

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE:

1903

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

For the Year 1902.

VOLUME III.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1903

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

(Fourth under State Control.)

OF THE

Board of Trustees and Officers

OF THE

Maine Industrial School for Girls

AT HALLOWELL

For the Year Ending November 18, 1902.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1903

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Term expires.
(Miss) CLARA M. FARWELL, Rockland,	1903
(Mrs.) PERSIS M. MARTIN, Augusta,	1904
ANDREW HAWES, Portland,	1905
ALFRED W _{MS.} ANTHONY, Lewiston,	1906
CHARLES H. DUDLEY, Hallowell,	1907
W. W. STETSON, Auburn, State Superintendent of Public Schools, <i>ex-officio</i> .	

PRESIDENT,
ANDREW HAWES, Portland.

SECRETARY,
ALFRED W_{MS.} ANTHONY, Lewiston.

TREASURER,
CHARLES H. DUDLEY, Hallowell.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
ANDREW HAWES, Mrs. PERSIS M. MARTIN,
ALFRED W_{MS.} ANTHONY.

AUDITING COMMITTEE,
ANDREW HAWES, W. W. STETSON.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL FOR 1903.

Principal—MRS. MARY E. KING.

BAKER HALL.

Matron—MISS MARY F. MITCHELL.

Assistant Matron—MRS. MINNIE MOORE.

Teacher—MISS WINNEFRED E. MERRILL.

ERSKINE HALL.

Matron—MISS NANCY MERRILL.

Assistant Matron—MISS EMMA R. EDWARDS.

Teacher—MISS MAUD M. WOODWORTH.

FLAGG-DUMMER HALL.

Acting Matron—MISS MINERVA F. WHITTIER.

Acting Assistant Matron—MRS. JULIA G. GRIFFIN.

Teacher—MISS CAMILLA WHITNEY.

Supply Officer—MRS. W. H. WIGHT.

Steward and Farmer—WM. H. WIGHT.

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 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 school 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—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:

The board of trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls herewith make their twenty-eighth annual report, the fourth under State control.

OUR PROPERTY.

The estate which we administer is valued at \$60,000. There are thirty-five acres of land, situated on the high hill west of the main part of the city of Hallowell. About eighteen acres are suitable for cultivation; five acres are woodland; ten acres are pasturage; about two acres are now used by the buildings, their approaches and grounds.

The buildings are Baker Hall, Erskine Hall, Flagg-Dummer Hall, a small dwelling house, condemned more than a year ago by the State Board of Health and now partially demolished, a small stable, now unsuited for use, and a pumping station containing a three-horse power gasoline engine.

Baker Hall, the main building, containing the principal's residence and office, accommodates twenty-six girls. It was erected in 1898 and is in excellent condition. Flagg-Dummer Hall, originally erected in 1874, burned in 1899 and rebuilt that year, now ranks as a new building although some of the old walls and some of the inside finish were utilized in the new structure, a combination which detracts to quite an extent from its freshness, its appearance and general utility. The building is, however, in good physical condition. Erskine Hall, which was first opened in 1886, was burned in 1900. The last legislature made appropriations, which with insurance money, rendered \$16,000 available for rebuilding and furnishing the hall. The new structure, erected upon a site to the west of the former location, was com-

pleted this past summer and formally dedicated November 7th, last. The report of the building committee will show that it has been impossible to furnish the building and grade the grounds with the money on hand. The committee has been obliged to borrow funds to the amount of \$3,000, and the grading must yet be provided for. In selecting the site of the building the trustees enjoyed the advice and co-operation of the committee on buildings of your honorable body. While involving some expense 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 future development. The building has accommodations for twenty-eight girls, besides its officers. It also furnishes a temporary home for the steward and his wife. It is a substantial structure, well and economically built, and admirably adapted to its uses. With its furnishings it represents, as it now stands, an expenditure of \$19,000.

Each of these buildings is insured for \$10,000. The trustees, however, do not regard an insurance policy as a sufficient protection against loss by fire. Experience should make us all watchful. Matches are kept under lock and key and are never given out save one or two at a time, for special purposes, when a strict account of each match is rendered. There are, however, still other dangers which threaten the property and cause the board to renew with increased earnestness their application for an appropriation to enable them to substitute electricity in the place of kerosene oil as an illuminant. No public buildings, particularly such as ours, occupied by persons requiring special watching, should be entrusted to the hazards of kerosene lamps. Even when intentional mischief and carelessness are eliminated, yet are there serious risks. Within ten days of the time when this report is prepared, twice have the chains holding the large lamps in place broken and discharged upon furniture and floors a stream of liquid fire. Only by remarkable presence of mind, and once with the assistance of a member of the board, who fortunately was in the building, was a serious conflagration averted. We beg most earnestly for an appropriation to defray the expense of wiring our buildings and of lighting by electricity.

The dwelling house, which has been known as our farm house, has been partially demolished. It was condemned as a place of habitation more than a year ago.

The stable is not in a suitable condition for wintering our animals. It is too old and dilapidated to repair economically; it is not of sufficient size to accommodate the cows which we should keep. The School has at present four cows and one horse. These are not sufficient. We are buying now about 400 quarts of milk a month and are obliged to hire horses both to do the farm work and for driving purposes. It is obvious that with sixty-six girls out in homes, the principal must frequently use a horse and carriage in visiting them. As far as pasturage is concerned, with a comparatively small outlay our ten acres of pasture land can be put in suitable condition to support an ample herd of cows. But we must first have barn and stable room sufficient for their shelter. We respectfully urge the need of an appropriation for this purpose.

The pumping house was built in 1897. Its whole value, including the engine, is about \$2,000. It serves well its purpose. The location of our School on the high land, above the level of the city reservoir, makes a private water service obligatory. With an increase to the number of our buildings and the addition of animals on the premises, we foresee in no distant future the need of an increase to our water supply. At present the water comes from springs upon our own premises, which yield an excellent quality of water at a rate of about 2,400 gallons per day. In addition each of the halls is provided with a large cistern which catches the rainfall from the roofs. These cisterns are connected with the wash-rooms and laundries by pumps and are consequently available for use in case of need.

The personal property of all kinds, including household furnishings, farming utensils, stock and provisions on hand, inventoried by the executive committee November 15, 1902, amounts to \$7,333.76.

Owing to the residence of the steward upon the grounds our property has been better cared for than in any previous year. Small repairs have been more quickly and more economically made. Our farm has been well cultivated, and despite a season not altogether favorable for crops, we have raised nearly all of the vegetables needed by our large family.

Our steward has watched the market and made purchases at times, and in quantities, and in various cities where they could be procured most advantageously.

OUR OFFICERS.

Mrs. Mary E. King, who at the time of our last report was acting principal, was elected principal February 18, 1902, for the current year. In each building is a matron, an assistant matron and a school teacher. The wife of the steward acts as substitute officer in case of sickness or absence of either of the other officers. With the steward and farmer, then, the school employs eleven women and two men.

These officers have evinced a high degree of faithfulness during the past year. They have in every instance a personal regard for the girls and enter into the relation of personal friendship. They seek to give each building the atmosphere of a home.

The principal has direction of the matrons, assistant matrons, school teachers and all internal administration, and of the girls who are placed out at work. She inspects the homes in which the girls are placed, and is responsible for all interests which pertain directly to the girls themselves.

The steward superintends the farm, has charge of stock, fires and utensils. He makes repairs; he buys provisions, and is the custodian of all outside property. When desired by the principal, he serves as special officer for the detention, the conveyance or the custody of the girls.

OUR WARDS.

At present there are 148 girls under the custody of the School, one less than one year ago. Of these 69 are in our three halls, 3 are out at board, 66 are out at work, 33 of whom are receiving wages, 24 go to school and 9 work for board and clothes.

The condition of the girls through the year has been on the whole highly satisfactory, as evinced in the report of the principal. Health has been uniformly good. At one time, in June, when there appeared an epidemic of smallpox breaking out in the city of Hallowell and its immediate vicinity, we feared the contagion might spread into the School. The girls were all examined by a physician, and those requiring it were vaccinated. The epidemic passed by without touching the School.

The conduct of the girls has been even better than could be reasonably expected in a home for persons whose inheritance and

previous training have been unfortunate, if not positively defective. There have been no outbreking crimes,—no stampedes of disorder. The girls wear no uniform and are made to submit to no mark of disgrace. No corporal punishment is inflicted save by special direction of the executive committee. During the past year four girls only have been brought before the executive committee for reproof, and in but one of these cases did it become necessary to resort to corporal punishment, and then only in the mild form of tying. There are no fences about the grounds; the doors are quite generally unlocked; girls go and come about their work, and out of doors at recreation hours with a freedom, which seems remarkable to a stranger. Under such conditions it would not be strange, indeed, it should be expected, that occasionally a girl should attempt to run away; and yet these attempts are rare. Usually the runaways are new girls who yield to the impulse of homesickness more than to any other feeling. During the past year two girls have tried to run away, and they were quickly returned to the school.

During the year 21 girls have been admitted, 15 have come of age, 5 have been permitted to marry, 10 have been discharged, leaving 148 now in the custody of the School. There have been but two deaths among the girls, both in outside homes, one of consumption of a girl who had been out four years, the other of epilepsy of a girl who was brought back to the school and nursed with every care.

During the year fifteen girls have been released from the custody of the School, either upon probation, or without restriction because of good behavior, or to marry. It is the policy of the Board, as heretofore, to return to their homes and to society the girls just as far and as fast as it is ascertained that the condition of the homes and the improvement of the girls will warrant. 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 learn whether the conditions which at first made it necessary to commit the girl to the custody of School have so improved that she may wisely and safely be returned.

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, few are committed because of actual crime, but nearly all in the terms of the mittimus, because "found under

circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality." These are not the products 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.

In the School 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 twelve o'clock. A half hour of recreation follows dinner; and then for an hour the sewing-room claims attention; this is from one till two 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.

When a girl has passed successfully 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. 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.

Girls out at work are permitted to save the money which they earn, above what is needful for clothing. A bank account is opened in the Hallowell Savings Bank for each one thus saving. 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-eight depositors, representing an aggregate deposit of \$1,188.65.

During the year we have had the mental condition of eight of our girls examined by Dr. B. T. Sanborn of the insane asylum at Augusta. He pronounced one of the girls to be mentally deranged, and the other seven to be feeble minded. Upon the basis of this report the one pronounced mentally deranged was committed to the insane asylum for special treatment, and we petitioned your honorable body to commit the other seven to the Massachusetts Home for Feeble Minded, an institution for which our State makes an annual appropriation of \$3,000. We were informed that the appropriation was already exhausted by the number of beneficiaries previously appointed to that institution from this State. We must bring this matter before your serious consideration. Some other provision should be made for these feeble minded girls. They cannot advantageously, either to themselves or to others with whom they associate, be kept in the Industrial School; there are no provisions for their instruction, their care, or their protection. They require oversight which cannot be given them, and they become a menace to the safety and welfare of others. Without statistics at hand, yet we as a board are convinced that there are in our State a considerable number of feeble minded youth for whom the State should make adequate provision by establishing a home in which they would be taught and protected. Many of these unfortunate persons are capable of sufficient instruction to enable them to enter into life in some gainful and useful occupation, while, if they are left without such training, they become the helpless victims of evil minded men and women and subject to great personal suffering and distress. Through your honorable body we wish to recommend to our legislature a consideration of this need which exists in our commonwealth.

It is exceedingly gratifying to discover, as we are frequently permitted to do, the wholesome effects of our School upon the

lives of the young women who go forth from its training and education. Within the past year several visitors to the School have said with pride that they were once among the inmates and now are out in happy homes. Our graduates,—they are worthy the name,—are scattered widely. One, who married the son of a Methodist minister, is now living in Chicago in a comfortable home, and has taken her aged father to her care during his decline. Another, who died recently in the town of Readfield, Me., leaves a fine home and a circle of neighbors and friends who esteemed her highly and mourn her death sincerely. Another is now learning to become a trained nurse in a hospital in Worcester, Mass. Three are well married in our capitol city, almost under the shadow of the State House. One was for several years a teacher in our School,—a graduate, and then returned as an officer,—who, now in her own home, lives as a neighbor to the School, one of the most highly respected ladies of Hallowell. One in Mount Vernon has a comfortable home. Another in Rockland, lives on a farm over which she presides as true wife and housekeeper. One is in Oak Grove Seminary fitting herself to be a teacher. One who married from the School now lives in Gardiner and is doing well. Another, at work in the watch factory in Waltham, Mass., left her work and came to Augusta to nurse a former teacher of the School, and stayed by the bedside until the teacher died. One, who came to the School as a little girl, seven years of age, with a dirty pipe in her mouth, is now a respected woman, doing well. At least a half a dozen have graduated from Kent's Hill Seminary.

The roll of honor could be largely extended. These reveal, however, though but in part, the true ends for which the School exists, and that these ends are attained in sufficient cases to more than justify all the expense and the pains involved in the conduct of the School. A single life saved to self-respect and social well-being pays for the efforts exerted in its behalf many times over.

THE NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

Beyond the need of regular appropriations for the maintenance of the School there are some special needs, which seem imperative.

The deficiency in building and furnishing Erskine Hall needs to be provided for.

The grounds about Erskine Hall must be graded.

The old farm house, unsightly and useless, should be removed and a suitable house erected, not upon the same site, but in a better location.

The barn is inadequate and unsuitable for the protection of our animals.

We should increase somewhat our herd of cows, and add hens and swine to our live stock.

We do not deem it safe to attempt to administer the interests of the School with so much kerosene and so many lamps about the buildings. Electric lighting seems to us a necessity for the sake of safety to life and property.

We earnestly urge these needs upon your careful consideration.

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

Respectfully submitted,

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

HALLOWELL, ME., November 18, 1902.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:

It is my pleasure to submit to you the twenty-eighth annual report of our School.

During the past year twenty-one girls have been admitted to the School, fifteen have become of age, five have married, ten have been released on probation, and two have died, leaving one hundred and forty-eight in the custody of the School at the present date. Of this number three are boarding in private families, sixty-nine are in the School, ten have been released on probation, and the remaining sixty-six are in homes where thirty-three receive wages, twenty-four go to school, and nine work for board and clothes. The health of the girls has been unusually good. We have been free from all diseases of a contagious nature. The majority of the girls were vaccinated during the winter. Two of our girls who were in outside homes have died, one who had been out four years contracted consumption; the other who died of epilepsy was brought to the School and every care was given her but she could not be saved.

The rebuilding of Erskine Hall has relieved our crowded condition and we shall now be able to do better work. All the work in the various departments is done in the morning and the schools are in session in the afternoon, thus enabling every girl to be in school one-half day. Our cottage system affords a home life which cannot be obtained under any other system. Many of the girls who come in to the home cannot read or write and know nothing whatever of sewing or housework. Therefore our task is threefold, to educate the girls along the lines of household duties, schoolwork, and morals, and we endeavor to teach the girls such things as they will need to put in practice in their future lives.

The home is in no sense a place of punishment, but a school to train the girls to be useful women, and the conduct of the girls this year will warrant my saying I think we have the foundation for one of the best schools of the kind in the country.

We have taken up the study of music-reading, and the girls under our supply officer have done much more work in the garden than ever before, and they have enjoyed the change. We have also taken up calisthenics and the drills and marches are a source of pleasure to the girls.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in a very pleasant manner this year. A beautiful flag was unfurled to the breeze with appropriate exercises concluding with a drill followed by speeches from the mayor of Hallowell and several clergymen. Many of the girls were heard to say it was the happiest Fourth they had ever spent.

We have the committee of the lecture course to thank for their kindness in permitting the girls to enjoy the series of lectures and concerts given last winter. Also Rev. Mr. Webber for invitations to a course of six illustrated lectures given by the Universalist church.

To the officers I express my thanks for their cheerful services.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Portland Advertiser, Portland Transcript, Zion's Advocate, Rockland Courier Gazette, 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.....	584
Number committed during year ending November 15, 1902	21
Number in custody of the School November 15, 1902...	148
Number at Baker Hall.....	25
Number at Flagg-Dummer Hall.....	24
Number at Erskine Hall.....	22
Number placed in free homes.....	74
Number boarding	3
	148

Number committed to School since January 1, 1902.	21
Born as follows:	
Canada	2
Florida	1
Maine	17
New York	1

Age, oldest, 15 years, 10 months; age of youngest, 6 years; average age 12 years, 6 months.

Sent from the following cities and towns: Auburn, 1; Bangor, 3; Bath, 1; Belgrade, 1; Eastport, 3; Fairfield, 1; Hartland, 1; Newry, 3; Old Town, 1; Portland, 2; Palmyra, 1; South Paris, 1; Stonington, 1; Calais, 1.

Number discharged since January 1, 1902.	22
Became of age.	15
Married	5
Died	2
Number placed in homes.	77
At work for wages.	33
At work for board and clothes.	9
At work for board, clothes and school.	24
Boarding	3
Released on probation.	8
Number of visits made.	124

Fifty-eight of the girls have deposits in the Hallowell Savings Bank, the aggregate amount being \$1,188.65. The amount deposited during the year is \$320.62. The largest of any one girl is \$115.56.

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

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Augusta	45	Harpwell.....	1
Appleton	2	Hope	1
Anson	2	Hancock	2
Ashland	1	Harrington	2
Athens	1	Hiram	2
Auburn.....	5	Houlton.....	1
Alfred.....	1	Holden.....	3
Bath.....	25	Hampden.....	2
Bucksport	4	Jay.....	2
Bowdoinham.....	1	Jefferson.....	4
Brooklin.....	2	Lewiston.....	5
Belfast.....	5	Lee.....	2
Benton.....	2	Lisbon.....	2
Beddington.....	1	Lisbon Falls.....	1
Bristol.....	1	Lincolntonville.....	1
Brewer.....	2	Liberty.....	1
Biddeford.....	3	Leeds.....	1
Bangor.....	28	Mt. Desert.....	7
Boothbay.....	5	Manchester.....	2
Brooks.....	2	Montville.....	1
Bridgton.....	1	Maysville.....	1
Brunswick.....	4	Madison.....	2
Belgrade.....	3	Machias.....	4
Calais.....	19	Machiasport.....	2
Canaan.....	1	Mechanic Falls.....	1
Camden.....	4	Marshfield.....	1
Cape Elizabeth.....	2	Milbridge.....	1
Clinton.....	1	Moscow.....	1
Clifton.....	2	Newcastle.....	1
Cherryfield.....	2	Newry.....	3
Chelsea.....	1	Norway.....	2
Castine.....	1	New Vineyard.....	2
Dresden.....	1	North Vassalboro.....	1
Dennysville.....	2	North Berwick.....	1
Deering.....	1	Newport.....	1
Deer Isle.....	7	North Haven.....	4
Ellsworth.....	7	New Gloucester.....	1
Etna.....	1	Norridgewock.....	1
Easton.....	2	Oakland.....	6
East Machias.....	7	Old Town.....	1
East Corinth.....	1	Oxford.....	1
Embden.....	1	Presque Isle.....	2
Eden.....	1	Portland.....	103
Eastport.....	3	Palermo.....	1
Freeport.....	1	Palmyra.....	2
Fryeburg.....	1	Perry.....	1
Farmington.....	2	Paris.....	1
Farmingdale.....	2	Pittston.....	1
Fairfield.....	35	Rockland.....	39
Fort Fairfield.....	1	Richmond.....	10
Frankfort.....	1	Readfield.....	1
Gardiner.....	22	Rockport.....	3
Gorham.....	1	Randolph.....	3
Gray.....	1	Rumford.....	1
Gouldsboro.....	6	Sidney.....	2
Hallowell.....	7	South Berwick.....	1

Somerville	1	Winn	1
Searsmont	2	Waldoboro	3
Skowhegan	2	Wayne	1
Saco	25	Warren	1
South Thomaston	5	Westbrook	3
Stonington	1	Wiscasset	1
St. George	1	Windham	1
Thomaston	4	Winslow	2
Thorndike	2	West Gardiner	3
Union	1	Waterville	2
Vassalboro	1	Waterford	7
Veazie	3	Winterport	1
Vinalhaven	2	Washington	1
Windsor	1		

Respectfully submitted,

MARY E. KING, *Principal.*

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

To the Board of Trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:

It gives me great pleasure to submit to you the twenty-eighth annual report of the steward.

I commenced work on the seventh day of March, 1902. The crops for the year have been very satisfactory notwithstanding their having suffered from a cold, wet season. We have had all the garden truck that was needed for the School and fodder enough to feed the stock for at least five months.

We had four acres under cultivation all in vegetables with the exception of one acre which was sown to grain and cut green for fodder.

The pasture has been very poor and we had to feed from the barn all of the year. I would recommend the ploughing of the whole or a part of the pasture another year as it is badly grown up to bushes and does not produce feed. I think it can be ploughed and the bushes taken out at a cost of about seven dollars an acre or a total cost of less than one hundred dollars.

We have been milking five cows from April 1st to August 15th which produced all of the milk we used in the summer and made a small portion of the butter.

The water supply is very low. I do not think it will supply the School in a dry season.

A short time since we laid in a good supply of groceries and dry goods, all of which was bought at the lowest wholesale prices obtainable.

We buy all of our meat and eggs at wholesale.

Since March I have bought three cows at an average cost of \$54.16 $\frac{2}{3}$ a piece and have sold three at an average of \$32.50 a piece. Two of the cows sold were poor stock to dispose of.

I have bought one new State prison wagon at a cost of \$75 and one cultivator at a cost of \$5 and sold the old wagon for \$5.

Have made only necessary repairs about the buildings. The glass at Flagg-Dummer Hall should be reset and the sashes painted.

We are much in need of a new stove at the round house as I do not think the old one is safe to keep a fire in.

I would recommend the buying of a pair of horses, weighing eleven or twelve hundred pounds each, to do the farm work, as we have to hire the most of it done now.

Following is a list of the expenditures for provisions since March 7, 1902: Groceries, \$1,653.66; meat, \$243.54; fish, \$98.10; butter, \$184.23; milk, \$48.60.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. WIGHT, *Steward.*

November 18, 1902.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE,
ERSKINE HALL.

To the Board of Trustees:

Your committee have to report that the new Erskine Hall was completed and accepted June 17. It has since been fully furnished and equipped for use. All bills are paid, with one exception, which the small balance in the treasurer's hands will nearly cover. The building has cost, in round numbers, with water and sewer connections and a small amount of filling and grading \$16,000
Heating plant, furnishings and insurance 3,000

\$19,000

This has been paid from insurance on building burned, \$11,675
State appropriation 4,325
Current expense account 3,000

\$19,000

This statement shows that 60% of the whole cost was paid from insurance money and less than one-fourth from the State appropriation.

The plan of the new Erskine is that of Baker Hall, with modifications suggested by the experience of your board and from that of the managers of the Girls' Industrial School at Lancaster, Mass. It follows closely in design the latest building at that institution. It accommodates twenty-six girls with a single room for each, with their teacher, matron and housekeeper, on the first and second floors, with spare rooms in the attic. It is well built, of good materials, and we believe it to be one of the finest buildings of its kind in the country. In deciding upon a plan for building, your committee have been governed by con-

siderations of economical administration, fitness for the uses intended, and situation. It seemed well in view of the commanding site that the structure should have a good outside appearance. Under these conditions and with the largely increased cost of materials, your committee found it impossible to complete and equip the building within the limit of means provided, and were compelled to draw upon the current expense account.

They hope and believe the legislature will make good the deficit.

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

REPORT OF TREASURER.

FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 18, 1902.

Receipts for year have been as follows:

Balance from last year	\$2,811 08	
Received from state	11,000 00	
Received from cities and towns	1,943 25	
Received from horse and cows sold.	157 50	
Received from other sources	91 69	
		\$16,003 52

EXPENDITURES.

Groceries	\$2,345 01	
Meats	513 11	
Fish	167 75	
Butter	265 02	
Milk	59 55	
Feed	377 50	
Dry goods	485 26	
Boots, shoes and rubbers	276 52	
Oil and gasoline	181 44	
Stationery, postage and printing	59 15	
Telephone and telegraph	115 30	
Medicine, medical attendance and nursing	155 67	
Repairs and construction	312 86	
Boarding girls	722 23	
Soap	113 00	
Oculist	12 00	
Crockery, lamps and glassware	39 13	
School supplies	72 61	
Labor	548 38	
Travel	269 46	
Salaries	3,825 31	
Sundries	403 93	
Fuel	1,005 25	
Carriage	62 86	
Furniture	75 00	
Fertilizer	182 50	
Harness, etc	20 25	
Transferred to building account	3,000 00	
		\$15,646 05
Cash on hand		357 47
		\$16,003 52

Resources to meet the current expenses to the close of the legislative year.

Cash on hand.	\$357 47	
Due from state	500 00	
Due from cities and towns, about	250 00	
		<u>\$1,107 47</u>

On account of drawing so heavily on our funds for the completion and furnishing of Erskine Hall, we shall need some \$4,000 in addition to our present resources to carry us through the legislative year.

The Mustard fund of \$3,912.50 of which the income only can be used remains intact.

Have paid from the income the past year for a piano \$175. There is now available from that fund \$39.94.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. CHURCH, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF TREASURER ON BUILDING ERSKINE HALL.

*To the Building Committee and Trustees of the Maine Industrial
School for Girls:*

I herewith present a condensed report of erecting Erskine Hall and expenses of the same with the furnishing as far as paid to November 18, 1902.

The building was commenced the first of June, 1901; completed and accepted June 17, 1902, but was not furnished until later in the season.

RECEIPTS.

From state and insurance	\$16,220 45	
From current expense fund	3,000 00	
		\$19,220 45

EXPENDED.

Contract for building	\$13,733 00	
Contract for foundation	1,000 00	
Addition to walls	125 00	
Extras	28 81	
		\$14,886 81
For plans	\$80 00	
Blue prints, typewriting, etc.	76 33	
Incidentals	63 27	
Hardware, furnishings, etc.	163 28	
Screen doors and windows	46 78	
		429 66
Installing sewer and water service ..	\$187 26	
Grading and filling around building ..	237 38	
Insurance	375 00	
		799 64
Installing heating plant	1,464 00	
Furnishing	1,325 72	
Balance, cash on hand	314 62	
		\$19,220 45

I think the above comprises all bills for construction and furnishing excepting pay for the superintending.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. CHURCH,

Treasurer and Superintendent of Building.

HALLOWELL, November 18, 1902.

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

ANDREW HAWES,

W. W. STETSON,

Auditing Committee.

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. He

shall make out and collect the bills for weekly board of the inmates according to law. 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 have the oversight and management of the farm, and superintend such improvements and laying out of grounds as the board shall direct.

Section 3. 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 if 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 _____ 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.
