

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Public Officers and Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

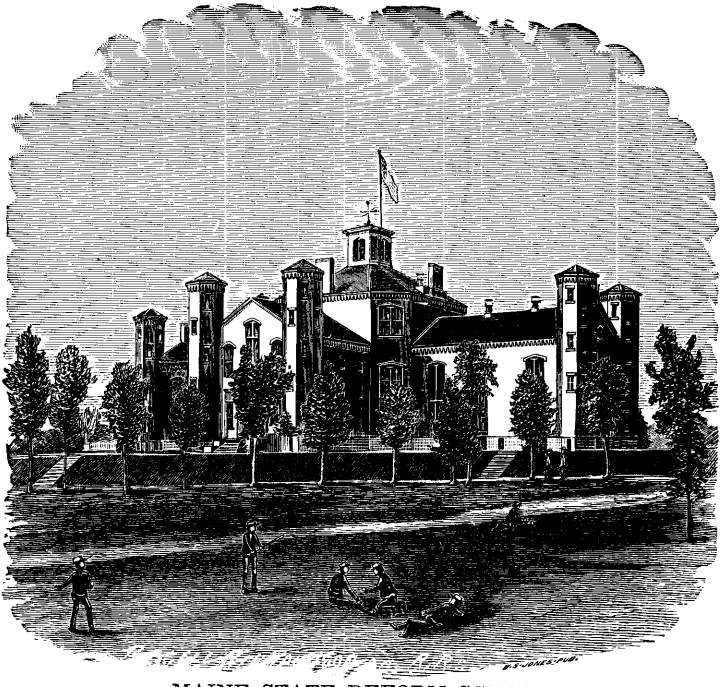
1897.

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VOLUME IV.

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AUGUSTA  
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT  
1897



MAINE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer

AND TEACHERS

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

STATE OF MAINE

South Portland, December 1, 1896

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*Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 25, 1871.*

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AUGUSTA

KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT

1897



## PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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ALBION LITTLE of Portland.	Term expires January 16, 1899.
MARK P. EMERY of Portland.	Term expires March 5, 1900.
ANSEL BRIGGS of Auburn.	Term expires March 2, 1897.
HENRY INGALLS of Wiscasset.	Term expires August 14, 1899.
JOHN J. PERRY of Portland.	Term expires March 8, 1900.

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### Officers of the Board.

PRESIDENT.  
ALBION LITTLE.

SECRETARY.  
J. J. PERRY.

TREASURER.  
MARK P. EMERY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.  
ALBION LITTLE, M. P. EMERY, J. J. PERRY.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.  
HENRY INGALLS, ANSEL BRIGGS.

VISITING COMMITTEE.  
HENRY INGALLS, ANSEL BRIGGS.

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

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

## VISITING COMMITTEE.

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### Assignment of Meetings for 1896 and 1897.

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December 14 to December 21, 1896.

January 11 to January 18, 1897.

February 8 to February 15, 1897.

March 7 to March 14, 1897.

April 4 to April 11, 1897.

May 2 to May 9, 1897.

May 30 to June 6, 1897.

June 27 to July 4, 1897.

July 25 to August 1, 1897.

August 22 to August 29, 1897.

September 19 to September 26, 1897.

October 17 to October 24, 1897.

November 14 to November 21, 1897.

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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 EMPLOYES.

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J. R. FARRINGTON, Superintendent.  
E. P. WENTWORTH, Assistant Superintendent.  
Miss CHARLOTTE H. LONG, Acting Matron.  
J. H. Dow, Overseer Division A.  
D. B. TAPLEY, Overseer Division B.  
G. F. ATHERTON, Instructor Mechanical School.  
D. A. PORTER, Farmer.  
E. G. HEWS, Teamster.  
WILLIS E. PORTER, Gardener.  
MELVIN J. PORTER, Watchman.  
C. H. FARNHAM, Engineer.  
Miss ANNIE R. WESTMAN, Teacher.  
Miss EVIE MORELEN, Teacher.  
Miss JENNIE L. SHERMAN, Teacher.  
Miss MITTIE L. STANLEY, Teacher.  
Miss N. E. GREY, Overseer Dormitory.  
Miss ALICE PERRY, Overseer Sewing Room.  
Miss TINA M. GOODWIN, Overseer Front Kitchen.  
Mrs. HELEN M. ATHERTON, Overseer Boys' Kitchen.  
Mrs. SARAH E. LEIGHTON, Overseer Boys' Dining Room.  
Mrs. JOSEPH VARNUM, Housekeeper.  
Miss MARTHA E. STOWELL, Overseer Laundry.  
H. I. SKILLINGS, Master Farrington Cottage.  
Mrs. H. I. SKILLINGS, Matron Farrington Cottage.  
Miss IDA C. MORELEN, Teacher Farrington 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 Scamman.... .	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 31, 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	Now in office.

\*Commissioned Superintendent *ad interim* by the Governor.

† Died in office.

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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

The Trustees of the Reform School respectfully present the forty-third annual report of that Institution.

The close of another year reminds us of the watchful care of our Father in Heaven over all His works, and of our renewed obligations to Him, for His kind providential dealings manifested in behalf of this Institution.

During the past year none of its officers or inmates have been removed by death, no prevailing disease has been suffered to enter its dwellings, and the general health of the boys has been good.

The number of boys in the School December 1, 1895, was 151; committed the past year, 34; previously out on leave and returned, 5; escaped boys returned, 1; making the whole number in the School during the year, 191. Allowed to go on trial, 28; discharged, 1; escaped, 3; remanded, 4; total, 36; leaving the number of boys in the School December 1, 1896, 155. Thirty of the boys are at the cottage and the remainder at the main building.

This School was established forty-six years ago, and was among the first Reform Schools in the country. Up to the time of the Reform School era, the criminal code knew no difference between the man and the boy, and punishment for offenses against the laws, located them alike, within prison walls.

Our advancing civilization developed new ideas, and among them came the suggestion that juvenile offenders, in the administration of law, should not be placed in the same class with criminals of mature years. The attention of legislatures was

called to this matter, and the result was the establishment of State schools for the reformation of boys found guilty of offenses against the laws.

In harmony with these views, the people of Maine established and put in operation this School, almost half a century ago. In doing this, its officers and managers had few, if any, precedents to point out the way, and being largely without experience themselves, they were obliged to follow in an almost untrodden path. But they followed the best light they had, and inaugurated a good, and permanent work. The last half century has been one of wonderful activities in all the departments of human life. Catching the progressive spirit of the age, reform school methods and management have kept step with the world's rapid advance.

To say that the Reform School, since its first organization, has been a progressive institution, making a great advance on all right lines, is no impeachment of any of the true and faithful men who have had charge of this School in the past.

To have a right idea of what a reform school should be, we must never lose sight of the great underlying thought that should be the basis of its action, to wit.: *the thorough and complete reformation of the boys committed to it.*

The old, once prevailing opinion that boys are sent to a reform school to *punish* them, and that the buildings which constitute their homes are *prisons*, is a thought worthy the age in which it originated, and has long since been exploded.

A reform school is an educational institution in its broadest sense. It involves not only the study of books, charts, maps, and other school appliances, but a *physical, moral, industrial, and family* training; and we here desire to call attention to the connection of the Maine State Reform School with the work here suggested, and also to what it has accomplished.

To give more hours of study to the boys, and give them all equal educational privileges, the Trustees, during the last year, have divided the large school room in the main building, by a partition through the center, in which are placed rolling doors, which can be opened at pleasure, whenever the whole school is

to be brought together, so that we now have four schools in that building, and one at the cottage; all in charge of competent, efficient teachers, deeply interested in their work.

2. To give a boy a sound, well developed body, is a part of the work done in this School. To this end "Military Drill" was introduced into the School about two and a half years since, and Capt. I. H. Baker of Portland, employed as an instructor. We now have five companies of Cadets, four at the main building and one at the cottage, each school being organized into a company and the five companies organized into a battalion. These companies drill once a week. The officers are chosen from the ranks, and the respect and honor incident to a military command, makes a *boy* feel his dignity and importance equal to that felt by a *man* holding the same rank. The exercise accompanying the drill together with a valuable gymnastic training, to which may be added the every-day games and sports of the boys, all tend to physical development and sound bodily health.

3. To give a boy a good character, he must be taught good morals, and in this regard, we believe, the boys in this School have been thoroughly trained. Divine service of a purely non-sectarian character is held in the chapel on the Sabbath, as a part of the discipline of the School, and on the same day a Sunday school is conducted by the teachers of the Institution, under the direction of the Superintendent. Clergymen of all religious denominations, under the rules of the School, are invited to be present and address the boys.

Drinking intoxicating liquor, smoking, profanity, and other bad habits, by the rules, are excluded from the School, and the moral standing of each boy carefully looked after. The moral and religious restraints and influences here thrown around the boys are absolutely necessary to their reformation. A majority of their number come from the lower walks of life, bringing with them the vices incident to their former low, unfortunate condition.

The complete moral reform of this class of boys involves one of the greatest responsibilities of human life; but it is what this

Institution has been doing these many years, at no time more successfully than the present.

4. Next to building up a good moral character, an industrial education is one of the most important matters connected with reform school work. Confirmed habits of idleness have been the cause of sending more boys to this School than almost any other vice. As a necessary aid to the reformation of these boys a "Mechanical School" has been established and in operation since 1884. Here the boys are taught, by an expert workman, the use of tools, the fundamentals of carpentry, and how to run a steam engine; and here they practice the various arts known to an honorable, useful trade. Both theory and practice are embraced in the instruction they here receive. No boy who has here been taught, will ever in after life find a time when the instructions here received will not come to his aid.

The farm belonging to this Institution is a great school of instruction to all the boys who work on it. Mr. Farrington is a model farmer, and runs a model farm, one of the best in the State, and the boys here employed are taught the best practical methods in farming. The boys employed in the barn learn how to care for cattle, horses and other animals, and there is not a department in the School; in which the boys are employed, where they cannot learn something, that will be useful to them in after life. In no department of the School is the educational idea more needed than in the "Dining Room." But few of the boys, before coming here, ever sat at a decently prepared table, with others, who had sufficient culture to instruct them how to behave. Hence they have to take their first lessons in "table manners" here. In this regard this School has made a wonderful advance within the last two years. To bring this about, the tables in the dining room were arranged, with new white spreads, the old stationary stools were exchanged for dining chairs and all put in charge of the teachers, who were seated at the head of each table at meal times.

5. Family training is the last, not the least, thought we have time or space to notice. Said an old-time statesman, "Show me your *families* and I will tell you the character of your people,

and their status among the nations of the earth." The poet's song of "Home, Sweet Home," brings us, in our thoughts, near the Heavenly world. For want of a *home* many a poor, wandering outcast boy, pinched with hunger and shivering in the cold, has been guilty of crimes his soul would have abhorred under different and more favorable circumstances. The nearer you make the reform school resemble a pleasant family home the nearer you get to an ideal school.

It is this grand idea of family and home that has, within a few years, awakened public attention to the superior advantages of what is known as the "Cottage System," now favored in nearly all the reform schools in the country.

Farrington Cottage, under the efficient management of Mr. and Mrs. Skillings, is now a standing argument in favor of this system.

In accord with the spirit of the age, the last legislature of Maine made an appropriation of \$8,000, for the year 1896, to be expended, as far as it would go, in the erection of a new cottage. To this end, early in the spring of 1896, the Trustees contracted for a new building, and work on the same to the extent of said appropriation. It is a fine structure, built of brick and all covered in, the inside partitions put up and the furring completed ready for the laths. The Trustees will ask the next legislature for an appropriation sufficient to finish the inside and furnish the building. It is a beautiful building and when completed will be an ornament to the campus.

A careful review of the past compared with the present, will clearly show that for many years past this School has made a steady advance—a progressive sweep in the direction of an ideal school—and at no time in its history of almost half a century has it ever been in a better, or more flourishing condition, or ever been doing a better or more excellent work.

The Trustees, after making a careful estimate of the amount needed for the expense of the School and other purposes, would recommend the following appropriations be made for the years 1897 and 1898:

## ESTIMATE FOR 1897.

Current expenses.....	\$19,000
To complete and furnish new cottage.....	8,500
Ordinary repairs.....	1,000
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$28,500

## ESTIMATE FOR 1898.

Current expenses.....	\$20,000
Ordinary repairs.....	2,000
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$22,000

The special duties required of the Trustees, viz.: Regular quarterly meetings of the full board; monthly meetings of the Executive Committee; and visits every four weeks by the Visiting Committee, have all been regularly attended to and records thereof properly made.

At these meetings the several schools have been visited, examinations into all the departments of the Institution carefully made, the discipline of the School inquired into, together with the behavior of the officers and employes, and all found satisfactory.

Quite large and very necessary repairs have been made upon the barn and the buildings are all now in good condition.

Visits from the Governor and Council and from the committee of the Council, together with Mrs. Hawes, their associate lady visitor, have been made, and been much enjoyed by the officers, employes and inmates of the School, and their advice and suggestions relating to the management of the School have greatly aided the Trustees in the discharge of their official duties. For a financial exhibit, we refer to the report of the Treasurer; for an account of what has been done on the farm, to the report of the Superintendent; for work done in the schools, to the report of the teachers.

To Messrs. Farrington and Wentworth, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, to the teachers and other officers of the School, we tender our sincere acknowledgment and

thanks for their uniform courtesy and kindness to us personally, and also for the satisfactory manner they have severally discharged their official duties.

We cannot conclude our report without a passing notice of the very recent death of Hon. Henry Ingalls, for nine years, next preceding his death, a member of this Board. Mr. Ingalls brought to this Board the experience of a long, active, business life, and was one of its most useful members. His death is a great loss to the School, and by none more regretted than the surviving members of this Board.

ALBION LITTLE,  
MARK P. EMERY,  
JOHN J. PERRY,  
ANSEL BRIGGS,

Trustees.

Portland, Nov. 30, 1896.



## 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, 1896; 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, 1895, to November 30, 1896.

### GENERAL ACCOUNT.

*Receipts from December 1, 1895, to November 30, 1896.*

Balance on hand December 1, 1895 . . . . .	\$ 1,663 26
From State Treasurer, for current expenses . . . . .	19,000 00
interest on Sanford legacy . . . . .	42 00
ordinary repairs . . . . .	1,000 00
farm and stock . . . . .	675 64
chair work . . . . .	1,046 23
cities, towns, etc., board of boys . . . . .	4,131 38
rebate on cloth . . . . .	337 42
all other sources . . . . .	340 59
	\$28,236 52

*Expenditures from December 1, 1895, to November 30, 1896.*

Salaries and labor.....	\$10,245 12
Flour .....	1,722 36
Meats and fresh fish.....	1,049 00
Provisions and groceries .....	1,558 77
Ice .....	60 50
Clothing.....	1,282 96
Bedding.....	219 26
Boots and shoes .....	1,082 13
Fuel and lights .....	1,036 95
Crockery and glassware.....	62 24
Hardware and tin .....	216 36
House furnishings.....	534 65
Drugs and medicines .....	107 84
Physician .....	270 00
School books and stationery .....	248 44
Library and reading room .....	58 98
Printing and advertising .....	158 40
Farm and garden. ....	720 59
Stock and teams.....	326 50
Carriages and harnesses. ....	370 77
Blacksmithing .....	153 98
Corn, meal, oats and fine feed.....	938 68
Returning boys .....	106 40
Traveling expenses .....	96 82
Trustees' expenses .....	108 00
Box rent and postage.....	116 80
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	80 93
Boys' extra work.....	52 79
Chair stock .....	46 72
Excursions and amusements.....	68 15
Steam and plumbing.....	390 18
Repairs and improvements.....	1,778 13
Sebago water .....	333 12
Military drill .....	396 70
Steam laundry .....	1,500 00
Insurance .....	120 00
Mechanical school.....	514 99
Miscellaneous .....	85 17
Balance.....	17 14
	\$28,236 52

COTTAGE ACCOUNT.

*Receipts from December 1, 1895, to November 30, 1896.*

From State Treasurer, for the erection of new family cottage. ....	\$8,000 00
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*Expenditures from December 1, 1895, to November 30, 1896.*

Advertising for bids .....	\$ 12 00
Masonry. ....	3,436 00
Cement.....	289 80
Iron and steel. ....	650 00
Carpentry .....	1,650 00
Slating. ....	518 00
Trench and water pipes.....	182 37
Plumbing .....	125 00
Balance .....	1,136 83
	\$8,000 00

During the legislative session of 1895, the trustees asked the legislature to appropriate \$16,000 for the erection and furnishing of a family cottage. The legislative committee to whom the matter was referred favored the erection of the cottage but recommended the appropriation of \$8,000 for 1896, one-half the total amount required, with the understanding that the balance would be appropriated by the next legislature. This year the building of the cottage was begun. The walls and chimneys have been erected, a slated roof put on, the windows placed in position and everything made secure for the winter. Having begun the building the trustees could not do less than what they have done without leaving the building exposed to injury during the winter. On this new building \$6,863.17 have been expended during the year, as shown in above exhibit. The unpaid bills on cottage account amount to \$2,927, and there are on hand belonging to the cottage fund \$1,136.83.

MARK P. EMERY, Treasurer.

November 30, 1896.

The foregoing reports examined and approved.

ANSEL BRIGGS,

JOHN J. PERRY,

Auditing Committee.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the State Reform School:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the forty-third annual report, for the year ending November 30, 1896.

The whole number of boys who have been received into the institution since it was opened is. . . . . 2,181

Number in school November 30, 1896. . . . . 155

TABLE No. 1.

*Shows the Number Received and Discharged, and the General State of the School for the Year Ending November 30, 1896.*

Number of boys in school December 1, 1895 . . . . .	-	151
“ “ committed the past year . . . . .	-	34
“ “ previously out on leave returned . . . . .	-	5
“ “ returned who had previously escaped . . . . .	-	1
Whole number in school during the year . . . . .	-	191
“ “ allowed to go on trial . . . . .	28	
“ “ discharged . . . . .	1	
“ “ escaped . . . . .	3	
“ “ remanded . . . . .	4	36
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1895. . . . .	-	155

TABLE No. 2.

*Shows the Monthly Admissions and Departures, and the Whole Number each Month.*

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December . . . . .	2	3	153
January . . . . .	-	2	150
February . . . . .	3	2	151
March . . . . .	3	6	152
April . . . . .	6	4	152
May . . . . .	7	3	155
June . . . . .	3	-	155
July . . . . .	2	4	157
August . . . . .	2	1	155
September . . . . .	3	2	157
October . . . . .	3	5	158
November . . . . .	6	4	159
Total . . . . .	40	36	-

Average for the year, 155.

TABLE No. 3.  
*Shows by What Authority.*

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court .....	3	175	178
Superior Court .....	2	24	26
Auburn Municipal Court .....	1	13	14
Augusta " .....	3	70	73
Bangor " .....	6	36	42
Bath " .....	2	83	85
Biddleford " .....	1	94	95
Brunswick " .....	-	28	28
Calais " .....	-	41	41
Deering " .....	-	4	4
Dexter " .....	-	2	2
Ellsworth " .....	-	4	4
Farmington " .....	-	2	2
Hallowell " .....	-	20	20
Lewiston " .....	-	60	60
Old Town " .....	-	2	2
Portland " .....	5	538	543
Rockland " .....	-	27	27
Saco " .....	-	27	27
Waterville " .....	1	4	5
Westbrook " .....	-	3	3
Western Hancock " .....	1	2	3
Bangor Police Court .....	-	154	154
Belfast " .....	1	11	12
Ellsworth " .....	-	5	5
Gardiner " .....	-	61	61
Portland " .....	-	16	16
Rockland " .....	2	34	36
Trial Justices.....	6	602	608
United States Court .....	-	5	5
	34	2,147	2,181

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 .....	1	641	642
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.....	28	610	638
Allowed to enlist.....	-	19	19
Illegally committed.....	-	8	8
Remanded .....	4	47	51
Pardoned.....	-	15	15
Finally escaped .....	2	74	76
Violated trust.....	-	42	42
Died .....	-	45	45
Delivered to courts.....	-	18	18
Returned to masters.....	-	4	4

TABLE No. 5.

*Shows the Length of Time the Boys have been in the School, who left the Past Year, and Since November 30, 1877.*

Time.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
In school three months or less . . . . .	2	8	10
“ four months . . . . .	-	5	5
“ five months . . . . .	-	3	3
“ six months . . . . .	-	4	4
“ seven months . . . . .	-	3	3
“ eight months . . . . .	-	6	6
“ nine months . . . . .	1	-	1
“ ten months . . . . .	-	2	2
“ eleven months . . . . .	1	3	4
“ one year . . . . .	-	3	3
“ “ and one month . . . . .	-	1	1
“ “ two months . . . . .	1	3	4
“ “ three months . . . . .	-	4	4
“ “ four months . . . . .	-	3	3
“ “ five months . . . . .	1	5	6
“ “ six months . . . . .	-	4	4
“ “ seven months . . . . .	-	1	1
“ “ eight months . . . . .	-	4	4
“ “ nine months . . . . .	-	5	5
“ “ ten months . . . . .	-	8	8
“ “ eleven months . . . . .	-	7	7
“ two years . . . . .	-	33	33
“ “ and one month . . . . .	2	35	37
“ “ two months . . . . .	5	43	48
“ “ three months . . . . .	4	17	21
“ “ four months . . . . .	2	29	31
“ “ five months . . . . .	-	21	21
“ “ six months . . . . .	1	27	28
“ “ seven months . . . . .	2	19	21
“ “ eight months . . . . .	-	15	15
“ “ nine months . . . . .	3	13	16
“ “ ten months . . . . .	1	10	11
“ “ eleven months . . . . .	-	11	11
“ three years . . . . .	2	17	19
“ “ and one month . . . . .	-	12	12
“ “ two months . . . . .	-	21	21
“ “ three months . . . . .	-	14	14
“ “ four months . . . . .	1	10	11
“ “ five months . . . . .	1	5	6
“ “ six months . . . . .	2	7	9
“ “ seven months . . . . .	-	9	9
“ “ eight months . . . . .	-	9	9
“ “ nine months . . . . .	-	12	12
“ “ ten months . . . . .	-	8	8
“ “ eleven months . . . . .	-	8	8
“ four years . . . . .	-	8	8
“ “ and one month . . . . .	-	9	9
“ “ two months . . . . .	-	2	2
“ “ three months . . . . .	-	7	7
“ “ four months . . . . .	-	3	3
“ “ five months . . . . .	-	5	5
“ “ six months . . . . .	-	3	3
“ “ seven months . . . . .	-	8	8
“ “ eight months . . . . .	-	9	9
“ “ nine months . . . . .	1	3	4
“ “ ten months . . . . .	-	6	6
“ “ eleven months . . . . .	-	6	6
“ five years . . . . .	-	5	5
“ “ and one month . . . . .	-	6	6
“ “ two months . . . . .	-	4	4
“ “ three months . . . . .	-	3	3
“ “ four months . . . . .	-	3	3
“ “ five months . . . . .	1	-	1
“ “ six months . . . . .	-	3	3
“ “ seven months . . . . .	-	3	3
“ “ eight months . . . . .	-	4	4
“ “ nine months . . . . .	-	2	2
“ “ ten . . . . .	-	3	3
“ “ eleven months . . . . .	-	6	6

TABLE No. 5—CONCLUDED.

Time.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
In school six years.....	-	7	7
“ “ and one month.....	-	3	3
“ “ two months.....	-	1	1
“ “ three months.....	-	5	5
“ “ four months.....	-	2	2
“ “ five months.....	-	5	5
“ “ six months.....	-	2	2
“ “ seven months.....	1	2	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.....	1	2	3
“ “ three months.....	-	3	3
“ “ four months.....	-	2	2
“ “ five months.....	-	2	2
“ “ six months.....	-	3	3
“ “ seven months.....	-	-	-
“ “ eight months.....	-	-	-
“ “ nine months.....	-	1	1
“ “ ten months.....	-	1	1
“ “ eleven months.....	-	1	1
“ eight years or more.....	-	10	10

Average time past year, two years, ten months.

TABLE No. 6.

*Showing Offences for which Committed.*

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny.....	24	1,339	1,363
Truancy ..	2	238	240
Common runaway.....	-	135	135
Vagrancy.....	-	106	106
Assault.....	1	79	80
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.....	1	68	69
Drunkenness.....	1	1	2
Breaking and entering.....	2	49	51
Shop breaking.....	-	19	19
Idle and disorderly.....	-	17	17
Cheating by false pretenses.....	1	15	16
Common pilferers.....	1	12	13
Arson.....	-	14	14
Malicious trespass.....	-	7	7
Sabbath breaking.....	-	7	7
Manslaughter.....	-	4	4
Common drunkard.....	-	3	3
Robbery.....	-	3	3
Attempt to steal.....	1	3	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

TABLE No. 6—CONCLUDED.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Threatening to burn .....	-	1	1
Common night walker.....	-	1	1
Attempt to commit arson.....	-	1	1
Neglect of employment and calling .....	-	1	1
Sodomy.....	-	1	1
Secreting stolen goods.....	-	1	1
Threatening lives .....	-	1	1
Placing obstructions on railroad track.....	-	1	1
Lascivious speech and behavior .....	-	1	1
	34	2,147	2,181

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.....	1	69	70
Three years in county jail or house of correction..	-	17	17
Two " " .....	-	46	46
Eighteen months in " " " " .....	-	3	3
One year in " " " " .....	3	29	32
Eleven months in " " " " .....	-	2	2
Ten " " " " .....	1	5	6
Nine " " " " .....	-	4	4
Eight " " " " .....	-	2	2
Six " " " " .....	3	78	81
Five " " " " .....	-	1	1
Four " " " " .....	-	3	3
Ninety days in " " " " .....	5	138	143
Sixty " " " " .....	5	263	268
Fifty " " " " .....	-	4	4
Forty " " " " .....	-	1	1
Thirty " " " " .....	15	1,209	1,224
Twenty-nine days in " " " " .....	-	4	4
Twenty-five " " " " .....	-	5	5
Twenty " " " " .....	-	44	44
Fifteen " " " " .....	-	20	20
Ten " " " " .....	-	30	30
Two days or less in " " " " .....	-	16	16
No alternative .....	1	45	46
Fine and costs. ....	-	42	42
Fine .....	-	4	4
Recognizance.....	-	3	3
	34	2,147	2,181



TABLE No. 8.

*Shows the Admissions from Each County, and Last Residence.*

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Androscoggin..	Auburn .....	1	10	11
	Danville .....	-	1	1
	Greene .....	-	4	4
	Lewiston .....	-	96	96
	Lisbon .....	-	5	5
	Livermore .....	-	3	3
	Mechanic Falls .....	1	-	1
	Minot .....	-	1	1
	Poland .....	-	8	8
	Webster .....	-	3	3
	Blaine .....	-	1	1
Aroostook.....	Caribou .....	-	2	2
	Fort Fairfield .....	-	1	1
	Houlton .....	-	2	2
	Littleton .....	-	1	1
	Mars Hill .....	-	1	1
	Perham Plantation .....	-	1	1
	Presque Isle .....	-	3	3
	Sherman .....	-	1	1
	Weston .....	-	1	1
	Baldwin .....	-	2	2
	Bridgton .....	1	6	7
Cumberland ...	Brunswick .....	-	26	26
	Cape Elizabeth .....	-	20	20
	Cumberland .....	-	3	3
	Deering .....	-	5	5
	Falmouth .....	-	1	1
	Freeport .....	-	1	1
	Gorham .....	-	9	9
	Gray .....	-	1	1
	Harpwell .....	-	2	2
	Naples .....	-	2	2
	New Gloucester .....	-	1	1
Franklin .....	Otisfield .....	-	1	1
	Portland .....	6	550	556
	Scarboro .....	-	5	5
	Sebago .....	-	1	1
	Standish .....	-	2	2
	Westbrook .....	-	14	14
	Windham .....	-	3	3
	Yarmouth .....	-	4	4
	Eustis .....	-	1	1
	Farmington .....	-	3	3
	Jay .....	1	1	2
Hancock .....	Kingfield .....	-	3	3
	Madrid .....	-	1	1
	Phillips .....	-	3	3
	Rangeley .....	-	2	2
	Rongeley Plantation .....	-	2	2
	Sandy River Plantation .....	-	3	3
	Wilton .....	-	1	1
	Bucksport .....	-	8	8
	Bluehill .....	-	1	1
	Castine .....	-	1	1
	Kennebec .....	Deer Isle .....	1	3
Eden .....		-	2	2
Ellsworth .....		-	9	9
Franklin .....		-	1	1
Hancock .....		-	1	1
Long Island Plantation .....		-	1	1
Mt. Desert .....		-	5	5
Orland .....		-	2	2
Penobscot .....		-	1	1
Sedgwick .....		-	1	1
Tremont .....		-	6	6
Kennebec .....	Albion .....	-	1	1
	Augusta .....	3	63	66
	Belgrade .....	-	2	2
	Benton .....	-	3	3
	Chelsea .....	-	7	7
	China .....	-	1	1
	Clinton .....	-	2	2
Farmingdale .....	-	1	1	
Gardiner .....	-	41	41	

TABLE No. 8—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Kennebec—Con	Hallowell.....	1	20	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	17	18
	Wayne.....	-	2	2
	West Gardiner.....	-	2	2
	West Waterville.....	-	3	3
	Windsor.....	-	1	1
	Winslow.....	-	5	5
	Winthrop.....	-	7	7
	Appleton.....	-	3	3
Knox.....	Camden.....	-	12	12
	Cushing.....	-	2	2
	Hope.....	-	3	3
	Muscle Ridge Island.....	-	1	1
	Rockland.....	1	63	64
	Rockport.....	-	1	1
	South Thomaston.....	2	5	7
	St. George.....	-	5	5
	Thomaston.....	-	7	7
	Union.....	-	1	1
	Vinalhaven.....	-	6	6
	Warren.....	-	3	3
	Washington.....	-	1	1
	Boothbay.....	-	12	12
	Boothbay Harbor.....	-	1	1
Lincoln.....	Bristol.....	-	4	4
	Dresden.....	-	1	1
	Edgecomb.....	-	1	1
	Jefferson.....	-	2	2
	Newcastle.....	-	4	4
	Nobleborough.....	-	5	5
	Southport.....	-	2	2
	Waldoborough.....	-	5	5
	Whitefield.....	-	6	6
	Wiscasset.....	-	3	3
	Albany.....	-	1	1
	Bethel.....	-	2	2
Oxford.....	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
	Alton.....	-	2	2
	Bangor.....	5	187	192
	Bradley.....	-	2	2
Penobscot.....	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
Holden.....	Garland.....	-	1	1
	Glenburn.....	-	4	4
	Hermion.....	-	3	3
	Holden.....	-	1	1

TABLE No. 8—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Penobscot—Con	Hudson .....	-	4	4
	Levant .....	-	5	5
	Lincoln .....	-	1	1
	Lowell .....	-	1	1
	Medway .....	1	-	1
	Milford .....	-	2	2
	Newport .....	-	2	2
	Old Town .....	-	12	12
	Orono .....	-	4	4
	Orrington .....	-	1	1
	Stetson .....	-	2	2
	Veazie .....	-	6	6
	Dover .....	-	2	2
Piscataquis ...	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
Sagadahoc.....	Bath .....	2	82	84
	Bowdoin .....	-	2	2
	Phippsburg .....	-	1	1
	Richmond .....	-	10	10
	Topsham .....	-	3	3
	Woolwich .....	-	1	1
	Anson .....	-	5	5
	Bloomfield .....	-	4	4
	Cambridge .....	-	1	1
	Canaan .....	-	1	1
Somerset.....	Concord .....	-	1	1
	Embden .....	-	3	3
	Fairfield .....	-	11	11
	Harmony .....	-	1	1
	Hartland .....	-	3	3
	Madison .....	-	1	1
	Moose River Plantation .....	-	1	1
	Mercer .....	-	1	1
	Norridgewock .....	-	2	2
	Pittsfield .....	-	6	6
	Ripley .....	-	1	1
	Skowhegan .....	-	21	21
	Smithfield .....	-	2	2
	St. Albans .....	-	1	1
	Belfast .....	1	10	11
	Belmont .....	-	1	1
	Frankfort .....	-	10	10
Waldo .....	Jackson .....	-	1	1
	Liberty .....	-	3	3
	Lincolntonville .....	-	4	4
	Monroe .....	-	5	5
	Montville .....	-	2	2
	Northport .....	-	1	1
	Palermo .....	-	2	2
	Searsmont .....	-	5	5
	Searsport .....	-	5	5
	Unity .....	-	1	1
	Waldo .....	-	1	1
	Winterport .....	-	1	1
	Addison .....	-	3	3
	Alexander .....	-	1	1
	Baileysville .....	-	1	1
Washington ...	Calais .....	-	52	52
	Cherryfield .....	-	5	5
	Columbia .....	-	1	1
	Cutler .....	-	1	1
	Danforth .....	1	-	1
	East Machias .....	-	4	4
	Eastport .....	2	21	23
	Edmunds .....	-	3	3
Jonesborough .....	-	1	1	
Jonesport .....	-	2	2	

TABLE NO. 8—CONCLUDED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Washington— Con.,	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
	Robbinston .....	-	1	1
	Steuben .....	-	2	2
	Trescott .....	-	2	2
	Wesley .....	-	2	2
	Acton .....	-	3	3
	Biddeford .....	-	101	101
	Buxton .....	1	1	2
	Cornish .....	-	4	4
York .....	Dayton .....	-	1	1
	Eliot .....	-	1	1
	Kennebunk .....	-	5	5
	Kennebunkport .....	1	7	8
	Kittery .....	-	4	4
	Lebanon .....	-	1	1
	Lyman .....	-	2	2
	North Berwick .....	-	3	3
	Parsonsfeld .....	-	1	1
	Saco .....	-	64	64
	Sanford .....	-	6	6
	South Berwick .....	-	6	6
	Waterborough .....	-	1	1
Wells .....	-	3	3	
York .....	1	1	2	
Residence out of the State,	New Hampshire .....	34	2,128	2,162
	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
		34	2,147	2,181

TABLE No. 9.

*Showing the Nativity of all Committed.*

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia .....	-	1	1
Bermuda .....	-	1	1
Canada .....	1	37	38
Cuba .....	-	1	1
Jamaica .....	-	2	2
Chili .....	-	1	1
England .....	1	11	12
France .....	-	1	1
Germany .....	-	1	1
Ireland .....	-	55	55
New Brunswick .....	-	71	71
Nova Scotia .....	2	33	35
Prince Edward's Island .....	2	4	6
Scotland .....	-	4	4
on the Atlantic .....	-	1	1
Foreigners .....	6	224	230
Born in Maine.....	20	1,682	1,702
New Hampshire .....	2	38	40
Vermont.....	-	7	7
Massachusetts .....	3	106	109
Rhode Island .....	-	4	4
Connecticut .....	-	7	7
Illinois .....	-	1	1
New York .....	1	25	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
Missouri.....	-	1	1
California .....	-	2	2
Nativity not known .....	2	26	28
	34	2,147	2,181

TABLE No. 10.

*Shows the Ages of All when Committed.*

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age .....	-	5	5
Eight " .....	-	47	47
Nine " .....	2	77	79
Ten " .....	1	186	187
Eleven " .....	2	219	221
Twelve " .....	4	327	331
Thirteen " .....	7	376	383
Fourteen " .....	9	398	407
Fifteen " .....	9	396	405
Sixteen " .....	-	91	91
Seventeen " .....	-	19	19
Eighteen " .....	-	4	4
Nineteen " .....	-	2	2
	34	2,147	2,181

TABLE No. 11.

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

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received.....	34	2,147	2,181
Have intemperate parents.....	12	708	720
Lost father.....	6	699	705
Lost mother.....	10	550	560
Relatives in prison.....	2	241	243
Step parents.....	5	398	403
Idle.....	13	1,379	1,392
Much neglected.....	9	641	650
Truants.....	19	845	864
Sabbath breakers.....	8	734	742
Untruthful.....	31	1,647	1,678
Profane.....	25	1,556	1,581

## PRODUCTS OF FARM, GARDEN AND STOCK.

150	tons of	hay, at \$14.00. ....	\$2,100 00
8	"	second crop hay, at \$10.00. ....	80 00
20	"	straw, at \$10.00....	200 00
12	"	rye for fodder, at \$3.00.....	36 00
100	"	fodder corn, at \$3.00.....	300 00
		Sweet corn, pumpkin and squash for canning .....	232 64
460	bushels	oats, at 30 cents. ....	138 00
45½	"	barley, at 50 cents.....	22 75
7½	"	rye, at 80 cents .....	6 00
720	"	potatoes, at 50 cents .....	360 00
250	"	beets for stock, at 30 cents .....	75 00
36	"	beets for table use, at 40 cents.....	14 40
500	"	turnips, at 30 cents .....	150 00
10	"	onions, at 90 cents .....	9 00
55	"	beans, at \$1.50. . . . .	82 50
160	"	carrots, at 40 cents.....	64 00
30	"	parsnips, at 50 cents.....	15 00
29	"	cucumbers, at 20 cents .....	5 80
25	"	tomatoes, at 50 cents.....	12 50
67	"	green peas for table use, at 65 cents.....	43 55
30	"	string beans for table use, at 60 cents.. . . .	18 00
		Sweet corn for table use.....	50 00
		Lettuce, radishes, celery and rhubarb for table .....	42 00
2	tons	squash, at \$10.00.....	20 00
1	ton	pumpkin, at \$5.00 ...	5 00
7½	tons	cabbage, at \$8.00 .....	60 00
255	boxes	strawberries, at 8 cents.....	20 40
228	"	raspberries, at 10 cents.....	22 80
165	"	blackberries, at 10 cents.....	16 50
365	"	currants, at 8 cents .....	29 20
920	bushels	apples, at 50 cents.....	460 00
		Green peas sold.....	17 08
14,371	gallons	milk, at 15 cents .....	2,155 65
3,279	pounds	butter, at 25 cents.....	819 75
2,381	"	pork, at 5 cents .....	119 05
1,126	"	beef, at 5 cents.....	56 30
170	"	poultry, at 12 cents.....	20 40
875½	dozen	eggs, at 16 cents. . . . .	140 05
		Calves sold.....	14 25
		Horse sold .....	40 00
			\$8,073 57

The farm has given generous returns for the labor and care bestowed upon it, yielding excellent harvests from all its fields.

The crop of hay was reduced below that of some previous years by the severity of the preceding winter when, unprotected by the usual covering of snow, the grass fields were exposed for weeks to the unfavorable influence of an open winter. The season for curing the hay was very wet; yet we are so fully supplied with good hay caps that the hay was well protected and was put in the barn in fine condition.

The nine hundred bushels of apples gathered from our orchard this year is a crop so much larger than it ever bore before that, were it not for the bins and barrels full of perfect fruit we have stored for winter use and the lavish supply of apples we furnish every day to our boys on the tables, it would be difficult to believe the story is true. We are fortunate in this year of low prices and limited demand to have in our own household a home market that is never over stocked.

In planting, cultivating and harvesting the farm crops we employ our boys to the fullest extent practicable. Most of them come to us with habits of idleness and vagrancy. Many of them are inclined to petty stealing. They are averse to labor and are prone to follow out the course they have begun. To effect their reform it is necessary to teach them habits of industry and thrift. If we can make their employment attractive to them an important point is gained. Unaccustomed as they are to restraint, and knowing little about applying themselves closely to any remunerative and honorable business, the confinement incident to indoor work and the restraint necessary to good order when at work in any shop are particularly irksome to them. In no line of work are we able to combine so many attractions and advantages to our boys as in work on the farm and gardens and caring for the stock, since greater freedom can be allowed them and less restraint is imposed than in any other occupation we can furnish. While cheerfully performing their duties they become accustomed to the use of farm implements and machinery and learn the most approved methods of **farm management.**

The school aims to furnish to each boy industrial employment suited to his age and capacity. Nearly all our boys are



profitably employed at the various occupations necessary to the proper management of the institution, and they learn many kinds of work which cannot fail to be of advantage in after life. Breadmaking, tailoring, laundering, carpentry, etc., give employment to many of the boys.

Those who are not employed elsewhere work at cane seating, a light and pleasant work but not a trade of much value. The number of boys whose only occupation is cane seating is very small.

#### SCHOOLS.

The advance of the institution in its various departments during past years has made it increasingly difficult to provide each boy with both the industrial and scholastic training he needs without encroaching upon time needed for rest, recreation, physical training, etc., since each department has conflicted more or less with other departments of the institution. To secure the proper training of the boys in habits of industry by regular, daily work and at the same time give them needed schooling and the benefits of manual training, military drill, etc., it became necessary to make some changes in the internal administration of the institution and to provide an additional school room. A movable partition was placed across the center of the large schoolroom in the main building, thus cutting the room into two schoolrooms and yet permitting the two rooms to be thrown into one room whenever desired. The boys in the main building have been divided into two divisions, one division attending school in the forenoon and some work department in the afternoon, and the other division attending school in the afternoon and the work department in the forenoon. At Farrington Cottage the boys are employed at some useful labor during the forenoon and attend school during the afternoon. From October to April all five schools have an evening session.

This new arrangement of work and school adds somewhat to the yearly expense of the institution, but I believe the good results obtained will amply justify the expenditure. By it we are enabled to make the various industries pursued of benefit to a larger number of boys, and at the same time give them better opportunities for schooling. The new arrangement provides for a better classification of the boys in school and

gives each boy the same school opportunities. The schools are in the charge of faithful, competent teachers, and the boys evince much interest in their studies and are making commendable progress. Swedish gymnastics has been introduced into each school and it is believed that the systematic daily exercises will greatly benefit the boys. In making our new arrangement ample opportunity was afforded the boys for daily rest, recreation, out-of-door sports, etc. Every Saturday all the boys enjoy a half holiday.

#### MILITARY DRILL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Capt. Isaiah H. Baker of Portland, has continued to have a general oversight of the military instruction, but much of the work has been done by the captains of the various companies. The boys have manifested great interest in the military drill and made rapid progress. After cold weather came we were obliged to give up the daily drill at the main building as we had no room that could be used for a drill hall except the chapel, and in this only one company can drill at a time. We are now using this room for a weekly drill, although poorly adapted to our needs. During the winter the boys will doubtless lose much of their interest and skill in military drill owing to the limited opportunity for practice, and many of the best drilled privates and officers will be released from the school, so that when next summer comes we shall find our battalion in a somewhat demoralized condition, and we shall be obliged to begin anew the work of creating an interest in the drill and of building up a well-drilled battalion. Against these unfortunate circumstances we are struggling as best we can, but a marked loss of skill and interest I believe to be inevitable.

Systematic military training I regard of great value in reform schools. It teaches politeness and due respect to superiors in authority. It gives a boy a manly bearing and a feeling of self-respect and trains him in quickness of perception and prompt and unquestioning obedience to recognized authority. I believe it has a distinct educational value, quickening the intellect as well as improving the body, and exerting an influence upon the moral life, of very great value in reformatory work. But to secure these good results military drill must be something more than a mere pastime or passing show. It must find a regular

place in the programme of daily duties and be treated with the respect that is accorded to school and industrial training. If those in charge of the institution regard military drill to be of so little value that no suitable place can be afforded for its practice and no time regularly set apart for its observance we cannot expect the boys to hold military training in high esteem; and with lack of interest and opportunity the good results desired can hardly be attained.

It seems to me that the time has come when a building should be erected near the main building that will provide our boys with better facilities for physical and industrial training. The building might be of two stories, one for a gymnasium, drill-hall and armory, the other to provide accommodations for manual training, trades teaching, etc.

I believe it is the duty of the school to do more for our boys in the way of trades teaching. Our mechanical school serves this end to a certain extent but cannot possibly supply all the industrial training needed. A blacksmith and iron-working shop and a printing office would be very desirable additions to our school and would assist much in fitting our boys for useful and honorable manhood. Bricklaying and masonry might also be taught. For boys who are too young to learn a trade there might be an advanced kindergarten department or instruction in knife work, the Swedish sloyd, etc. Suitable accommodations for classes in the different trades and in manual training could be provided in the building whose construction I have herein recommended.

#### MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

The Mechanical School has continued its good work on the same general plan as heretofore. Two classes, each of twelve boys, receive daily instruction in the principles and processes of carpentry, wood turning, etc., and the kind and quality of work done attest the thoroughness of the instruction and the satisfactory progress of the boys. The chief aim of the Mechanical School is to give the boys manual training, that is, to give them instruction in hand-work for the purpose of developing their intellectual powers; but incidentally the Mechanical School gives the boys considerable "trades teaching" which will be of especial value to them if they take up any wood-working trade after leaving the school.





FARRINGTON COTTAGE, BUILT 1891-92.

This year an exhibit from this department was sent to the State Fair at Lewiston, showing some of the work accomplished. Several of the articles met with a ready sale thus not only help-

#### NEW COTTAGE.

It is pleasant to report progress made in the erection of another cottage. It was not expected by the last legislature that the sum then appropriated would be sufficient to complete the building; only a beginning could be made with the funds placed at the disposal of the management of the school. During the summer and autumn a brick building presenting a fine architectural appearance has been erected. It is situated about two hundred feet east of Farrington Cottage. Only the outside of the building is completed. The interior cannot be finished and made ready for occupancy until means shall be provided by the incoming legislature. We cannot allow the thought that the body of men to whom we look for the supply of necessary funds will withhold the money needed to complete the work so well begun.

The helpful influences resulting to the institution from the cottage school we now have make us eager to gain the greater advantage that another cottage school well conducted will be sure to give.

#### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The barn situated near the main school building was erected at the beginning of the school in 1857. It is a commodious and convenient structure and was among the very best in the State when it was built and has done good service since its erection. For several years it has been apparent that extensive repairs would soon be needed on the timber supporting the first floor, as these were weakened by the decay resulting from the dampness of the barn cellar. Small repairs have been made from time to time to ensure safety to the stock. During last winter the floor of the tie-up began to give way in a manner that demonstrated the necessity for making complete repairs without further delay. Tearing out the old work to make ready for putting in new timbers revealed a worse condition of affairs than had been anticipated. Fully believing that the work should

be well and thoroughly done I have made such outlay as was necessary to put the portions of the building repaired in perfect condition.

Taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by these repairs, a portion of the lower story of the barn, heretofore used for storing farm wagons and sleds, was enclosed and fitted with pens and stalls to shelter the calves and heifers that the increasing number of our herd of milch cows had crowded into inconvenient corners and by places.

The outside of the barn had at some period been painted, but the ravages of time and weather have nearly obliterated all vestiges of color. As the building forms one of the most prominent features in the foreground of our fine new cottage, some steps needed to be taken that it might present a more satisfactory appearance.

It was first thought best to repaint the building in order to preserve the walls and improve its looks, but in obedience to the instructions of your honorable board, the south end and the west side of the barn, and the south side and the west end of the west wing of the barn, which contains the piggery, have been newly shingled; the gutters, conductors and windows which were badly decayed have been repaired.

The retaining yard for the cattle has been enlarged, and the fences around it put in prime condition.

For many years we have felt the great need of better facilities for our laundry work. The legislature in 1895 appropriated fifteen hundred dollars for a steam laundry, which has now been in operation for ten months. The new outfit consists of one fourteen horse-power engine, one metallic washer, one centrifugal extractor, one mangle, two soap tanks, and a drying-room of ample capacity. The introduction of this new method of doing laundry work has been one of the most gratifying improvements of the year. It relieves the boys employed in laundry work of much unpleasant drudgery, ensures more thorough and expeditious work and renders us independent of the weather in drying clothes.

The changes introduced to provide for the improved educational facilities now given our boys required the employment of additional officers. To accommodate them it was necessary to

secure two new rooms for their use. These have been obtained by utilizing some of the waste space of the so-called "bucket room" for that purpose. To furnish sufficient light for these rooms, the granite trimming over the window was raised several feet by cutting out a portion of the brick wall above it, and an additional sash of lights was added to the window. By these changes two large and convenient rooms are obtained.

The cost of dividing the large schoolroom through the center by a movable partition was not large. By means of this partition we are able to use the room for two schools every day as wanted; and can throw the two rooms into one room whenever we wish to bring all the boys from the four schoolrooms together. I am confident that all who will give careful attention to the superior advantages afforded our boys by the new arrangement of our schools, will agree that the money expended to secure for the boys these better facilities for obtaining an education has been wisely used.

#### LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The publishers of the various newspapers and periodicals in this and other states continue to show their interest in us by sending their publications to us regularly. To our boys so shut away from the outside world and so dependent upon others for entertainment, these monthly, weekly and daily papers are a source of unfailing enjoyment and interest. Could the friends witness the pleasure with which their gifts are received they would not feel that theirs was wasted kindness.

We are grateful to the institutions whose publications we so freely receive, keeping us more thoroughly informed than we otherwise could be in what is going on in other schools similar to our own. We hope some day when the liberality of our legislature has furnished us means to print a paper of our own to be able to return their favors.

The following periodicals have been received during the year:

The Christian Mirror, Daily Eastern Argus, Portland Transcript, Portland Globe, Zion's Advocate, Maine State Press, Bethel Flag, Eastport Sentinel, Coast Watch, Rockland Opinion, Oxford Democrat, Kennebec Journal, Bangor Weekly



Whig and Courier, Calais Advertiser, Somerset Reporter, Brunswick Telegraph, Lewiston Weekly Journal, Waterville Mail, Farmington Chronicle, Bath Independent, Phillips Phonograph, Home Mission Echo, Zion's Herald, Travelers Record, Christian Arbitrator and Messenger of Peace, Our Myrtle Buds, Record and Appeal, Advance, Boys' Industrial School Journal, Boys' Lantern, The Dawn, Glen Mills Daily, Howard Times, Industrial Enterprise, Industrial School Gem, Industrial School Record, Lyman School Enterprise, Our Companion, Our Paper, Plainfield Reformatory, Reformatory Record, Riverside, South Dakota Mail, Summary, (Weekly and Monthly,) West Virginia Reform School News and The Whittier.

#### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

No more important and delicate duty devolves upon the Trustees, and upon the Superintendent as the executive officer of the Institution than the providing of proper moral and religious instruction for their juvenile wards. It is a duty which cannot be shirked, evaded or sub-let to outside parties. It is a necessity that moral and religious instruction be given, and it is equally a necessity that such instruction be given under the immediate oversight and control of those who are by law responsible for the proper management of the Institution and the reform of its inmates. It is not deemed necessary that this religious instruction should be extended to the inculcation of dogma or the observance of peculiar rites and ceremonies. For these young boys the inculcation of the simple and commonly accepted truths of morality and religion is all that need be attempted, and the freedom of choosing their own religious creeds when they shall have attained the age of discretion, should never be forestalled either by any officer within the Institution or by any religious teachers or institutions from without. Religious instruction in this School is entirely without sectarian bias, and is in full accord with the following statement adopted by the Board of Trustees:

## STATEMENT.

The religious instruction given to the inmates of the State Reform School is governed by the following by-law unanimously adopted by the Trustees, October 31, 1885, and approved by the Governor and Council, November 5, 1885:

## 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 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; but no sectarian teaching shall ever be allowed.

"SECT. 4. Clergymen of any denomination, willing to observe the rule of non-sectarian teaching shall be allowed to address the boys at suitable times, which shall be fixed by the superintendent."

The State Reform School is, in every sense of the word, a non-sectarian institution.

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

No sacrament of any particular church or creed is used or allowed in the institution, except in case of the dangerously sick or dying, as hereinafter provided.

Services of a purely non-sectarian character 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-Rheims version.

Clergymen of all denominations can hold services according to the rule of non-sectarianism and address the inmates upon giving notice to the superintendent.

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.

The question of the religion or sect is never asked those committed to the school nor are they asked the religion of their parents.

By the kindness of many of the clergy and laymen from Portland and vicinity we have been able to conduct services throughout the year in our pleasant chapel.

The following persons have kindly and freely given us of their time and talents with no thought but of the good that may be done to those so much in need of help and instruction:

Rev. J. L. Jenkins, D. D., Rev. T. S. Samson, Rev. C. F. Allen, Rev. L. S. Bean, Rev. C. E. Cate, Rev. Henry Blanchard, D. D., Rev. Asa Dalton, D. D., Rev. H. F. Dexter, Rev. E. R. Purdy, Rev. F. C. Rogers, Rev. S. F. Pearson, Rev. Henry McGilvery, Rev. John Carroll Perkins, Rev. D. M. Pratt, Rev. F. A. Leitch, Rev. J. G. Merrill, Messrs. Horatio Staples, Seward Frank, John A. Plummer, V. R. Foss, W. H. Smith and two friends, John M. Gould, Geo. H. Lord, A. B. Merrill, A. B. Watson, John Higgins, T. E. McDonald, Geo. L. Gerrish, C. F. Morse, Ezra Hawkes, J. R. Libby, C. J. Orr, O. W. Fullman, F. A. Bowdoin, W. T. Pancoast, S. W. Smith, L. M. Douglas, H. V. Smith, Mr. Garland, Mr. Cousens and Prof. H. W. Shaylor, of Portland; Timothy B. Hussey, of North Berwick; and Capt. H. J. Allen, Coastwise Missionary.

#### DONATION.

That we have friends who frequently think of us is shown by the fact that during the year there have come to us from various sources, gifts that have helped to brighten the lives of our boys. The following gifts were sent to us:

Mrs. Andrew Hawes, a Christmas number of the Youth's Companion or Harper's Young People for each boy in the Institution; Hon. Mark P. Emery, \$10 to purchase nine dozen

hard rubber combs and twelve pairs of skates; Rev. Dwight L. Moody, 150 copies of the New Testament and 140 volumes from the Colportage Library of Chicago; Hon. Fred Atwood, two wall maps of the United States and large package of blotters; Hon. James P. Baxter, mayor of Portland, several nicely bound volumes descriptive of Africa, etc.; 198 copies of the Christian Herald, sent by the publishers;

In addition to these, friends have during the year, sent smaller contributions of books and papers, all of which have been gratefully received.

#### LETTERS FROM BOYS OUT ON TRIAL.

The boys who go out from this Institution are required, until finally discharged, to report by letter to the Superintendent every three months. Following are copies of such reports from the boys and others, concerning their conduct and welfare:

L——, Nov. 5, 1896.

MR. FARRINGTON:

*Dear Sir,*—I received your letter and was glad to hear from you. I am still here at my grandpa's. I am having a good time here. School is not keeping now. I am trying to be a good boy. I am well, and am glad to learn that the folks at the cottage are the same. Please excuse this short letter, for I can not think of any more to write.

Yours truly,

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Under same date the boy's guardian wrote:

J. R. FARRINGTON:

*Dear Sir,*——— is still with us. He helps his grandfather and uncle work on a farm. He is a very good boy and does all of his work well. He is a large boy of his age and is as healthy as can be. He has no bad habits and stays at home. I do not think of any more that is necessary for me to write.

Yours respectfully,

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C——— H———, Me., Oct. 29, 1896.

*Dear Friend,*—I now write a few lines to let you know that I am well and hope you are the same. How are you all getting along? I suppose you have all your harvesting and fall's work done. I suppose the boys have their meetings as usual. We have meetings here once a week. A minister from an adjoining town comes over. School has begun. It will be keeping two weeks next Monday. I expect to go Monday.

We are all done harvesting, and are partly done ploughing. I was glad to see Mr. —— and —— ————. It seemed like old times to see someone from the School. I felt homesick and as though I would like to have gone back with them. I still trust in Jesus and take Him as my helper. I have no more to say at present, so good-bye. Write soon.

From your friend,  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

The boy's guardian wrote:

MR. FARRINGTON:

*Dear Sir,*— —— ———— is still with me and continues to be a good boy. He will commence next week to go to school for the winter.

Yours truly,

———, Me., Nov. 2, 1896.

J. R. FARRINGTON:

*Dear Sir,*—I received your kind and welcome letter Saturday night and was glad to hear from you. I am well and happy here on the farm. We have not got our fall's work all through yet, but every day is telling. We raised ever so many things this year. We got one hundred barrels of apples this year from our orchard. I suppose you had about twice that number at the School, as you have a larger orchard than we have. Our apples consisted of Baldwins, Spies, Russets, T. Sweets, Snows, Nodheads, Porters and numbers of other kinds. We raised one hundred baskets of stock beets, nine of table, and then we have got lots of turnips and carrots and cabbages yet to gather, so you see we have got enough work to keep us busy all winter

long, but we never get out of work, we always find enough to do. I wish all the people could say that. I suppose all the boys are looking forward to Thanksgiving day, as I used to when I was at the School, because I always had a nice time playing ball and marbles. I expect to go to town school this winter. I am real sorry that we can't have a High School this winter, but the town voted not to have any this year. As there is no more news that I can think of at present I will close, wishing to be remembered by all the officers. Good bye.

Yours truly,

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At the same date the boy's guardian wrote:

*Dear Sir.*— — — — — has written you quite a long letter. This is right. I am pleased to note that — — — — — is on the mend, not the one idea boy that he was. He has got to be very handy with horses, learns very quickly, is a good hand to pack apples. Will go to school very soon. Don't want to give him up. Think he will do as well as other boys.

Yours, etc.,

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P — — — — —, Me., Nov. 1, '96.

MR. FARRINGTON:

*Dear Sir,*—I received your letter and was glad to hear from you. I am getting along well in my work and am trying to be a good boy. I didn't think you were going to write to me this month, but you did. I must say good-by.

Yours truly,

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The boy's grandmother wrote:

MR. FARRINGTON:

*Dear Sir,*—I take great pleasure in writing to you this month, as — — — — — is doing *very* well indeed. He is attending to his work regularly and goes to church and Sunday school every

week. He is a very good boy, and I don't think that you will have to worry very much more in regard to him, as he has apparently thoroughly reformed.

Hoping that you will be pleased to hear this report as I am to make it, I remain,

Yours truly,

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R——, Me., Oct. 27, 1896.

*Dear Sir,*—I will send you my Leave of Absence to be renewed in November. I told you that I was going to school, but I had an offer made me to work in a store as clerk, for three dollars a week, for this winter, and study when I have no work to do. It is a small store and it has a telegraph instrument and a telephone in connection with the store. I am learning to telegraph a little now, and if I keep on the way I have been I think I can telegraph pretty well by next spring. The fellow I work for is a very nice man, he is a Christian and goes to church every Sunday. I go to church and Sunday school every Sunday. I see —— every Sunday and he is doing first rate. I have been sick, but I am in good health now. I like my job very well and am taking a great deal of interest in it. I am doing my best to make a man of myself, as any body can. I will now close for this time.

Yours truly,

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P——, Me., Nov. 5, 1896.

MR. FARRINGTON:

*Dear Sir,*—I will write you a few lines to let you know that I am doing well. I am working every day, and I am enjoying good health. I am in P—— now and I am working for my mother. I have not got much to say. We are all well, hoping that this will find you the same. I am as ever,

Yours truly,

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The boy's mother writes:

MR. FARRINGTON:

*Dear Sir,*—I will try and let you know what a good boy ————— is, he works every day to help his brother support me and the rest of the family, six in all, with no other help but themselves, two boys sixteen and eighteen. I can't find any fault with ———. He worked for my father this last season and the season before, as you know, and father says he is as good a boy as he ever saw and the most willing to work. We received the Leave of Absence and will send to-day. I thank you for the kindness you have shown ——— and remain as ever,

Yours respectfully,

\_\_\_\_\_

M——, Oct. 19, 1896.

MR. J. R. FARRINGTON, Supt.:

*Dear Sir,*—As to ——— ———, he has been in the best of health ever since he has been with us. He says that his weight is one hundred and forty-five pounds. He is attending the Grammar School, commenced last September. His report card shows very good, 82, that is called very good here. We all like him and still feel very sorry for him, as he tries so hard to please. He would get along finely if he was not so forgetful, dislikes to stick to any one thing until finished, almost childish in his desire to begin new things, so that I cannot depend on him, which makes it very hard for me.

Yours in haste,

\_\_\_\_\_

C——, Me., Nov. 3, 1896.

J. R. FARRINGTON:

*Dear Sir,*—In the case of ——— ———, I cannot report much different than my last report. I have allowed him to work away from home (in the neighborhood) during potato digging, allowing him to make his own trade and use his money as he might see fit, telling him to get some clothing, advising with his mother, etc. Where he has worked they have liked him,



saying he is a good boy to work and attentive to his work, and obeyed all orders given him. I think him as good as the average boy, and I endeavor to keep track of his doings. \* \* \* His health is good and he is a stout, healthy boy.

Yours truly,

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In conclusion I desire to express my appreciation of the faithful and untiring labor and hearty coöperation of the officers of the Institution, to tender my sincere thanks to the Honorable Board of Trustees for their kindly aid, wise counsels and long-continued confidence, and to gratefully acknowledge God's mercy in granting to the Institution another year of health, prosperity and peace.

J. R. FARRINGTON,  
Superintendent.

South Portland, Me., November 30, 1896.

## TEACHERS' REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Reform School:*

GENTLEMEN: The following is the report of the schools of this institution for the year ending November 30, 1896.

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was.....	151
Number of boys returned during the year.....	6
“ “ committed “ “ .....	34
<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	
Whole number under instruction.....	191
There have been discharged during the year.....	36
<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	

Present number under instruction..... 155

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 .....	7
“ “ second reader .....	5
“ “ third reader .....	9
“ “ fourth reader .....	7
“ “ fifth reader .....	2
<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	

34

### ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic .....	6
Who could write numbers and count to ten .....	2
“ add .....	3
“ subtract .....	5
“ multiply .....	9
“ divide .....	5
Who had ciphered through fractions .....	4
<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	

34

## WRITING.

Who could not write .....	9
“ write very little .....	12
“ “ letters .....	13
	<hr/>
	34

The boys in school are classified as follows:

Who read in the fifth reader .....	31
“ fourth “ .....	76
“ third “ .....	24
“ second “ .....	12
“ first “ .....	12
	<hr/>
	155

## ARITHMETIC.

Finished common school arithmetic.....	1
Who cipher in cube root.....	2
“ “ equation of accounts.....	1
“ “ percentage .....	4
“ “ in denominate numbers .....	21
“ “ decimal fractions .....	6
“ “ common fractions .....	48
“ “ division .....	49
“ “ multiplication .....	11
“ have just commenced arithmetic .....	12
	<hr/>
	155

## GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harper's Introductory Geography .....	62
“ “ School “ .....	73
	<hr/>
	135

## HISTORY.

Who study Eggleston's History of the United States....	31
“ “ First Book in American History.	63
	<hr/>
	94

## WRITING.

Who can write letters .....	133
"    "    easy words .....	20
"    not write .....	2
	155

## PHYSIOLOGY.

Who study physiology .....	148
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In addition to the foregoing studies, lessons are given each week in natural history, letter writing, language, drawing, etc. Vocal music is taught daily in each room. The boys also receive daily lessons in Swedish gymnastics. National holidays are observed by appropriate exercises and the teachers strive to make good use of these pleasant occasions by inculcating lessons of patriotism and virtue.

A. R. WESTMAN,  
 EVIE MORELEN,  
 JENNIE L. SHERMAN,  
 M. L. STANLEY,  
 IDA C. MORELEN,

Teachers.

November 30, 1896.

## REPORT OF COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

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

In compliance with the Statutes, the Visiting Committee of the Council to the Reform School has made visits to that Institution, and herewith submit their report:

By a careful reading of the foregoing reports of the Trustees, Superintendent and Teachers of the School, a very concise knowledge of the plans, methods and purposes of the Institution can be acquired.

Our visits have usually been unannounced, and we have always been welcomed and every facility offered for examination of the work and progress of the Institution in all its departments.

The health of the boys has been generally good. Very few cases of sickness and none of contagious diseases or of death have occurred, which facts are conclusive evidence of the excellent sanitary condition of the School buildings and their environments.

Changes have been made in the management of schoolroom and school hours, each boy now being in school some part of the day as well as evening. This, we believe, is an improvement that promises most desirable results.

Placing certain of the library books in the schoolrooms for reading and reference is a movement in the right direction, showing that the teachers are on the alert to make the most of every hour in which the boys are under their care and instruction.

Physical culture has not been overlooked, for the boys are trained in various ways and are developing along this line, and are making very noticeable and commendable progress.

The military training now required meets our hearty approval. The weekly military drill and the organization of the School into five companies of Cadets, and they to comprise a battalion, is a movement in the right direction.

This training begets promptness, obedience and respect for superiors in authority, and gives a manly bearing to each Cadet, and exercises an important influence in developing the boys, both morally and physically.

The Mechanical School is contributing its share to manual and industrial training, as the exhibit at the Maine State Fair, this year, clearly shows. Several of the articles on exhibition met with a ready sale and gave evidence of ability and proficiency very encouraging and complimentary to those in charge of this branch of the Institution.

The "Cottage System" is no longer an experiment. Its superiority as a system is now admitted and being everywhere adopted.

The Farrington Cottage is an object lesson that commends itself to every one interested in reformatory institutions. Another cottage is in process of erection, and at the present time is as far advanced as the appropriation for 1896, of \$8,000, would admit of. Another appropriation will be asked for of the incoming legislature which will complete and furnish the cottage ready for occupancy during the coming year.

Your committee approves the recommendation of the Trustees for a sufficient appropriation to finish the work so well begun.

Extensive and much needed repairs have been made upon the barn. Good judgment has been displayed in the changes and improvements.

The appropriation by the last legislature of \$1,500, for a steam laundry has been expended and has been in successful operation for nearly a year. This improvement is greatly appreciated by the officers and persons having charge of this department.

The farm has the appearance of thrift and competent management, as the list of products for the year, elsewhere submitted, is abundant testimony.

One of the most important, and at the same time delicate duties devolving upon the executive officers of this Institution, is the moral and religious instruction of these boys.

It is not deemed necessary to teach special dogmas or set rites or ceremonies, but rather the commonly accepted truths of morality, and the Christian religion—giving freedom in choice of their own religious creeds.

Divine service is conducted in Chapel each Sunday. Sabbath School is held on each Sunday and the boys are required to attend. Clergymen and laymen from surrounding towns have generously given their time and talent, with no purpose other than the elevation and development of the religious life of these boys who are soon to go forth to engage in the common battle of life.

We believe this important State Institution is in faithful, competent hands. We desire to tender our sincere thanks to the officers and teachers of the School for the consideration and courtesies extended to us while engaged in our official duties.

Respectfully submitted,

E. S. MARSHALL,

Chairman.

York, Me., Dec. 30, 1896.

## REPORT OF LADY VISITOR.

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

In submitting to you, according to Statute, my individual report as a member of the State Board of Visitors to the Reform School, I will say that in the past two years I have continued to make a study of reform school work in our own and in other states, both by personal observation, and through the reports of others. Last year I spent two days at the Lyman School in Westboro, Mass., and lately I visited the Sockanosset School in Rhode Island. These are both boys' reform schools though they are known by happier names.

I am glad to call attention to certain improvements in our School in the past two years. The military drill and the Swedish gymnastics have tended to change the slipshod shamble and shuffle of the street Arab into the upright carriage and steady step of the self-respecting boy. That promptness of movement acquired in the tactics has been a help in the general discipline of the School is unquestioned, but deeper than all this is the fact that the combined work and play of these two exercises furnish food for the boyish mind, and so far as a boy is taught to think in a new direction so far is he a new boy.

One of our greatest improvements is the arrangement regarding school hours, each boy now being in school some part of the day as well as during the evening, for though the evening school has its place, it must be looked upon mainly as opportunity for oral teaching, sleepy boys finding little for themselves in a text book.

Some of the books from the library have been placed where they should be, in the schoolrooms where they can be used.



Too much stress can scarcely be laid upon this matter of reading. It is not to be expected that the boys will come to the School with a taste for reading anything but the poorest books. Many boys of twelve are already half ruined by what they read, and to reform taste and character is a double task—to take out as well as to put in. For this reason I put instruction in healthful reading, the reading of books by the best authors, authors who have something to say and know how to say it—far ahead of many things ordinarily thought more important. Who ever heard of a man that was filled with high and noble aims by the study of denominate numbers? But when he is taught to choose his books he is provided with safe companionship for life, which is only another way of saying forever. It is suggested that a part of the money spent each year for the library be put into magazines and papers for supplementary reading in the schools, and that in the use of such reading be insisted upon. A book represents a bulk of reading sufficient to discourage many an illiterate boy who may be won to it by something less formidable.

Life at the Cottage has proved to the most skeptical that locks and bars are not needed by all our boys, at least, and though it is a question with many people if it is best to erect such expensive buildings, still it is gratifying to all interested in the School to see the new house going forward, promising a home to thirty more boys. But human nature will always sympathize with those “left outside the good times,” and the public is always asking if all the lads at the large house must be so closely confined in their high-walled yard. It is hard to see why when two and three hundred boys go about unfenced grounds at the Lyman and Sockanosset schools our far smaller number must be so shut up. Boys will run away sometimes. Pretty good boys run away from pretty good homes occasionally, and it by no means follows that the best boy is the one who makes the least trouble; the real question is always and everywhere what is best for the boy. Repression never makes character.

In regard to the “Wander Lust,” as Josiah Flynt, the authority on tramp life, calls the running away passion, Mr. Flynt says: “I look upon this fever as quite as much of a disease as the craze

to steal which is found now and then in some child's character, and it deserves the same careful treatment. Punishment only aggravates it, and develops in the boy a feeling of hatred for all about him. I firmly believe that some day this trouble in so many boys' lives will be pathologically treated by medical men, and the sooner that day comes the better it will be for many unfortunate children."

It is also a well-established fact that the thing you forbid a boy to do often immediately becomes desirable in his eyes. He wants to see if he can do it, and sometimes when a boy has largest liberty it is easiest to keep him within bounds.

The building of the cottages is bringing about that great reform so much needed—the classification of our boys, but it is exceedingly desirable that there should be at the main building—which we hope with its many inconveniences, its lack of ventilation, and its dark basements will soon be a thing of the past—separate playgrounds where the hopelessly bad—if there are such—cannot influence comparatively innocent children, and where those who do not abuse the privilege can have larger liberty.

Many of the inmates of our School are young men with the strength of young men, and they need harder work than the chair shop provides. Downright wearying of the body is one of the best means of casting out the evil spirit. In the Rhode Island school the boys make furniture for the various houses, and put up and complete buildings. Superintendent Butterfield says there is no work he cannot do with his boys, and although they cannot work as fast as skilled laborers it is the worth of the work to the boy that is to be considered, for above all is the boy's growth, not the beauty, nor order, nor profit of buildings, nor farm, inside nor out, except as far as the boy is improved by that beauty, order or profit. At the Massachusetts school great results are claimed from the Sloyd work, and Superintendent Chapin contributes an interesting paper on this subject to the May number of the Charities Review. The young lady in charge of this department at Westboro has each boy in the school under her charge at some time during the year, and

my own observation of her methods and the results leads me to highly commend the work.

As set off against work I think we have hardly enough of amusement in our school for both the older and younger people, for fun is as essential as work to keep the balance good. The children need one evening in each week after the first of November for games in the house until the weather is suitable for out-of-door play after supper in the spring, and the officers should get away from the Institution once a week to brighten their own lives that they may go back heartened to their work which must be hard at best. Musicians say a piano wears better for frequent tuning. Surely the human mechanism is not less delicate.

The need of a matron in our school is so apparent to every one it is not necessary to enlarge upon the subject further than to say if a family is not to be trained by a man alone as head, how much more the need here of a mother for this large and varied family—a woman of wide sympathies, of delicate perceptions and of large executive power.

That the name of the school be changed to State Home, or State Training School is not a new suggestion, but since it has not been acted upon it may be repeated, as also the call for a woman on the Board of Trustees. Maine does not stand by her State motto here, and every year sees her falling farther and farther behind. In Massachusetts women are members of the State Board of Lunacy and Charities, the State Board of Commissioners of Prisons, State Boards of Education, overseers of the poor, probation officers and trustees of state reform schools. They are also members of State Boards of Charities and Correction in New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Colorado. Abroad they serve as overseers of the poor in England, Sweden, France, and in parts of Germany and Norway.

I also wish to call attention to the age of boys sent to the Reform School. It is only a detriment to send, under false pretenses, the big rough of eighteen or more, while the baby of five or six should be provided with a home in a private family,

and probably will be whenever the attention of the local W. C. T. U. is called to the case. Homes are what men die for. How shall the State provide homes that her sons shall live for?

The State agent who shall look after children placed out from the Reform School as well as young men discharged from the school, and the jail, is still a want. I believe many a boy might be saved from ruin if he had a friend to look to—such a friend as he should find in such a State agent, a warm-hearted, sympathetic, loving man. One of the Reform School boys lately at my home had been making a visit at the cottage. “Ah!” said he, “I’d never ask for a better home than that.” Well might he say so. An unlearned boy of eighteen turned into the world for himself—a drunken father and a mother in the insane hospital.

The alternative sentence still confronts us. Last year several boys were sent away to jail under this law which seems to offer a premium for bad behavior as it now stands. There must be a remedy for this evil, and the school will be materially helped when the remedy is found.

The more I study this question of sociology—the reform of boys—the more I am convinced that real improvement must come mainly from the personal influence of the head of the Institution. I say head advisedly because he makes so largely the rules which govern his subordinates, and because upon him depends so much the character of the people he gathers about him. As in a home the moral life of the child depends not upon the furnishings of that home, but upon the daily life of the father and mother and the extent to which they can influence the child given them.

While my report is a review of the condition of the school in general, and not of special persons engaged in the work there, I feel that I may digress to bear testimony to the faithfulness and conscientiousness of the work done for our boys. The noble motives of our officers, their patience, and their diligence deserve high praise. Everybody understands that such positions are not easy to fill for it is not only needful that

these men and women be themselves above reproach, they must always distinguish between the wrong-doer and the wrong-doing, and to do the most effective work they must continually bear themselves in so loving a manner toward these unfortunate children that the blinded eyes may be opened to the beauty of truth and uprightness, and the untrained feet be impelled to follow after their leaders.

Let us quote again from Mr. Flynt when he says: "The management of reformatories should be in scientific hands, and just here I am constrained to plead for the training of young men and women for the rare usefulness that awaits them in such institutions. If the treatment of physical disease offers attractions that call thousands upon thousands of young men and women into the nursing and medical professions here may be offered a field even more fascinating to the student, and so full of opportunity and interesting employment that it will be a wonder if the supply does not speedily exceed the demand." And note this especially (the italics are mine:) "Reformatories planned, officered, and conducted according to the principles of scientific philanthropy should be stationed, *not* at the *end of the road*, but at the *junction of every bypath that leads into it.*"

MRS. ANNIE M. L. HAWES,

Stroudwater, Me., December 28, 1896.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

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### GOVERNMENT.

The State Reform School is an institution established in 1850 for the reform of juvenile offenders. The government of the institution is vested in a board of five trustees appointed by the Governor and Council. The trustees appoint the superintendent and such other officers as in their judgment the wants of the institution require, and exercise a vigilant supervision over all the affairs of the school.

### LOCATION.

The State Reform School is located in the town of South Portland, three miles from the Union Station in Portland, and four and a quarter miles from the Portland post office. The farm belonging to the institution contains about one hundred and eighty-four acres, of which one hundred and fifty are under high cultivation, and the rest are woodland and pasture. The southern boundary of the farm is Long Creek, a tributary to Stroudwater river. The buildings of the institution consist of the main building, mechanical school building, one family cottage, one good farm house, one old farm house, an ice house, a carpenter's shop and woodshed, two hay barns, and one large hay and stock barn containing carriage room, harness room, granary, vegetable cellars, etc., and an annex containing pig-gery. A second family cottage is in process of erection.

### DESCRIPTION OF MAIN BUILDING.

The fine structure known as the main building was erected in 1851-3, at a total cost of \$73,000. It is Elizabethan in its archi-

ture, and is built of brick with split granite trimmings. It consists of a central octagonal tower sixty-eight feet in diameter and eighty-six feet high surmounted by an octagonal cupola fifteen and a half feet square and eighteen feet high. From this central tower three wings radiate, one to the northeast and one to the southwest, each seventy feet long, forty-five feet wide and forty-five feet high, and the third wing extends from the front side of the central tower to the northeast, and is forty-five feet long, forty-five feet wide and forty-five feet high. At each of the outer corners of the three wings is an octagonal tower thirteen feet in diameter, and seventy feet high. The extreme length of the main building is two hundred and eight feet, extreme width one hundred and thirteen feet and height from ground to top of cupola one hundred feet. The roof is of slate.

The central tower and the northwest and southeast wings are for the accommodation of the boys. In the basement are located the boys' kitchen, dining-room, bread-room, laundry, bath-room, boiler-room, store-rooms, coal-room, and boys' water-closets. On the first floor are four school-rooms, one chair shop, sewing room and clothing room. On the second floor are the library and reading room, the hospital, boys' dormitory and four sleeping rooms for officers. On the third floor are two sleeping rooms and a large store-room. On the fourth floor is the chapel, forty-five feet long and fifty-three feet wide.

The front projection of the main building is for the accommodation of the officers, and contains kitchen, dining-room and wash-room in the basement; officers' sitting-room, parlor, office, and superintendent's dining-room on the first floor, and on the second, third and fourth floors are the guest chamber, store-rooms and private apartments of the officers.

The grounds in front of the main building are tastefully laid out into walks, flower beds and lawns, and are ornamented with trees and shrubbery. Approach to the main building is made by a winding avenue lined on both sides with maples, pines and spruces.

### FARRINGTON COTTAGE.

The neat attractive building named by the board of trustees in honor of Superintendent Farrington was erected in 1891-2 on the site formerly occupied by the cottage that was burned June 4, 1891. A family of thirty boys was placed in the cottage May 29, 1893. Here they live in charge of a master, matron and teacher, all as one family. The doors are not locked, and no fence around the playground restrains the boys. The boys in Farrington Cottage have their own school-room, dining-room, workshop, etc., and are kept entirely away from the boys at the main building except when attending religious services, lectures, etc., in the chapel.

Farrington Cottage is a substantial brick building eighty-two feet long, forty-two feet wide, and three stories high. On the first floor are the workshop, play-room, boiler-room, bath-room, store-room, water-closets and coal-room.

On the second floor are the dining-room, school-room, office, kitchen, pantry, reception room, sleeping room, bath-room and closets.

On the third floor are the dormitory, store-room, teacher's room, hospital, clothes room, bath-room and closets.

### MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

This important department of the institution was opened during the winter of 1883-4. The wooden building erected for this school is near the main building and is fifty-five feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and two stories high. On the first floor are twelve work benches, each supplied with a cupboard containing a set of tools. There is also on this floor a Skinner portable engine ten horse power, a circular saw and a saw bench, a buzz planer, a jig saw and a power lathe. This room has ample accommodations for a class of twelve boys, and two classes can be taught daily. Instruction is given in the fundamental operations of carpentry, the proper use and care of tools, etc. By practical exercises in wood-working supplemented by suitable oral instruction, the boys in this department acquire a



good degree of skill in the use of carpenter's tools, and the quality of the work done reflects credit upon them. Under the direction of the instructor the boys have made many articles needed in the institution, and have made many repairs upon the buildings.

#### HEATING, WATER SUPPLY, ETC.

The main building, mechanical school, and family cottage are heated by steam.

Kerosene is used for lighting.

The main building, cottage, farm house, mechanical school and barn are supplied with Sebago water. The pressure is about forty pounds, and is sufficient to force water to all parts of the buildings. Stand pipes and fire hose at convenient points are available for use in case of fire.

#### INDUSTRIES.

All the boys in the institution are required to spend a portion of each day in useful labor. In the summer time a large number of boys work on the farm and garden and thus become so familiar with agricultural and horticultural work that they can readily find employment after leaving the school. The boys also take care of our large stock of horses, cattle and swine. Under the direction of overseers they do the cooking, bread making, tailoring and laundry work of the institution.

They also work at carpentry in the mechanical school and elsewhere, and at cane seating.

#### SCHOOL.

During ten months of each year the boys attend school where they are taught the common branches. One-half the boys in the main building attend school during the forenoon, the other half during the afternoon. At Farrington Cottage the boys attend school during the afternoon. From October to April all the schools have an evening session. The boys generally make commendable progress in their studies.

**RECREATION.**

The time allowed the boys for recreation varies at different seasons of the year, but is always amply sufficient. When the weather will permit the boys have from two to four hours of play in the yard, each week day. On Saturday all the boys have a half holiday.

Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, etc., are entirely devoted to recreation.

Occasional entertainments are given the boys in the chapel. The outside boys go to Cape Cottage fishing, and the first class boys go to the islands every year, and occasionally attend church or some entertainment in the city. During the winter weekly sociables are held in the chapel, attended by the officers, and all the boys whose conduct has been sufficiently good to entitle them to the privilege. The time is spent in conversation, singing, and pleasant games, and sometimes a simple treat of nuts, fruit, etc., is furnished.

**LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.**

The library contains more than two thousand volumes of well selected books, and the interest on the Sanford legacy of seven hundred dollars is expended annually in the purchase of books and papers for the library.

**RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION.**

Devotional exercises are held morning and evening, each day of the week, and grace is said before meals. On the Sabbath religious services are held in the chapel, conducted by some minister or layman from Portland or vicinity. The religious services are free from sectarianism and are conducted by clergymen of every denomination who will accept our cordial invitation to address the boys. Sunday School is conducted by the teachers of the institution.

### GRADE SYSTEM.

The boys are all classified according to their deportment in Honor, first, second and third grades, and each grade except the first is sub-divided into three divisions, A, B and C. Each boy receives sixty or more merits a month from which is deducted the number of demerits received for any misconduct. An account is kept with each boy of the number of merits and demerits he receives and the first of each month the boys' grades are readjusted. A balance of fifty merits in favor of a boy entitles him to promotion to the next grade above; a balance of fifty against a boy degrades him. Boys when committed are placed in second grade, B, from which grade they go up or down as their conduct determines. All discharges are made from the grade of Honor.

### COMMITMENTS.

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 before any court or trial justice of any offense punishable in the State Prison (not for life) or in the county jail.

### TERM OF SENTENCE.

The object of the institution being to reform boys rather than to punish them, all boys committed to the school are sentenced "during minority" regardless of the offense committed. Legally the institution stands *in loco parentis* to the children committed to its care, hence it is proper that its guardianship over its wards should continue for the same length of time that a parent's control over his children would continue, *i. e.* during minority. This, however, does not imply that all boys committed to the school are kept there during that length of time. It is very rare that a boy serves his full sentence in the school.

**RELEASE OF BOYS.**

Whenever the trustees deem a boy reformed they may finally discharge him from the school thereby terminating their guardianship over him; or they may release him from the institution on probation, or indenture him as an apprentice to any suitable inhabitant of the State. When released on probation or indentured the boy is still subject to the guardianship of the trustees, and may be returned to the school by them, whenever the interests of the boy may require it. Whenever a boy has been in the institution two years, and by good deportment attains the grade of Honor, he is deemed to be reformed, and is a candidate for release. When a boy is incorrigible and gives no sign of future amendment and his continuance in the school is deemed injurious to its management and discipline, he may be remanded by the trustees to the alternative sentence imposed by the court at the time of his commitment to the school.



## APPENDIX.

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- 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.

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THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Government  
vested in  
board of five  
trustees.

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

—compensa-  
tion.

—amended.  
See laws of  
1887, c. 51.

—powers and  
duties.

—appoint-  
ment of  
superinten-  
dent and  
other offi-  
cers.

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

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

by-laws to the governor and council, which shall be valid when sanctioned by them. They may contract with the attorney general of the United States for the confinement and support in the reform school of juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States in accordance with sections five thousand five hundred and forty-nine, and five thousand five hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

—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.

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

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.

—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 year, 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 convey-

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.

ing such boy, convicted of any such offence, to the reform school, and his subsistence and clothing during his imprisonment there, not exceeding one dollar a week, shall be defrayed by the town where such boy resides at the time of his commitment, if within the state; otherwise such expense shall be paid by the State.

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

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.

—superintendent shall notify the town liable.

—notice, when sufficient.

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

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.

—such town may recover from parent.

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

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.

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

—trustees, may discharge a boy when reformed.

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

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

How boys may be released on probation.

—when they may be returned to the school.

subject to the care and control of the trustees, and on their being satisfied at any time, that the welfare of the boy will be promoted by his return to the school, they may order his return, and may enforce such order by application to any trial justice or judge of a police or municipal court for a warrant for such purpose, which may be served by any officer authorized to serve criminal process. On his recommitment to the school, such boy shall there be held and detained under the original mittimus.

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.

Sec. 13. The superintendent, with such other officers as the trustees appoint, shall have the charge and custody of the inmates; be a constant resident at the institution; and discipline, govern, instruct, employ, and use his best endeavors to reform the inmates, so as to preserve their health, and secure, so far as possible, moral and industrious habits, and regular improvement in their studies, trades, and various employments. He shall see that no punishment is inflicted in violation of the rules of the trustees, and shall immediately enter in a book kept for the purpose, a particular record of all corporal punishment inflicted, stating the offence, the punishment, and by whom administered; which record shall be open to public inspection, and be laid before the trustees at their quarterly meetings, a majority of whom shall then certify upon said book whether or not such punishments are approved by them. He shall have charge of the lands, buildings, furniture, and every species of property, pertaining to the institution, within the precincts thereof. Before he enters upon the duties of his office, he shall give a bond to the State, with sureties satisfactory to the governor and council, in a sum not less than two thousand dollars, conditioned faithfully to account for all moneys received by him and to perform all the duties incumbent on him as superintendent; keep, in suitable books, regular and complete accounts of all his receipts and disbursements, and of all property intrusted to him, showing the income and expenses of the institution; and account, in such manner, and to such persons as the trustees direct, for all moneys received by him from the proceeds of the farm or otherwise. His books, and all documents relating to the school, shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees, who shall, at least once in every six months, carefully examine the books and accounts, and the vouchers and documents connected therewith, and make a record of the result thereof. He shall keep a register con-

Powers and duties of the superintendent.

—record of punishment.

—certificate of trustees.

—charge of lands, buildings and other property.

—bond.

—accounts.

—accounts shall be examined by trustees semi-annually.

- taining the name and age of each boy, and the circumstances connected with his early life and add such facts as come to his knowledge relating to his subsequent history, while at the institution, and after he left it. Actions for injuries done to the real and personal property of the State, connected with the reform school, may be brought in the name of the superintendent for the time being.
- actions for injuries may be brought by the superintendent.**
- Contracts, how made.** Sec. 14. All contracts on account of the institution, shall be made by the superintendent, and when approved by the trustees, if their by-laws require it, are binding in law, and the superintendent, or his successor, may sue or be sued thereon, to final judgment and execution. He may, with the consent of the trustees, submit any controversy, demand, or suit, to the determination of one or more referees. No such suit abates by a vacancy in the office of superintendent during its pendency; but his successor may take upon himself its prosecution or defence, and, on motion of the adverse party and notice, shall be required to do so.
- suits may be submitted to referees.**
- suits thereon.**
- Visits of the trustees.** Sec. 15. One or more of the trustees shall visit the school at least once in every four weeks, examine the register and the inmates in the school-room and 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.
- record to be kept.**
- quarterly visit.**
- annual report.**
- financial statement.**

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.

Appropriations, how paid.

—Sanford legacy.

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.

Classification of inmates.

—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 powers 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.

CHAPTER 22, AS AMENDED BY LAWS OF 1893, CHAPTER 206.

An Act to compel children under fifteen years of age to attend the public schools.

SECT. 1. Every person having under his control a child, between the ages of eight and fifteen years, shall annually cause such child to attend, for at least sixteen weeks, some public school, which time shall be divided, so far as the arrangement of school terms will allow, into two terms, each of eight consecutive weeks, and for every neglect of such duty, the person offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to the treasurer of the city or town, for the use of the public schools in such city or town; but if such child has been otherwise furnished for a like period of time, with the means of education equal to that taught in the common schools of the State, or if his physical or mental condition is such as to prevent attendance at school or application to study, such penalty shall not be incurred.

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.

SECT. 3. Cities and towns shall annually elect one or more persons, to be designated truant officers, who shall inquire into all cases of neglect of the duty 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 one of them, shall, when so directed by the school committee or supervisor 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 fourteen to one hundred sixteen, inclusive, of chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes.

SECT. 4. 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.

SECT. 5. The municipal officers shall fix the compensation of the truant officers, elected as prescribed in section three.

SECT. 6. Every boy between the ages of ten and fifteen years, who refuses to attend school as required in section one, and who may be found wandering about the streets or public places of any city or town during the school hours of the school day, while the school of which he is legally a scholar, is in session, on complaint of the truant officers as provided in section

three, shall be committed to the State Reform School; provided, however, that it shall be the duty of every truant officer previous to making complaint under this section, to notify the truant or absentee from school, also the person having him under control, of the offense committed and the penalty therefor, and if the truant officer can obtain satisfactory pledges that the child will conform to section one of this act, he shall forbear to prosecute so long as such pledges are faithfully kept.

SECT. 7. Police or municipal courts and trial justices shall have jurisdiction of the offenses described in sections one, three, four and six.

SECT. 8. Sections twenty-four to twenty-seven inclusive of chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes, are hereby repealed.

D.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

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ACTIONS.

If the process by which a boy is committed to the State Reform School is void the town from which he was committed cannot recover sums paid for his support at that school from the town of his legal settlement. *Lewiston vs. Fairfield.* 47 Me., 481.

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

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.

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COMPLAINTS AND WARRANTS.

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

Complaints made to the municipal court of the city of Portland need not contain a recital of the city by-laws on which they are founded, since the act establishing that court expressly declares that in prosecutions on the by-laws thereof, such by-laws need not be recited in the complaint. Act of 1856, c. 204, § 4—*O'Malia vs. Wentworth*. 65 Me., 129.

The allegation, in a complaint that a person is an "idle, ungovernable boy, and a habitual truant" describes no offence under any statute of this State.†—*Lewiston vs. Fairfield*. 47 Me., 481.

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

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JURISDICTION.

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

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SENTENCE AND MITTIMUS.

Magistrates have no authority to sentence a boy to the State Reform School, for breach of the by-laws of a town, for a term exceeding the term authorized by those by-laws.—*Lewiston vs. Fairfield*. 47 Me., 481.

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\*See Public Laws of 1891, c. 28.

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

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

The sentence for truancy may be to the State Reform School; and the alternative sentence required by the statute may be to the house of correction. *O'Malia vs. Wentworth*. 65 Me., 129.

In the case of a boy actually received at the State Reform School and still detained there, it is not important to inquire whether the alternative sentence is or is not legal.—*Ib.*

Execution of the sentence may be delayed for such reasonable time as the court thinks proper, as such delay will only shorten the term of imprisonment, all sentences to the State Reform School being during minority.—*Ib.*

A municipal or police court or trial justice cannot sentence a boy to the State Reform School for any offence of which the court or justice has not *final* jurisdiction.

May 19, 1869, Patrick Wilkenson of Lisbon, a minor of the age of fourteen years, was arrested for breaking and entering and larceny, was convicted upon his own confession, and sentenced by a trial justice to the State Reform School during minority. The boy was committed to the school, remained there five months, and was then released on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Subsequently he brought a suit, through his next friend, against E. W. Woodbury, Superintendent of the State Reform School, for trespass, alleging that the trial justice exceeded his jurisdiction in sentencing him to the Reform School, and that he was there detained five months against his will and without legal or probable cause.

Judge BARROWS, in his charge to the jury, said:

If the detention was against his [the plaintiff's] will, it is the duty of the defendant to show the authority of law, or authority of some one who had the right to dispose of the plaintiff's person. \* \* \* I have to say to you that in the view which I take of the law, the mittimus which is presented here as one of the grounds of detention of this lad at the Reform School, signed by Mr. Cotton as trial justice, and setting out the con-

viction 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.*)

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HABEAS CORPUS.

An application for a writ of *habeas corpus* to obtain the release of one imprisoned on criminal process, is addressed to the sound discretion of the court; and the writ will not be granted unless the real and substantial merits of the case demand it. In examining to see whether the imprisonment is or is not illegal, the court cannot look at the complaint and warrant; it can only examine the precept by which he is detained. If, on inspection thereof, the prisoner appears to be lawfully imprisoned or restrained of his liberty, the writ must be denied. Revised Statutes, c. 99, § 8. The writ will not be granted for defects in matters of form only; nor can it be used as a substitute for an appeal, a plea in abatement, a motion to quash, or a writ of error.—*O'Malia vs. Wentworth*. 65 Me., 129.

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TRUSTEES' CONTROL OF PERSON OR PROPERTY OF INMATES.

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



## 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.*

## E.

### SPECIAL INFORMATION.

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#### COMMITMENT OF BOYS.

The proper subjects for commitment to the State Reform School, are boys between the ages of eight and sixteen years, not deaf and dumb, non compos, or insane, who have been convicted of one or more of the offences enumerated below.

The offences for which boys may be sentenced to the State Reform School are as follows:

1. Offences against the State 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 1887, c. 22. For form of mittimus see page 91.
4. Truancy, when in violation of the by-laws of a town authorized by §§ 21-23, c. 11 of the Revised Statutes, *provided said by-laws are in proper form and have been approved by a Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court*. For form of mittimus see note at the foot of page 89.
5. 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 89.

6. 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.

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#### 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 82.

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 22 of the Public Laws of 1887, 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.

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RELEASE OF BOYS.

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

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

For forms of release see Appendix 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.....at .....in said county of.....on the.....day of.....A. D.....by virtue of a warrant in due form of law, issued under the hand and seal of me, the said justice, on the complaint under oath of.....of..... in the county of.....who therein complains that said .....on the.....day of.....A. D. 18.. at said.....

[Here recite the substantive allegations of the complaint.]

..... against the peace of said State, and contrary to the form of the

Statute in such case made and provided;\* upon which complaint the said . . . . . having been then and there arraigned by me, the said justice, pleaded thereto that he was not guilty; and, whereas, after hearing the testimony of divers witnesses in relation thereto, and fully understanding the defence of the said . . . . . it then and there appeared to me, the said justice, that the said . . . . . was guilty, it was then and there considered and ordered by me, the said justice, that the said . . . . . be sentenced to the State Reform School, situate at 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

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\*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 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.]

and discipline, and if the said trustees, or the said Superintendent, shall certify the same upon this mittimus, and the said mittimus, together with the said . . . . . shall be delivered to the sheriff or his deputy of the county of . . . . . or to either of the constables of the town of . . . . . in said county, you, the said sheriff, deputies and constables to whom the same shall be delivered, are hereby commanded thereupon to convey and deliver the said . . . . . into the custody of the keeper of said jail, in pursuance of said alternative sentence.

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

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

.....  
 Trial Justice.

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CERTIFICATE.

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

.....  
 Trial Justice.

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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.

.....SS.

To the Sheriff of the county of.....or either of his deputies, or either of the constables of.....in said county; and to the Superintendent of the State Reform School situate in South Portland, in the county of Cumberland.

[L. s.]

Greeting.

Whereas.....of.....in the county of.....  
 a minor between the ages of eight and sixteen years, and said minor then and there not being deaf and dumb, *non compos* or insane, was brought before me.....a trial justice in and for the county of.....at.....in said county of.....on the.....day of.....A. D. 18....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.....being then and there a duly elected and qualified truant officer of the town of.....in said county, who therein complains that said .....at said .....in said county, on the.....day of.....A. D. 18.. was a boy between the ages of ten and fifteen years, to wit: of the age of.....years, and was then and there a legal scholar of a certain school, to wit: the school kept and maintained in and for school district No.....in said town and the said.....at said.....on said.....day of.....A. D. 18.. did refuse to attend school, and was then and there found wandering about in the streets and public places of said town of.....during the school hours of the school day, to wit: between the hours of .....and.....of the clock in the.....noon of said day, said school of.....being then and there in session, 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 said.....it then and there appeared to me, the said justice, that the said.....was guilty, it was then and there considered and ordered by me, the said justice, that the said.....be sentenced to the State Reform School, situate at 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.

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 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.

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.

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

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

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, drink-  
ing-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 Sab-  
bath 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 respon-  
sible 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 counsel.

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 .

RENEWED.....18 .....

RENEWED.....18 .....

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 of.....and.....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 said . . . . . to 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. . . . .