of Portland, for a bountiful dinner for our boys on the Fourth of July; and to the publishers for the following newspapers: Bangor Jeffersonian, American Sentinel, Bangor Whig and Courier, Republican Clarion, Machias Union, Eastport Sentinel, Northern Home Journal, Rockland Gazette, Oxford Democrat, Kennebec Journal, Maine Farmer, Aroostook Pioneer, Maine Teacher, and Aroostook Herald.

Time's record of the Institution is made up for another year. Truly it may be said to be a prosperous one. There were fears of pecuniary embarrassment at the commencement of the year; but the kind hand of Providence averting calamities on one hand, and prospering our lawful efforts on the other, has given us cause only for gratitude and thankfulness. Encouraged by the past, and hopeful for the future, we will persevere, trusting to the same kind Providence to give success.

Those associated with me in care and responsibility are entitled to their full share of credit for the faithfulness manifested in the discharge of their several duties.

Gentlemen, you have my grateful acknowledgements for the lively interest you have continued to manifest in the welfare and prosperity of the Institution, as well as the confidence reposed in me.

Respectfully submitted,

SETH SCAMMAN, *Superintendent.*

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,
Cape Elizabeth, Nov. 30, 1862. }