

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

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THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1865.

AUGUSTA:

STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1865.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

DECEMBER, 1864.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved March 16, 1855.

AUGUSTA:
STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1864.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

The Trustees of the State Reform School, in presenting to the Governor and Council, for the information of the Legislature, their

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT,

congratulate themselves and the people of the State, that the institution under their charge is in a condition as healthful and prosperous as at any period since its foundation ; and that what, in the earlier years of its existence, was regarded as an experiment of questionable value, has come to be one of the established institutions of our State, nurtured and cherished with a liberal hand, and producing, under judicious management, results which fully satisfy the expectations of its early advocates and friends, and vindicate the wisdom of the policy which originated and sustains it.

The Reform School, as its name implies, was never designed for a penitentiary, or a place of confinement and punishment simply, of criminals of tender years ; but, rather, as a place of refuge, to afford them security from temptation, and protection against the allurements held out to them by vicious companions, and to which defective moral training rendered them a too easy prey—while at the same time it presents to them the benefits and happiness resulting from a virtuous course of conduct, moulded and guided by judicious mental and moral culture.

It only remains that the people of the State should understand fully the design and operations of the institution, and cooperate fully with its officers, to make it all that its most sanguine friends claim for it, and enable it to reclaim from the paths of vice those who, at some future day, will, otherwise, become inmates of our jails and prisons, or, still worse, prey upon the rights and property of others, and go “unwhipped of justice.”

The change in the statute, requiring that all commitments of boys to this institution shall be for the term of their minority, proves to be salutary. Although at first sight such a sentence appears to be unnecessarily severe, and not commensurate with the offences of which they are convicted, it is, in reality, no injus-

tice to any, but rather an efficient aid to the discipline of the School. The power vested in the Trustees, of indenturing to useful occupations such boys as are deemed suitable to be trusted away from the immediate supervision of the officers of the School, and of discharging, altogether, those who give evidence of reformation, operates practically as a revision or commutation of their sentence, and thus becomes the most powerful incentive to lead them to adopt such a course of conduct as will show that they are deserving of favor in this respect. The records of the institution show very few instances where a lad has remained until he has attained his majority, thus proving conclusively the improvement and reformation manifested by its inmates, as well as the disposition of the Trustees and Superintendent, in the direction referred to. And if, in the future, any boy shall be found serving out the full term of his sentence, it may be safely assumed that his habits are incorrigible, and the propriety of his separation from the rest of society can scarcely be doubted.

Every boy in the School understands, that, if by correct deportment, industry, and a faithful discharge of duty, he attains a certain grade or standing, and continues therein for a reasonable time, he will be allowed to leave the institution, and not required to return to it again, so long as his conduct and character continue to justify the favor shown him. He has thus, virtually, the privilege of commuting his own sentence; the claims of justice are satisfied, and society suffers no wrong; for in such cases, the grand object desired, i. e., *reformation*, is, in reality, secured.

It can hardly be necessary, at this period, to enter upon a discussion as to the comparative cost, to the State, of the *reformation* and *punishment* of criminals. It may be safely assumed, without regard to the moral considerations which enter into the account, that it will cost less, in dollars and cents, to educate and reform a boy, and add his knowledge and industry to the productive labor of the community, than to arrest and try the same boy when he has become a hardened criminal, and confine him in a dungeon or hang him on the gallows. No argument is needed to convince the thoughtful and philanthropic of the inestimable value of the work in which we are engaged, and enlist their warmest sympathy and support.

The monthly visits of the Trustees, as required by law, have been regularly made. They take this occasion to express publicly

their entire and cordial approbation of the management of the Superintendent, who has proved himself a faithful and judicious officer, thoroughly qualified to discharge the important and responsible duties of his station. His report, exhibiting many interesting details, is hereto appended.

The report of the Superintendent (page 21) shows a deficit for the current year, ending March 31, 1865, of \$3,992.79. The appropriation made by the last Legislature was less by \$2,000 than the amount which the Trustees estimated as necessary to carry us through the year. This, united with the largely increased cost of every article of consumption, and the failure to make a sale of our bricks, is more than sufficient to account for the balance against the institution. This would have been much larger, had not the strictest economy been practiced in every department. The importance of an early appropriation to meet the deficiency is very great, as will be apparent from an examination of the Superintendent's Report which follows, and the Trustees very earnestly request that such early action may be taken as will enable the institution to meet its liabilities, if practicable, in the month of January next.

The expenses and resources of the School from April 1, 1865, to April 1, 1866, are estimated as follows, viz :

Provision and groceries for 200 boys, at \$50 each,	\$10,000 00
Clothing for same, \$25,	5,000 00
Fuel, lights and furniture,	2,000 00
Improvements, repairs, farm,	3,000 00
Officers' salaries,	4,000 00
Miscellaneous,	1,500 00
	25,500 00
RESOURCES.	
Estimated amount from cities and towns,	1,800 00
“ “ boys labor,	2,500 00
“ “ brick and tile,	3,000 00
“ “ all other sources,	1,000 00
	8,500 00
Amount to be appropriated by the State,	17,200 00

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM A. RUST, *per order.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*State Reform School, from April 1, 1863, to March 31, 1864, in
account with JOSEPH C. NOYES, Treasurer, DR.*

1863.		
April 1.	To balance due,	\$102 00
	Paid for provisions,	5,274 61
	farm,	1,245 92
	clothing,	2,585 91
	furniture, fuel and lights,	1,074 06
	boys' labor,	202 82
	improvement and repairs,	1,246 41
	brick yard,	889 25
	officers' salaries,	3,977 97
	trustee's expenses,	602 08
	miscellaneous,	1,028 33
	Balance carried to new account,	4,341 21
		22,570 57

Per contra, CR.

1864.		
April 1.	By cash received from State appropriations,	\$12,000 00
	cities and towns,	2,206 10
	boys' labor,	2,985 38
	produce of farm,	448 86
	brick yard,	4,752 91
	all other sources,	177 32
		22,570 57

JOSEPH C. NOYES, Treasurer.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with law, I herewith submit to you the Eleventh Annual Report of this Institution, with the usual statistics since it was established.

Whole number of boys received since the opening of the Institution,	839
Whole number left,	662
Present number,	177

Two hundred nineteen boys that have been connected with the school, have been or are now connected with the army or navy of the United States. Fifty-six of them have gone directly from the school.

TABLE No. 1,

Shows the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending November 30, 1864.

Boys in school December 1, 1863,		172
Since committed,	84	
Returned by master,	1	85
Whole number in school during the year,		257
Discharged or apprenticed,	48	
Escaped,	1	
Allowed to enlist,	18	
Allowed to leave on trial,	13	80
Remaining in school November 30, 1864,		177

TABLE No. 2,

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

Months.	Admissions.	Discharges.	No. at close of month.
December, 1863, . . .	2	1	204
January, 1864, . . .	3	2	205
February, " . . .	5	7	203
March, " . . .	7	4	206
April, " . . .	8	2	212
May, " . . .	7	5	214
June, " . . .	11	1	224
July, " . . .	9	3	230
August, " . . .	5	2	233
September, " . . .	12	7	238
October, " . . .	15	6	247
November, " . . .	1	71	177
Average number for the year, .	—	—	216

TABLE No. 3,

Shows by what authority committed.

Courts.	1864.	Previously.	Total.
By Supreme Judicial Court,	6	68	74
Augusta Municipal "	—	27	27
Bangor Municipal "	—	9	9
Bangor Police "	9	82	91
Brunswick Municipal "	2	8	10
Bath Municipal "	—	41	41
Belfast Police "	—	1	1
Biddeford Municipal "	6	31	37
Calais Municipal "	—	12	12
Gardiner Police "	1	38	39
Hallowell Municipal "	1	11	12
Lewiston Municipal "	4	16	20
Portland Municipal "	27	143	170
Portland Police "	—	16	16
Rockland Municipal "	—	20	20
Rockland Police "	—	12	12
Justices of the Peace,	28	220	248
Total,	84	755	839

TABLE No. 4,

Shows the disposal of those discharged from December 1, 1863, to November 30, 1864, and previously.

Disposals.	1864.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	10	189	199
by Trustees,	8	150	158
Indentured to Farmers,	17	158	175
Laborers,	7	—	7
Carpenters,	1	11	12
Shoemakers,	1	11	12
Machinists,	—	2	2
Plasterer,	—	1	1
Blacksmith,	—	1	1
Cabinet Maker,	1	3	4
Barber,	—	1	1
Tallow Chandlers,	—	1	1
Boarding Mistress,	—	1	1
Boiler Maker,	—	1	1
Sea Captains,	—	5	5
Tailor,	—	1	1
Cloth Manufacturer,	—	3	3
Lumbermen,	—	3	3
Merchant,	—	1	1
Miller,	—	1	1
Allowed to leave upon trial,	13	—	13
Allowed to enlist,	18	—	18
Illegally committed,	3	—	3
Returned to masters,	—	2	2
Remanded,	—	9	9
Pardoned by Governor,	—	6	6
Escaped,	1	14	15
Died,	—	10	10
Delivered to Court,	—	3	3
Total,	80	589	669

TABLE No. 5,

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

Sentences.	1864.	Previously.	Total.
During minority,	84	359	443
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
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,	84	755	839

TABLE No. 6,
Shows the offences for which committed.

Offences.	1864.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny,	57	457	514
Breaking and entering,	—	8	8
Common runaway,	2	76	78
Truancy,	14	49	63
Assault,	—	19	19
Assault with intent to rob,	2	—	2
Assault with intent to kill,	—	1	1
Malicious mischief,	3	21	24
Malicious trespass,	—	5	5
Riot,	—	1	1
Cheating by false pretences,	1	5	6
Vagrancy,	2	60	62
Common drunkards,	—	3	3
Shop breaking,	—	17	17
Setting fire to a school-house,	—	1	1
Sabbath breaking,	—	5	5
Idle and disorderly,	—	14	14
Disturbing the peace,	—	2	2
Threatening to burn,	—	1	1
Common night walkers,	—	1	1
Common pilferers,	3	3	6
Robbery,	—	2	2
Embezzlement,	—	1	1
Attempt to commit arson,	—	1	1
Neglecting calling and employment,	—	1	1
Manslaughter,	—	1	1
Total,	84	755	839

TABLE No. 7,
Shows the alternative sentences of all committed.

Alternative Sentence.	1864.	Previously.	Total.
Ten years in State Prison,	—	1	1
Five “ “	—	2	2
Four “ “	—	2	2
Three “ “	1	4	5
Two “ “	—	7	7
One “ “	1	32	33
Two years in county jail,	—	5	5
One year in “	—	4	4
Nine months in “	1	1	2
Six “ “	3	8	11
Three years in county jail or house of correction,	—	15	15
Two “ “	1	39	40
One year in “ “	—	13	13
Ninety days in “ “	6	6	12
Sixty “ “	4	29	33
Fifty “ “	—	2	2
Forty “ “	—	1	1
Thirty “ “	63	336	399
Twenty-five days “ “	1	2	3
Twenty “ “	1	34	35
Fifteen “ “	—	13	13
Ten “ “	—	25	25
Two days and less “ “	—	14	14

TABLE No. 7, (Continued.)

Alternative Sentence.	1863.	Previously.	Total.
Fine and costs,	1	27	28
Ten months in county jail or house of correction,	-	1	1
Six " " " " " "	-	15	15
One month in jail,	-	84	84
Two months " " " " " "	1	16	17
One month in house of correction,	-	9	9
Six months in " " " " " "	-	1	1
No alternative,	-	3	3
Twenty-nine days in jail,	-	4	4
Total,	84	755	839

TABLE No. 8,

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

Counties.	Towns.	1864.	Previously.	Total.
ANDROSCOGGIN,	Auburn,	-	2	2
	Danville,	-	1	1
	Lewiston,	5	33	38
	Poland,	-	3	3
CUMBERLAND,	Brunswick,	1	7	8
	Bridgton,	-	2	2
	Cumberland,	-	2	2
	Cape Elizabeth,	-	4	4
	Freeport,	1	-	1
	Gorham,	-	4	4
	Gray,	-	2	2
	Harpwell,	-	2	2
	Portland,	28	162	190
	Scarborough,	-	3	3
	Sebago,	-	1	1
FRANKLIN,	Standish,	-	2	2
	Yarmouth,	-	1	1
	Westbrook,	1	4	5
	Windham,	1	-	1
FRANKLIN,	Kingfield,	-	3	3
	Phillips,	-	3	3
	Rangely pl.,	-	1	1
HANCOCK,	Bucksport,	1	2	3
	Castine,	1	-	1
	Ellsworth,	-	1	1
	Mt. Desert,	-	1	1
	Sedgwick,	-	1	1
KENNEBEC,	Augusta,	-	32	32
	Albion,	-	1	1
	Benton,	-	2	2
	Chelsea,	-	6	6
	China,	-	1	1
	Gardiner,	1	24	25
	Farmingdale,	-	1	1
	Hallowell,	1	11	12
	Litchfield,	-	3	3
	Monmouth,	-	2	2
	Manchester,	-	3	3

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	1864.	Previously.	Total.
KENNEBEC, Con.	Pittston,	-	4	4
	Readfield,	1	1	2
	Sidney,	-	1	1
	Vassalborough,	-	2	2
	Vienna,	1	-	1
	Waterville,	-	6	6
	Winslow,	-	1	1
	Winthrop,	-	2	2
	West Gardiner,	1	-	1
KNOX,	Rockland,	-	30	30
	South Thomaston,	-	3	3
	Thomaston,	-	2	2
	Vinalhaven,	-	2	2
LINCOLN,	Arrowsic,	-	2	2
	Dresden,	-	1	1
	Jefferson,	-	1	1
	Muscle Ridge,	-	1	1
	Newcastle,	-	1	1
	Nobleborough,	1	2	3
	St. George,	2	1	3
	Waldoborough,	1	3	4
Whitefield,	-	3	3	
Wiscasset,	-	3	3	
OXFORD,	Brownfield,	-	1	1
	Canton,	-	1	1
	Greenwood,	-	1	1
	Hiram,	-	2	2
	Norway,	-	1	1
	Paris,	-	1	1
	Stoneham,	-	1	1
Waterford,	-	1	1	
PENOBSCOT,	Bangor,	9	87	96
	Brewer,	-	6	6
	Corinth,	-	2	2
	Corinna,	-	1	1
	Carmel,	-	1	1
	Charleston,	1	-	1
	Dexter,	1	1	2
	Eddington,	-	1	1
	Exeter,	-	2	2
	Glenburn,	-	3	3
	Holden,	-	1	1
	Hudson,	2	1	3
	Levant,	-	1	1
	Milford,	-	2	2
	Oldtown,	2	6	8
Orrington,	-	1	1	
Orono,	-	4	4	
Veazie,	-	4	4	
Winterport,	-	1	1	
PISCATAQUIS,	Dover,	-	1	1
	Foxcroft,	-	1	1
	Guilford,	-	1	1
	Sangerville,	-	1	1

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	1864.	Previously.	Total.
SAGADAHOE,	Bowdoin,	-	1	1
	Bath,	-	38	38
	Richmond,	3	3	6
	Topsham,	-	2	2
	Woolwich,	-	1	1
SOMERSET,	Bloomfield,	-	4	4
	Cambridge,	-	1	1
	Concord,	-	1	1
	Fairfield,	1	4	5
	Hartland,	-	1	1
	Mercer,	-	1	1
	Ripley,	-	1	1
	St. Albans,	-	1	1
	Skowhegan,	1	5	6
Smithfield,	-	2	2	
WALDO,	Belfast,	-	3	3
	Camden,	-	4	4
	Frankfort,	-	8	8
	Hope,	-	1	1
	Jackson,	-	1	1
	Monroe,	-	2	2
	Montville,	-	2	2
	Palermo,	-	1	1
	Searsport,	2	2	4
	Searsmont,	-	1	1
Unity,	1	-	1	
WASHINGTON,	Alexander,	-	1	1
	Addison,	-	1	1
	Calais,	-	15	15
	Cherryfield,	-	1	1
	Eastport,	-	9	9
	Jonesport,	-	1	1
	Pembroke,	-	4	4
	Machias,	4	2	6
Marshfield,	-	1	1	
Steuben,	-	1	1	
YORK,	Acton,	-	1	1
	Biddeford,	6	41	47
	Cornish,	-	1	1
	Elliot,	-	1	1
	Kennebunkport,	-	4	4
	Kennebunk,	-	1	1
	Kittery,	1	1	2
	Lyman,	1	1	2
	Sanford,	-	3	3
	Saco,	1	29	30
South Berwick,	-	2	2	
Wells,	-	1	1	
Total,		84	755	839

TABLE No. 9,
Shows the nativity of all committed.

Nativity.	1864.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia,	1	—	1
Canada,	3	9	12
Cuba,	—	1	1
Chili,	—	1	1
England,	1	8	9
France,	—	1	1
Ireland,	2	34	36
New Brunswick,	1	31	32
Nova Scotia,	2	11	13
Scotland,	—	2	2
on the Atlantic,	—	1	1
Foreigners,	10	99	109
Born in Maine,	66	567	633
New Hampshire,	1	17	18
Vermont,	—	5	5
Massachusetts,	5	41	46
Rhode Island,	—	2	2
Connecticut,	—	3	3
New York,	2	13	15
Pennsylvania,	—	1	1
Delaware,	—	1	1
Maryland,	—	1	1
Virginia,	—	1	1
North Carolina,	—	1	1
Florida,	—	1	1
Kentucky,	—	1	1
Michigan,	—	1	1
Whole number of foreigners and natives,	84	755	839

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

Ages.	1864.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age,	—	4	4
Eight "	—	8	8
Nine "	7	21	28
Ten "	5	81	86
Eleven "	8	80	88
Twelve "	20	102	122
Thirteen "	18	126	144
Fourteen "	15	139	154
Fifteen "	11	112	123
Sixteen "	—	59	59
Seventeen "	—	19	19
Eighteen "	—	3	3
Nineteen "	—	1	1
	84	755	839

TABLE NO. 11.

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

Remarks.	1864.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received,	84	755	839
Have intemperate parents,	23	237	260
Lost father,	24	241	265
Lost mother,	17	161	238
Relatives in prison,	13	165	178
Step parents,	8	174	182
Idle,	52	508	560
Much indulged,	17	173	190
Much neglected,	24	132	156
Truants,	44	336	380
Sabbath breakers,	29	382	411
Untruthful,	56	583	639
Profane,	55	534	589
Slept away from home in sheds, &c.,	17	261	278
Drank ardent spirits,	13	152	165
Previously arrested,	21	243	264
Imprisoned for crime,	6	142	148
Never attended Sabbath school,	15	289	304
Never attended day school three months in suc- cession,	14	136	150
Used tobacco,	19	332	351

TABLE NO. 12,

Shows the number of months the boys have remained in school.

Months.	1864.	Previously.	Total.
One month or less,	5	7	12
Two months,	—	2	2
Three "	—	5	5
Four "	—	4	4
Five "	—	7	7
Six "	1	9	10
Seven "	1	5	6
Eight "	2	5	7
Nine "	1	5	6
Ten "	—	11	11
Eleven "	2	5	7
Twelve "	1	48	49
Thirteen "	3	10	13
Fourteen "	3	12	15
Fifteen "	—	6	6
Sixteen "	2	13	15
Seventeen "	1	11	12
Eighteen "	1	16	17
Nineteen "	3	17	20
Twenty "	7	17	24
Twenty-one "	4	7	11
Twenty-two "	2	7	9
Twenty-three "	1	5	6
Twenty-four "	5	53	58
Twenty-five "	3	9	12
Twenty-six "	4	11	15
Twenty-seven "	4	9	13

TABLE No. 12, (Continued.)

Months.	1864.	Previously.	Total.
Twenty-eight months,	—	11	11
Twenty-nine “	2	10	12
Thirty “	2	6	8
Thirty-one “	1	7	8
Thirty-two “	—	9	9
Thirty-three “	—	9	9
Thirty-four “	1	2	3
Thirty-five “	2	15	17
Thirty-six “	2	49	51
Thirty-seven “	1	7	8
Thirty-eight “	—	11	11
Thirty-nine “	1	4	5
Forty “	2	3	5
Forty-one “	—	1	1
Forty-two “	—	3	3
Forty-three “	—	1	1
Forty-four “	1	2	3
Forty-five “	—	3	3
Forty-six “	1	3	4
Forty-seven “	—	5	5
Forty-eight “	2	31	33
Fifty-one “	2	4	6
Fifty-two “	1	3	4
Fifty-four “	—	1	1
Fifty-five “	—	1	1
Fifty-six “	2	3	5
Fifty-eight “	—	2	2
Fifty-nine “	—	2	2
Sixty “	—	23	23
Sixty-one “	—	1	1
Sixty-two “	—	3	3
Sixty-four “	—	2	2
Sixty-five “	—	7	7
Sixty-nine “	—	1	1
Seventy “	—	1	1
Seventy-one “	—	4	4
Seventy-two “	1	6	7
Seventy-six “	—	2	2
Seventy-seven “	—	1	1
Seventy-eight “	—	1	1
Eighty “	—	1	1
Eighty-two “	—	3	3
Ninety-six “	—	1	1

Inventory of Stock April 1, 1864.

Provisions,	\$852 23
Farming tools and stock,	3,527 42
Furniture, bedding, fuel and lights,	3,540 00
Brick yard,	2,105 00
Clothing,	2,084 40
Miscellaneous,	136 60
Sundry bills due,	1,225 00
Balance of account in hand,	4,341 21
	\$17,813 66

IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIRS.

The cupola that has leaked so badly for several years past, has been tinned and made tight. The chapel has been remodeled, thoroughly repaired, and blinded inside. No. 2 school room, has undergone some repairs, making it much more pleasant and comfortable. That portion of the wall around the boys' play grounds, that had fallen down, has been rebuilt. Ten thousand eight hundred seventy-six feet of underdrains, have been laid down with tile, from three and a half to four feet deep. Twenty-five rods of stone wall have been built. Our wharf has been considerably enlarged, and the dock excavated or deepened, so as to afford much better facilities in transporting bricks, tile and other articles to or from Portland. All necessary incidental repairs of tools and buildings have been made.

FARM AND FARM PRODUCTS.

The farm is gradually improving in its general appearance and productiveness. Much has been done this year in draining the wettest parts. More than two miles of underdrains have been laid down. Nothing improves our heavy lands more than this; its effects being perceptible to the most casual observer, and as much so in the severe drought of last July as it has been since the heavy rains of fall. The following is a schedule of farm and garden products; the grain crop being a failure :

90 tons English hay at \$22 per ton,	.	.	\$1,980 00
8 " salt hay at \$10 " "	.	.	80 00
3 " straw at \$10 " "	.	.	30 00
5 " corn fodder at \$8 " "	.	.	40 00
4 " green corn fodder at \$4 per ton,	.	.	16 00
10 bushels oats at \$1.80 per bushel,	.	.	18 00
20 " barley at \$1.50 " "	.	.	30 00
40 " beans at \$2.50 " "	.	.	100 00
250 " green peas at \$1 " "	.	.	250 00
300 " ears corn at \$1 " "	.	.	300 00
30 " sweet corn at 50c. " "	.	.	15 00
			Sweet corn sold,
			83 32
475 " potatoes at 50c. " "	.	.	237 50
285 " carrots at 40c. " "	.	.	114 00
52 " beets at 67c. " "	.	.	34 84
270 " turnips at 30c. " "	.	.	81 00
550 cabbage heads at 5c. per head,	.	.	27 50
Fruit and vegetables from garden,	.	.	50 00
Cucumbers, rhubarb, asparagus and strawberries sold,	.	.	45 00

FARM PRODUCTS, (*Continued.*)

600 pumpkins at 2c. apiece,	\$12 00
7 calves raised, \$8,	56 00
3 " vealed,	24 00
3 " sold,	5 50
Stock sold,	225 00
Pigs and shoats sold,	351 00
" " " raised,	125 00
40 dozen eggs at 20c. per dozen,	8 00
1,481 pounds beef killed, at 8c. per pound,	118 48
2,409 " pork " at 12c. "	289 08
3,458 gallons milk at 12c. per gallon,	424 96
1,152 pounds butter made, at 40c. per pound,	460 80
	\$5,261 98

BRICK AND TILE YARD.

We have manufactured four hundred and sixty thousand of bricks the past season, of good quality, which are for sale; being a part of our assets for the coming year.

SHOE SHOP.

Not so much has been done in this shop the past year as in the year previous, owing partly to the want of work and partly to employing more boys out of doors. About two and one half months all the boys in this shop were employed on the farm, underdraining. Forty-nine thousand two hundred and sixty-three pairs Rohan boots have been made, mostly for Messrs. Cole, Wood & Co. of Boston.

CHAIR SHOP.

About twenty-five boys have worked in this shop most of the time, seating eight thousand six hundred and seventy chairs for Walter Corey, Esq., of Portland. Two hundred and forty old chairs have been resealed, for various persons. Some portion of the time the boys in this shop have been engaged on the farm.

SEWING ROOM.

All the smaller boys are first put into this shop, where they are taught to knit, make and mend, all the clothes and bedding for the boys of the whole institution. Order, system, application, are first principles in the reformation of juvenile delinquents, and here

these lessons are admirably taught. The following is a schedule of the work done here :

Pants made,	399	Napkins made,	27
Jackets “	187	Pants mended,	4,436
Shirts “	497	Jackets “	3,744
Sheets “	125	Shirts “	9,428
Pillow cases made,	95	Sheets “	307
Blankets “	80	Pillow cases mended,	14
Towels “	40	Blankets, “	161
Aprons “	14	Towels, “	6
Prs. Socks knit,	480	Aprons “	144
“ heeled,	337	Bags “	7
Mittens made,	61	Prs. Socks “	3,565
Suspenders made,	214	Mittens “	5
Caps “	227	Suspenders “	12
Ironing Sheets “	2	Caps “	31
Holders “	34	Hats “	12

GENERAL WORK.

The general and incidental work about the institution—such as washing, ironing, scrubbing, baking, cooking, &c., is performed by the boys with suitable overseers.

SCHOOL.

Our arrangements for study, we think, are equal if not superior to any system in the State, fully to develop and strengthen the mind—alternating from study to work and from work to study—the change being profitable and pleasant to body and mind, combining both, in such a way, as to make each a relief to the other. The boys are classed according to their proficiency, occupying two rooms. Mr. Joseph S. Berry, after an absence of two years, resumed his duties as Assistant Superintendent and teacher, last July, and has charge of the first division, with a female assistant. The second division is in charge of a female teacher. Under the management of these teachers, the boys are making very commendable progress.

D. T. Bradford, teacher of new gymnastics, has given the boys lessons twice a week for several months past. These exercises are eminently calculated to develop the whole physical system, and is an exercise of great value.

LIBRARY.

One hundred and thirty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents have been expended for new books ; making about eleven hundred and fifty volumes of good readable books to amuse and instruct our boys. We have forty-four dollars and seventy-nine cents in hand to purchase other books. Our funds are obtained by donations, contributions of visitors, and the interest of the Sanford Legacy of seven hundred dollars.

HEALTH.

Almost perfect health has prevailed throughout the year. One boy was attacked with a fever a day or two after admission, but after a severe sickness he recovered, and is enjoying perfect health. Two boys fractured a bone of the arm. Other cases of indisposition have been so slight, that the aid of the physician was not deemed necessary. Thorough ventilation, cleanliness, regularity of habits, and plain wholesome diet is the secret of our healthfulness.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Reading a portion of Scripture, and prayer, are observed morning and evening of each day. Religious services are regularly observed Sabbath forenoon in the chapel. Rev. A. P. Hillman has officiated most of the time for the past year. A portion of the afternoon is spent in giving religious instruction in the Sabbath school, in connection with the Scripture lesson committed during the day. This exercise is conducted by gentlemen and ladies from Portland, and is an important auxiliary in training boys.

RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURES.

There was received from all sources, for the year ending March 31, 1864, as will be seen in the Treasurer's report, the sum of \$22,570.57, and the expenses during the same time were \$18,229.36 ; leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$4,341.21.

Statement of resources and expenditures for six months of the present financial year, from April 1, 1864, to April 1, 1865 :

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

21

Balance on hand April 1, 1864,	\$4,341 21
Amount received from the State,	5,000 00
“ “ “ cities and towns,	874 40
“ “ for boys' labor,	1,922 21
“ “ for bricks and tile,	168 45
“ “ from all other sources,	676 47
	<hr/>
	\$12,982 74
Expenses same time,	12,975 48
	<hr/>
Balance September 30,	\$7 26
Amount to be received from the State,	5,000 00
Estimated amount to be received from cities and towns,	900 00
“ “ for boys' labor,	1,200 00
“ “ from farm and all other sources,	900 00
	<hr/>
	\$8,007 26
Estimated amount of expenditures for six months, to April 1, 1865,	12,000 00
Estimated amount of resources,	8,007 21
	<hr/>
Estimated deficiency,	\$3,992 79

It will be seen that there will be a deficiency of \$4,000 to meet the current expenses of the institution to March 31, 1865. This will be accounted for when it is recollected that the Legislature appropriated \$2,000, less than was estimated by the Trustees, as necessary to meet the current expenses of the year; and the greatly enhanced prices of almost every article of consumption have been much greater than were estimated. It will be necessary to ask the Legislature to make an appropriation early in the session to meet this deficiency.

RESULTS.

The question is frequently asked, by visitors and others, what are the fruits of all this toil and expenditure of money? Is the State getting an equivalent? Very proper questions, indeed, to ask. Now it has been eleven years since the institution has been in operation, and we are able to answer the inquiries somewhat definitely. Those that have left, have had time to develop their characters, under less restraint than when in the school, and see if they are able to baffle temptation and come off victors. By

careful investigation, we are able quite confidently to state, that a large majority of them are maintaining as good a reputation, and succeeding as well in life, as young men generally. Seldom are those indentured or allowed to go home on trial, returned to the school. Those in the army have a good reputation as soldiers. Some have risen above the rank of privates. We frequently receive letters from them expressive of their appreciation of the institution and its benefits to them.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Portland Bible Society is entitled to our thanks for liberal donations of Bibles and Testaments; the superintendent and teachers of the Sabbath School for their continued interest, and for furnishing our boys with Sabbath School papers, and for the rich festival New Year's evening; also the editors of the following papers, for the weekly visits of their journals: Bangor Jeffersonian, Bangor Whig and Courier, American Sentinel, Republican Clarion, Machias Union, Eastport Sentinel, Gardiner Home Journal, Rockland Gazette, Oxford Democrat, Kennebec Journal, Maine Farmer, Aroostook Pioneer, Youth's Companion, Portland Transcript, Herald of Gospel Liberty and Loyal Sunrise.

I take much pleasure in accrediting to those associated with me in the management of the institution, much praise, for their faithful discharge of duty, and the truly friendly feeling existing among them all.

Gentlemen, in closing this report, we have great cause for gratitude to Him whose watchful care has made us glad in the continued prosperity we have enjoyed at His hand, and given us success in our humble efforts to benefit an unfortunate class of our fellow creatures. The same kind Providence will strengthen our hands and cheer our hearts onward in whatever effort we may make for the good of our race. Allow me to renew my sentiments of gratitude for the confidence you repose in me, and the interest you manifest in the welfare of all connected with the institution.

Respectfully submitted.

SETH SCAMMAN, *Superintendent.*

CAPE ELIZABETH, }
November 30, 1864. }