

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE:

1902

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

For the Year 1901.

VOLUME III.

AUGUSTA

KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT

1902

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

(Third under State Control.)

OF THE

Board of Trustees and Officers

OF THE

Maine Industrial School for Girls

AT HALLOWELL

For the Year Ending November 19, 1901.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1902



BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

CHARLES H. DUDLEY, Hallowell, Term expires in 1902
(Miss) CLARA M. FARWELL, Rockland, “ “ 1903
(Mrs.) PERSIS M. MARTIN, Augusta, “ “ 1904
ANDREW HAWES, Portland, “ “ 1905
ALFRED W^{MS.} ANTHONY, Lewiston “ “ 1906
W. W. STETSON, Auburn, State Superintendent of Public
Schools, *ex-officio*.

PRESIDENT,

ANDREW HAWES, Portland.

SECRETARY,

ALFRED W^{MS.} ANTHONY, Lewiston.

TREASURER,

JOHN W. CHURCH, Hallowell.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

ANDREW HAWES, Mrs. PERSIS M. MARTIN,
CHARLES H. DUDLEY.

AUDITING COMMITTEE,

ANDREW HAWES, CHARLES H. DUDLEY.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL FOR 1902.

Acting Principal—MRS. MARY E. KING.

BAKER HALL.

Matron—MISS MARY E. MITCHELL.

Assistant Matron—MRS. MINNIE MOORE.

Teacher—MISS WINNEFRED E. MERRILL.

FLAGG-DUMMER HALL.

Acting Matron—MISS NANCY MERRILL.

Acting Assistant Matron—MISS M. ZOE PETERSON.

Teacher—MISS CAMILLA WHITNEY.

ERSKINE HALL. (Rebuilding).

Matron—(To be supplied.)

Assistant Matron—(To be supplied.)

Teacher—(To be supplied.)

Steward and Farmer—J. F. HAMMOND.

THE MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Maine Industrial School for Girls was established by an act of the legislature, approved by the governor March 17, 1899. The board of trustees were appointed by the governor May 23, 1899; and assembled for their first meeting and organization on June 3, 1899.

The history of the School, however, reaches back to 1867. In the latter part of January, 1867, a girl, fifteen or sixteen years of age, was convicted in the police court of Augusta of petty larceny, fined, and in default of payment, was committed to the county jail. This incident suggested the necessity of a reform schools for girls in the State of Maine. The next morning in the legislature, then in session, Hon. John L. Stevens of Augusta introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of reform institutions for girls and their success where already in operation, and report to the next legislature. Hon. George B. Barrows of Fryeburg, was appointed commissioner, and made a report in 1868. This report was referred to the legislature of 1869; and the subject at two subsequent sessions was referred to "the next legislature."

At the session of 1871 nearly a thousand ladies of Portland petitioned the legislature "to make like provisions for the reform of girls as had been made for boys." As a result of this petition a commission was appointed consisting of Hon. Benj. Kingsbury, Jr. of Portland, Hon. E. R. French of Chesterville, and Hon. Samuel Garnsey of Bangor, which reported in 1872 a bill for the incorporation of a private association for the establishment and administration of the proposed institution. This bill was passed and such an association was incorporated.

Meantime, unaware of what was already in progress, Mrs. Mary H. Flagg of Hallowell was moved to provide for vagrant

and outcast girls, and first made her intentions known to some friends in April, 1872. She interested with her Mrs. Almira C. Dummer of Hallowell; and in December of that year the two offered to the governor, the former \$10,000 in money and the latter a building site in the city of Hallowell valued at \$2,000. These proposals were made known by the governor in his annual message to the legislature of 1873. The private corporation accepted these proposals.

The first building erected, Flagg-Dummer Hall, was dedicated January 20, 1875. Erskine Hall was opened January, 1886; and Baker Hall in December, 1898.

In addition to private charity, the State has made substantial appropriations each year of the School's existence.

The legislature of 1899 enacted a law to put the School wholly under State control. The conditions of this act were accepted by the corporation, and its whole property valued, for its purposes, at \$40,000 was conveyed by deed to the State.

The Maine Industrial School for Girls is not a house of correction, but is designed as a refuge for girls between the ages of six and twenty-one years, who, by force of circumstances or associations, are in manifest danger of becoming outcasts of society. It is not a place of punishment, to which its inmates are sent as criminals by criminal process—but a home for the friendless, neglected and vagrant children of the State, where, under the genial influences of kind treatment and physical and moral training, they may be won back to ways of virtue and respectability, and fitted for positions of honorable self-support and lives of usefulness.

Girls committed to the School become wards of the State. By the act of commitment fathers and mothers lose their parental rights and responsibilities and the board of trustees, with the principal, matrons, assistant matrons and teachers, in behalf of the State, become as parents to the children.

Girls are admitted to the School between the ages of 6 and 16. When once admitted, they are under the control of the trustees until 21 years of age.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine:

In making their third annual report the Board of Trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls wish to record the history of the year past, describe the present condition of the School, explain the policy and ideals still held by the management, and again call attention to some of the pressing needs.

I. REPORT OF THE YEAR PAST.

In two respects the organic laws governing the School and its trustees have been modified the past year. The first was by an act of the last Legislature, approved by the Governor March 21, 1901, by which the powers and responsibilities of the trustees over the persons of girls indentured at service, or otherwise absent from the school buildings and grounds, were prescribed and defined, and the misdemeanor of individuals, who in any way aid such girls to escape from their temporary homes or beyond the jurisdiction of the School, was defined, and penalties imposed. This action will materially safeguard the girls, who are out on probation or at service, and will enable the Board of Trustees to be more faithful to their trust. A copy of this law as enacted accompanies this report. (See p. 37).

The second modification in the principles governing the School was adopted by the Board of Trustees and approved by vote of your honorable body, January 23, 1901, in the form of an amendment to the constitution, under which the Board of Trustees is organized. That amendment provides that the appointment of all officers of the School shall be for a term not exceeding one year. It is hoped that by reason of this provision the officers will be rendered more faithful in service and the trustees themselves

more diligent in watchfulness. This amendment appears incorporated in the constitution, chapter II, section I.

The last Legislature appropriated to the School for the purpose of rebuilding Flagg-Dummer hall, which had been destroyed by fire May 24, 1900, the sum of \$4,987.50, which was the amount of insurance on the building, paid into the treasury of the State, and the sum of \$4,325.00, a new appropriation. These sums, with \$6,687.50 which had been paid by insurance companies into the treasury of the School, made a fund of \$16,000, available for rebuilding and furnishing the hall.

On March 26th of this year the Committee on Buildings of your honorable body met with the Board and concurred with us in locating the new building to the west and north of the old site. While involving some expenditure in filling and grading, yet this new location puts all the buildings in better relations with each other and leaves the grounds in more suitable condition both for present use and for future development.

Plans for the new building have been derived from our present Baker Hall, together with some modifications suggested by the construction of buildings at the Industrial School at Lancaster, Mass., and by our own experience. In general the arrangement of the building resembles that of Baker Hall. A contract for all carpentry and mason work was let to Mr. L. E. Bradstreet of Hallowell for \$14,733.00, and ground was broken in June. Our Treasurer and Steward has had constant oversight of the construction. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy in March next.

As a contract has been entered into with Messrs. J. B. Smith & Co. of Lewiston for the heating at a cost of \$1,370.00, it is evident that less than \$400.00 of the appropriation will remain for furnishing, grading and incidentals. The members of the Board are convinced that it is better policy to erect as far as possible a building such as the School will need than to finish one unsuited to its use. The building, which we hope to have ready for occupancy in March next, has been erected at the lowest possible cost compatible with utility and true economy.

During the past year the crops in our garden have been good. We have raised our own vegetables and some for feeding out to the stock. The appropriation of \$500.00 made by the last Legis-

lature for ordinary repairs and additional help on the farm, has enabled us better to care for the buildings and grounds than ever before.

The condition of the girls through the year has been on the whole highly satisfactory, as evinced in the report of the acting principal. Health has been uniformly good. There have been no epidemics of disease. The conduct and behavior of the girls, while occasioning constant watchfulness and in special cases causing an almost constant solicitude, has nevertheless been quite as good as could be expected in a home for girls whose inheritance and previous training have been unfortunate and defective. There have been no outbreaking crimes.

During the year four girls have been admitted, eleven have come of age, five have been permitted to marry, five have been discharged, and one hundred and forty-nine are now in the custody of the School. There has been one death among the girls, that of Louise Cassidy who died but a few weeks before reaching her twenty-first birthday. Louise had been a long time away from the School at work. She had conducted herself well and leaves a good record. Her death was due to tuberculosis.

During the year nineteen girls have been released from the custody of the School, either upon probation, or without restriction because of good behavior, or to be married. This number for one year exceeds the number for the two preceding years, which was twelve. This large increase in the pardoning prerogative of the Board is but the natural application of the policy of the Board reported in past years, viz., to return to their homes the girls just as far and as fast as it ascertained that the condition of the homes and the improvement of the girls will warrant.

The one experience of the School, overshadowing all others through which we have been called to pass, was the death of Miss Harriet A. Leavitt, the principal. Late in June, in the discharge of her duties as principal, Miss Leavitt accompanied one of her young charges to a home near Bangor into which the girl was to be received. On the journey Miss Leavitt was taken sick. A removal to Saco, thence to Portland, and the best skill obtainable from physicians and surgeons availed to no purpose. On August 3d she died.

Miss Leavitt became principal of the School on January 22, 1900. Reared in a home of comfort and culture, Miss Leavitt had gone forth to devote her life to the help of children and girls. She has been a resident of Denison House, one of Boston's social settlements, and in Boston had worked with the Children's Aid Society and also under the direction of the Children's Institutions Department of that city. She had served as the superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Maine in finding homes for homeless children, and later had been national superintendent of the same work. From the Children's Institutions Department of Boston she had come to our school. Her ideals and her methods were of the best and most progressive. In May last she had attended, as delegate from the State of Maine, the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Washington, D. C.

At a meeting of the Board, held August 20, 1901, the following minute was adopted and spread upon the records :

"The Board of Trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls wish to place on record their high appreciation of the character and the services of Miss Harriet A. Leavitt, the principal of the School, who died August 3, 1901.

"Miss Leavitt brought to the discharge of her duties qualities of mind and heart of such worth as to make her loss to the School seem irreparable. With tact and womanly strength she bore her burdens nobly and patiently, winning the love of the girls under her charge, the confidence of her associates, and the respect of a wide circle of persons acquainted with the School.

"To her family and friends the Board extend hearty and sincere sympathy."

This death has occasioned many changes in the internal arrangements of the School. Mrs. Mary E. King, matron of Flagg-Dummer Hall, was made acting principal, and has successfully discharged the duties of the office.

II. THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL.

The estate with the new building should now be valued at \$56,270.00. It consists of thirty-five acres of land on the high hill west of the main part of the city of Hallowell. About eighteen acres are suitable for cultivation; five acres are wood-

land; ten acres are pasturage; about two acres are now used by the buildings, their approaches and grounds.

The buildings are Baker Hall, Flagg-Dummer Hall, Erskine Hall, now approaching completion, a small dwelling house, known as the farm house, a small stable, and a pumping station with a three-horse power gasoline engine.

Baker Hall was erected in 1898. It accommodates the principal, its officers and twenty-six girls. It is insured for \$10,000.00.

Flagg-Dummer Hall was rebuilt in 1899 and occupied in 1900. It has accommodations for its officers and twenty-eight girls. It is insured for \$10,000.00.

The farm house has been examined by A. G. Young, M. D., Secretary of the State Board of Health, who under date of Sept. 10, 1901, reported as follows:

"A careful inspection convinced me that the house, in its present condition is wholly unsuitable as a human habitation. The following are the reasons upon which I base that conclusion.

1. The house is injudiciously situated on the downhill side from the barn and stable, both of which are old, musty, and filthy. The polluted drainage from these buildings, both surface and underground, tends more or less toward the house and its cellar. The cellar air and consequently the air in the rooms of the house are tainted from this source. The pollution of the ground air, and that of the cellar and house are intensified by the presence of the privy vault on the same up-hill side from the house.

2. The cellar is damp.

3. The roof of the house is so dilapidated that the leakage from it wets the rooms below it, trickles down the plastered and papered walls, and keeps the rooms damp. All the rooms have a musty smell and, perhaps because their general condition offers no incentive to neatness, they were not found very clean.

My judgment is that the use of the house should be abandoned and that the site of the present building would be an unhealthful one for a new house.

The question whether the case of typhoid fever in the house at the date of my first visit was due to the unhealthful conditions, or whether the infection was contracted outside of it, I cannot answer. Since there has now been a case of that disease in the

house, the danger of typhoid infection will be likely to be more imminent in the future than it was before, if the house should continue to be inhabited."

In consequence of this report the Board has ordered the house closed and has made arrangements for the accommodation of the farmer elsewhere.

The stable is small and old. It accommodates two horses and four cows and is not worth repairing.

The pumping-house was erected in 1897. Its whole value, including engine, is about \$2,000.00. It serves well its purpose.

The School owns, also, a burial lot in the Hallowell cemetery, valued at \$200.00.

The personal property, inventoried by the Executive Committee, November 15, 1901, amounts to \$5,622.41.

The Board of Trustees has at present in its employ ten persons, an acting principal, two matrons, two assistant matrons, two school teachers, a farmer and steward, an assistant farmer, and a treasurer. The principal, or acting principal, has direction of the matrons, assistant matrons, school teachers and all internal administration. The steward superintends the farm and all outside affairs.

At present there are 149 girls under the custody of the School, sixteen less than one year ago. Of these fifty-seven are in our two halls, ten are out at board, forty-eight are working for their board, and thirty-four are receiving wages. A bank account is opened for the girls who earn money and all sums, above what is needful for clothing, are deposited in the Hallowell Savings Bank to their credit. The principal of the School holds the deposit books and surrenders them to the girls when they become of age or are discharged from the custody of the School. At present there are fifty-two depositors, representing an aggregate deposit of \$1,160.83.

In the School, as we have stated before, girls are taught habits of personal cleanliness and neatness, how to observe the laws of health, how to do housework in all its branches, including scrubbing, sweeping, washing and ironing, cooking, and preparing and serving meals, how to knit and sew and make garments, and in the schoolroom are taught the common English branches, such as are taught in the public schools.

The day begins with the kitchen girls at 5 A. M. All the girls are called at 6.15 A. M. After breakfast, rooms and halls are attended to, and then for the rest of the forenoon the girls are at work in the kitchen, the laundry or the sewing-room until dinner at 12 o'clock. A half-hour of recreation follows dinner; and then for an hour the sewing-room claims attention; this is from 1 till 2 o'clock. The time from 2 till 2.45 the girls spend in their rooms preparing for school. The school session is from 2.45 till 5.45 each day. Then comes supper; after that recreation and bed at 7.30 P. M.

From this summary of the day's duties it is evident that the trustees and principal consider the industrial features of the School the most important for the class of girls entrusted to their care. It is not expected that these girls will go far in scholarship; it is expected, however, that every one shall learn how to be a good housekeeper. While a proper degree of education is sought for, the chief aim of the School is to fit the girls for useful, self-supporting, respectable lives.

III. THE POLICY AND IDEALS OF THE SCHOOL.

We must emphasize again the ideals toward which, as a Board, we are working:

An industrial school may assume two quite different characteristics: it may become a mere institution, or it may be what is termed "a life saving station."

An institution is the easiest thing to see and is the ideal usually held before the public mind. An institution is apparent in material aspects. Straight lines and sharp corners frequently characterize the exterior; and the interior is dominated with a sense of military discipline; precision, accuracy, inflexible routine and uniformity are met at every turn. In an institution all dress alike, all look alike, all move alike, and human beings are reduced as far as possible to close conformity with a system, to the clock-like revolutions of a machine. In an institution there will be no dirt on the mop-board, no fold awry in a dress, no stray lock of hair straggling from its fellows, no deviation in the line of march. And the mere institution is satisfied with these attainments. The life saving station seeks all the good points

of cleanliness and orderliness, which the institutional spirit insists upon, but goes much further. It regards a hundred girls as a hundred individuals, from different homes, with different possibilities, and requiring perhaps each a different course of treatment. It desires physical order and precision, but it is thinking more of mind and motive and character. It insists that all these physical things shall lead to something higher in each individual.

A life saving station is far more difficult to organize and administer than a mere institution, and is not half so capable of demonstration and praise as the institution; but the Board of Trustees are bent upon developing the higher and better kind of School, just such as is needed in our own State, in our own peculiar conditions, with our own girls. The experiences of other schools may help us, but we cannot imitate them blindly. Here in Maine we have our own problems and we must solve them chiefly by ourselves.

Maine has few large cities, none in the metropolitan sense. The girls who come to the Industrial School are not of the stolid, stubborn class; they are not the product of the slums; but more often they represent the offspring of unfortunate or unhappy homes, and they require in the majority of cases wholesome surroundings with right incentives and oversight and counsel, but the minimum of restraint and discipline. The degree of freedom accorded to the girls under our care will sometimes be abused, but for the sake of the girls it is the wisest policy to pursue.

The Board considers that a home is the ideal place for a girl. If her own home is suitable for her, she should be returned to it; and whenever application is made for the release of a girl, the Board exercises pains to ascertain whether the conditions which at first made it necessary to commit the girl to the custody of the School have so improved that she may wisely and safely be returned.

When a girl has successfully passed through the course of instruction in the various branches of housekeeping and in the schoolroom, she may then be placed out in some home at work, either for her board and schooling, or for wages, according to her age and ability. These homes require inspection. It is not

easy to learn the facts concerning them. They must be visited at frequent and unexpected periods, and the girls' welfare be as sedulously guarded while absent from the School as though they were still within the walls of one of the halls. But such inspection requires a degree of time and attention and expert wisdom all out of proportion to the talents requisite for the conducting of a mere institution.

IV. THE NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

The needs of the School are important. We need funds with which to complete and furnish Erskine Hall, and then to grade the grounds. If the building is used before the next Legislature provides for its completion, we must borrow from current funds, or other sources, sums sufficient to provide furnishings and to make the building habitable.

The farm house, which has been condemned, must be removed and another erected in its place, or, preferably, upon another site. We must have a man residing upon the grounds to attend to the fires and the stock and to serve as guardian. It is not always suitable to accommodate him in one of the buildings devoted exclusively to the girls, though that arrangement is at present imperative.

We need suitable farm buildings, a barn and stable capable of accommodating a herd of cows, pigs, poultry, horses, carts and carriages. A school like ours should produce its own milk, butter, eggs, poultry and pork, not only for the sake of economy and health but also for the purpose of training the girls in dairying and in those small industries which will be useful for them in after life. With our present facilities such undertakings are impossible.

We need two carriages, a sleigh, robes, one double work harness, one single riding-harness, six cows in addition to our present four, a two-horse dump-cart, harrows, plows, cultivators and tools.

Our buildings should be wired and lighted by electricity. No public buildings, particularly such as ours, occupied by persons requiring special watchfulness, should be entrusted to the mercy of kerosene lamps.

We need an additional officer about the School, one who can assist in conducting the correspondence and in keeping the

records, who will assist in giving the girls more exercise, more recreation and more pleasure, one who can do some of the visiting needed upon girls at work in homes, or can take the principal's place when she must be away in the interests of the School, and one who can act as a substitute in any position in vacation time and in cases of sickness.

In conclusion the Board refers your honorable body to the reports of the officers, herewith accompanying, which will show in detail the condition of the School both in its administration and finances.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW HAWES,
ALFRED W^{MS.} ANTHONY,
CHARLES H. DUDLEY,
CLARA M. FARWELL,
PERSIS M. MARTIN,
W. W. STETSON.

HALLOWELL, ME., November 23, 1901.

REPORT OF THE ACTING PRINCIPAL.

To the Trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:

Before making my report, I want in behalf of the officers and myself to express our sorrow, and deep regret, at the death of our late principal. She went away from us apparently in perfect health; we waited anxiously for news of her restoration to health and when the tidings of her death came to us, all hearts were filled with sorrow. Her life work was ended early, but it was well done. A memorial service was held in each Hall, that at Flagg-Dummer being conducted by Rev. Mr. Plummer and that at Baker by Rev. Mr. Canham.

August first I became temporarily principal and make such report as I can gather from past statistics and what knowledge I have gained the last three months.

During the last year four girls have been added to the School, eleven have become of age, five have married, five have been released to parents, and one has died, leaving one hundred and forty-nine in the custody of the School at the present date. Of this number fifty-seven are in the School, ten are boarding in private families, and the remaining eighty-two are in homes, thirty-four receiving wages. The health of the girls has been very good. The one death we have to record was caused by consumption, and was that of a girl who was in her twenty-first year. The usual attention has been given to the teeth and eyes of the girls during the year.

Those who have the management of children are well aware of the trials and vexations that each day brings to the head of the family and yet the strictest discipline and order must be preserved or we fail to accomplish gratifying results. Self control is one of the important lessons we try to teach our girls and the wholesome lesson of obedience to those in authority is being thoroughly

learned. The girls have applied themselves to their tasks in school and their work in the house with commendable diligence, and the relations between teachers and girls have been pleasant throughout the year. We train them physically, morally and mentally, and most of them respond to the training, only in a very few cases have we had to resort to severe punishment.

The religious welfare of the girls has not been neglected. In both of the halls a society of Christian Endeavor was started about two years ago, and now includes two-thirds of the girls as active members. They appoint their own leaders, prepare their own programme and all display a marked interest in rendering their meetings pleasant and helpful. We also have a well organized fire drill which teaches the girls to be prompt, while it affords a healthful recreation for them.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to the officers who have faithfully performed their duties and to those friends who have visited us and provided entertainment and pleasure for officers as well as girls.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To Mr. William Leavitt for books and pictures.

The Hallowell Register, Kennebec Journal, Portland Advertiser, Portland Transcript, Zion's Advocate, Rockland Courier-Gazette, Youth's Companion, Glen Mills Daily, The Industrial School Magazine, Golden Colorado, The Courier, Kearney Nebraska.

For these favors we extend thanks.

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOL.

Number committed to Maine Industrial School for Girls since dedication, January 20, 1875.	563
Number committed during year ending November 15, 1901	4
Number in custody of the School November 15, 1901.....	165
Number at Baker Hall.....	30
Number at Flag-Dummer Hall ..	27
Number placed in families..	108
Number committed to School since January 1, 1901.....	4
Born as follows:	
Maine	3
Massachusetts	1

Age, oldest, 15 years, 6 months; age of youngest, 9 years; average age, 13 years.

Sent from the following cities and towns: Portland, 1; Norridgewock, 1; Fairfield, 1; Winterport, 1; alleged cause of commitment, "danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality."

Number discharged since January 1, 1901.....		22
Became of age.....	11	
Married.....	5	
Released to parents.....	5	
Died.....	1	22
Number in custody of School November 15, 1901.....		149
Number at Flag-Dummer Hall.....	27	
Number at Baker Hall.....	30	
Number placed in free homes.....	82	
Number boarding.....	10	149
Number placed in homes.....		92
At work for wages.....	34	
At work for board, clothes and school.....	27	
At work for board and clothes.....	10	
Boarding.....	10	
Released on probation.....	10	
Oak Grove Seminary.....	1	92
Number visited.....		125

Fifty-two of the girls have deposits in the Hallowell Savings Bank, the aggregate amount being \$1,160.83. The amount deposited during the year is \$340.12. The largest account of any one girl is \$115.56.

The girls committed to the School since its organization are from one hundred and thirty-four cities and towns.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Augusta ..	45	Belgrade	2
Appleton	2	Calais	18
Anson	2	Canaan	1
Ashland ..	1	Camden	4
Athens	1	Cape Elizabeth	2
Auburn.....	4	Clinton	1
Alfred	1	Clifton	2
Bath	24	Cherryfield.....	2
Bucksport.....	4	Chelsea	1
Bowdoinham	1	Castine	1
Brooklin ..	2	Dresden	1
Belfast	5	Dennysville.....	2
Benton	2	Deering	1
Beddington	1	Deer Isle	7
Bristol.....	1	Ellsworth	7
Brewer	2	Etna	1
Biddeford ..	3	Easton.....	2
Bangor	25	East Machias ..	7
Boothbay	5	East Corinth.....	1
Brooks	2	Embden	1
Bridgton	1	Eden.....	1
Brunswick ..	4	Freeport	1

Fryeburg.....	1	Newport	1
Farmington	2	North Haven.....	4
Farmingdale.....	2	New Gloucester.....	1
Fort Fairfield.....	1	Norridgewock	1
Fairfield.....	34	Oakland.....	6
Frankfort.....	1	Oxford.....	1
Gardiner.....	22	Presque Isle	2
Gorham.....	1	Portland	101
Gray.....	1	Palermo.....	1
Gouldsboro	6	Perry.....	1
Hallowell	7	Pittston	1
Harpswell	1	Rockland.....	39
Hope.....	1	Richmond	10
Hancock	2	Readfield.....	1
Harrington	2	Rockport	3
Hiram	2	Randolph	3
Houlton	1	Rumford	1
Holden	3	Sidney.....	2
Hampden	2	South Berwick.....	1
Jay.....	2	Somerville.....	1
Jefferson.....	4	Searsmont	2
Lewiston.....	5	Skowhegan	2
Lee.....	2	Saco.....	25
Lisbon.....	2	South Thomaston	5
Lisbon Falls.....	1	St. George.....	1
Lincolnville	1	Thomaston	4
Liberty.....	1	Thorndike.....	2
Leeds.....	1	Union.....	1
Mt. Desert.....	7	Vassalboro	1
Manchester	2	Veazie.....	3
Montville	1	Vinalhaven	2
Maysville.....	1	Windsor.....	1
Madison.....	2	Winn.....	1
Machias.....	4	Waldoboro.....	3
Machiasport	2	Wayne.....	1
Mechanic Falls	1	Warren.....	1
Marshfield	1	Westbrook	3
Milbridge.....	1	Wiscasset.....	1
Moscow.....	1	Windham	1
Newcastle.....	1	Winslow.....	2
Norway.....	2	West Gardiner.....	3
New Vineyard.....	2	Waterville.....	2
North Vassalboro	1	Waterford.....	1
North Berwick.....	1	Wintepport.....	1

Respectfully submitted,

MARY E. KING,

Acting Principal.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

ERSKINE HALL.

The committee appointed to erect a building to replace Erskine Hall would report that agreeably to votes of the Board of Trustees they located the building upon the spot designated, entered into a contract with Mr. Llewellyn E. Bradstreet for its erection, and appointed Mr. John W. Church superintendent of the work and representative of the committee. The amount of this contract was \$14,733. They also have contracted with John B. Smith & Co. of Lewiston to install a steam heating plant, for the sum of \$1,370. These contracts are to be fulfilled March 1, 1902. As the walls of the building arose it was found that under the plans the stone caps of the second story windows projected into the ornamental brick work of the cornice. This seemed to be a serious defect, to obviate which your committee decided to increase the height of the walls one foot, at a cost of \$125. This foot is added to the height of the rooms in the attic.

This is the only extra expense incurred so far. The building is nearly finished outside and all plastered. The location upon the site selected by the trustees involves a considerable amount of grading and filling. A good beginning has been made in this under the builder's contract, which provided that the debris from the ruins of the burned hall should be used for this purpose. A large quantity of stone and broken brick, the remains from the rebuilding of Flagg-Dummer Hall, has been drawn from the grove by the farm team and used for filling. This rubbish was a nuisance in the place where it was. Your committee believe that the work has been done in a thoroughly workmanlike manner with first-class materials and that we have a most substantial and convenient building.

This result they think is due in no small degree to the intelligent care and pains with which their representative, Mr. Church, has watched over the work from the beginning.

The amounts of insurance and State appropriation for the building are as follows :

Insurance paid into School treasury	\$6,687.50
Insurance paid into State treasury	4,987.50
State appropriation additional to insurance	4,325.00
	<hr/>
	\$16,000.00
 In addition there has been received interest on money deposited in Savings Bank	 115.75
	<hr/>
	\$16,115.75
 The building contract is	 \$14,733.00
Cost of raising wall one foot over contract.....	125.00
Incidental expenses, plans, advertising, typewriting, etc	149.09
	<hr/>
	\$15,007.09

Leaving a balance of \$1,108.66 to provide for heating, sewer, hardware, furnishing the building, superintendence, incidental expenses and grading.

ANDREW HAWES,
PERSIS M. MARTIN,
C. H. DUDLEY,

Building Committee.

HALLOWELL, ME., November 19, 1901.

REPORT OF TREASURER AND STEWARD.

To Board of Trustees for year ending November 19, 1901:

Have expended during the year	\$11,119 44
Received from State, cities, towns and other sources,	13,930 52
Cash on hand	2,811 08

Our bills and all claims against the institution are practically settled to date with the exception of Dr. J. D. Nutting's of twenty-five or thirty dollars, and bill of Mrs. Sawtelle for services during the sickness of the late Louise Cassidy, which is in the hands of the Executive Committee.

Have collected the past year for 117 girls from sixty-one cities and towns \$2,991.90.

In July I purchased our year's supply of coal 156 2-5 tons at a cost of \$5.91½ per ton at the buildings.

Our stock of groceries is very small, only enough for present needs.

A short time since we laid in a good supply of dry goods, nearly enough for our winter's needs. Our supplies have been purchased mostly of wholesale houses at wholesale prices, and cash discounts secured whenever obtainable.

Only necessary repairs have been made about the buildings. Ceilings and walls of Baker Hall ought to be painted another season.

Have broken about two acres of land that was getting weedy and bound out, intend to reseed another season.

The stone and rubbish, dumped in the grove when Flagg-Dummer Hall was rebuilt and repaired, has been removed and used for filling about the new building.

The crop of hay, vegetables and fruit was very good, harvesting some thirty-five barrels of grafted apples. We have kept two men on the farm and about the buildings the past year.

Hope to be able with the strictest economy to make the appropriation carry us through, though it may require us to do without many things we really need. For detailed expenditures see itemized account.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. CHURCH, *Treasurer and Steward.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Itemized report of treasurer of Maine Industrial School for
Girls for year ending November 19, 1901.

EXPENDITURES.

Groceries	\$1,002 04	
Meats	507 05	
Fish	114 32	
Butter	313 97	
Milk	119 50	
Feed	177 32	
Dry goods	476 98	
Boots, shoes and rubbers	167 75	
Oil and gasoline	113 44	
Hardware	39 95	
Stationery, postage and printing	54 46	
Telephone and telegraph	79 35	
Medicine and medical attendance	327 95	
Labor	543 30	
Repairs and construction	137 49	
Travel	164 91	
Salaries	3,636 63	
Boarding girls	1,059 94	
Oculist	18 75	
Dentistry	55 40	
Coal and wood	1,168 81	
Sawp	144 41	
Crockery	12 89	
Fire extinguishers	150 00	
Horse, mowing machine, horse rake, dump cart and harness	211 50	
Sundries	321 28	
		\$11,119 44
Cash on hand	-	2,811 08
		\$13,930 52
RECEIPTS.		
State appropriation	\$9,500 00	
Cities and towns	2,991 90	
Other sources	102 10	
Balance from last year	1,336 52	
		\$13,930 52
RESOURCES.		
By cash on hand	\$2,811 08	
Due from cities and towns	321 00	
		\$3,132 08

MUSTARD FUND.

Amount of original fund	\$3,912 50	
Dividends undrawn at commencement of year.	19 55	
Dividends, Nos. 93 and 94	138 99	
Total		\$4,071 04
EXPENDED.		
For entertainment.	\$10 00	
For piano	65 00	
		75 00
Balance		\$3,996 04
Dividends undrawn.....		\$83 54

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. CHURCH, *Treasurer.*

HALLOWELL, November 23, 1901.

We certify that we have examined the books and accounts of John W. Church, Treasurer, and find them correctly cast and accompanied by the proper vouchers.

ANDREW HAWES, } *Auditing*
 C. H. DUDLEY, } *Committee.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER
OF NEW BUILDING OF MAINE INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOL, FOR GIRLS.

To Board of Trustees:

The contractor, Mr. L. E. Bradstreet, has the walls up, roof on and started before this last snowstorm. Is now lathing and plastering, has about one third or half of the first coat laid on.

The work thus far has been well and thoroughly done. We have incurred no extra expense above the contract price, with the exception of raising the walls of the upper story one foot, which we found necessary for the granite caps in the upper story. That has very materially improved the attic and the general looks of the building. This addition cost us \$125. The contractor expects to get it completed on time.

Have paid on the work thus far to contractor	\$8,117	50
For plans, blue prints, advertising, etc.		149 09
		\$8,266 59
Balance due contractor		6,740 50
Will require for contractor and incurred expenses. .	\$15,007	09
Resources from State and insurance are, \$16,000 00		
Dividends money in savings banks.	115 75	\$16,115 75
Leaving a balance of only		1,108 66
for sewer, water pipes, heating, hardware, furnishing the building and grading, with other incidental expenses. This will leave quite a deficiency.		

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. CHURCH,
Suprintendent and Treasurer.

November 19, 1901.

AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Section 1. The Maine Industrial School for Girls is hereby established, to be devoted to the education, employment and reform of girls.

Section 2. Said school shall be located at Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, and the governor and council are hereby authorized on behalf of the state to accept the conveyance from the trustees of the corporation, now established by law under that name, of the school lot, buildings and fixtures now used as an industrial school for girls in said Hallowell, upon the condition that the state shall hereafter assume the entire charge, responsibility and expense of maintaining said school.

Section 3. The government of said school is hereby vested in a board of six trustees, consisting of four men and two women, of which the state superintendent of public schools shall be a member ex-officio. Said trustees to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to hold office for a term of five years; except, however, that the trustees, first appointed shall hold office, one for one year; one for two years; one for three years; one for four years; one for five years.

Section 4. The trustees shall have charge of the general interests of the school, and see that its affairs are conducted in accordance with law and such by-laws as they may adopt. They may adopt by-laws which shall be valid when sanctioned by the governor and council. They may employ a principal and such teachers and other employes as they may deem advisable, and fix the compensation of the same subject to the approval of the governor and council; they may from time to time prescribe the system of education and course of study to be pursued in the school, and shall be allowed for their services their actual expenses and two dollars a day, when actually employed.

Section 5. Chapter one hundred forty-one of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, with all acts additional thereto, and amendatory thereof shall constitute the law relative to the admission, care and control of girls in said institution.

Section 6. This act shall take effect when approved by the governor, and the property has been legally transferred to the state.

Approved March 17, 1899.

BY-LAWS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

CHAPTER I—The Board of Trustees.

Section 1. There shall be a regular meeting of the board of trustees, held at the Industrial School for Girls, in Hallowell, at 10 A. M., on the third Tuesday of February, May, August and November in each year, and the May meeting shall be the annual meeting.

Section 2. Special meetings shall be called by the president, whenever he may deem it expedient, or whenever he is required so to do in writing by two or more members of the board. The object of such meeting shall be stated.

Section 3. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number present at any regular or special meeting may adjourn to any specified time, due notice thereof being given the absent members.

Section 4. The board of trustees shall be organized annually, at the regular meeting held in May, by the election, by ballot, of a president, a secretary, an executive committee to consist of three members, an auditing committee to consist of two members, and a treasurer, who may or may not be a member of the board, and in each case these officers shall retain their places during the pleasure of the board, and whenever vacancies occur they may be filled at any of its meetings.

Section 5. The president shall preside at all meetings of the board, when present; but, in his absence, the board shall elect a president *pro tempore*.

Section 6. The secretary shall keep an accurate record of all proceedings of the board, in a book provided for that purpose, which book shall always be accessible to the members of the board and open to their inspection. He shall prepare all documents and statements which may be ordered by the board; take charge of all communications and reply thereto in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from the

board or executive committee. When directed by the president, he shall give notice to the members of meetings of the board.

Section 7. The treasurer shall be the financial officer of the institution, and shall have the custody of its funds, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the same. He may apply to the governor and council as directed by the trustees for the appropriations made by the State for the use and support of the institution, and his receipts given therefor to the State treasurer shall be valid and binding upon the board. Before entering upon the discharge of the duties of the office, he shall give a bond to the State, with one or more sureties, in such sum as the trustees shall determine, conditioned that he shall discharge the duties of the office faithfully, and shall duly account for and pay over to the trustees, or their order, all moneys that may come into his hands belonging to the institution, which bond shall be duly approved by the trustees, and also by the governor and council. On the third Tuesday of November of each year he shall make to the trustees a financial statement, furnishing an accurate detailed account of the receipts and expenditures for the year terminating on the fourteenth day of November preceding, showing the true condition of the treasury on that day. He shall in no case in his expenditure of money under any appropriation of the legislature, exceed the same.

Section 8. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to make, or order the steward to make, all purchases for the school; to authorize such repairs as may, from time to time, be necessary; but no expenditure for repairs exceeding one hundred dollars shall be authorized except by the board. They shall examine as to whether economy is observed in all the different departments of the school, and the quantity and quality of food and clothing furnished. They shall, once in every month, or oftener if they choose, without notice to the principal or other officers, inspect the school buildings, and all departments, rooms and closets thereof, and see that all are kept perfectly clean and neat. They shall make an examination of the register and inmates and inquire into the behavior of all the officers and employees, and, in a book kept for that purpose, enter all their proceedings and observations, which book shall be laid before the board at every regular meeting. They shall, also, at each monthly meeting, examine all bills presented by the steward, and, if found correct, approve the same.

Section 9. It shall be the duty of the auditing committee to examine the accounts of the treasurer thoroughly and minutely, at the end of each quarter of the financial year, and report their doings to the board, annually, on the third Tuesday of November of each year.

Section 10. Times may be fixed by the board at which some two of the trustees, to be designated therefor, shall visit the school and make a general examination of its condition, including an examination of the register and inmates, and keep a record of their visits, and in case a member may be unable to make any of his designated visits, he shall appoint another member of the board who can and may act in his stead.

CHAPTER II—Officers of the School.

Section 1. The board of trustees may appoint a steward, and a principal, a matron, an assistant matron and a teacher for each home, and such other officers as the trustees may at any time deem essential or desirable, and the appointment of all officers shall be for a term not exceeding one year. The term of offices of each appointee shall terminate with the last day of the calendar year for which the appointment is made.

Section 2. Resignation of the principal shall be tendered to the trustees in writing, and shall not take effect until three months thereafter, except by the consent of the board of trustees. The resignation of all other officers shall not take effect until one month after being tendered, in writing, to the board of trustees, except by their consent; and any officer leaving in violation of the foregoing rules, as applicable to him or her, shall forfeit all compensation due and unpaid. All officers and employees, appointed by the board of trustees under section 1 of this chapter, are subject to removal at the pleasure of said board. All such officers and employees shall make such reports and furnish such detailed information to the board of trustees as the latter may from time to time require.

CHAPTER III—The Steward.

Section 1. The steward of the school shall keep, in suitable books, regular and complete accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and of all property intrusted to his care, showing the expenses and income of the institution.

Section 2. He shall make out and collect the bills for weekly board of the inmates, according to law.

Section 3. He shall have the oversight and management of the farm, and superintend such improvements and laying out of grounds as the board shall direct.

Section 4. Under the direction of the executive committee he shall procure the necessary supplies for the institution and purchase all such articles and materials as may be needed for the support and employment of the girls, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm or manufactured by the girls, which are not required for use.

CHAPTER IV—The Principal.

Section 1. The principal shall have the general charge of the inmates and of the interests of the institution; she shall be the executive of the trustees and see that all their instructions and the rules of the school are carried out.

Section 2. She shall frequently inspect the institution in all its departments, and see that the subordinate officers are punctual and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties.

Section 3. She shall keep a journal, and make a daily record of all occurrences worthy of notice, which shall be open to the inspection of any member of the board.

Section 4. She shall perform all the correspondence of the school, keeping files of all letters received and copies of those sent so far as of importance for reference.

Section 5. She shall make a full report annually to the board of everything pertaining to the inmates and general state of the school to the fifteenth day of November, and shall make such other reports and furnish such further information as the trustees may from time to time require. It shall be her duty to keep the trustees informed, at all times, upon all important matters relating to the school, its wants, the manner in which the subordinate officers and employees perform their duties, and the condition—physical, intellectual and moral—of the girls under her charge.

Section 6. She shall, after careful examination, and in accordance with the directions of the executive committee, allot to each new-comer her position in the institution; and shall make such changes of the pupils as may be advisable for purposes of discipline and the best interests of the school.

Section 7. The principal shall refuse to receive any girl into the institution unless her age is between 6 and 16 years, or who is deaf and dumb, idiotic or insane, or who is illegally committed, or who is afflicted with any contagious, infectious or dangerous disease, or whose admission into the school and continuance therein would be injurious to its management and discipline; and her certificate thereof on the mittimus shall be as effectual as that of the trustees.

Section 8. In connection with the executive committee, the principal shall decide upon all applications for the services of the girls. No inmate shall be permitted to perform services in a public house, or in a family in any way unfit to have the custody of children, or be indentured to an unmarried man.

Section 9. She shall keep a register of the name and age of each inmate of the institution, with the date of her admission; a sketch of her life including birthplace; a description of her person; the name, residence, nativity and character of her parents; by whom committed; for what cause; when and how discharged; also a record of her conduct while in the institution, and, as far as possible, after she has left it.

Section 10. Whenever a girl is placed out at service, the principal shall keep a record of the person, residence and employment of the employer, and of the service and terms for which the girl is employed. If the principal receives notice of the ill-treatment of the girl, or of any circumstances unfavorable to her remaining longer at a place, it shall be the principal's duty to examine into the case at once, and take such measures in reference to it as the good of the girl requires.

Section 11. The principal shall, at each quarterly meeting of the trustees, or at other times when called upon to do so, report the names of such girls as she deems fit subjects to be released on probation, indentured, or discharged, with statement of their character, general behavior while in school, and such other information as she may be able to give.

Section 12. She may grant temporary leave of absence in case of illness or death of parents or near relatives, when she may deem it expedient to do so.

Section 13. She shall deposit in a savings institution, approved by the board, all sums of money paid to her, to be held in trust for the benefit of girls on whose account such sums are paid, and hold the bank book of such girls during their commitment.

Section 14. She shall hold or cause to be held, whenever deemed necessary or expedient, religious services regularly each Sabbath, which all connected with the School shall attend, and shall diligently care for the moral culture of the girls. She shall see that no unnecessary work is done on the Sabbath.

Section 15. Her whole time shall be devoted to the duties of her office, and she must be ready at all times to perform whatever reasonable service shall be required of her by the board of trustees.

Section 16. In case of absence, illness or death of the principal, her duties and powers shall devolve upon the executive committee.

CHAPTER V—Matrons.

Section 1. Over each house a matron shall be appointed. To her is intrusted the care of the inmates, under the advice and direction of the principal. She is expected to manage the discipline, industry, domestic labor and recreation of the inmates of her house. She is to be the mother of the family, striving to win their affection and confidence, sympathizing with their trials and patiently enduring their weaknesses.

Section 2. In case of persistent obstinacy where unusual punishment seems to be required, she shall submit the matter to the principal for her advice and action; but no corporal punishment shall be inflicted without the approval of the executive committee.

Section 3. She shall keep a record of the entrance and time of leaving of the inmates of her house, and a weekly record of their progress and conduct; which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees. She shall make a written report of her household, quarterly, to the principal.

Section 4. Each matron shall see that cleanliness, order and propriety are uniformly maintained in all the apartments of her house, and in the person, dress and rooms of the inmates.

Section 5. She shall endeavor especially to impress upon her charge the duty and advantages of a moral and religious life, and the evils and miseries of a wicked life; and inculcate all the practical virtues that adorn the life and beautify the character.

Section 6. She shall see that her assistants are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their duties, discreet in their deportment, and strict in their observance of the regulations of the institution, conferring with the principal respecting such duties and reporting to her all failures in their performance.

Section 7. She shall see that the sick receive proper attention, and that the directions of the physician are strictly observed; and shall have a maternal regard for the health of the girls.

CHAPTER VI—Assistant Matrons.

In each family there may be an assistant matron. The principal shall determine which of the two, matron or assistant matron, shall have charge of the general housekeeping and which of the sewing room. Each shall be responsible for the conduct and industry of the girls whilst under her care. The assistant matron shall be subject to the supervision of the matron.

CHAPTER VII—Teachers.

There shall be a teacher in each home, who shall have charge of the school and perform such other duties as shall be assigned to her. She shall be responsible to the matron for the management and good order of her department, and the conduct, industry and instruction of the girls in her charge.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

Section 1. A parent or guardian of any girl between the ages of six and sixteen years, or the municipal officers, or any three respectable inhabitants, of any city or town where she may be found, may complain in writing to the judge of probate, or any trial justice in the county, or to the judge of the municipal or police court for the city or town, alleging that she is leading an idle or vicious life, or has been found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice or immorality, and request that she may be committed to the guardianship of the Maine Industrial School for Girls. The judge or justice shall appoint a time and place of hearing, and order notice thereof to any person entitled to be heard, and at such time and place may examine into the truth of the allegations of said complaint, and if satisfactory evidence thereof is adduced, and it appears that the welfare of such girl requires it he may order her to be committed to the custody and guardianship of the officers of said school during her minority, unless sooner discharged by process of law.

Sect. 2. The trustees of said school may bind to service or apprentice any girl committed to their charge, for a period not exceeding the term of commitment, upon such conditions as they may deem reasonable and proper, to be set forth in the articles of service, and in said articles require the person to whom she is bound to report to them as often as once in six months her conduct and behavior, and whether she remains under his or her care, and if not, where she is. The trustees shall, as guardians of any girl so bound, take care that the terms of the contract are fulfilled, and the girl well treated; and the trustees, master or mistress, and apprentice, shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and penalties provided by law in case of children apprenticed by overseers of the poor.

Sect. 3. A person receiving an apprentice under the provisions of this act, shall not assign or transfer the indenture of apprenticeship, nor let out the services of the apprentice, without the written consent of the trustees. The trustees, at the request of the master or mistress, may cancel the indenture and resume the charge of the girl, with the same powers as before the indenture was made. On the death of a person to whom a

girl is bound, his executor or administrator, with the written assent of the trustees, and also of the girl, may assign the indenture to some other person, and the assignee shall have the rights and be subject to all the liabilities and duties of the original master or mistress.

Sect. 4. A parent or guardian, upon complaint and hearing as aforesaid, and certificate of any judge or justice named in the first section, that a girl of the age herein limited is a proper subject to be committed to said school, may commit her to the custody and guardianship thereof, for a term to be agreed upon by the parent or guardian and the trustees, upon condition that the parent or guardian shall pay her expenses at a reasonable uniform rate to be fixed by said trustees; and the trustees shall have power to enforce such agreement.

Sect. 5. On complaint to any justice or court of competent jurisdiction, that any girl of the age herein limited has been guilty of an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, such justice or court may so far examine into the case as to satisfy himself whether she is a suitable subject for commitment to said school, and if he so decides, he may thereupon suspend the case and certify accordingly, and order her to be committed to the guardianship of said school during her minority, unless sooner discharged by process of law. Any girl so committed, if she remains under the guardianship of said school during the term of her commitment, or is sooner discharged with a certificate of good behavior, shall not thereafter be examined or tried on the suspended complaint or for the offense therein charged. But if discharged for misbehavior, or if she escapes from said school, she may be tried therefor, and if found guilty punished according to law.

Sect. 6. If any girl of the age herein limited, is found guilty of any offence punishable with fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, she may be sentenced in the alternative to the aforesaid school or if not received therein, or discharged therefrom for misbehavior, to such punishment as the law provides for like offences.

Sect. 7. The trustees of said school may refuse to receive therein any girl committed to said school under the provisions of the fifth and sixth sections, or may discharge from said school any girl whose continuance, by reason of her vicious example and influence, or other misconduct, is in their opinion prejudicial to the school, or who for any reason ought not to be retained therein. Their refusal to receive such girl may be certified on the warrant of commitment, and she shall remain in the custody of the officer having the warrant to be disposed of as described in said fifth and sixth sections. If they discharge her, they are to set forth their reasons therefor in warrant of discharge, and any proper officer may return her to the court which committed her, or commit her as provided in the alternative sentence.

Sect. 8. All precepts issued in pursuance of the provisions of this act may be executed by any officer who may execute criminal process; and the fees of judges, justices and officers shall be the same as are allowed by law for similar services in criminal cases, and shall be audited by the county commissioners and paid from the county treasury.

Sect. 9. The judge or justice before whom the girl is brought under the provisions of this act, shall make a brief record of his proceedings, and transmit it, with all the papers in the case, to the clerk of the court for the county, who shall file and preserve them in his office. Any girl ordered to be committed to the school may appeal from such order in the manner provided in case of appeals from trial justices, and the case shall be entered, tried and determined in the supreme judicial court.

Sect. 10. When any girl is committed to said school, the court of justice by whom she is committed shall certify on the mittimus, her age, parentage, birthplace, and the charge on which she is committed, and the city or town where she resided at the time of her arrest, so far as he can ascertain such particulars; and this certificate shall be evidence of her true age until otherwise proved, and shall be sufficient in the first instance to charge such city or town with her expenses at said school, at a sum not more than one dollar, nor less than fifty cents a week; but if she has no residence within the State, then such expense shall be paid by the State.

Sect. 11. The officers of said school, upon the commitment of any such girl, shall notify in writing the municipal officers or overseers of the poor of the city or town so liable, by mail or otherwise, of the name of such girl, the charge on which she is committed, and the duration of her sentence. Such notice, addressed to such municipal officers or overseers, and deposited, postpaid, in the postoffice at Hallowell shall be sufficient; and at any time after three months from the giving of such notice, the officers of said school may sue for and recover of such city or town, a sum not exceeding one dollar, nor less than fifty cents a week, for the expense of clothing and subsistence of such girl up to the time of suing therefor; and such a city or town may recover the same of the parent or guardian of such girl, or of the city or town where she has her legal settlement.

Sect. 12. The officers of said school shall cause the girls under their charge to be instructed in the branches of useful knowledge adapted to their age and capacity, and in household employments, needle work, and such other modes of industry as may be suited to their sex, age, strength and disposition, and as may be best adapted to secure their improvement and future welfare; and in binding them out, the trustees shall have regard to the character of those to whom they are bound, that they may secure to the girls the benefit of good example, wholesome instruction, improvement in virtue and knowledge, and the opportunity to become intelligent, moral and useful members of society.

Sect. 13. Any person who shall aid or abet any girl committed to said school to escape therefrom, shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars, or suffer imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

Approved February 26, 1873; and, as amended, February 21, 1878, and March 17, 1897.

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FORT-TWO
OF THE REVISED STATUTES, RELATING TO THE MAINE
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Section 1. Section twenty of chapter one hundred and forty-two of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended, so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Section 20. The board of trustees of said school has all the powers as to the person, property, earnings and education of every girl committed to the charge of said trustees, during the term of her commitment, which a guardian has as to his ward, and all powers which parents have over their children. At the discretion of said board, any such girl, during her commitment, may be kept at said school, or intrusted to the care of any suitable person and may be required to work for such person, or may be bound by deed of indenture to service or apprenticeship for a period not exceeding the term of her commitment, on such conditions as said board may deem reasonable and proper. Such indenture shall specify the conditions, and shall require the person to whom such girl is bound to report to said board as often as once in three months the conduct and behavior of such girls, and whether she remains under such master or mistress, and if not, where she is. Said trustees shall take care that the terms of such indenture are fulfilled, and the girl well treated, and if they believe that by reason of her misconduct, vicious inclinations or surroundings, she is in danger of falling into habits of vice or immorality, or that her welfare is in any way imperiled, they may cancel such indenture and resume charge of such girl with the same powers as before the indenture was made. The powers of said board with respect to any such girl intrusted, as herein provided, to the care of a suitable person are not affected thereby, nor by her being bound to service or apprenticeship, except as expressed in the bond of indenture. Said trustees, master or mistress and apprentice, shall have all the rights and be subject to all duties and penalties provided in case of children apprenticed by overseers of the poor. Any member of said board may execute such indenture deed in behalf of the board, if authorized by a vote of said board. Said board may, by vote in any case, or by a general by-law, authorize a member or committee of said board, or the principal of said school to intrust said girls to the care and service of a suitable person or persons without indenture, to see to their welfare during such service and to require their return to said school at discretion."

Section 2. Section thirty-one of said chapter is hereby amended, so that said section, as hereby amended, shall read as follows:

"Section 31. Whoever advises, induces, aids or abets any girl committed to the charge or guardianship of said trustees to escape from the school or from the custody of any person to whom such girl has been bound or intrusted by said trustees or by their authority, or knowingly harbors or secretes any girl who has escaped from said school, or from

the custody, authority, or control of said trustees, or from any person to whom such girl has been bound or intrusted by said trustees or by their authority, or elopes with any such girl, or without the consent of said trustees marries any such girl during the term of her commitment, shall be fined not more than one hundred, nor less than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding six months; and any girl who has so escaped may be arrested and detained, without warrant, by any officer authorized to serve criminal precepts, for a reasonable time to enable the principal or a trustee of said school, or a person authorized in writing by such principal or trustee and provided with the mittimus by which such girl was committed, or a certified copy thereof, to take such girl for the purpose of returning her to said school; but during such detention she shall not be committed to jail, and the officer arresting her shall be paid by the state a reasonable compensation for her arrest and keeping."

Approved March 21, 1901.

AN ACT ADDITIONAL RELATING TO THE MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

All precepts issued pursuant to section nineteen of chapter one hundred and forty-two of the revised statutes may be executed by any officer who may execute civil process; and the fees of judges, justices and officers shall be the same as for similar services in civil cases. Section twenty-six of said chapter shall not be held to apply to precepts issued pursuant to section nineteen, saving cases already commenced. In case of appeal, in lieu of the recognizance now required by law, the justice or judge shall require the recognizance, in a reasonable sum, of some responsible and proper person for the custody, care and nurture of the girl, pending the appeal, and for her appearance to abide the final order of the appellate court, and in default thereof may commit her to said Industrial School until final disposition of the appeal. In such cases, no fees shall be required of the appellant for recognizance or copies of papers. Fees not otherwise provided for, shall be audited by the county commissioners and paid from the county treasury.

Approved March 3, 1885.

[Complaint by Municipal Officers or Three Inhabitants.]

To Esq., The undersigned of the of in the county
of on oath, complained, that of said being a girl between
the ages of six and sixteen years, at said on the day of in-
stant, has been found under circumstances of manifest danger of falling
into habits of vice and immorality. Wherefore, the said complainants re-

quest that she may be arrested, and, upon proof of the facts herein stated, may be committed to the custody and guardianship of the Maine Industrial School for Girls during her minority. Dated the _____ day of _____ 190 .

SS. _____ 190 . Then the above named _____ made oath to the truth of the foregoing complaint, by them subscribed. Before me— —

[Warrant.] STATE OF MAINE.

SS. To the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, or any Constable, Marshal or Police Officer of any city or town in said County.

Whereas, the foregoing complaint, which is hereto annexed and made a part of this warrant, has been made upon oath before me, the undersigned _____ County aforesaid: This is, therefore, in the name of the State of Maine, to require and command you forthwith to apprehend the said _____ and bring her before me, the undersigned, at a court to be held at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 190 , at _____ of the clock in the _____ noon, that she may be examined concerning the allegations of said complaint, and further dealt with as law and justice may require. And have you there this precept with your doings thereon.

Witness my hand and seal this _____ day of 190 . _____

[Complaint of Parent or Guardian.]

To _____ Esq., _____ of _____ on oath complains, that _____ of said _____ daughter of the said complainant, being a girl between the ages of six and sixteen years, at said _____ on the _____ day of _____ instant has been found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality: Wherefore the said complainant requests that she may be arrested, and upon proof of the facts herein stated, may be committed to the custody and care of the Maine Industrial School for Girls during her minority.

Dated the _____ day of _____ 190 .

SS. _____ 190 . Then the above named made oath to the truth of the foregoing complaint by him _____ subscribed. Before me. _____

[Mittimus.] STATE OF MAINE.

SS. To the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, or any Constable, Marshal or Police Officer of any city or town in said County, and to the Officers of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:

Whereas, _____ of _____ in said County, a girl between the ages of six and sixteen years, has been brought before me the undersigned, on complaint of _____ one of the parents of said girl (or by the municipal officers, or three respectable inhabitants of the town _____ of _____,) representing that she, the said _____ at _____ on the _____ day _____ now last past, was

found under circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality; and whereas, upon examination into the allegations of said complaint, notice having been given to all persons entitled to be heard, and upon a full hearing before me, satisfactory evidence of the truth of said allegations was adduced, and it clearly appeared that the welfare of the said requires that she be committed to the custody and guardianship of the officers of the Maine Industrial School for Girls; I therefore order and decree that the said be so committed.

This is, therefore, in the name of the State aforesaid, to require you, the said Sheriff or other officer to whom this precept is directed, forthwith to take the said and convey her to said Maine Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, and deliver her to the officers of said School, together with this precept. And the officers of said School are requested to receive the said into their custody, and to keep her safely during her minority, unless sooner discharged by process of law.

Given under my hand and seal this day of 190 .

[Officer's Return.]

SS. 19 . By virtue of the within precept, I have taken the person therein named, and delivered her to the officers of the Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, for the purposes therein mentioned.

Fees. _____

[Magistrate's Certificate.]

The undersigned, hereby certifies that the girl named in the within mittimus is, as near as can be ascertained, of the age of years, that her parents are named and ; that she was born in and at the time of her arrest resided in the town of ; and that she is committed to the Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, on the charge named in said mittimus.
