

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE:

1903

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

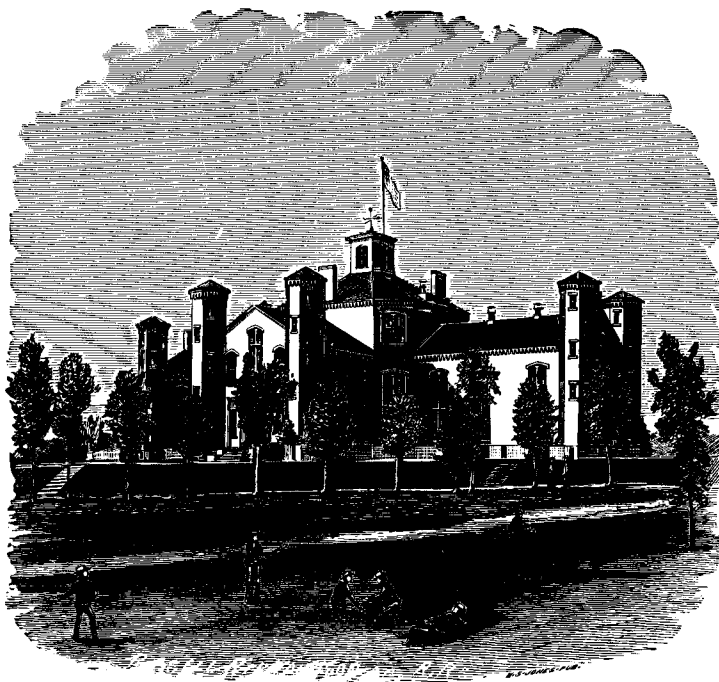
OF THE VARIOUS

DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

For the Year 1902.

VOLUME IV.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1903



STATE REFORM SCHOOL, SOUTH PORTLAND, MAINE.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer
and Teachers
OF THE
STATE REFORM SCHOOL
STATE OF MAINE

South Portland, December 1, 1902.

Published Agreeably to a Resolve Approved February 25, 1871.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1903

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ALBION LITTLE of Portland.	Term expires January 25, 1903
MARQUIS F. KING of Portland.	Term expires April 30, 1906
HIRAM W. RICKER of Poland.	Term expires March 6, 1905
LUCIUS C. MORSE of Liberty.	Term expires January 23, 1905
FRED ATWOOD of Winterprt.	Term expires June 11, 1905

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT.

ALBION LITTLE.

SECRETARY.

FRED ATWOOD.

TREASURER.

MARQUIS F. KING.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ALBION LITTLE, M. F. KING, HIRAM W. RICKER.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

LUCIUS C. MORSE, FRED ATWOOD.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

LUCIUS C. MORSE, FRED ATWOOD.

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

Regular meetings of the Executive Committee are held on the second Saturday of each month.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

ASSIGNMENT OF MEETINGS FOR 1902 AND 1903.

December 14 to December 21, 1902.

January 11 to January 18, 1903.

February 8 to February 15, 1903.

March 7 to March 14, 1903.

April 4 to April 11, 1903.

May 2 to May 9, 1903.

May 30 to June 6, 1903.

June 27 to July 4, 1903.

July 25 to August 1, 1903.

August 22 to August 29, 1903.

September 19 to September 26, 1903.

October 17 to October 24, 1903.

November 14 to November 21, 1903.

In case either member cannot attend at the appointed visit, he is requested to designate some member of the Board of Trustees to do so for him. Both members are required to unite in making the visit the same day.

RESIDENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

E. P. WENTWORTH, Superintendent.
Mrs. E. P. WENTWORTH, Matron.
J. HENRY DOW, Assistant Superintendent.
MELVILLE C. PERRY, Overseer Division A.
DELWIN W. ROBINSON, Overseer Division B.
DAVID M. WOODWARD, Farmer.
FRED L. TIBBETTS, Teamster.
FREEMAN B. JOHNSON, Instructor Mechanical School.
ALVIN F. PERKINS, Watchman.
MOSES K. WYMAN, Engineer.
Mrs. W. W. LUNT, Teacher Division A.
Miss NELLIE W. JORDAN, Teacher Division B.
Miss ABBIE L. FARRINGTON, Clerk.
Miss GRACE E. STAPLES, Stenographer.
Miss HORACETINA W. CROWLEY, Overseer Dormitory.
Miss PRUDENCE E. GRINDLE, Overseer Sewing Room.
Mrs. RACHEL A. PERKINS, Overseer Front Kitchen.
Miss WINIFRED M. COOMBS, Overseer Boys' Kitchen.
Miss ESTELLA W. MERRITT, Overseer Boys' Dining Room.
Miss ALLIE J. LIBBY, Housekeeper.
Miss CLARA A. BEAL, Overseer Laundry.
LEON L. NEWTON, Master Farrington Cottage.
Mrs. LEON L. NEWTON, Matron Farrington Cottage.
Miss NELLY A. FORD, Teacher Farrington Cottage.
FRANK P. KNIGHT, Master Wentworth Cottage.
Mrs. FRANK P. KNIGHT, Matron Wentworth Cottage.
Miss MELIA G. BLINN, Teacher Wentworth Cottage.

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION
OF THE SCHOOL.

Name.	Residence.	From	To
William R. Lincoln.....	Portland.....	September 1, 1853	August 23, 1858
Seth Scammon.....	Saco.....	August 23, 1858	March 31, 1865
Joseph S. Berry*.....	Wayne	April 1, 1865	August 31, 1865
George B. Barrows.....	Fryeburg....	September 1, 1865	April 30, 1867
Enoch W. Woodbury....	Sweden.....	May 1, 1867	September 30, 1870
Eleazer W. Hutchinson.	Bucksport.....	October 1, 1870	January 31, 1874
Eben Wentworth†.	Portland	February 1, 1874	December 8, 1878
Charles Buffum.....	Orono.....	January 1, 1879	May 15, 1879
George W. Parker.....	Portland	May 15, 1879	April 14, 1880
Joseph R. Farrington†..	Orono.....	April 14, 1880	May 30, 1887
Edwin P. Wentworth...	Portland	June 7, 1887	Now in office.

* Commissioned Superintendent *ad interim* by the Governor. † Died in office.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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

The trustees of the State Reform School have the honor to submit herewith the forty-ninth annual report of that institution. You are respectfully referred to the report of the superintendent and treasurer for more complete details.

The regular quarterly meetings in February, May, August and November were held, also a special meeting in December. All matters relating to the affairs of the school were given careful consideration. The case of each boy out on parole or indentured was carefully inquired into. The special fund provided for this purpose has proved a wise appropriation. The Superintendent has been enabled through this appropriation personally to visit the homes of the boys, and thus to gain better information concerning the welfare and surroundings of the boys visited, such information being laid before the full board and placed on file. It is the intention of the trustees that some officer shall visit the home of every boy out on trial or indentured as often as may be deemed advisable.

At the last meeting of the trustees twenty-nine boys were out on trial and from this number twenty-five good reports were received, showing a continued improvement in the standing of the boys. We believe this a proof of intelligent management and good discipline at the School, and due in large measure to the better facilities afforded by cottage life. We now have sixty boys in the two cottages receiving the benefits of a family home. Some of these boys also attend the mechanical school, where they are instructed in manual training by a competent teacher, having an opportunity also to observe the working of the electric motor which supplies the power for all machinery. At Went-

worth cottage the boys are also taught shoe making and repairing. The rest of the boys, usually numbering between eighty and ninety, are at the main building under what is termed the congregate system. This does not permit a proper classification of the boys as to either mental or moral qualities.

Two new cottages will give better results, and the main building could then be utilized for graded schools and an administration building, giving room for needed offices and better accommodation for chapel services. The chapel is now in the upper part of the main building, inconvenient of access if not dangerous in case of fire. The combination of congregate and cottage system is expensive and renders it impossible to develop the high standard and results we believe so desirable. Under the cottage system our boys have shown what a better classification will do. Extended to the whole school it will give better educational facilities and will better fit the boys to go out into other homes and to become honored and valued citizens.

The executive committee have examined every expenditure before approval. The visiting committee have as often as once each month visited the institution, giving careful examination to all departments and making record of the same.

The general health of the school has been good. A strict watch is kept over the health of each boy. James O'Hearn came to the school sick and in a few days developed pneumonia. Dr. King and careful nursing saved his life and restored him to health. Abram Selikovitz had appendicitis and was taken to the Maine General Hospital, where a successful operation was performed. He is now in good health, a fine boy, who last year had forty-two weeks of perfect deportment in school to his credit. Mr. L. L. Newton, master of Farrington cottage, also had appendicitis last September. He was successfully treated by Dr. King and has now returned to his position at the cottage.

Our military system is of much practical value to the boys. It keeps them in better form, teaches discipline, develops physical strength and gives healthful exercise, fitting them when occasion requires to defend the flag of their country, as numbers of their predecessors have done in the war of the Rebellion and the Spanish war, and some are now rendering valued service in the Philippines. No school for boys can show more genuine patriotism than the students of our State Reform School have shown.

Is it not the part of wisdom by wise appropriations to give to these boys the best we can? Is it not our duty while their minds are still impressible and open to good influence, to develop from these materials given us good citizens who shall be a credit to themselves and the school?

The whole number of boys received since the school was opened is 2,437. Number in school November 30, 1902, 146. Number in school December 1, 1901, 141; committed the past year, 42; previously out on leave returned, 10.

Each year improvements have been adopted tending to higher attainments. The work of every officer has been carefully supervised. Needed repairs have been made. Where practicable the boys have assisted in the work of repairing. Our boys are treated as students rather than considered as convicts, and this produces in their minds a certain pride and desire to do their best. Our graduates are filling positions of trust; some are fitting for college and professional life, feeling it an honor to show their appreciation of the benefits received here. The trustees aim to have the institution stand well in line with other institutions of the same kind, and hope the day may be at hand when, true to our State motto, we can say that the Maine State Reform School has few equals and no superiors.

We respectfully desire to impress the desirability of two new cottages, enabling us to make the institution a model school and a credit to the State.

The trustees after careful consideration recommend the following appropriations for needed expenses and repairs and other purposes for the years 1903 and 1904:

ESTIMATE FOR 1903.	
Current expenses	\$20,000 00
Ordinary repairs	2,000 00
Visiting boys	250 00
Account two cottages.....	24,000 00
Account removing and rebuilding barn.....	2,500 00
Account survey and plan of farm.....	150 00
Estimated extra expense for coal.....	2,500 00
Account remodelling, repairing and furnishing main building	12,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$63,900 00

ESTIMATE FOR 1904.

Current expenses	\$20,000 00
Ordinary repairs	2,000 00
Visiting boys	250 00
Account two cottages.....	24,000 00
Account removing and rebuilding barn.....	2,500 00
Account survey and plan of farm.....	150 00
Account remodelling and rebuilding main building	12,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$61,400 00

ALBION LITTLE,
 MARQUIS F. KING,
 LUCIUS C. MORSE,
 FRED ATWOOD,
 HIRAM W. RICKER,

Trustees.

November 30, 1902.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit a report of the receipts and expenditures during the year ending November 30, 1902; also the financial standing of the State Reform School at that date. The accounts of the superintendent and treasurer have been audited, and the vouchers forwarded to the Governor and Council as required by law.

The following exhibits the receipts and disbursements from December 1, 1901, to November 30, 1902.

MARQUIS F. KING, *Treasurer.*

November 30, 1902.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Receipts from December 1, 1901, to November 30, 1902.

Balance on hand December 1, 1901.....	\$1,572 80
From State Treasurer, for current expenses.....	20,000 00
Interest on Sanford legacy.....	42 00
Ordinary repairs.....	2,000 00
Outside supervision.....	250 00
Farm and stock.....	1,674 45
Chair work.....	174 97
Cities and towns, etc., board of boys.....	3,286 60
All other sources.....	257 27
	<hr/>
	\$28,658 09

Expenditures from December 1, 1901, to November 30, 1902.

Salaries and labor.....	\$10,217 08
Flour	1,619 96
Meats and fresh fish.....	799 63
Provisions and groceries.....	1,967 85
Ice.....	55 50
Clothing	874 76
Bedding.....	56 37
Boots and shoes, leather and findings	731 74
Fuel.....	2,451 83
Crockery and glassware.....	43 64
Hardware and tin.....	50 16
House furnishings.....	451 92
Drugs and medicines.....	164 25
Physician.....	286 00
School books and stationery.....	121 70
Library and reading room.....	66 66
Printing and advertising.....	147 10
Farm and garden.....	696 51
Stock and teams.....	60 44
Carriages and harnesses.....	179 22
Blacksmithing.....	127 61
Corn, meal, oats and fine feed.....	2,595 65
Returning boys.....	178 04
Traveling expenses.....	14 28
Trustees' expenses.....	40 00
Postage.....	115 60
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	88 35
Boys' extra work.....	76 37
Chair stock and freight.....	7 57
Excursions and amusements.....	153 12
Repairs and improvements.....	2,088 99
Sebago water.....	546 80
Electric lights and power	632 51
Insurance.....	243 00
Mechanical school.....	483 55
Outside supervision.....	56 51
Miscellaneous.....	140 17
Balance.....	27 65
	\$28,658 09

The foregoing reports examined and approved.

L. C. MORSE,
 FRED ATWOOD,
Auditing Committee.

November 30, 1902.





COTTAGE AT REFORM SCHOOL, BUILT 1891-92.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the forty-ninth annual report, for the year ending November 30, 1902.

The whole number of boys who have been received into the institution since it was opened is. 2,437
 Number in school November 30, 1902. 146

TABLE NO. 1.

Shows the Number Received and Discharged, and the General State of the School for the Year Ending November 30, 1902.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1901.	-	141
“ “ committed the past year	-	42
“ “ out on leave returned	-	10
“ “ previously eloped returned.	-	1
Whole number in school during the year	-	194
“ “ allowed to go on trial	20	
“ “ discharged	23	
“ “ died	2	
“ “ eloped	2	
“ “ illegally committed	1	48
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1902.	-	146

TABLE NO. 2.

Shows the Monthly Admissions and Departures, and the Whole Number Each Month.

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December	4	4	145
January	3	2	144
February	7	4	149
March	6	7	151
April	3	1	147
May	4	3	150
June	4	4	151
July	4	4	151
August	5	7	152
September	4	7	149
October	4	2	146
November	5	3	149
Total	53	48	-

Average for the year, 143.

TABLE No. 3.

Shows by What Authority.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court	4	182	187
Superior Court	-	34	34
Auburn Municipal Court	2	22	24
Augusta "	-	77	77
Bangor "	8	69	77
Bath "	1	94	95
Biddeford "	1	107	108
Brunswick "	-	30	30
Calais "	-	45	45
Deering "	-	7	7
Dexter "	-	2	2
Dover "	-	1	1
Ellsworth "	-	5	5
Farmington "	-	2	2
Gardiner "	1	4	5
Hallowell "	-	20	20
Lewiston "	-	63	63
Norway "	-	1	1
Old Town "	1	4	5
Portland "	8	578	586
Rockland "	-	27	27
Rumford Falls "	3	-	3
Saco "	-	27	27
Sanford "	1	5	6
Skowhegan "	-	1	1
Waterville "	1	12	13
Westbrook "	1	6	7
Western Hancock "	-	8	8
Bangor Police Court	-	154	154
Belfast "	-	15	15
Ellsworth "	-	5	5
Gardiner "	-	63	63
Portland "	-	16	16
Rockland "	1	38	39
Trial Justices	9	665	674
United States Court	-	5	5
	42	2,395	2,437

TABLE NO. 4.

Shows the Disposition of Those Discharged Since Opening of the School.

Disposals.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	-	223	223
Discharged by trustees.....	23	705	728
Indentured to barber.....	-	1	1
" blacksmith.....	-	1	1
" boarding mistress.....	-	1	1
" boiler maker.....	-	1	1
" cabinet makers.....	-	6	6
" carpenters.....	-	13	13
" cooper.....	-	1	1
" farmers.....	-	287	287
" harness makers.....	-	3	3
" laborers.....	-	9	9
" lumbermen.....	-	3	3
" machinists.....	-	5	5
" manufacturers.....	-	2	2
" mason.....	-	1	1
" miller.....	-	1	1
" sea captains.....	-	5	5
" shoemakers.....	-	14	14
" tailors.....	-	3	3
" tallow chandler.....	-	1	1
Allowed to leave on trial.....	20	812	832
Allowed to enlist.....	-	19	19
Illegally committed.....	1	15	16
Remanded.....	-	52	52
Pardoned.....	-	15	15
Finally escaped.....	-	80	80
Violated trust.....	2	44	46
Died.....	2	46	48
Delivered to courts.....	-	19	19
Returned to masters.....	-	4	4

TABLE NO. 5.

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

Time.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
In school three months or less.....	1	14	15
" four months.....	-	8	8
" five months.....	-	3	3
" six months.....	2	4	6
" seven months.....	-	4	4
" eight months.....	1	7	8
" nine months.....	1	3	4
" ten months.....	-	2	2
" eleven months.....	-	7	7
" one year.....	-	9	9
" " and one month.....	-	2	2
" " two months.....	1	4	5
" " three months.....	-	7	7
" " four months.....	3	3	6
" " five months.....	-	8	8
" " six months.....	-	5	5
" " seven months.....	-	1	1
" " eight months.....	-	5	5
" " nine months.....	1	6	7
" " ten months.....	-	8	8
" " eleven months.....	2	6	11
" two years.....	4	48	52

TABLE No. 5—Concluded.

Time.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
In school two years and one month.....	4	44	48
“ “ two months.....	3	61	64
“ “ three months.....	2	33	35
“ “ four months.....	2	42	44
“ “ five months.....	2	29	31
“ “ six months.....	1	37	38
“ “ seven months.....	1	27	28
“ “ eight months.....	4	20	24
“ “ nine months.....	1	25	26
“ “ ten months.....	1	16	17
“ “ eleven months.....	-	17	17
“ three years.....	-	21	21
“ “ and one month.....	-	21	21
“ “ two months.....	-	26	26
“ “ three months.....	-	18	18
“ “ four months.....	-	16	16
“ “ five months.....	1	11	12
“ “ six months.....	-	15	15
“ “ seven months.....	1	11	12
“ “ eight months.....	1	12	13
“ “ nine months.....	1	16	17
“ “ ten months.....	-	9	9
“ “ eleven months.....	-	12	12
“ four years.....	-	12	12
“ “ and one month.....	-	12	12
“ “ two months.....	1	6	7
“ “ three months.....	-	9	9
“ “ four months.....	-	4	4
“ “ five months.....	-	7	7
“ “ six months.....	-	6	6
“ “ seven months.....	-	8	8
“ “ eight months.....	2	12	14
“ “ nine months.....	1	8	9
“ “ ten months.....	1	6	6
“ “ eleven months.....	-	6	6
“ five years.....	-	6	6
“ “ and one month.....	-	7	7
“ “ two months.....	-	9	9
“ “ three months.....	-	4	4
“ “ four months.....	-	3	3
“ “ five months.....	-	8	8
“ “ six months.....	-	4	4
“ “ seven months.....	-	5	5
“ “ eight months.....	-	4	4
“ “ nine months.....	-	5	6
“ “ ten months.....	1	6	6
“ “ eleven months.....	-	6	6
“ six years.....	-	9	9
“ “ and one month.....	-	4	4
“ “ two months.....	-	1	1
“ “ three months.....	-	8	8
“ “ four months.....	-	2	2
“ “ five months.....	-	7	7
“ “ six months.....	-	4	4
“ “ seven months.....	-	3	3
“ “ eight months.....	-	4	4
“ “ nine months.....	-	3	3
“ “ ten months.....	-	1	1
“ “ eleven months.....	-	2	2
“ seven years.....	-	2	2
“ “ and one month.....	-	1	1
“ “ two months.....	-	3	3
“ “ three months.....	-	3	3
“ “ four months.....	-	2	2
“ “ five months.....	-	3	3
“ “ six months.....	1	3	4
“ “ seven months.....	-	-	-
“ “ eight months.....	-	-	-
“ “ nine months.....	-	2	2
“ “ ten months.....	-	1	1
“ “ eleven months.....	-	1	1
“ eight years or more.....	-	16	16

Average time past year, two years seven months.

TABLE NO. 6.
Showing Offences for Which Committed.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny	25	1,496	1,521
Truancy	5	267	272
Common runaway	3	144	147
Vagrancy	1	109	110
Assault	1	94	95
Vagabondage	-	5	5
Forgery and uttering	-	1	1
Violation of postal laws	-	1	1
Cruelty to animals	-	4	4
Violation of city ordinance	-	2	2
Malicious mischief	3	80	83
Drunkenness	-	2	2
Breaking and entering	2	60	62
Shop breaking	-	19	19
Idle and disorderly	-	17	17
Cheating by false pretences	-	16	16
Common pilferers	-	15	15
Arson	-	14	14
Malicious trespass	-	8	8
Sabbath breaking	-	7	7
Manslaughter	-	4	4
Common drunkard	-	3	3
Robbery	-	3	3
Attempt to steal	-	5	5
Assault with intent to rob	-	2	2
Disturbing the peace	-	2	2
Embezzlement	-	2	2
Assault with intent to kill	-	1	1
Riot	-	1	1
Threatening to burn	-	1	1
Common night walker	-	1	1
Attempt to commit arson	-	1	1
Neglect of employment and calling	-	1	1
Sodomy	-	1	1
Secreting stolen goods	-	1	1
Threatening lives	-	1	1
Placing obstructions on railroad track	-	1	1
Lascivious speech and behavior	-	2	2
Sale intoxicating liquor	-	1	1
Intoxication	1	-	1
Keeping liquor for unlawful sale	1	-	1
	42	2,395	2,437

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing the Alternative Sentence.

Alternative Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority in State Prison.....	-	1	1
Ten years in State Prison.....	-	3	3
Six " "	-	1	1
Five " "	-	4	4
Four " "	-	3	3
Three " "	-	16	16
Two " "	-	30	30
One year and six months in State Prison	-	3	3
One year in State Prison.....	2	72	74
Three years in county jail or house of correction	-	17	17
Two and a half years " "	-	3	3
Two years " "	-	46	46
Eighteen months in " "	-	3	3
One year in " "	1	34	35
Eleven months in " "	-	2	2
Ten " "	-	6	6
Nine " "	-	5	5
Eight " "	-	2	2
Six " "	1	94	95
Five " "	1	1	2
Four " "	-	6	6
Ninety days in " "	6	182	188
Sixty " "	6	295	301
Fifty " "	-	4	4
Forty " "	-	1	1
Thirty " "	20	1,316	1,336
Twenty-nine days in " "	-	4	4
Twenty-five " "	-	5	5
Twenty " "	-	44	44
Fifteen " "	-	21	21
Ten " "	-	35	35
Five " "	-	1	1
Two days or less in " "	-	16	16
No alternative	5	67	72
Fine and costs	-	42	42
Fine	-	7	7
Recognizance	-	3	3
	42	2,395	2,437

TABLE No. 8.

Shows the Admissions from Each County, and Last Residence.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Androscoggin..	Auburn	2	18	20
	Danville	-	1	1
	Greene	-	4	4
	Leeds	-	1	1
	Lewiston	2	100	102
	Lisbon	-	7	7
	Livermore	-	3	3
	Mechanic Falls	-	1	1
	Minot	-	1	1
	Poland	-	8	8
	Webster	-	3	3
	Blaine	-	1	1
	Caribou	1	3	4
	Fort Fairfield	-	1	1
Aroostook.....	Houlton	-	4	4
	Island Falls	-	1	1
	Limestone	-	1	1
	Littleton	-	1	1
	Mars Hill	-	1	1
	Perham Plantation	-	1	1
	Presque Isle	-	6	6
	Sheridan Plantation	-	1	1
	Sherman	-	1	1
	Weston	-	1	1
	Baldwin	-	3	3
	Bridgton	-	7	7
	Brunswick	-	28	28
	Cape Elizabeth	-	20	20
Cumberland ...	Cumberland	-	4	4
	Deering	-	8	8
	Falmouth	-	1	1
	Freeport	-	2	2
	Gorham	-	9	9
	Gray	-	1	1
	Harpswell	-	2	2
	Naples	-	2	2
	New Gloucester	-	1	1
	Otisfield	-	1	1
	Portland	8	595	603
	Raymond	-	1	1
	Scarboro	-	5	5
	Sebago	-	1	1
Franklin	Standish	-	2	2
	Westbrook	1	17	18
	Windham	-	3	3
	Yarmouth	-	4	4
	Eustis	-	1	1
	Farmington	-	3	3
	Jay	-	2	2
	Kingfield	-	3	3
	Madrid	-	1	1
	Phillips	-	3	3
	Rangeley	-	2	2
	Rangeley Plantation	-	2	2
	Sandy River Plantation	-	3	3
	Wilton	-	1	1
Hancock.....	Bucksport	-	8	8
	Bluehill	-	1	1
	Castine	-	2	2
	Deer Isle	-	6	6
	Eden	-	2	2
	Ellsworth	-	10	10
	Franklin	-	1	1
	Hancock	-	1	1
	Long Island Plantation	-	1	1
	Mt. Desert	-	5	5
	Orland	-	2	2
	Penobscot	-	1	1
	Sedgwick	-	1	1
	Stonington	-	2	2
Tremont	1	6	7	
Winter Harbor	-	1	1	

TABLE No. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Kennebec	Albion	-	1	1
	Augusta	-	72	72
	Belgrade	-	2	2
	Benton	-	3	3
	Chelsea	-	7	7
	China	-	1	1
	Clinton	-	2	2
	Farmingdale ..	-	1	1
	Gardiner	1	47	48
	Hallowell	-	21	21
	Litchfield	-	5	5
	Manchester	-	3	3
	Monmouth	-	5	5
	Mount Vernon ..	-	1	1
	Oakland	-	4	4
	Pittston	-	8	8
	Readfield	-	6	6
	Rome	-	3	3
	Sidney	-	3	3
	Vassalborough ..	-	4	4
	Vienna	-	4	4
	Waterville	1	26	27
	Wayne	-	3	3
	West Gardiner ..	-	2	2
	West Waterville ..	-	3	3
	Windsor	-	1	1
	Winslow	-	6	6
	Winthrop	-	7	7
	Appleton	-	3	3
	Camden	-	13	13
	Cushing	-	2	2
	Friendship	-	1	1
	Hope	-	3	3
Muscle Ridge Island	-	1	1	
Knox	Rockland	1	66	67
	Rockport	-	1	1
	South Thomaston ..	-	8	8
	St. George	-	5	5
	Thomaston	-	9	9
	Union	-	1	1
	Vinalhaven	1	6	7
	Warren	-	4	4
	Washington	-	1	1
	Boothbay	-	12	12
	Boothbay Harbor ..	-	2	2
	Bristol	-	5	5
Lincoln.....	Dresden	-	1	1
	Edgecomb	-	1	1
	Jefferson	-	2	2
	Newcastle	-	4	4
	Nobleborough	-	5	5
	Southport	-	2	2
	Waldoborough	-	6	6
	Whitefield	-	7	7
	Wiscasset	-	3	3
	Albany	-	1	1
Oxford.....	Bethel	-	3	3
	Brownfield	-	1	1
	Canton	1	1	2
	Dixfield	-	1	1
	Greenwood	-	1	1
	Hiram	-	6	6
	Milton Plantation ..	-	1	1
	Norway	-	3	3
	Oxford	-	1	1
	Paris	-	2	2
	Rumford	2	-	2
	Stoneham	-	1	1
	Sweden	-	1	1
Waterford	-	1	1	

TABLE No. 8—Concluded.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.	
Waldo	Belfast	-	13	13	
	Belmont	-	1	1	
	Frankfort	-	10	10	
	Jackson	-	1	1	
	Liberty	-	3	3	
	Lincolnvile	-	4	4	
	Monroe	-	5	5	
	Montville	-	2	2	
	Northport	-	1	1	
	Palermo	-	4	4	
	Searsmont	-	5	5	
	Searsport	-	5	5	
	Unity	-	1	1	
	Waldo	-	1	1	
	Winterport	-	1	1	
	Addison	-	4	4	
	Alexander	-	1	1	
	Baileyville	-	1	1	
	Calais	-	56	56	
	Cherryfield	-	5	5	
	Columbia	-	1	1	
	Cutler	1	1	2	
	Danforth	-	1	1	
	East Machias	-	4	4	
	Eastport	-	25	25	
Edmunds	-	3	3		
Jonesborough	-	1	1		
Jonesport	-	2	2		
Washington	Lubec	-	3	3	
	Machias	-	18	18	
	Machiasport	-	3	3	
	Marion	-	1	1	
	Marshfield	-	1	1	
	Milbridge	1	6	7	
	No. 10 Plantation	-	1	1	
	Pembroke	-	7	7	
	Princeton	-	1	1	
	Robbinston	-	1	1	
	Steuben	-	3	3	
	Trescott	-	2	2	
	Wesley	-	2	2	
	Acton	-	3	3	
	Alfred	1	-	1	
	Biddeford	3	121	124	
	Buxton	-	3	3	
	Cornish	-	4	4	
	Dayton	-	1	1	
	Eliot	-	1	1	
	Kennebunk	-	5	5	
	Kennebunkport	-	8	8	
	York	Kittery	-	4	4
		Lebanon	-	1	1
		Limington	-	1	1
Lyman		-	2	2	
North Berwick		-	3	3	
Parsonsfield		-	1	1	
Saco		-	64	64	
Sanford		-	12	12	
South Berwick		-	7	7	
Waterborough		-	1	1	
Wells		-	3	3	
York		1	5	6	
Residence out of the State.		New Hampshire	42	2,376	2,418
		Massachusetts	-	1	1
		Rhode Island	-	8	8
	New York	-	2	2	
	Michigan	-	1	1	
	Minnesota	-	1	1	
	Nova Scotia	-	3	3	
		-	2	2	
		42	2,395	2,437	

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing the Nativity of All Committed.

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia	-	1	1
Bermuda	-	1	1
Canada	2	53	55
Cuba	-	1	1
Jamaica	-	2	2
Chili	-	1	1
England	-	13	13
France	-	1	1
Germany	-	1	1
Ireland	-	60	60
New Brunswick	-	74	74
Norway	-	1	1
Nova Scotia	1	36	37
Prince Edward's Island	1	7	8
Russia	-	1	1
Scotland	-	4	4
West Indies	-	1	1
on the Atlantic	-	1	1
Foreigners	4	259	263
Born in Maine	29	1,870	1,899
Born in New Hampshire	2	41	43
Vermont	-	7	7
Massachusetts	3	116	119
Rhode Island	-	4	4
Connecticut	-	7	7
Illinois	-	1	1
New York	-	28	28
Pennsylvania	1	5	6
New Jersey	1	-	1
Maryland	-	3	3
Virginia	-	4	4
North Carolina	-	2	2
South Carolina	-	3	3
Washington, D. C.	-	1	1
Georgetown, D. C.	-	1	1
Florida	-	1	1
Kentucky	-	1	1
Michigan	-	1	1
Wisconsin	-	3	3
Iowa	-	1	1
Missouri	-	1	1
North Dakota	-	1	1
South Dakota	-	1	1
California	-	2	2
Nativity not known	2	31	33
	42	2,395	2,437

TABLE NO. 10.

Shows the Ages of All when Committed.

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age	-	5	5
Eight "	3	57	60
Nine "	3	85	88
Ten "	5	198	203
Eleven "	7	249	256
Twelve "	4	364	368
Thirteen "	7	420	427
Fourteen "	8	454	462
Fifteen "	4	447	451
Sixteen "	1	91	92
Seventeen "	-	19	19
Eighteen "	-	4	4
Nineteen "	-	2	2
	42	2,395	2,437

TABLE NO. 11.

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

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received	42	2,395	2,437
Have intemperate parents	19	788	807
Lost father.	13	767	780
Lost mother	5	620	625
Relatives in prison	11	289	300
Step parents	10	450	460
Idle	21	1,522	1,543
Much neglected	32	751	783
Truants	24	992	1,016
Sabbath breakers	25	851	876
Untruthful	38	1,865	1,903
Profane	33	1,728	1,761

TABLE NO. 12.

Products of Farm, Garden and Stock.

Apples, 552 bushels, at .50 a bushel.....	\$276 00
Asparagus, 185 pounds, at .12 a pound	22 20
Beans, dry, 38 bushels, at \$2 a bushel	76 00
Beans, string and shell, 42 bushels, at \$1 a bushel..	42 00
Beef, 647 pounds, at .07 a pound	45 29
Beets for table, 90 bushels, at .50 a bushel.....	45 00
Beets for cattle, 277 bushels, at .30 cents a bushel ..	83 10
Blackberries, 42 quarts, at .10 a quart.....	4 20
Butter, 3,222 pounds, at .25 a pound	805 50
Cabbage, 5 tons at \$10 a ton	50 00
Carrots, 71 bushels, at .50 a bushel	35 50
Corn, fodder, 17 tons, at \$4 a ton	68 00
Corn, pop, 5 bushels, at \$2 a bushel.....	10 00
Corn, sweet, for table.....	50 00
Corn, sweet, for canning.....	67 78
Cucumbers, 4,540, at .01 each.....	45 40
Currants, 82 quarts, at .10 a quart.....	8 20
Eggs, 93 dozen, at .18 cents a dozen	16 74
Ensilage, 100 tons, at \$4.....	400 00
Grapes, 1½ bushels, at \$1 a bushel	1 50
Hay, English, 180 tons, at \$14 a ton.....	2,520 00
Hay, marsh, 2 tons, at \$5 a ton	10 00
Lettuce, 1,291 heads, at .02 each	25 82
Live stock sold	287 75
Manure, 185 cords, at \$1.50 a cord.....	277 50
Milk, 20,861 gallons, at .15 a gallon	3,129 15
Oats, 480 bushels, at .40 a bushel.....	192 00
Oats for fodder, 6 tons, at \$8 a ton.....	48 00
Oat straw, 11 tons, at \$9 a ton	99 00
Onions, 148 bushels, at .60 a bushel.....	88 80
Parsnips, 35 bushels, at .60 cents a bushel.....	21 00
Pears, 12 bushels, at \$1 a bushel.....	12 00
Peas, green, 90 bushels, at \$1.25 a bushel.....	112 50
Plums, 1½ bushels, at \$2 a bushel.....	3 00
Potatoes, 366 bushels, at .75 a bushel	274 50
Pork, 4,086 pounds, at .07 a pound	286 02
Pumpkin for table	5 00
Pumpkin for canning.....	48 05
Radishes, 297 bunches, at .02 a bunch	5 94
Raspberries, 270 quarts, at .10 a quart.....	27 00
Rhubarb, 660 pounds, at .01½ a pound.....	8 25
Strawberries, 621 quarts, at .10 a quart.....	62 10
Squash, for table.....	8 00
Squash, for canning	97 53
Tomatoes, 15 bushels, at .50 a bushel.....	7 50
Turnips, table, 4 bushels, at .40 a bushel	1 60
Turnips, for stock, 291 bushels, at .30 a bushel ..	87 30
Veal, 208 pounds, at .08 a pound	16 64

TABLE NO. 13.

Live Stock on Hand.

4 Heavy team horses.	6 Breeding sows.
3 Driving horses.	1 Berkshire boar.
27 Milch cows.	16 Hogs.
8 Heifers two years old.	12 Shoats.
7 Heifers one year old.	13 Pigs.
2 Heifer calves.	12 Plymouth Rock hens.
1 Veal calf.	1 Plymouth Rock cock.
1 Registered Guernsey bull.	13 Plymouth Rock chickens.

In presenting to you the fiftieth annual report of the State Reform School it is gratifying to be able to report the continued prosperity of the institution. We have reason to be thankful for the abundant favors of the past year. The boys have made commendable progress in their studies and industrial pursuits, their conduct has been praiseworthy, and they have seemed contented and happy. The general health of the boys has been excellent, but we have had a few cases of severe illness and two deaths. William Goodenow, of Cumberland, died December 21, 1901, of meningitis, caused by an abscess in his head. His age was nine years, eight months and nineteen days. John J. Kelley, of Portland, aged sixteen years, four months and sixteen days, died February 15, 1902, of tubercular meningitis. Both of these boys had inherited frail constitutions, and at the time of their commitment to the school were in poor health. One of them previous to his commitment had undergone surgical treatment in the Maine General Hospital for tubercular disease of the hip joint, and six brothers and sisters had died in their infancy or youth. One boy was taken sick with pneumonia the very day he was committed to the school, having contracted the disease before coming here, but he made a quick and complete recovery. Two boys were sent to the Maine General Hospital for surgical treatment and later the boys returned one greatly improved in health, the other entirely cured.

Notwithstanding that dangerous contagious diseases, such as small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc., have been prevalent in many sections of the State, we have been entirely free from them at the school. We attribute the good health of the boys mainly to an abundance of wholesome, nourishing food, healthful exercise, and regular habits.

During the past year forty-two boys have been committed to the institution and eleven returned. One of the boys returned had previously eloped from the school, and the remaining ten had been out on leave. These ten boys were returned for various reasons, not always, by any means, discreditable to the boys, and most of the boys have been or soon will be again placed out. Some of these boys returned to the school without being requested to do so, and one boy came in the dead of night and asked to be taken in, saying that he preferred to live here rather

than with his parents who did not give him the affectionate care he thought he deserved.

A fair idea of the homes from which our boys come and of the causes which have led the boys into crime may be obtained from a study of the statistical tables of this report, together with other facts herein given. It would be unjust and incorrect to say that every boy in the school came from a bad home. The best of parents are sometimes unable to control their children. It is certainly true, however, that a large proportion of our boys come from homes which are not what they should be. An examination of the boys committed to the school during the past two or three years reveals many interesting facts: Forty per cent of these boys are of American parentage, and sixty per cent of foreign parentage, mostly Irish and French. Out of every hundred boys forty-five have parents more or less intemperate; twenty-six have relatives in prison or other places of confinement; thirty-one have lost father; twenty have lost mother; seven have parents who have separated; twenty-four have step-parents; seventy-six were regarded as much neglected; ninety-one were untruthful; forty-five used tobacco and twenty-eight were cigarette smokers.

Sixty-seven per cent of the commitments are for larceny, and about half of the boys committed for other offenses admit that among their other bad habits is that of stealing. Many of these boys could read some and the literature preferred seemed to be war and sea stories, Jesse James' books, "books about fights" and books "which tell about boys running away from jail."

That these boys are not responsible either for their inherent tendencies towards crime or for the environment of evil in which they have lived all their lives will doubtless be conceded by every intelligent person. These boys should receive a helping hand that they may be lifted out of their evil surroundings and placed where the good that is in them may be strengthened and developed. They should be given what most of them have never previously had, an opportunity to make worthy men.

All that society can do for these unfortunate boys it is in duty bound to do,—first, because all the boys living in this State have a right to grow up into honest men and should not be deprived of their birthright by parents or other persons; and secondly, because self-preservation requires society to do all in its power

to prevent boys from joining the ranks of the dangerous classes which are preying upon our people and menacing the security and happiness of our homes.

To take these boys away from their environments where through every avenue of approach to the mind they have been daily and hourly receiving evil impressions, and to place them in a home where helpful restraints and uplifting influences will be thrown around them, and where words of counsel and encouragement may stimulate their latent ambition to become respected and virtuous men, and where an opportunity to future usefulness and honorable manhood may open before them, is the mission of the State Reform School. This beneficent work the school has been carrying on for a half a century, and the good it has accomplished is beyond computation. Boys who were leading vicious and criminal lives have been taken from their environments of evil and inspired with hope and ambition to become useful and self-respecting men, and they have gone forth from its doors to take honorable places in life.

The State Reform School is a necessity. The work it has undertaken to do is of the utmost importance to the State. Self-interest as well as a desire to promote the welfare of the youth within her borders, should impel the State to furnish to the institution every facility required for the most successful prosecution of its work.

For many years the institution has been quietly and steadily advancing in its methods of work and in its equipment, and accomplishing from year to year greater results for the State; and yet there is much remaining to be done to make the school all that it might be and ought to be.

During the first forty years of its existence the school was conducted upon the congregate plan. Ten years ago Farrington cottage was opened and thirty boys were transferred to it from the main building. In 1898 Wentworth cottage was opened with a family of thirty boys. There are now sixty boys living in these two cottages under influences more favorable to their intellectual and moral development than is possible under the congregate plan. The rest of the boys, from eighty to ninety in number, are living at the main building. The work commenced ten years ago of changing from the congregate to the cottage plan should, I believe, be now completed as soon as pos-

sible. Two more cottages should be erected at once to which the boys remaining in the main building should be transferred.

With our boys divided into families of from thirty to forty boys each, and each family living in its own cottage under the care of a competent master and matron, the conditions would be much more favorable for the reform of evil habits and the building of good character. The cottage system affords greater opportunities for dealing with each boy according to his individual temperament and personal characteristics, and for bringing to bear upon him such special influences as seem most likely to correct wrong tendencies and to inspire him with hope and ambition. It also provides facilities for an improved classification of the boys, so that the better boys may be kept entirely away from the more depraved. A boy in a cottage feels that he has a home in the true sense of the word, but a boy in a large congregate school must feel that he is an insignificant part of a great institution rather than a loved member of a domestic circle.

Having removed all the boys to cottages, the main building could then be remodelled into an administration and school building. Provision could be made in this building for suitable business offices, a fire-proof vault, school rooms for the different grades, gymnasium, assembly hall, manual training shops, library, kitchen, laundry, and proper accommodations for officers and employees of the institution. Such accommodations for educational and business purposes are imperatively needed at the institution and without them the institution cannot do its best work.

The far reaching importance of these proposed changes may easily be overlooked by one not familiar with the needs of a juvenile reformatory. These changes would enable an entire reorganization of the school to be made in all its departments of work, of study and of play, and would greatly increase the efficiency of the institution.

I hope, therefore, that the legislature of this State will authorize the entire abandonment of the out-of-date congregate system and the building of modern cottage homes for the boys, and that it may appropriate the money necessary to effect this most important improvement.

The boys committed to this school are technically criminals. No boy can be received here until he has been convicted of a

violation of law and has been duly sentenced therefor by the court. Our statutes call a boy who is sent to the State Reform School a "convict." The decision of the court to commit such "convict" is termed a "sentence." The time he is "sentenced" to the school is referred to as his "imprisonment" and his "imprisonment" is called "punishment." See Revised Statutes, chapter 142, sections 2, 3, and 7. It may be that in the early days of the institution boys were "punished" for their misdemeanors by a term of "imprisonment" in the State Reform School, but the institution has changed its character and is no longer a place for the punishment of boys for their past offenses, but a school where they are to be trained for future usefulness.

The old law enacted fifty years ago needs to be revised, so as to conform to present conditions and ideals. I, therefore, renew my suggestion of two years ago that these objectionable words which have outlived their usefulness be stricken from the statutes and words substituted for them which correctly indicate the true intent and purpose of the institution.

We are under renewed obligations to the clergymen and laymen who have so kindly conducted our religious services on the Sabbath. These gentlemen, whose names will be found elsewhere in this report, have given us liberally of their time and talent, not looking for any other reward than the approval of Him who came to seek and to save the lost. The good seed they have sown will doubtless bear good fruit in the lives and characters of our boys.

In conclusion permit me to express my indebtedness to you, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, for your cordial co-operation and support.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN P. WENTWORTH,

Superintendent.

November 30, 1902.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN: The following is the report of the schools of this institution for the year ending November 30, 1902:

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was.....	141
Number of boys returned during the year.....	11
Number of boys committed during the year.....	42
	194
Whole number under instruction.....	194
There have been discharged during the year.....	48
	146
Present number under instruction.....	146

The scholarship of the boys received during the year is shown by the following tables:

READING.

Who could not read.....	7
Who could read in first reader.....	4
" " second reader.....	8
" " third reader.....	9
" " fourth reader.....	14
" " fifth reader.....	-
	42

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	2
Who could write numbers and count to ten.....	4
" add.....	4
" subtract.....	15
" multiply.....	5
" divide.....	12
	42

WRITING.

Who could not write.....	7
“ write very little.....	17
“ “ letters.....	18
	<hr/>
	42

The boys in school are classified as follows:

READING.

Who read in the fifth reader.....	29
“ “ fourth reader.....	46
“ “ third reader.....	27
“ “ second reader.....	19
“ “ first reader.....	25
	<hr/>
	146

ARITHMETIC.

Who cipher in interest.....	6
“ “ denominate numbers.....	4
“ “ decimal fractions.....	2
“ “ common fractions.....	18
“ “ division.....	61
“ “ multiplication.....	17
“ “ subtraction.....	26
“ “ addition.....	12
	<hr/>
	146

GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harper's Introductory Geography.....	61
“ “ School.....	31
	<hr/>
	92

HISTORY.

Who study Eggleston's History of the United States....	60
“ “ First Book in American History,	38
	<hr/>
	98

WRITING.

Who can write letters.....	121
“ “ easy words.....	24
“ not write.....	1
	<hr/>

PHYSIOLOGY.

Who study physiology..... 89

Every boy in the institution is required to attend school ten months in the year; July and August are vacation months.

At the main building the boys of Division A work in the forenoon and attend school in the afternoon, the boys of Division B attend school in the forenoon and work in the afternoon. The boys at Farrington and Wentworth cottages attend school in the afternoon. In the evening, from October to April, all the boys attend school for an hour and a half. In addition to the studies enumerated in the foregoing tables the boys have occasional lessons in natural history, letter writing, drawing, etc., and vocal music is taught daily.

MARGARET LUNT,
 NELLIE W. JORDAN,
 NELLY A. FORD,
 MELIA G. BLINN,

Teachers.

November 30, 1902.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Our Sunday services are conducted by clergymen and laymen from Portland and vicinity. We are greatly indebted to our Christian friends for their unselfish labors here in behalf of our boys, and we believe that the good seed they have sown here will in due time bring forth good fruit. The following is a list of our Sunday speakers during the year :

Rev. Harry E. Townsend, Rev. Luther Freeman, D. D., Rev. James A. Carey, Rev. French McAfee, Rev. George Winthrop Sargent, Rev. Smith Baker, D. D., Rev. A. W. Bailey, Rev. Gowen C. Wilson, Rev. Frank W. Smith, Rev. S. F. Pearson, Rev. A. F. Earnshaw, Rev. F. Southworth, Rev. John C. Perkins, Rev. Calvin Lane, Rev. Henry Blanchard, D. D., Rev. A. H. Wright, Rev. Alfred T. Ware, Rev. E. S. J. McAllister, Rev. W. S. Bovard, Rev. N. D. Smith, Rev. Lewis Malvern, Rev. Lewis Dexter, Rev. U. L. Walker, Major John C. Smith, A. B. Merrill, Alfred Southworth, David McPherson, William McDonald, L. M. Douglass, Charles F. Flag, A. A. Allan, Henry B. Smith, John M. Gould, Ozman Adams, Allen E. Merritt, George H. Lord, John Higgins, W. H. Smith, W. H. Phillips, W. H. Perry, F. F. Symons, C. I. Orr, J. R. Libby, Horatio Staples, Mrs. Susie R. Graham Clark.

DONATIONS.

Large package blotters from Hon. Fred Atwood ; twenty-five pounds mixed nuts from Hon. H. S. Melcher ; one hundred thirty-nine handkerchiefs from J. R. Libby ; one hundred forty diaries from Mrs. Clark H. Barker ; Christmas candy from Major John M. Gould ; free admission for thirty-five persons to a lecture on Land of Evangeline, from Mrs. Augusta M. Hunt ; entertainment by The Antler Mandolin and Guitar Club, Edward J. Quinn, Reader, and Dr. D. W. Coburn, furnished through the

kindness of Mrs. Clark H. Barker; entertainment by Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Club, Miss Annie G. Swasey, Leader; twenty copies of "The White City" from Loring, Short and Harmon; two books from James H. Gregory; twenty admissions to Y. M. C. A. Gymnastic Exhibition through the kindness of H. W. Noyes and Secy. Garland; illustrated lecture on the Philippines by Lieut. Philbrook; one tree from Congressman Allen; twenty small trees from Hon. Wm. P. Frye; one tree from Hon. Fred Atwood; about two hundred copies Christian Herald from publishers; two books for prizes from Miss Kate McClintock; one hundred volumes from the Colportage Library Association; copy of "Hoffman's Christ" and a song "On the Banks of the Wabash Far Away" from Mrs. Annie E. Palmateer; framed picture of the Horatio Hall from Thomas M. Bartlett, Gen. Agt. Maine S. S. Co.; sixty-one admissions to the Music Festival from Stephen C. Whitmore, Business Manager, and Major John M. Gould, Treasurer; a year's subscription to "Sabbath Reading" from Lawrence Grey Evans.

The following papers have been regularly sent to the institution free of charge:

Daily Eastern Argus, Portland; Zion's Advocate, Portland; Maine State Press, Portland; Bethel Flag, Portland; Coast Watch, Portland; Board of Trade Journal, Portland; Industrial Journal, Bangor, Maine; Eastport Sentinel, Eastport, Maine; Rockland Opinion, Rockland, Maine; Pittsfield Advertiser, Pittsfield, Maine; Oxford Democrat, South Paris, Maine; Kennebec Journal, Augusta, Maine; Calais Advertiser, Calais, Maine; Somerset Reporter, Skowhegan, Maine; Brunswick Telegraph, Brunswick, Maine; Lewiston Weekly Journal, Lewiston, Maine; Waterville Mail, Waterville, Maine; Farmington Chronicle, Farmington, Maine; Bath Independent, Bath, Maine; Rumford Falls Times, Rumford Falls, Maine; Home Mission Echoes, 510 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.; Charities, The Charity Organization Society, New York, New York; Travelers' Record, Hartford, Conn.; Star Monthly, Oak Park, Illinois; Our Myrtle Buds, Morning Star Publishing House, A. L. Freeman, Publisher, 457 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.; The Sacred Heart Review, Review Publishing Company, 194 Washington St., Boston, Mass.; Record and Appeal, Evanston, Illi-

nois; The Advance, Jamesburg, New Jersey; Boys' Industrial School Journal, Lancaster, Ohio; Boys' Lantern, Nashville, Tennessee; The Courier, Kearney, Nebraska; The Dawn, Meriden, Conn.; Glen Mills Daily, Glen Mills, Pennsylvania; Howard Times, Howard, Rhode Island; Industrial Enterprise, Lansing, Michigan; Industrial School Gem, Louisville, Kentucky; Industrial School Magazine, Golden, Colorado; Lyman School Enterprise, Westboro, Massachusetts; Our Companion, Cincinnati, Ohio; The Pioneer, Pontiac, Illinois; The Riverside, Red Wing, Minnesota.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE STATE REFORM
SCHOOL, SOUTH PORTLAND, MAINE.

The following statement regarding religious instruction, given by the authority of the board of trustees to the inmates of the State Reform School, was adopted June 5, 1899, and placed upon the records of the board.

STATEMENT.

The religious instruction given to the inmates of the State Reform School is governed by the following by-law, as amended :

CHAPTER V—RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

“Sec. 1. Divine service shall be held in the chapel every Sunday when practicable. The superintendent may arrange with the clergy in the vicinity, and may fix the hour of beginning and closing the service.

“Sec. 2. Sabbath school shall be held on Sunday by the teachers, under the direction of the superintendent.

“Sec. 3. The boys shall all be taught the general precepts of the Christian religion, the power and goodness of God, the truths of the Bible, and lessons of morality and virtue.

“Sec. 4. Clergymen of any denomination, willing to observe these rules of teaching, may be allowed to address the boys at suitable times, which will be fixed by the superintendent.”

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

Services are held in the chapel on Sunday as part of the discipline of the school. These services are conducted by clergymen or laymen of different denominations.

Sunday-school is conducted every Sunday by the teachers of the institution under the direction of the superintendent. Selections of scripture are made, from which are drawn lessons of

practical morality and virtue. The selections of scripture are printed for each inmate from the authorized version, the revised version, and Douay-Rheims version.

We invite and earnestly request clergymen of all the different denominations to hold services at the school.

Parents and friends can furnish the inmates of the school with books of prayer used in and by their faith, and the children can read them at their leisure.

Any inmate dangerously sick, or dying, can send for any priest or clergyman he may desire, and have all the offices of his church for such sick person, and every facility will be afforded to such clergyman.

Private devotions and the outward forms required by any church for individual prayers, are allowed all inmates.

No effort is made or allowed to interfere with or bias the minds of the inmates on religious matters.

Special denominational instruction and services for the boys of any denomination may be authorized by the board of trustees, under such restrictions as they may deem proper. Such special services will not be permitted to interfere with the management or discipline of the institution, and must be invariably attended by the superintendent, or by some officer of the school, duly authorized by him. Clergymen or other persons holding such special services will furnish their own transportation to and from the institution, and all vestments or other articles needed for such service.

REPORT OF COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable Governor and Council:

We desire again to urge the necessity of radical improvement and changes in the Reform School. This institution deals with a large number of the youth of the State, and should, it seems to us, be generously provided for by the State, so that it shall be enabled to reach the very best results in the training of the boys who come to it under the laws of the State. There have been great strides taken by the institution since the central building was first erected, designed as it was on the theory that the Reform School was a prison for youthful criminals. This theory has long since, in a large degree, given way to a more enlightened policy and the training of the boys intellectually, morally and in the acquirement of some useful trade or occupation, is now the main object sought. To change the course of the boy's thought and life and to equip him with some useful occupation, rather than to punish him, is what the State seeks to accomplish. The object is a most important one, not only to the State, but to the boys involved, and no narrow treatment by the State of such an institution can, in our opinion, be justified.

Some years ago, the State determined to change the old and worse method for a new and better method, in the management of this institution. For this purpose, two cottages have been built by the State, in which it is possible to surround the boys, who can there be taken care of, with something of the influences of a real home,—influences which most of them have never had the advantage of, and all of them most lamentably need. The building of these two cottages was a start in the right direction, but their capacity is sufficient for hardly more than one-half of the boys now in the institution, the other half having to be cared for in the old central building. The result of this is a manifest unfairness, as between the boys themselves, and an unsystematic

and uneconomical management of the institution in behalf of the State. As stated by the Trustees in their report, it is absolutely essential and imperative, if this institution is to do its best work for the State,—and only its best work justifies its existence, anything less is a discredit to the State,—it should be at once provided with two new cottages, so that all the boys can have the benefit of a cottage life, and all boys equally deserving have equal advantages in the institution. To your committee, it seems highly unwise for the State to do part of this work and leave the rest undone. To build one cottage would not enable the officers of the institution to take all its boys out of the old building, and there would still continue the necessity of running the two systems, as it exists at present, but with an increased lack of economy. If the cottages are built, there should also be a sufficient appropriation to practically entirely remodel inside the central building, in which should be grouped all the school rooms, making it possible to properly grade the schools; the work rooms for the boys; their public assembly room; their library and rooms for the officers of the institution, so that its affairs can be conducted in a modern, systematic method. If the cottages are built, and the main building remains, for a number of years, untouched, its proper use must for so long be lost to the State, and the systematic management of the institution be unattained. It seems important to your committee, that a comprehensive plan be determined upon in accordance with which the future enlargement of this institution shall be made. In this way, it will be possible to avoid putting buildings in the wrong places, involving the State in large expense to subsequently remove them, and the best results can thus also be obtained in the lighting and heating of the various buildings from the central power plant already established. The new cottages, if built, are in the nature of modern and permanent improvements, and care should be taken that they are properly located in accordance with some general plan.

The barn of the institution, in the opinion of your committee, should be immediately removed, in order to provide for the proper location of the cottages. The barn at best, is an old building, which must be rebuilt in the very near future. It is situated now almost in the center of the group of institution buildings, and is highly objectionable from a sanitary point of view. In the opinion of the Trustees and your committee, it may be moved

to a proper and convenient location at comparatively small expense.

Your committee would suggest that in the central building, when remodelled, as it should be, more room be given for manual training, so that all boys, showing any aptitude whatever, may have some opportunity to obtain the advantage of such training. The boys should be taught, if possible, work that will be of general utility to them in after life. At present, much time is spent by the boys in the antiquated institutional occupation of bottoming chairs. It seems to your committee that no boy coming out of the institution would be likely ever to be enabled to care for himself, as a man, by any such employment. It bears too many institutional ear-marks ever to be attractive, if it were at all practical as a means of livelihood.

We have grave doubt whether the method of general farming employed at the institution is of the highest advantage to the boys. We are inclined to think that better results would be reached if the work upon the farm could be, to some extent, specialized. For instance, if intelligent and progressive instruction could be given in market gardening, or in horticulture and green-house gardening, we think the general educational effect upon the boys would be much better, and they would be taught a useful occupation. It would serve as one of the best means of education to the boys, agreeable and interesting to most of them, and would serve to equip them for an occupation both honorable and at the present time lucrative. The value of such work is already recognized by the United States government, and the Department of Agriculture is already undertaking experiments looking toward general instruction, in these branches, of pupils of public schools. Arrangements are already being made by Professor Galloway in this line of work, with the pupils of the Washington Normal School, and the work is referred to in the current papers, as being one which fits pupils, not only for a better appreciation of natural beauties, but also for an actual and remunerative calling.

It further seems to your committee that it is in the line of a progressive and enlightened policy, which looks both to the advantage of the boys trained at this school and the consequent benefit to the State, that so far as possible, the institution be stripped of its prison character. With the exception of some

rooms especially adapted for confinement in necessary instances, we would recommend that the main building and work rooms be stripped of bars, and we are of the opinion that this may be done with no more degree of risk than attaches to the care of the boys in the cottages, which are as free from any semblance of a prison, as the home of any citizen of the State. The stone wall of the old prison yard might also, in our opinion, be put to a more beneficial and elevating purpose as underpinning to a modern cottage, in which the boys could be taught something of the value and sentiment of a home, than by remaining, as at present, a grim and daily reminder to the boys that they are regarded and treated as criminals. Many of the boys in the School are not natural criminals and have been guilty of wrongdoing only as a result of evil surroundings and companionship. The best results in the reformation and elevation of a boy so bred, are not to come from a constant reminder of his outlawry, but rather by impressing upon his mind that the State is really endeavoring to assist him and by placing him in those surroundings that constantly speak to him the truth of such purpose. The difficulty of obtaining the theoretic results in such an institution is, of course, the quality of many of the boys to be dealt with. But the saving of some is better than the punishment of all, and the state that deals with these subjects upon broader principles than strict commercialism is the state, in the end, whose permanent progress is most surely to be realized.

In our opinion, it would be an important step forward in the progress of this institution, if its name could be changed to the Maine Home for Boys, or some similar name to which should not attach the old-time prejudice that follows the name Reform School. It is entirely possible, in our opinion, to re-draft the present law governing commitments to the Reform School, in such a way that a great advantage would accrue to the State. Many of the commitments could be made without the form of a criminal conviction and ought to be so made, and the shame to the State of sending to a criminal institution, as a criminal, a boy eight years old, who is guilty of nothing but truancy, be ended. Your committee desire to express a full appreciation of the conscientious and thorough work of the Trustees and the Superintendent and his various subordinates at the Reform School. They have done commendable work with the means

at their command. The State, however, is the guardian of the boys at that School, and it must see to it that its own trust is fulfilled to the uttermost, failing which the highest fidelity from its officers will accomplish but partial and unsatisfactory results.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. SUMNER COOK,

C. H. PRESCOTT,

DON A. H. POWERS,

Visiting Committee of the Reform School.

LETTERS FROM BOYS OUT ON TRIAL, AND
OTHERS.

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

W———, Me., April 29, 1902.

Mr. E. P. Wentworth:

Dear Sir:—It gives me a great deal of pleasure to write this letter to you. I enjoy being at home very much. I am trying to be a good boy and to be obedient to father and mother, and to keep the conditions of my leave of absence. I like the place where I work, and I earn four dollars a week. Please excuse this short letter.

Yours truly,

W———, Me., October 30, 1902.

This boy's mother writes:

We think ——— is a *very* good boy. He has worked steady every day all summer. He has been a great help to us. He has given me one-half he has earned every week, and bought all of his clothes with the other half and he has a very good supply. He is in the house every evening except Saturday when he goes in town to make some purchases and then his father or some of us goes with him. He does not seem to care about going out. As soon as he gets his supper he gets on the couch and goes to sleep. Sometimes after his day's work is done he stops to play tag at Mr. ——— with the children. The woman who lived upstairs with the ——— told me that they all thought a great deal of ——— that they never heard him use slang or profane language. They were not a bit afraid to have their girls and

small children associate with him. There is a great deal that I could write you in his favor. Your letters have a great influence over him.

Respectfully yours,

General Recruiting Service,

B-----, Me., February 25, 1902.

Dear Sir:—I thought I would drop you a few lines this afternoon to let you know that I am once more back to the army, but I was quite lucky this time. I am on the General Recruiting Service and stationed at ----- my old home. Well, how are you, Mr. Wentworth and all of the folks at the School. I am well and getting along nicely, and if I get to Portland later I shall try and come out to see you. I probably shall not get to the Philippines this time. In all probability I shall be in the Recruiting Service during my whole enlistment.

How is my battalion? I suppose it is drilled right up to date. I should like to see them drill again. I always claimed to have the best drilled battalion in the State of Maine when I was in command. Well, I will close for this time. Give my regards to all, and I should be pleased to hear from you at any time.

Respectfully yours,

Sergt. -----,
General Recruiting Service.

G-----, Me., February 7, 1902.

Mr. Wentworth:

Dear Sir:—I received my papers and will fill them out and send them back to you. I am still working in the woolen mill and have to work very hard and do not get much time to myself. It has been three years the tenth of next April since I was released from the School, and I have lived up to the rules of my leave of absence and tried to do what is right. I don't think you have had any complaint of me since I left the School, so, therefore, I kindly ask you for my honorable discharge, hoping you may grant the favor. I will close by saying that my health is good.

Yours truly,

The boy's mother writes as follows:

Dear Sir:—I will write you a few lines about ———. He is a good boy. I have never had any trouble with him in any way since he came home. He works hard and studies and helps me all he can. He has not been out of work but four weeks for one year, and his employer likes him very much. His health is very good. He has changed quite a lot since he came home in his looks. You would hardly know him he has grown so fast. He has been such a good boy he thinks he ought to have his honorable discharge, and I think he will be all right, for he is a good boy. He does not go anywhere very often. He is at home about every evening when he does not work. I will close hoping you will give my boy his honorable discharge.

Respectfully yours,
—————

—————
W————, Me., October 2, 1902.

Mr. Wentworth:

Dear Sir:—I will write you a letter to let you know that I am getting along nicely. I go to school every day and I study large arithmetic, large speller, large geography and large grammar. I raised almost a half a bushel of potatoes. Mr. ——— is digging his potatoes. We have cut the corn and pulled the beans and peas. We will soon have to pull the turnips. I have tried to be a good boy. Mr. and Mrs. ——— think I have and I am going to keep on. They all think a lot of me and I am trying to please them.

Please write me and I will always answer it. I hear from my mother quite often and write her when Mrs. ——— thinks best. I will close with best wishes to all.

Your little friend,
—————

—————
P————, Me., July 6, 1902.

Dear Friends—I received your kind and welcome letter yesterday and was glad to hear from you and about the boys. I had a good time the Fourth. There was a large crowd here that day. We are getting ready for haying now. Our crops look very

well considering the cool and wet weather we have had. I worked on the potatoes all last week. We have got in twelve acres this year and I have got half of an acre of my own. I do all the team work on the farm. Please write as often as you can.

Respectfully yours,

R_____, Me., August 8, 1902.

Dear Friend:—I received your kind letter and was glad to hear from you. I am well and hope this letter will find you the same. I am getting along fine and having a good time. There isn't any work in_____. Everything is dull. I am going in the woods in September. I am going with my cousin_____. I am going to be a good boy, honest and truthful in everything. I hope you will come to see me sometime and write to me often.

Your true friend,

L_____, Me., July 28, 1902.

Dear Friend:—You cannot half imagine how grateful we all are for your kindness to me and especially to my mother. I am, and have been, working at home for father and have much to do which may keep me working at home all of next month, and next September I shall not work much but go to school. I have got along very well since I arrived and I enjoy myself. I have had the use of some nice, pleasant and instructive books which have helped me very much indeed.

Will now close with best wishes.

Yours truly,

N_____, Me., August 2, 1902.

Mr. Wentworth:

I received your letter a few days ago and I was glad you were pleased with my conduct. I like the place here very well. I am getting along nicely with my work here and the more work I do the more I seem to want to work. I had a good time the Fourth

of July, and I hope you all did there. There is a pond near here and I went up the pond and stayed all day. I believe I will close now as I can think of no more to write.

Yours respectfully,

The lady with whom this boy lives writes as follows:
Mr. E. P. Wentworth:

Dear Sir:—I received your letter last night. _____ is a very good boy. I can't say too much in praise of him. I have had the most charge of him since he came from the home for father died three weeks after we got him. He is a good scholar. He has not given any of us a word since he came from the home, and that is saying a good deal for a boy that has come from there and has had no one but a woman to care for him. He starts as soon as I speak and you can't ask for any more. He has been to school thirty weeks and has only lost one day and a half on account of a cold. That is all the sickness he has seen since he has been here.

Yours as ever,

C_____, Me., October 1, 1902.

Mr. Wentworth:

You will find enclosed the blanks which are, I trust, properly filled out. I am attending _____ Classical Institute, but next Monday I expect to begin teaching school in the town of _____. Expect to teach there eight weeks, then attend the institute again, after which I expect to teach high school in _____.

I am getting along very nicely. Am enjoying the best of health and hope to continue so. I hope your health is as good as ever and will continue to be so. With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

The man with whom this young man lives gives him a very high recommendation. He reports him to be obedient, truthful and industrious. He intends to study for a profession.

B———, Me., April 30, 1902.

Mr. Wentworth:

Dear Sir:—I received your letter and was glad to hear from you. We are having an early spring here, and we seem to have plenty of rain. The sardine factories will open in a short time. I hope there will be plenty of fish this season. I shall save all of my money so I can go to business college next winter.

I shall always try hard to be a good boy and do what is right.

Yours respectfully,

This boy's mother reports that the boy is doing well in every way.

B———, Me., September 29, 1902.

Mr. Wentworth:

Dear Sir:—I will write you a few lines to let you know that I am getting along nicely. I am working on a vessel and am getting \$1.75 a day. I met ——— and ——— last week. They are looking fine and I hope they will always try and be somebody. I find it is better to be good than to be bad all of the time. I only wish I had been a better boy when I was there than I was. I am sorry to look back and see the times when I was bad. I hope ——— will think of that before he leaves the School.

Will you please send me my papers to show that I am discharged from the School. I am trying to keep my pledge and to do what is right. I will close for this time hoping to hear from you soon. Give my love to all the boys.

Yours respectfully,

P———, Me., October 25, 1902.

Dear Sir:—I received your letter, the reports and leave of absence this morning, and was glad to know that you are all doing well. I was up to the W. C. T. U. meeting the night you and all of the boys were there. I was glad to see them and was wishing I was there when they sang. They all looked fine. I think from the way the people came from all over the world that

the W. C. T. U. must be a very strong union. I had one of the L. T. L. badges on about three or four months after I came home, but someone took it off of my coat while skating. Give my best regards to all of the officers.

As ever your friend,

T———, Me., February 1, 1902.

Dear Friend:—I received your kind and loving words of advice last month and was glad to hear from you. I am still in school and enjoy going very much. Our teacher boards with us and she helps me a great deal. I shall try to go to high school next fall if I can finish my arithmetic and grammar this term. I am trying very hard. I have a very nice home here and I like it very much. I am well and all of our folks at home here. I am as ever,

Yours respectfully,

T———, Me., August 1, 1902.

Dear Sir:—I received your reports in due time. I suppose you are all through haying. We are about half done here and everybody else is hurrying to get through. I am nicely and enjoy haying very much. I have a garden of my own to sell this fall which I take pretty good care of. I have two sheep now instead of one. I shall sell one this fall. We are hustling to get through haying for we want to build an ice house before harvesting. We get up at four in the morning and sometimes don't get through very early in haying. I am about ready to go to sleep when we do. I hope you are all nicely and getting on well. I send my love to you all.

Yours respectfully,

From a boy's sister.

A———, Me., January 22, 1902.

Dear Sir:—I now take the time to write you a few lines to let you know how ——— is getting along. He is a very good

boy and we are proud of him now. He worked a week and three days for Mr. _____ in his barn. His health is good and he looks fine. He goes to church every Sunday and Sabbath school. He went to work Monday in the shoe shop. He is in the finishing room.

Sincerely yours,

A prominent gentleman of the city where this boy lives writes as follows:

Mr. E. P. Wentworth, South Portland, Me.:

Dear Sir:—I write to inform you how _____ is getting along. When he first came home business was very quiet here, so that he could not find work such as a boy of his age could do and I let him take care of my horses and do chores for me at the store. He has in all ways improved and we found him in every respect faithful and honest. This morning he starts in on a job at one of the shoe factories where he can earn more than I could pay him for what he has been doing, and where in a little time he can get good wages. He was in the store after work to-day and is much pleased with his chance.

Before he was sent to your School my wife never liked to have him around the house or stable. She now says she never saw so much change in a boy in every way as there is in him, and I don't know but she now has as much interest in his welfare as I, and I always felt that he was not wholly bad and that with a fair chance he had in him that which would make quite a man. So I can say that I am very glad he had a chance to come home and I think he will continue to be a good boy.

Yours very truly,

F_____, Me., September 19, 1902.

Mr. E. P. Wentworth:

Dear Friend:—I received the letter that you wrote to me and I was very much pleased to hear from you again. I was glad to know that I had won the confidence of you and the trustees so as to have my discharge granted so soon. It gives me courage to try all the harder to do well, for it always pays in the end to do well. I have been going lobstering about all summer, but have

made nothing to speak of for lobsters are very scarce. I am going fishing after other fish pretty soon now, just as soon as we get the boat ready. The clam factory opens Monday. I am going clamming a part of the time. I have been thinking of coming out to see you all sometime this fall before winter.

Please excuse me for not writing before. I have been so busy that I have not thought much about it. Please write when you can.

Your loving friend,

A———, Me., February 1, 1902.

Mr. E. P. Wentworth, Portland, Me.:

Dear Sir:—We have been having some rather cold weather. It is snowing now. This has been a fine winter for skating and sliding. I hurt my ankle last month. I lost three weeks of school on that account. School commenced November 25th. I took tests a week ago. In history I got 100%; arithmetic, 98% and book-keeping, 98.5. Mr. ——— is having his apples packed. I am well and hope you are the same. I was weighed about a week ago. My weight was 172½ pounds. I am 5 feet, 10 inches in height.

I cannot think of any more, so will close, wishing you a prosperous year.

Yours respectfully,

C———, Me., February 20, 1902.

Dear Mr. Wentworth:—Your letter telling me of my discharge was received and I will make a reply. I have thought many times that when I was discharged I should feel grand and that I should be my own man and that I could do as I pleased for all the "Reform School," but I do not feel that way. I feel bad to think that my boyhood days are nearly passed, that I am to step into life's hard battle, that I am to take on my shoulders the heavy burdens of manhood and that I am to guide myself instead of having kind friends to advise me. When I read of my discharge I felt sorrowful.

The Reform School has been a good home for me, and the officers have been dear friends to me, and to know that I am discharged from their care makes me feel forsaken and alone.

Dear Mr. Wentworth your kind advice is not forgotten now, but I have a stronger desire to abide by it, and may your efforts be rewarded by my being an upright, honest man.

Respectfully,

B————, Me., March 22, 1902.

Mr. Wentworth:

Dear Sir:—No doubt you will be surprised and glad to hear from me. I am getting along nicely. Am working in ——— on a farm. Have been working here since July 5th, 1901. Shall continue working here until August 1st. I expect to make a visit to Portland then with my employer who wants to see the School and the boys there. I shall be oh so glad to see the School and boys again. There is no place that seems so much like home to me. I should like to see Mr. ——— very much, but I do not suppose he is there now. If you know his address will you let me know? ——— came here to see me last fall, and I wrote to him but my letter went to the dead letter office at Washington and then came back to me.

I have not done much writing since I came home and so my hand gets easily tired and I cannot write all I would like to or as well. Is every one well at the School? I do not suppose I would know half of the officers there now or the boys either. I would like to see Mr. and Mrs. ——— and Mrs. ———, but I suppose they have forgotten all about me by this time. I miss the drilling and the athletics I used to get at the School. Here there is no such thing as playing ball and other games for me, but simply to work from morning to night day in and day out. The work is not hard, but it is kind of monotonous. But most of all I miss the company of the boys and my studies. I should like to have gone to school for at least another year.

I have been taking care of myself for the last thirteen months, having had a falling out with mother a little over a year ago. We are on friendly terms now but still I look out for myself, as mother has four other boys to clothe, feed and care for.

If you would like references as to myself you can write to my employers, _____ and _____. If you wish to write to either of these you can do so and find out what kind of a boy I have been. At Mr. _____ we have twelve cows, three horses and about forty hens. The farm is owned by _____ and this Mr. _____ takes care of it for them and hires the help.

Since I came home mother has married again. She is now Mrs. _____. I have got another half brother about fourteen months old.

Give my regards to all of the boys and officers. Please write me about the temperance meetings and the last two exhibitions. I should like to have seen the roll of honor the year that I came home.

Hoping that this letter will find you and all at the School well and that you will write to me, I am,

Yours respectfully,

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

GOVERNMENT.

The State Reform School was established in 1850 for the reform of juvenile offenders. The government of the institution is vested in a board of five trustees appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the executive council. The trustees appoint the superintendent and such other officers as in their judgment the wants of the institution require, and exercise a vigilant supervision over all the affairs of the School.

LOCATION.

The State Reform School is in the town of South Portland, four and a half miles from the Portland post office, three miles from Union Station, Portland, and one and a half miles from the Stroudwater terminus of the electric car line from post office and Union station, Portland. The farm belonging to the institution contains about one hundred and eighty-four acres, of which one hundred and fifty are under high cultivation, and the rest are woodland and pasture. The southern boundary of the farm is Long creek, a tributary to Stroudwater river. The buildings consist of the main building, mechanical school building, two family cottages, one power house and coal pocket, one farm house, an ice house, a carpenter's shop and woodshed, two hay barns, and one large hay and stock barn containing carriage room, harness room, granary, vegetable cellars, etc., and an annex containing piggery.

DESCRIPTION OF MAIN BUILDING.

The fine structure known as the main building was erected in 1851-53, at a total cost of \$73,000. It is Elizabethan in its architecture, and is built of brick with split granite trimmings. It consists of a central octagonal tower sixty-eight feet in diameter

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

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

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

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

FARRINGTON AND WENTWORTH COTTAGES.

Farrington cottage was erected in 1891-2 on the site formerly occupied by the cottage that was burned June 4, 1891. The cottage was opened May 29, 1893 and formally dedicated June 7, 1893.

This cottage was named in honor of Joseph R. Farrington, of Orono, Me., who was superintendent of the State Reform School from April 14, 1880 to May 30, 1897.

Wentworth cottage about two hundred feet east of Farrington cottage, was built in 1896-8 and formally dedicated May 18, 1898. It was named in honor of Eben Wentworth, of Portland, Superintendent of the State Reform School from February 1, 1874 to December 8, 1878.

These two cottages are built of brick, and accommodate thirty boys each. By placing the better boys in these cottages under the genial and wholesome influences of home and family life it is believed the best results can be attained.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

This important department of the institution was opened during the winter of 1883-84. The wooden building erected for this school is near the main building and is fifty-five feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and two stories high. On the first floor are twelve work benches, each supplied with a cupboard containing a set of tools. There is also on this floor a seven and a half horse power electric motor, a circular saw and a saw bench, a buzz planer, a jig saw and a power lathe. This room has ample accommodations for a class of twelve boys, and two classes can be taught daily. Instruction is given in the fundamental operations of carpentry, the proper use and care of tools, etc. By practical exercises in wood-working supplemented by suitable oral instruction, the boys in this department acquire a good degree of skill in the use of carpenter's tools, and the quality of the work done reflects credit upon them. Under the direction of the instructor the boys have made many repairs upon the buildings.

HEATING AND LIGHTING.

The brick power house constructed in 1899 is about sixty-eight feet long by forty-five wide. It contains a boiler room 43x31; dynamo room 22x17; sleeping room for the engineer 21x11; a coal pocket 20x43, and a work room, tool room, water-closet, etc. There are two seventy-five horse power boilers in the boiler room. The main building and mechanical school are heated from this power house, and from it is also supplied the steam required for

power purposes in the laundry and for the heating of water, cooking of food, etc., in the main building.

The coal pocket will hold about two hundred fifty tons of bituminous coal. The chimney rises a hundred feet above the foundation and its internal diameter is forty-five inches.

Each cottage is heated by a steam boiler in the basement.

The buildings and grounds are lighted by electricity.

WATER SUPPLY.

The buildings and grounds are supplied with Sebago water through a twelve inch main. The pressure at the power house is about forty pounds and is sufficient to force water to all parts of our buildings. Five hydrants conveniently placed on the grounds, stand pipes in the buildings and fifteen hundred feet of linen hose are available in case of fire.

INDUSTRIES.

All the boys in the institution are required to spend a portion of each day in useful labor. In the summer time a large number of boys work on the farm and garden and thus become so familiar with agricultural and horticultural work that they can readily find employment after leaving the school. The boys also take care of our large stock of horses, cattle and swine. Many boys are profitably employed at the various occupations necessary to the proper management of the institution and they learn how to do many kinds of work which cannot fail to be of advantage to them in after life. Under the directions of instructors they do the cooking, bread-making, tailoring, and laundry work of the school, and some work at shoe-making, carpentry, painting, etc.

SCHOOLS.

Every boy in the institution is required to attend school ten months in each year. July and August are vacation months. Boys attend school half of each day and work the other half. Those who attend the forenoon school work in the afternoon, and those who attend the afternoon school work in the forenoon. From October 1 to March 31, all the schools are in session during the evening. The schools are taught by faithful, competent

teachers, and the boys make commendable progress in their studies.

MILITARY DRILL.

The boys are divided into four military companies and are drilled every week in marching and in the manual of arms. The company and battalion officers are inmates of the school. Promotions are made not for military excellency alone but for general good conduct as well.

RECREATION.

The boys are afforded ample opportunity for wholesome recreation. Good playgrounds are provided for their outdoor games and sports, and the recreation hours indoors are enlivened with stories, literature, music, etc. Saturday is half holiday. National holidays are observed by appropriate exercises. Occasional entertainments are given the boys in the chapel. The farm boys go to Cape Cottage fishing, and the first class boys go to the islands every year, and occasionally attend some entertainment in the city. During the winter weekly sociables are held in the chapel, attended by the officers and all the boys at the main building whose conduct has been sufficiently good to entitle them to the privilege. The time is spent in conversation, singing, and pleasant games, and sometimes refreshments are served.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The library contains more than two thousand volumes of well selected books, and the interest on the Sanford legacy of seven hundred dollars is expended annually in the purchase of books and papers for the library. Each of the four schools has a small, but carefully selected library of its own, which is supplemented by books taken from the general library. A large number of story papers and magazines is distributed every week. Each boy receives one or more papers which he can read himself and pass to some other boy in exchange for a paper he has not read.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION.

Devotional exercises are held morning and evening, each day of the week, and grace is said before meals. On the Sabbath religious services are held in the chapel, conducted by some min-

ister or layman from Portland or vicinity. These services are conducted by clergymen of every denomination who will accept our cordial invitation to address the boys. In addition to these regular services a special service is held once a month which is attended by the boys of the Roman Catholic faith and such officers of the school as may desire to attend. This service is conducted by a Roman Catholic priest and consists of mass, Sunday school, and once a year the Roman Catholic boys have confession.

Sunday school is conducted every Sunday by the resident teachers.

GRADE SYSTEM.

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

CANDIDATES FOR RELEASE.

When a boy has been in the school two years or more, and by good deportment has attained the grade of honor, he is deemed by the trustees to be reformed, and is a candidate for release. Before his release is given to him, a good home must be provided for him, either by his parents or friends, or by the superintendent of the school.

MODES OF RELEASE.

The trustees may finally discharge from the school any "candidate for release," hereby terminating their guardianship over him; or they may release him from the institution on probation, or indenture him as an apprentice to any suitable inhabitant of the State. When released on probation or indenture, the boy is still subject to the guardianship of the trustees, and he is required

to furnish to the superintendent, every three months, a report from some responsible person concerning his health, conduct and condition. If he does not observe the requirements of his leave of absence, he may be at once returned to the school. Boys out on probation are visited from time to time by the superintendent or some other officer of the school, and their treatment, conduct, and progress investigated.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

1850. Petitions presented to legislature praying for the establishment of the State Reform School for boys. The petitions were referred to the judiciary committee.

1850, July 19. The judiciary committee reported in favor of granting the petitions.

August 20, 1850. Governor John Hubbard approved a resolve authorizing the governor to appoint three commissioners to select a suitable location for the State Reform School, to procure plans and estimates and enter into contracts for the buildings necessary and proper for an institution and to prepare a system for the government of the school, etc. In accordance with this resolve the governor subsequently appointed as commissioners Hugh J. Anderson of Belfast, John W. Dana of Fryeburg and Henry Carter of Portland.

1850, December 24. James B. Cahoon, mayor of Portland, in behalf of the city, signed a deed conveying to the State the so-called Carter farm in Cape Elizabeth as a site for the School on condition that the said estate "shall always be held, used and forever improved by said State for such Reform School." When not so used the land with all the improvements thereon reverts to the city of Portland. The site cost the city of Portland \$9,000. Drawings and working plans for a suitable building were prepared by Gridley J. F. Bryant, Architect, No. 4, Court street, Boston, Mass., from a design submitted by Louis Dwight and G. J. F. Bryant, and the plans etc. were accepted by the commissioners.

1851-3. The main building was erected at a total cost of \$73,000. Appropriations were made by the State as follows:

August 20, 1850.....	\$10,000 00
June 3, 1851.....	20,000 00

April 22, 1852.....	\$25,000 00
March 30, 1853.....	18,000 00
Total	<u>\$73,000 00</u>

This amount of money did not entirely finish the building, but it was all that was required to make it temporarily fit for occupancy.

1853, October 27. The governor issued a proclamation declaring the State Reform School building ready for occupancy.

1853, November 14. The first commitment, George Washington R—, of Hallowell.

1853, November 15. The second commitment, Daniel Webster P—. These two first commitments gave rise to the humorous statement of the newspapers of the day, that the first persons committed to the new Reform School were George Washington and Daniel Webster.

1854. The State treasurer received \$700 for the use of the State Reform School, it being the bequest of Isaac Sanford of Manchester, Me. The legislature directed that the sum be permanently loaned to the State, and that the interest on this fund, \$42 annually, be paid to the School for the support of its library.

1855. The barn built. Cost, \$4,000.

1866, July 4. Great fire in Portland. The trustees' records to date were in the office of the secretary of the board in Portland and were consumed.

1871. Steam heating introduced at an expense of \$5,000.

1874. All of the cells in the southeast wing one hundred and twenty in number, into which the boys were locked each night, were removed and a large, airy dormitory built.

1875. The cells in the northwest wing removed.

1883. The mechanical school established. Mechanical school building erected and supplied with benches, tools and machinery at a cost of \$5,000.

1885, July 30. Sebago water introduced into the main building. Cost, including piping, hydrants, stand-pipes, fire hose, etc., \$7,300.

1889, September. The walls of the first family cottage erected.

1891, June 4. First family cottage burned.

1893, May 29. Farrington cottage opened; formally dedicated
June 7, 1893.

1898, May 18. Wentworth cottage formally dedicated.

1899. Power house and 100-foot chimney built and main building re-piped for steam.

1899, October 19. Grounds and buildings first lighted by electricity.

1900. A twelve-inch water main laid through the grounds.

1901. Coal pocket built.

APPENDIX.

- A. Revised Statutes, relating to the State Reform School.
- B. Revised Statutes, relating to Truancy.
- C. Public Laws of Maine, 1887, relating to Compensation of Trustees, Truancy, etc.
- D. Judicial Decisions.
- E. Special Information.
- F. Forms of Commitment.
- G. Forms of Release.

A.

REVISED STATUTES—1883.

TITLE XII, CHAPTER 142.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Government
vested in
board of five
trustees.

—their term
of office. 72
Me., 556.

—compensa-
tion.

—amended.
See laws of
1887, c. 51.
—powers and
duties.

—appoint-
ment of
superinten-
dent and
other officers.

Section 1. The government of the state reform school, established for the instruction, employment, and reform of juvenile offenders, in the town of Cape Elizabeth,* in the county of Cumberland, is vested in a board of five trustees appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of council, and commissioned to hold their offices during the pleasure of the governor and council, but not longer than four years under one appointment. They shall be allowed actual expenses and two dollars a day for their services when employed. They shall have charge of the general interests of the institution, and see that its affairs are conducted as required by the legislature, and such by-laws as the board may adopt; see that proper discipline is maintained therein; provide employment for the inmates, and bind them out, discharge or remand them, as hereinafter provided; appoint a superintendent, subject to the approval, and during the pleasure of the governor and council, and appoint such other officers as in their judgment the wants of the institution require; prescribe the duties of all its officers; exercise a vigilant supervision over its concerns, remove its subordinate officers at pleasure, and appoint others in their stead; determine the compensation of the subordinate officers, subject to the approval of the governor and council, and prepare and submit by-laws to the governor and council, which shall be

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

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

—they may contract with the attorney-general of the U. S. for the support of juvenile offenders.

Sec. 2. When a boy between the ages of eight and sixteen years is convicted before any court or trial justice, of an offence punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, not for life, or in the county jail except for the offences specified in the next section, such court or justice may sentence him to the state reform school, or to the other punishment provided by law for the same offence. If to the reform school, the sentence shall be conditioned that if such boy is not received or kept there for the full term of his sentence, unless sooner discharged by the trustees as provided in section seven, he shall then suffer such alternative punishment as the court or justice orders; but no boy shall be committed to the reform school who is deaf and dumb, non compos, or insane.

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

—alternative sentence.

—deaf and dumb, non compos or insane shall not be sent.

Sec. 3. When a boy between the ages of eight and sixteen years, is convicted of larceny of property not exceeding one dollar in value, of assault and battery, malicious mischief, malicious trespass, desecration of the Lord's Day, riotous conduct, disturbance of the peace, embezzlement, cheating by false pretenses, vagrancy, or truancy; or being a common runaway, drunkard, or pilferer; or of a violation of any municipal or police regulations of a city or town, punishable in the jail or house of correction; the court or justice may sentence him to the reform school, or to the other punishment provided for the same offence, in the manner prescribed in section two; and the expenses of conveying such boy, convicted of any such offence, to the reform school, and his subsistence and clothing during his imprisonment there, not exceeding one dol-

Boys convicted of certain offences may be sentenced to State reform school, or to suffer other punishment. 73 Me. 379.

—truancy. 47 Me., 481. 65 Me., 129. See R. S., c. 11, sec. 21-23. Public Laws 1887, c. 22; 1893, c. 206.

—expenses of commitment and subsistence, how to be paid.

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

—superintendent shall notify the town liable.

—notice, when sufficient.

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

—such town may recover from parent.

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

lar a week, shall be defrayed by the town where such boy resides at the time of his commitment, if within the state; otherwise such expense shall be paid by the State.

Sec. 4. The court or trial justice before whom a boy is convicted of an offence specified in the preceding section, shall certify in the mittimus the city or town in which such boy resides at the time of his commitment, if known, which shall be sufficient evidence in the first instance, to charge such city or town with his expense at the reform school, not exceeding one dollar a week. The superintendent, upon the commitment of such boy shall notify in writing by mail or otherwise, the aldermen of any city, or the selectmen of any town so liable, of the name of the boy committed, the offence with which he is charged, and the duration of his sentence. Such written notice shall be sufficient when made, superscribed and directed to said aldermen or selectmen, the postage prepaid, and deposited in the post office in Portland.

Sec. 5. At any time after three months from the giving of such notice, the superintendent may, in his own name, in behalf of the State, recover of such city or town the expenses of clothing and subsistence of such boy, not exceeding one dollar a week, to the time of commencing a suit therefor; and such city or town may recover the money paid by them, of the parent, master or guardian of such boy, or of the city or town in which he has a legal settlement.

Sec. 6. Every boy, so convicted and sent to said school, shall there be kept, disciplined, instructed, employed, and governed, under the direction of the board of trustees, until the term of his sentence expires, or he is discharged as reformed, bound out by said trustees according to their by-laws, or remanded to prison under the sentence of the court as incorrigible, upon information of the trustees, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 7. When a boy is sentenced to said school, and the trustees deem it inexpedient to receive him, or he is found incorrigible, or his continuance in the school is deemed injurious to its management and discipline, they shall certify the same upon the mittimus by which he is held, and the mittimus and convict shall be delivered to any proper officer, who shall forthwith commit said boy to the jail, house of correction, or state prison, according to his alternative sentence. The trustees may discharge any boy as reformed; and may authorize the superintendent, under such rules as they prescribe, to refuse to receive boys sentenced to said school, and his certificate thereof shall be as effectual as their own.

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

—trustees may discharge a boy when reformed.

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

Sec. 8. The costs of transporting a boy to or from the reform school, shall, when not otherwise provided for, be paid out of the treasury of the county where he is sentenced, as the costs of conveying prisoners to the jails are paid; and the county commissioners of the county shall examine and allow all such reasonable costs.

Cost of transporting boys, how paid.

Sec. 9. All commitments of boys shall be during their minority, unless sooner discharged by order of the trustees as before provided; and when a boy is discharged therefrom at the expiration of his term, or as reformed, it shall be a full and complete release from all penalties and disabilities created by his sentence.

Term of commitment and effect of discharge.

Sec. 10. The trustees may commit, on probation and on such terms as they deem expedient, to any suitable inhabitant of the state, any boy in their charge, for a term within the period of his sentence, such probation to be conditioned on his good behavior and obedience to the laws of the State. Such boy shall, during the term for which he was originally sentenced to the reform school, be also subject to the care and control of the trustees, and on their being satisfied at any time, that the welfare of the boy will be promoted by his return to the school, they may order his return, and may enforce

How boys may be released on probation.

—when they may be returned to the school.

such order by application to any trial justice or judge of a police or municipal court for a warrant for such purpose, which may be served by any officer authorized to serve criminal process. On his recommitment to the school, such boy shall there be held and detained under the original mittimus.

Superintendent shall prepare list of boys to apprentice.

Sec. 11. The superintendent, with advice of the trustees, shall, as often as once in six months, prepare a list of all boys under his charge who are suitable by age and good behavior to apprentice to farming, mechanical trade or other useful occupation, and shall furnish such list for publication in such papers of the state as will insert the same free of charge.

—list to be published.

Trustees shall establish and maintain a mechanical school.

Sec. 12. The trustees, under direction of the governor and council, shall establish and maintain a mechanical school, and cause the boys under their charge to be instructed in mechanical trades and in the branches of useful knowledge, adapted to their age and capacity; also in agriculture and horticulture, according to their age, strength, disposition and capacity; and otherwise, as will best secure their reformation, amendment and future benefit. In binding out the inmates, the trustees shall have scrupulous regard to the character of those to whom they are bound. The trustees shall establish rules for direction of the officers, agents and servants of the school, and for the government, instruction and discipline of the inmates; they shall specify the punishments that may be inflicted upon boys in the school, and any officer, agent or servant, who inflicts punishment not so authorized shall be discharged. Such rules shall be approved by the governor and council, and shall not be altered without their consent.

—in what branches boys shall be instructed.

—trustees shall make rules and specify punishments.

—rules shall be approved by the Governor and Council.

Powers and duties of the superintendent.

Sec. 13. The superintendent, with such other officers as the trustees appoint, shall have the charge and custody of the inmates; be a constant resident at the institution; and discipline, govern, instruct, employ, and use his best endeavors to reform the

inmates, so as to preserve their health, and secure, so far as possible, moral and industrious habits, and regular improvement in their studies, trades, and various employments. He shall see that no punishment is inflicted in violation of the rules of the trustees, and shall immediately enter in a book kept for the purpose, a particular record of all corporal punishment inflicted, stating the offence, the punishment, and by whom administered; which record shall be open to public inspection, and be laid before the trustees at their quarterly meetings, a majority of whom shall then certify upon said book whether or not such punishments are approved by them. He shall have charge of the lands, buildings, furniture, and every species of property, pertaining to the institution, within the precincts thereof. Before he enters upon the duties of his office, he shall give a bond to the State, with sureties satisfactory to the governor and council, in a sum not less than two thousand dollars, conditioned faithfully to account for all moneys received by him and to perform all the duties incumbent on him as superintendent; keep, in suitable books, regular and complete accounts of all his receipts and disbursements, and of all property intrusted to him, showing the income and expenses of the institution; and account, in such manner, and to such persons as the trustees direct, for all moneys received by him from the proceeds of the farm or otherwise. His books, and all documents relating to the school, shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees, who shall, at least once in every six months, carefully examine the books and accounts, and the vouchers and documents connected therewith, and make a record of the result thereof. He shall keep a register containing the name and age of each boy, and the circumstances connected with his early life and add such facts as come to his knowledge relating to his subsequent history, while at the institution, and after he left it. Actions for injuries done to the real and

—record of
punishment.

—certificate
of trustees.

—charge of
lands,
buildings
and other
property.

—bond.

—accounts.

—accounts
shall be
examined
by trustees
semi-
annually.

—actions for injuries may be brought by the superintendent.

Contracts, how made.

—suits may be submitted to referees.

—suits thereon.

Visits of the trustees.

—record to be kept.

—quarterly visit.

—annual report.

—financial statement.

Appropriations, how paid.

personal property of the State, connected with the reform school, may be brought in the name of the superintendent for the time being.

Sec. 14. All contracts on account of the institution, shall be made by the superintendent, and when approved by the trustees, if their by-laws require it, are binding in law, and the superintendent, or his successor, may sue or be sued thereon, to final judgment and execution. He may, with the consent of the trustees, submit any controversy, demand, or suit, to the determination of one or more referees. No such suit abates by a vacancy in the office of superintendent during its pendency; but his successor may take upon himself its prosecution or defence, and, on motion of the adverse party and notice, shall be required to do so.

Sec. 15. One or more of the trustees shall visit the school at least once in every four weeks, examine the register and the inmates in the schoolroom and work-shop, and regularly keep a record of these visits in the books of the superintendent. Once in every three months, the school, in all its departments, shall be thoroughly examined by a majority of the board of trustees, and a report shall be made, showing the results thereof. Annually, on the first day of December, an abstract of such quarterly reports shall be prepared and laid before the governor and council for the information of the legislature, with a full report of the superintendent, stating particularly among other things, the offence for which each pupil was sentenced, and his place of residence. A financial statement furnishing an accurate detailed account of the receipts and expenditures for the year terminating on the last day of November preceding, shall also be furnished.

Sec. 16. The governor and council may, from time to time, as they think proper, draw warrants on the treasurer of state in favor of the trustees, for the money appropriated by the legislature for the state reform school; and the treasurer of state shall,

annually, in February, pay to the treasurer of said school forty-two dollars for support of its library, being six per cent. on the Sanford legacy of seven hundred dollars.

Sec. 17. The inmates shall be separated into classes, regard being had to their ages, character and conduct, and the offences for which they have been committed. The boys of each class shall, so far as practicable, take daily out-door exercise and be employed in some out-door labor. Each shall be provided with his own clothing and be taught to care for it. Solitary confinement is not allowed except for grave offences specified in the rules of the trustees; and the apartment where it is inflicted, shall be suitably warmed, lighted, and provided with a bed and proper appliances for cleanliness. All the boys shall receive the same quality of food and in quantities to satisfy their appetites. They shall not be punished by a denial or short allowance of food.

Sec. 18. A committee of the council, consisting of three, with whom shall be associated one woman, shall be appointed by the governor annually, to visit the school from time to time, and examine into the treatment of its inmates, their condition and progress. They shall maintain therein, a letter box, to which the inmates shall at all times have free access, without the knowledge or scrutiny of the officers. They shall hear complaints of ill treatment, and make such suggestions to the superintendent and trustees as they think proper, and severally make a yearly report to the governor and council concerning the condition and wants of the school.

—Sanford legacy.

Classification of inmates.

—solitary confinement.

- food.

Visiting committee.

—their powers and duties.

Amended. See Laws of 1889, c. 241. Word "severally" struck out

B.

REVISED STATUTES.

CHAPTER II.

Sect. 21. Towns may make such by-laws, not repugnant to law, concerning habitual truants, and children between six and seventeen years of age not attending school, without any regular and lawful occupation, and growing up in ignorance, as are most conducive to their welfare and the good order of society; and may annex a suitable penalty, not exceeding twenty dollars, for any breach thereof; but such by-laws must be first approved by a judge of the supreme judicial court.

Sect. 22. Such towns shall, at their annual meeting, appoint one or more persons, who alone shall make complaints for violations of said by-laws, and shall execute the judgments of the magistrate.

Sect. 23. Said magistrate, in place of fine, may order children proved to be growing up in truancy, and without the benefit of the education provided for them by law, to be placed for such periods as he thinks expedient, in the institution of instruction, house of reformation, or other suitable situation provided for the purpose under section twenty-one.

C.

PUBLIC LAWS OF MAINE—1887.

CHAPTER 51.

An Act regulating the compensation of the Trustees of the State Reform School.

Sect. 1. The trustees of the State Reform School shall be allowed two dollars a day for their services when employed, and the same sum for every twenty miles travel.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

PUBLIC LAWS OF MAINE—1899.

Chapter 80, as Amended by the P. L. of 1901, c. 185.

Section 1. Every child between the ages of seven and fourteen inclusive shall attend some public day school during the time such school is in session; provided that necessary absence may be excused by the superintending school committee or superintendent of schools or teacher acting by direction of either; provided also, that such attendance shall not be required if the child obtain equivalent instruction, for a like period of time, in an approved private school or in any other manner approved by the superintending school committee; provided, further that children shall not be credited with attendance at a private school until a certificate showing their names, residences and attendance at such school signed by the person or persons having such school in charge, shall be filed with the school officials of the town in which said children reside; and provided further, that the superintending school committee may exclude from the public schools any child whose physical or mental condition makes it inexpedient for him to attend. All persons having children under their

control shall cause them to attend school as provided in this section, and for every neglect of such duty shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to the treasurer of the city or town or shall be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

Sect. 2. Children living remote from any public school in the town in which they reside may be allowed to attend the public schools in an adjoining town, under such regulations and on such terms as the school committees of said towns agree upon and prescribe, and the school committee of the town in which such children reside shall pay the sum agreed upon, out of the appropriations of money raised in said town for school purposes. Except as above provided, a child attending a public school in a town in which his parent or legal guardian does not reside, after having obtained the consent of the school committee of such town, shall pay, as tuition, a sum equal to the average expense per scholar in such school.

Sect. 3. Cities and towns shall annually elect one or more persons, to be designated truant officers, who shall inquire into all causes of neglect of the duties prescribed in section one and ascertain the reasons therefor, and shall promptly report the same to the superintending school committee, and such truant officers, or any of them shall, when so directed by the school committee or superintendent in writing, prosecute in the name of the city or town, any person liable to the penalty provided in said section; and said officers shall have power, and it shall be their duty, when notified by any teacher that any pupil is irregular in attendance to arrest and take such pupil to school when found truant; and further it shall be the duty of such officers to enforce the provisions of sections one hundred and fourteen to one hundred and sixteen, inclusive, of chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes. Every city or town neglecting to elect truant officers, and truant officers neglecting to prosecute when directed, as required by law, shall forfeit not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, to the use of the public schools in the city or town neglecting as aforesaid, or to the use of the public schools in the city or town where such truant officer resides. The municipal officers shall fix the compensation of the truant officers, elected as prescribed in this section. Superintending school committees shall have power to fill vacancies occurring during the year.

Sect. 4. If a child without sufficient excuse, shall be absent from school at six or more consecutive sessions during any term, he shall be deemed an habitual truant, and the superintending school committee shall notify him and any person under whose control he may be that unless he conforms to section one of this act, the provisions of the two following sections will be enforced against them; and if thereafter such child continues irregular in attendance, the truant officers or any of them shall, when so directed by the school committee or superintendent in writing, enforce said provisions by complaint.

Sect. 5. Any person having control of a child who is an habitual truant, as defined in the foregoing section, and being in any way responsible for such truancy, and any person who induces a child to absent himself from school, or harbors or conceals such child when he is absent shall forfeit not exceeding twenty dollars, for the use of the public schools of the city or town in which such child resides, to be recovered by the truant officer on complaint, or shall be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

Sect. 6. On complaint of the truant officer an habitual truant, if a boy, may be committed to the State Reform School, or, if a girl, to the State Industrial School for Girls, or to any truant school that may hereafter be established.

Sect. 7. Police or municipal courts and trial justices shall have jurisdiction of the offences described in sections one, three, five and six.

Sect. 8. Chapter twenty-two of the public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as amended by chapter two hundred and six of the public laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and by chapter three hundred and twenty-one of the public laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and all other legislation inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

D.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

BANK DEPOSITS.

Money deposited in a savings bank and due absolutely to an inmate of the Reform School is payable to him or his order on his reaching the age of twenty-one years without the consent of the trustees.—*Foxton vs. Kucking*. 55 Me., 346.

The bank is chargeable as trustee, and will be compelled to pay the amount charged, when the same is payable according to the terms of the deposit.—*Ib.*

COMPLAINTS AND WARRANTS.

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

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

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

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

To prove the conviction of the truancy, the record of the court is the only competent evidence, the mittimus is only secondary, and the complaint after conviction and commitment should not

* See Public Laws of 1891, c. 28.

† See Public Laws of 1899, c. 80, as amended P. L. 1901, c. 185; also R. S., c. 11, § 21.23.

be judged of upon objections as if made by the truants themselves upon a hearing and trial of the complaint.—Cushing *vs.* Friendship, 89 Me., 529.

EXPENSES OF SUBSISTENCE.

The expenses of subsistence, etc., of a boy sent to the State Reform School shall be defrayed by the town where he resides, if in the State; otherwise by the town in which he commits the offence.—Scammon *vs.* Wells. 50 Me., 584.

The town of his residence at the time of his commitment, if within the State, is thus made liable, and not the town in which he commits the offence.—*Ib.*

If, after having committed an offence and before being committed to the State Reform School, a boy should change his residence, it is the city or town where the boy resides when committed to that school and not the city or town in which he may have resided when he committed the offence, that is thus made liable for his support.—*Ib.*

An action shall accrue to such city or town to recover the money so paid, against the parent, master or guardian of such boy, or against the city or town in which he may have a legal settlement.—Jay *vs.* Gray. 57 Me., 345.

Towns where truants have their pauper settlement, at the time of their commitment to the Reform School, are liable for the support of such truants.—Cushing *vs.* Friendship. 89 Me., 530.

The statute makes it the duty of the magistrate to certify in his mittimus the town in which the boy resides, *if known*, which certificate shall be sufficient evidence in the first instance to charge the town. But the omission of the justice to certify the fact will not defeat the right to recover, for the statute makes that right absolute, while the making of the certificate is conditional; and the fact of residence may be proved *aliunde*.—Scammon *vs.* Wells. 50 Me., 584.

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

HABEAS CORPUS.

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

JURISDICTION.

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

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

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

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

If the detention was against his [the plaintiff's] will, it is the duty of the defendant to show the authority of law, or authority of some one who had the right to dispose of the plaintiff's person. * * * I have to say to you that in the view which I

take of the law, the mittimus which is presented here as one of the grounds of detention of this lad at the Reform School, signed by Mr. Cotton as trial justice, and setting out the conviction of the plaintiff of breaking and entering in the night-time the store, and taking and carrying away goods, etc., is not a legal justification of the detention, and that the defendant, although he was the superintendent of the Reform School there, could not upon a process of that sort, issued from a trial justice *who had no jurisdiction finally to dispose of a charge of that description*, legally detain anybody who should be committed; so that, so far as the defence depends upon the legal process, it fails.

NOTE. (*The above case, Wilkenson vs. Woodbury, was not passed upon by the law court.*)

SENTENCE AND MITTIMUS.

To prove the conviction, the record of the court is the only competent evidence. The mittimus is merely a recital of the record and is secondary, if the record be in existence and is no more evidence of it than an execution is proof of the judgment in a civil action.—Cushing *vs.* Friendship. 89 Me., 529.

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

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

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

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

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

TRUANCY.

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

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

Truancy is an offence unknown to the common law; and the elements which constitute the offence must be found in some ordinance, by-law, or statute. The definition of the offence may be found in the public laws of 1887, chapter 22, as amended by the act of 1893, chapter 206.—*Cushing vs. Friendship*. 89 Me., 528.

Boys, between ten and fifteen years of age, who refuse to attend school and wander about the streets and public places during the hours when the school, of which they are legally scholars, is in session, are truants under the statute.—*Cushing vs. Friendship*. 89 Me., 528.

TRUSTEES' CONTROL OF PERSON OR PROPERTY OF INMATES.

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

† See Public Laws of 1899, c. 80, as amended P. L. 1901, c. 185; also R. S., c. 11, § 21-23.

E.

SPECIAL INFORMATION.

COMMITMENT OF BOYS.

Application is frequently made to the superintendent of the State Reform School by judges of municipal courts and trial justices for information regarding the commitment of boys to the Institution. For the purpose of supplying this information in convenient form, the following statement has been prepared:

I. SUBJECTS FOR COMMITMENT.

The proper subjects for commitment to the State Reform School are boys between the ages of eight and sixteen years, not deaf and dumb, non compos, or insane, who have been convicted before any court or trial justice of an offence punishable in the State Prison, not for life, or in the county jail; or for a violation of any municipal or police regulations of a city or town, punishable in the jail or house of correction; or for such of the offences enumerated in § 3, c. 142, R. S., as are made misdemeanors by statute. No boy can be committed to the institution except in execution of a sentence imposed for violation of law.

2. JURISDICTION OF MUNICIPAL COURTS AND TRIAL JUSTICES.

Municipal and police courts and trial justices can commit boys to the State Reform School only when they have jurisdiction of the person *and of the offence*.

The jurisdiction of judges of municipal and police courts in criminal matters is defined in the R. S., c. 132, §§ 3-7, and in the special laws relating to the establishment of particular courts, and the acts amendatory thereto.

The jurisdiction of trial justices in criminal matters is defined in the same sections and chapter. In all cases the jurisdiction

and powers of trial justices and judges of municipal courts are derived from statute. No presumption can be made in favor of their jurisdiction, nor can it be enlarged by implication.

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

It sometimes occurs that boys are tried, convicted and sentenced to the State Reform School by courts or trial justices not having jurisdiction of the offences alleged. Such convictions are void, and the sentences imposed thereon cannot be executed. "No person shall be punished for an offence until convicted thereof in a court having jurisdiction of the person and case." R. S., c. 135, § 1.

3. TERM OF SENTENCE.

The term of commitment in all cases is during minority; but the trustees are empowered to release any boy when they deem him reformed. Very rarely has a boy served his full sentence in the School. The average term of detention is about three years.

A boy sentenced to the School must also receive an alternative sentence such as is provided by law for the same offence. R. S., c. 142, §§ 2 and 7.

4. EXPENSES.

The expense of keeping and educating boys committed to the School is paid by the State, except in the following cases:

When a boy is committed to the School for larceny of property not exceeding one dollar in value, for assault and battery, malicious mischief, malicious trespass, desecration of the Lord's Day, riotous conduct, disturbance of the peace, embezzlement, cheating by false pretences, vagrancy, or truancy; or for being a common runaway, drunkard, or pilferer; or for a violation of any municipal or police regulations of a city or town, punishable in the jail or house of correction, the expenses of conveying such boy to the State Reform School, and his subsistence and clothing during his continuance there, not exceeding one dollar a week, are defrayed by the town where such boy resides at the time of his commitment, if within the State; otherwise such expense is paid by the State. Such city or town may recover the money

paid by them of the parent, master or guardian of such boy, or of the city or town in which he has a legal settlement. R. S., c. 142, §§ 3 and 5.

5. COMPLAINT.

The magistrate who draws the complaint should scrupulously observe all the requirements of law. The particular species of the crime alleged should be set forth with convenient certainty and all the elements or acts necessary to the offence should be clearly and accurately stated. A complaint for a statute offense should be charged in the words of the statute when by using those words the act in which an offense consists is fully, directly and expressly alleged without any uncertainty or ambiguity. It is usually safer to employ the words of the statute than to use words apparently equivalent about which questions may arise. Chief Justice Wiswell well says, "It is always advisable to follow the forms which have received judicial approval, or which have long been in unquestioned use." 88 Me., 195.

6. MITTIMUS.

When issuing mittimus to the State Reform School it is advisable to use the blanks furnished gratuitously by the School. The jurisdiction of the magistrate must affirmatively appear in the mittimus. The offence should be set forth with the same precision in the mittimus that it is in the complaint, and for this purpose the substantive allegations of the complaint should be recited in the mittimus. The mittimus must set forth the particular species of misdemeanor or crime of which the boy is convicted with certainty, so as to bring the case precisely within that prescribed in the statute, leaving nothing to be gathered by argument or inference.

7. FORMS FOR COMMITMENT.

Blank mittimuses, for the use of courts and trial justices, may be obtained gratis, on application to the superintendent of the State Reform School, Portland, Maine. Two different forms are furnished.

1. Mittimus for use of trial justice.
2. Mittimus for use of municipal and police courts.

F.

FORMS FOR COMMITMENT OF BOYS.

[Mittimus.]

STATE OF MAINE.

.....ss.

To the sheriff of the county of.....or either of his deputies, or either of the constables of.....in said county: To the Superintendent of the State Reform School situated in South Portland, in the county of Cumberland, and to the keeper of the jail at.....in the said county of

[L. s.]

Greeting.

Whereas.....of.....in the county of..... a minor between the ages of eight and sixteen years, not deaf and dumb, *non compos*, or insane, was brought before me..... a trial justice in and for the county of.....atin said county of.....on the.....day of.....A. D.....by virtue of a warrant in due form of law, issued under the hand and seal of me, the said justice, on the complaint under oath of.....of..... in the county of.....who therein complains that saidon the.....day of.....A. D. 19.. at said.....

[Here recite the substantive allegations of the complaint.]

..... against the peace of said State, and contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided; upon which complaint the said.....having been then and there arraigned by me, the said justice, pleaded thereto that he was not guilty; and, whereas, after hearing the testimony of divers witnesses in relation thereto, and fully understanding the defence of the said

.....it then and there appeared to me, the said justice, that the said.....was guilty, it was then and there considered and ordered by me, the said justice, that the said.....be sentenced to the State Reform School, situate at South Portland, in the county of Cumberland, there to be kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the board of trustees of said State Reform School for the term of his minority.

Provided, however, that if the said.....shall not be received or kept in said State Reform School for the aforesaid term of his minority, unless sooner discharged by the trustees of said State Reform School in accordance with the provisions of section seven of chapter one hundred and forty-two of the Revised Statutes, then the said.....shall be punished by imprisonment in the jail at.....in said county of.....for the term of.....

Therefore, in the name of the State of Maine, you, the said sheriff, deputies and constables are hereby commanded forthwith to convey the said.....to said State Reform School and him there deliver to the Superintendent thereof, together with this mittimus.

And if the trustees of said State Reform School, or the Superintendent thereof, deems it inexpedient to receive the said..... or if the said.....be found incorrigible, or his continuance in said School be deemed injurious to its management and discipline, and if the said trustees, or the said Superintendent, shall certify the same upon this mittimus, and the said mittimus, together with the said.....shall be delivered to the sheriff or his deputy of the county of.....or to either of the constables of the town of.....in said county, you, the said sheriff, deputies and constables to whom the same shall be delivered, are hereby commanded thereupon to convey and deliver the said.....into the custody of the keeper of said jail, in pursuance of said alternative sentence.

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

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

.....
Trial Justice.

CERTIFICATE.

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

.....
Trial Justice.

OFFICER'S RETURN.

.....ss.19 .

By virtue of the within precept I have this day conveyed the within named.....to said State Reform School and delivered him to the Superintendent thereof, together with this mittimus.

.....
Fees.

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

G.

FORMS FOR RELEASE OF BOYS.

[Leave of Absence.]

THIS CERTIFIES that.....
is an inmate of the STATE REFORM SCHOOL, and in
consequence of
he is permitted to leave this school.....

.....
upon the following conditions:

1. That he shall not change his employment or residence
without the permission of the Superintendent.

2. That he shall avoid all low places of amusement, drink-
ing-houses, bad company and other evil associations, and shall
faithfully endeavor to discharge the duties required of him, to
live a correct moral life, to regularly attend church and Sab-
bath school, and to obey all National, State and Municipal laws.

3. That he shall on or before the first day of February, May,
August and November of each year, until finally discharged by
the Trustees, give or send by mail, to the Superintendent, this
LEAVE OF ABSENCE for renewal, and also from some respon-
sible person a true account, in writing, of his health, conduct,
employment and condition.

4.
.....
.....

This LEAVE OF ABSENCE shall be renewed every three
months, and may continue in force until.....
is finally discharged from the School. While it continues he
will remember that the Officers of the School are interested in
his welfare, and in case of sickness, want of employment, or
other misfortune, he may apply to them for aid and council.

On failing to comply with the above conditions the LEAVE OF ABSENCE may be revoked and the said..... be returned to the School.

Superintendent.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.....19
RENEWED19
RENEWED19
Post Office address, PORTLAND, ME.

[Indenture.]

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That the undersigned... Trustees of the State Reform School, in South Portland, State of Maine, by authority of the laws of this State, have put and placed, and by these presents, do put, place, and bind out... aged...years, a minor committed to their charge and now confined in said School, unto...of ...in the county of...and State aforesaid, as an apprentice, to be by...employed, and... to serve from the date hereof, until the...day of ...which will be in the year nineteen hundred and ...at which time the said...will have attained the age of...years.

AND the said...doth hereby promise, covenant and agree, to and with the said Trustees, to teach the said... or cause him to be taught, to read, write and cipher and to require him to attend school at least...months in each year until he is...years old, and to give or cause to be given, proper moral and religious instruction, and to teach him the trade and occupation of...and that he will furnish him with good and sufficient clothing, diet, lodging, medical attendance and other necessaries, both in sickness and in health, and will treat him with parental kindness and attention, during the term of service aforesaid; and that at the expiration thereof he will furnish the said...with two full suits of clothes, one for Sunday and the other for working days.

AND the said.....doth further covenant and agree to pay to the Superintendent of the said State Reform School to hold and to keep in trust for the said apprentice during his minority, the sum of.....dollars to be paid in..... semi-annual installments of.....dollars each, the first installment to be paid on the.....day of..... and thereafter every six months on the.....day ofand.....until the last installment shall have been paid.

AND FURTHER, that he will, on or before the first days of February, May, August and November of each year, give to the Superintendent of said School, in writing, a true account of the conduct, health and character of the said apprentice; and in case the said apprentice shall leave his service that he will immediately notify said Superintendent thereof, and state, to the best of his knowledge where he shall have gone or may be found; and that he will not assign or transfer this Indenture, or his interest in the service of the said apprentice, or let or hire him out, without the consent, in writing, of said Trustees.

AND IT IS FURTHER COVENANTED AND AGREED by and between the said parties, that in case the said.....shall become dissatisfied with the conduct of said apprentice, or from any cause shall desire to be relieved from this contract he will report the same to the said Trustees, who may, in their discretion, cancel this Indenture, and resume the charge and management of the said apprentice; and in case of cruel treatment, or neglect to furnish proper medical attendance, or sufficient clothing, food, lodging or instruction, as hereinbefore stipulated, that this Indenture, and every part thereof, shall, at the option of the said Trustees, from henceforth, become null and void, and the said apprentice shall be restored to the care and control of the said Trustees, in like manner as if this Indenture had not been executed but such termination of the said service shall not destroy or in any way affect any claim for redress or damages against the said..... for any breach of this contract.

AND the said.....further covenants and agrees that he will immediately prior to the expiration of the said term of service, present said.....to the

Trustees or Superintendent of said School; and if for any sufficient cause he shall not be able to do so, that he will, within thirty days thereafter furnish to said Trustees or Superintendent a certificate from the Selectmen of the town or Mayor of the city in which he resides, certifying that he has in all things fulfilled the conditions of this Indenture on his part to be fulfilled.

AND for neglecting to fulfil any of the above named conditions, he, the said.....further covenants to pay said Trustees the sum of three hundred dollars.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Trustees aforesaid, and the saidto this, and one other instrument of the same tenor and date, have set their hand and seals, this..... day of.....in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and.....

Signed, sealed and delivered..... in presence of.....