

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE:

1904



BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

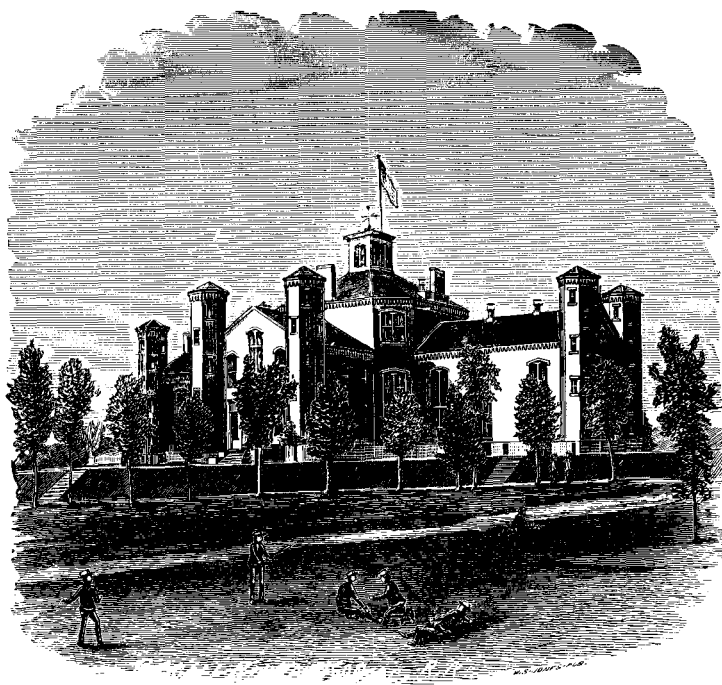
OF THE VARIOUS

DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

For the Year 1903.

VOLUME IV.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL, PRINT
1904



STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SOUTH PORTLAND, MAINE.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer

AND

TEACHERS

OF THE

STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

STATE OF MAINE

South Portland, December 1, 1903.

Published Agreeably to a Resolve Approved February 25, 1871.

AUGUSTA

KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT

1904

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED ATWOOD of Winterport.	Term expires June 11, 1905
MARQUIS F. KING of Portland.	Term expires April 30, 1906
HIRAM W. RICKER of Poland.	Term expires March 6, 1905
CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON of Portland.	Term expires Jan. 15, 1907
HENRY W. MAYO of Hampden.	Term expires January 28, 1907

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT.

FRED ATWOOD.

SECRETARY.

CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON.

TREASURER.

MARQUIS F. KING.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FRED ATWOOD, M. F. KING, HIRAM W. RICKER.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

HENRY W. MAYO, CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON, HENRY W. MAYO.

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.

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.
WILLIAM H. KIBBE, Farmer.
EMERY P. RICHARDS, Gardener.
FREEMAN B. JOHNSON, Instructor Mechanical School.
ALVIN F. PERKINS, Watchman.
CHARLES T. ROBBINS, Engineer.
Miss HORACE TINA W. CROWLEY, Teacher Division A.
Mrs. WILLIAM H. KIBBE, Teacher Division B.
Mrs. J. HENRY DOW, Clerk.
Miss GRACE E. STAPLES, Stenographer.
Mrs. FREEMAN B. JOHNSON, Overseer Dormitory.
Miss PRUDENCE E. GRINDLE, Overseer Sewing Room.
Mrs. ALVIN F. PERKINS, Overseer Front Kitchen.
Miss WINIFRED M. COOMBS, Overseer Boys' Kitchen.
Miss GRACE M. LIBBY, 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.



COTTAGE AT STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, BUILT 1891-92.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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

The trustees of the State School for Boys, until this year known as the State Reform School, respectfully submit herewith the fiftieth annual report of said institution.

The reports of the superintendent and treasurer, which are submitted herewith, leave little to be added by the trustees. The force of officers and teachers is practically the same as last year, and the conditions under which the work has been done are unchanged. The school has been inspected monthly by the visiting committee, and the bills have been examined by the executive committee. In addition to the regular quarterly meetings of the full board, there have been five special meetings.

The attention of the trustees has been especially placed upon the proposed new additions to the school, made possible by resolve of the legislature approved February 26, 1903. Mr. George M. Coombs, of the firm of Coombs and Gibbs of Lewiston, was chosen as architect. Mr. Edward C. Jordan, of Portland, was employed to survey the grounds and assist the trustees in designating the sites most advantageous for the new buildings.

It was at first hoped that the barn might be rebuilt at once. Plans and specifications were made, and bids obtained. The time allowed for the completion of the work was necessarily brief, as the barn must be ready to receive the hay when cured. The unsettled condition prevailing in the labor market was also an unfavorable factor. The result was that the bids were higher than was expected, and the trustees therefore rejected all of them.

It was then determined to confine the work of this year to laying the foundations for the buildings. The foundations for the

barn and two cottages are now practically complete, and the erection of the buildings will be carried forward as rapidly as possible in the spring.

FRED ATWOOD.

MARQUIS F. KING.

HENRY W. MAYO.

CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON.

HIRAM W. RICKER.

November 30th, 1903.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State School for Boys:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit a report of the receipts and expenditures during the year ending November 30, 1903; also the financial standing of the State School for Boys 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, 1902 to November 30, 1903.

MARQUIS F. KING, *Treasurer.*

November 30, 1903.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Receipts from December 1, 1902, to November 30, 1903.

Balance on hand December 1, 1902.....	\$27 65
From State Treasurer, for current expenses.....	20,000 00
Interest on Sanford legacy.....	42 00
Coal.....	2,500 00
Ordinary repairs.....	2,000 00
Outside supervision.....	250 00
Farm and stock.....	892 18
Chair work.....	334 65
Cities and towns, etc., board of boys.....	3,557 75
All other sources.....	93 12
	\$29,697 35

Expenditures from December 1, 1902, to November 30, 1903.

Salaries and labor	\$10,119 14
Flour	962 10
Meats and fresh fish	724 18
Provisions and groceries	2,318 19
Ice	65 46
Clothing	1,245 21
Bedding	247 79
Boots and shoes, leather and findings	454 66
Fuel	3,852 77
Crockery and glassware	43 15
Hardware and tin	40 14
House furnishings	153 70
Drugs and medicines	119 22
Physician	85 00
School books and stationery	153 73
Library and reading room	25 14
Printing and advertising	141 29
Farm and garden	859 49
Stock and teams	282 95
Carriages and harnesses	186 14
Blacksmithing	112 05
Corn, meal, oats and fine feed	2,195 76
Returning boys	101 01
Postage	122 00
Telegraphing and telephoning	103 50
Boys' extra work	18 64
Chair stock and freight	28 25
Excursions and amusements	150 87
Steam and plumbing	84 94
Repairs and improvements	2,039 40
Sebago water	533 99
Electric lights and power	699 83
Insurance	50 00
Mechanical school	464 48
Outside supervision	126 34
Miscellaneous	219 32
Balance	567 52
	\$29,697 35

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

Receipts from December 1, 1902, to November 30, 1903.

From State Treasurer, for Construction of two new cottages, removing barn, remodelling main building, etc	\$39,150 00
---	-------------

Expenditures from December 1, 1902, to November 30, 1903.

Excavating, blasting, and building foundations	\$4,155 92
Carpentry	17 00
Balance	34,977 08
	\$39,150 00

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State School for Boys:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the fiftieth annual report, for the year ending November 30, 1903.

The whole number of boys who have been received into the institution since it was opened is..... 2478

Number in school November 30, 1903 147

TABLE NO. I.

Shows the Number Received and Discharged, and the General State of the School for the Year Ending November 30, 1903.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1902	-	146
“ “ committed the past year.....	-	41
“ “ out on leave returned	-	8
“ “ previously eloped returned.....	-	1
Whole number in school during the year.....	-	196
“ “ allowed to go on trial.....	41	
“ “ discharged ..	3	
“ “ died	1	
“ “ remanded	3	
“ “ illegally committed	1	49
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1903	-	147

TABLE NO. 2.

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

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December	2	5	148
January	6	5	149
February	4	3	148
March	6	8	151
April	2	1	145
May	3	3	147
June	5	1	149
July	5	8	153
August	2	3	147
September	9	6	153
October	3	4	150
November	3	2	149
Total	50	49	-

Average for the year, 145.

TABLE NO. 3.
Shows by What Authority.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court	5	187	192
Superior Court.....	-	34	34
Auburn Municipal Court	2	24	26
Augusta "	-	77	77
Bangor "	3	77	80
Bath "	4	95	99
Biddeford "	1	108	109
Brunswick "	-	30	30
Calais "	-	45	45
Deering "	-	7	7
Dexter "	-	2	2
Dover "	1	1	2
Ellsworth "	-	5	5
Farmington "	-	2	2
Gardiner "	-	5	5
Hallowell "	-	20	20
Lewiston "	-	63	63
Newport "	1	-	1
Norway "	-	1	1
Old Town "	5	5	10
Portland "	5	586	591
Rockland "	1	27	28
Rumford Falls "	-	3	3
Saco "	-	27	27
Sanford "	1	6	7
Skowhegan "	2	1	3
Waterville "	1	13	14
Westbrook "	-	7	7
Western Hancock "	-	8	8
Bangor Police Court	-	154	154
Belfast "	-	15	15
Ellsworth "	-	5	5
Gardiner "	-	63	63
Portland "	-	16	16
Rockland "	-	39	39
Trial Justices	9	674	683
United States Court	-	5	5
	41	2,437	2,478

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	3	728	731
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	41	832	873
Allowed to enlist	-	19	19
Illegally committed	1	16	17
Remanded	3	52	55
Pardoned	-	15	15
Finally escaped	-	80	80
Violated trust	-	46	46
Died	1	48	49
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	2	15	17
" four months	1	8	9
" five months	-	3	3
" six months	3	6	9
" seven months	1	4	5
" eight months	1	8	9
" nine months	-	4	4
" ten months	1	2	3
" eleven months	1	7	8
" one year	-	9	9
" " and one month	-	2	2
" " two months	-	5	5
" " three months	-	7	7
" " four months	-	6	6
" " five months	-	8	8
" " six months	-	5	5
" " seven months	1	1	2
" " eight months	-	5	5
" " nine months	-	7	7
" " ten months	-	8	8
" " eleven months	-	11	11
" two years	4	52	56
" " and one month	5	48	53

TABLE No. 5—Concluded.

Time.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
In school two years and two months	1	64	65
“ “ three months	1	35	36
“ “ four months	3	44	47
“ “ five months	2	31	33
“ “ six months	-	38	38
“ “ seven months	-	28	28
“ “ eight months	2	24	26
“ “ nine months	3	26	29
“ “ ten months	1	17	18
“ “ eleven months	1	17	18
“ three years	-	21	21
“ “ and one month	2	21	23
“ “ two months	2	26	28
“ “ three months	2	18	20
“ “ four months	-	16	16
“ “ five months	-	12	12
“ “ six months	1	15	16
“ “ seven months	-	12	12
“ “ eight months	-	13	13
“ “ nine months	1	17	18
“ “ ten months	-	9	9
“ “ eleven months	-	12	12
“ four years	-	12	12
“ “ and one month	2	12	14
“ “ two months	-	7	7
“ “ three months	-	9	9
“ “ four months	-	4	4
“ “ five months	-	7	7
“ “ six months	-	6	6
“ “ seven months	-	8	8
“ “ eight months	1	14	15
“ “ nine months	1	9	10
“ “ ten months	-	7	7
“ “ eleven months	-	6	6
“ five years	-	6	6
“ “ and one month	1	7	8
“ “ two months	-	9	9
“ “ three months	-	4	4
“ “ four months	-	4	4
“ “ five months	2	3	5
“ “ six months	-	8	8
“ “ seven months	-	4	4
“ “ eight months	-	5	5
“ “ nine months	-	4	4
“ “ ten months	-	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	-	4	4
“ “ seven months	-	-	-
“ “ eight months	-	-	-
“ “ nine months	-	2	2
“ “ ten months	-	2	2
“ “ eleven months	-	1	1
“ eight years or more	-	16	16

Average time past year, two years, five months.

TABLE No. 6.
Shows Offences for Which Committed.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny	25	1,521	1,546
Truancy	3	272	275
Common runaway.....	5	147	152
Vagrancy	2	110	112
Assault	-	95	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.....	1	83	84
Drunkenness	-	2	2
Breaking and entering.....	3	62	65
Shop breaking.....	-	19	19
Idle and disorderly.....	-	17	17
Cheating by false pretences.....	1	16	17
Common pilferers.....	1	15	16
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
	41	2,437	2,478

TABLE NO. 7.

Shows 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 " "	2	30	32
One year and six months in State Prison	-	3	3
One year in State Prison.....	2	74	76
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 " " " "	-	35	35
Eleven months in " " " "	-	2	2
Ten " " " "	-	6	6
Nine " " " "	-	5	5
Eight " " " "	-	2	2
Six " " " "	-	95	95
Five " " " "	-	2	2
Four " " " "	-	6	6
Ninety days in " " " "	6	188	194
Sixty " " " "	9	301	310
Fifty " " " "	-	4	4
Forty " " " "	-	1	1
Thirty " " " "	18	1,336	1,354
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	3	72	75
Fine and costs	1	42	43
Fine	-	7	7
Recognizance	-	3	3
	41	2,437	2,478

TABLE No. 8.

Shows the Admissions from Each County, and Last Residence.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Androscoggin.	Auburn	1	20	21
	Danville	-	1	1
	Greene	-	4	4
	Leeds	-	1	1
	Lewiston	1	102	103
	Lisbon	-	7	7
	Livermore	-	3	3
	Mechanic Falls	-	1	1
	Minot	-	1	1
	Poland	-	8	8
	Webster	-	3	3
	Blaine	-	1	1
	Bridgewater	1	-	1
	Caribou	1	4	5
Aroostook	Fort Fairfield	-	1	1
	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	1	7	8
	Brunswick	-	28	28
Cumberland	Cape Elizabeth	-	20	20
	Cumberland	-	4	4
	Deering	-	8	8
	Falmouth	-	1	1
	Freeport	-	2	2
	Gorham	-	9	9
	Gray	-	1	1
	Harpwell	-	2	2
	Naples	-	2	2
	New Gloucester	-	1	1
	Otisfield	-	1	1
	Portland	4	603	607
	Raymond	-	1	1
	Scarboro	-	5	5
Franklin	Sebago	-	1	1
	Standish	-	2	2
	Westbrook	1	18	19
	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
Hancock	Wilton	-	1	1
	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
	Oriand	-	2	2
	Penobscot	-	1	1
	Sedgwick	-	1	1
Stonington	-	2	2	
Tremont	Tremont	-	7	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.....	-	48	48
	Hallowell.....	-	21	21
	Litchfield.....	-	5	5
	Manchester.....	-	3	3
	Monmouth.....	-	5	5
	Mount Vernon.....	-	1	1
	Oakland.....	1	4	5
	Pittston.....	-	8	8
	Readfield.....	-	6	6
	Rome.....	1	3	4
	Sidney.....	-	3	3
	Vassalborough.....	-	4	4
	Vienna.....	-	4	4
	Waterville.....	2	27	29
	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	
Rockland.....	1	67	68	
Rockport.....	-	1	1	
South Thomaston.....	-	8	8	
St. George.....	-	5	5	
Thomaston.....	-	9	9	
Union.....	-	1	1	
Vinalhaven.....	-	7	7	
Warren.....	-	4	4	
Washington.....	-	1	1	
Boothbay.....	-	12	12	
Boothbay Harbor.....	-	2	2	
Bristol.....	1	5	6	
Dresden.....	-	1	1	
Edgecomb.....	-	1	1	
Jefferson.....	-	2	2	
Newcastle.....	-	4	4	
Nobleboro.....	-	5	5	
Southport.....	-	2	2	
Waldoborough.....	1	6	7	
Whitefield.....	-	7	7	
Wiscasset.....	-	3	3	
Albany.....	-	1	1	
Bethel.....	-	3	3	
Brownfield.....	-	1	1	
Canton.....	-	2	2	
Dixfield.....	-	1	1	
Greenwood.....	-	1	1	
Hiram.....	-	6	6	
Oxford.....	-	1	1	
Norway.....	-	3	3	
Oxford.....	-	1	1	
Paris.....	-	2	2	
Rumford.....	-	2	2	
Stoneham.....	-	1	1	
Sweden.....	-	1	1	
Watford.....	-	1	1	

TABLE No. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
	Alton	-	2	2
	Bangor	3	226	229
	Bradley	-	2	2
	Brewer	-	11	11
	Carmel	-	1	1
	Charleston	-	1	1
	Corinna	-	2	2
	Corinth	-	8	8
	Dexter	-	1	1
	Dixmont	-	1	1
	Eddington	-	1	1
	Enfield	-	3	3
	Exeter	-	1	1
	Garland	-	4	4
Penobscot.	Glenburn	-	3	3
	Hermon	-	1	1
	Holden	-	4	4
	Hudson	-	5	5
	Levant	-	1	1
	Lincoln	-	1	1
	Lowell	-	1	1
	Medway	-	2	3
	Milford	1	1	2
	Newburg	-	2	3
	Newport	1	2	3
	Old Town	4	15	19
	Orono	1	5	6
	Orrington	-	1	1
	Stetson	-	2	2
	Veazie	-	6	6
	Brownville	-	1	1
	Dover	-	2	2
	Foxcroft	-	1	1
	Greenville	-	1	1
Piscataquis.....	Guilford	-	2	2
	Monson	-	2	2
	Orneville	-	3	3
	Sangerville	1	3	4
	Sebec	-	1	1
	Wellington	-	1	1
	Williamsburg	-	1	1
	Arrowsic	-	3	3
	Bath	4	89	93
	Bowdoin	-	2	2
Sagadahoc.....	Bowdoinham	-	1	1
	Phippsburg	-	1	1
	Richmond	-	12	12
	Topsham	-	3	3
	Woolwich	-	1	1
	Anson	-	10	10
	Athens	-	1	1
	Bloomfield	-	4	4
	Cambridge	-	1	1
	Canaan	-	1	1
	Concord	-	1	1
	Embsen	-	4	4
	Fairfield	1	11	12
	Harmony	-	1	1
Somerset	Hartland	-	3	3
	Madison	-	1	1
	Mercer	-	1	1
	Moose River Plantation	-	1	1
	Norridgewock	-	2	2
	New Portland	1	-	1
	Pittsfield	-	7	7
	Ripley	-	1	1
	Skowhegan	1	23	24
	Smithfield	-	2	2
	St. Albans	-	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
	Lincolnton.....	-	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	1	4	5
	Alexander	-	1	1
	Baileyville.....	-	1	1
	Calais.....	-	56	56
	Cherryfield	1	5	6
Columbia.....	-	1	1	
Cutler	-	2	2	
Danforth	-	1	1	
East Machias	-	4	4	
Eastport	1	25	26	
Edmunds.....	-	3	3	
Jonesborough	-	1	1	
Jonesport	-	2	2	
Lubec	-	3	3	
Machias	-	18	18	
Machiasport.....	-	3	3	
Marion.....	-	1	1	
Marshfield.....	-	1	1	
Milbridge	-	7	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	1	124	125	
Buxton	-	3	3	
Cornish	-	4	4	
Dayton	-	1	1	
Eliot	-	1	1	
Kennebunk	-	5	5	
Kennebunkport.....	-	8	8	
Kittery	-	4	4	
Lebanon	-	1	1	
Limington	-	1	1	
Lyman	-	2	2	
North Berwick	-	3	3	
Parsonsfield.....	-	1	1	
Saco	1	64	65	
Sanford.....	1	12	13	
South Berwick.....	-	7	7	
Waterborough	-	1	1	
Wells	-	3	3	
York	-	6	6	
Residence out of the State.	New Hampshire	41	2,418	2,459
	Massachusetts	-	1	1
	Rhode Island.....	-	8	8
	New York	-	2	2
	Michigan	-	1	1
	Minnesota	-	1	1
	New Brunswick.....	-	3	3
	Nova Scotia	-	2	2
		41	2,437	2,478

TABLE No. 9.
Showing the Nativity of All Committed.

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia	-	1	1
Bermuda.....	-	1	1
Canada	-	55	55
Cuba	-	1	1
Jamaica	-	2	2
Chili	-	1	1
England	-	13	13
France	-	1	1
Germany	-	1	1
Ireland	-	60	60
New Brunswick.....	2	74	76
Norway	-	1	1
Nova Scotia	2	37	39
Prince Edward's Island	-	8	8
Russia.....	-	1	1
Scotland	-	4	4
West Indies	-	1	1
on the Atlantic.....	-	1	1
Foreigners.....	4	263	267
Born in Maine	33	1,899	1,932
New Hampshire	1	43	44
Vermont	-	7	7
Massachusetts	1	119	120
Rhode Island.....	-	4	4
Connecticut	-	7	7
Illinois.....	-	1	1
New York	-	28	28
Pennsylvania	-	6	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	-	-	-
Texas	1	-	1
California	-	2	2
Nativity not known	1	33	34
	41	2,437	2,478

TABLE NO. IO.

Shows the Ages of All when Committed.

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age	-	5	5
Eight "	2	60	62
Nine "	1	88	89
Ten "	5	203	208
Eleven "	5	256	261
Twelve "	5	368	373
Thirteen "	9	427	436
Fourteen "	7	462	469
Fifteen "	7	451	458
Sixteen "	-	92	92
Seventeen "	-	19	19
Eighteen "	-	4	4
Nineteen "	-	2	2
	41	2,437	2,478

TABLE NO. II.

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

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total
Whole number received	41	2,437	2,478
Have intemperate parents	21	807	828
Lost father	12	780	792
Lost mother	7	625	632
Relatives in prison	5	300	305
Step parents	6	460	466
Idle	27	1,543	1,570
Much neglected	27	783	810
Truants	30	1,016	1,046
Sabbath breakers	29	876	905
Untruthful	31	1,903	1,934
Profane	32	1,761	1,793

TABLE NO. 12.

Products of Farm, Garden and Stock.

Apples, 137 bushels, at .50 a bushel	\$68 50
Asparagus, 166 pounds, at .12 a pound	19 92
Beans, dry, 65 bushels, at \$2 a bushel	130 00
Beans, string and shell, 57 bushels, at \$1 a bushel	57 00
Beef, 635 pounds, at .07 a pound	44 45
Beets for table, 113 bushels, at .50 a bushel	56 50
Beets for cattle, 218 bushels, at .30 a bushel	65 40
Blackberries, 11 quarts, at .12 a quart	1 32
Butter, 3,201 pounds, at .25 a pound	800 25
Cabbage, 3 tons, at \$25 a ton	75 00
Carrots, 102 bushels, at .50 a bushel	51 00
Celery, 170 bunches, at .10 a bunch	17 00
Corn, pop, 10 bushels, at \$2 a bushel	20 00
Corn, sweet, for table	50 00
Cucumbers, 4,470, at .01 each	44 70
Currants, 80 quarts, at .10 a quart	8 00
Eggs, 300 dozen, at .21½ a dozen	64 50
Ensilage, 100 tons, at \$4 a ton	400 00
Hay, English, 190 tons, at \$11 a ton	2,090 00
Hay, marsh, 4 tons, at \$5 a ton	20 00
Lettuce, 1,990 heads, at .02 each	39 80
Live stock sold	179 75
Manure, 185 cords, at \$1.50 a cord	277 50
Milk, 20,421 gallons, at .15 a gallon	3,063 15
Oats, 490 bushels, at .42 a bushel	205 80
Oats, for fodder, 10 tons, at \$8 a ton	80 00
Oat straw, 15 tons, at \$9 a ton	135 00
Onions, 64 bushels, at .75 a bushel	48 00
Parsnips, 22 bushels, at .60 a bushel	13 20
Pears, 17 bushels, at \$1 a bushel	17 00
Peas, green, 102 bushels, at \$1.25 a bushel	127 50
Potatoes, 394 bushels, at .65 a bushel	256 10
Pork, 3,197 pounds, at .07½ a pound	239 78
Pumpkin for table	5 00
Radishes, 3,384 bunches, at .02 a bunch	67 68
Raspberries, 76 quarts, at .12 a quart	9 12
Rhubarb, 705 pounds, at .01¼ a pound	8 83
Strawberries, 653 quarts, at .12 a quart	78 36
Squash, for table	8 00
Squash, for canning	55 32
Tomatoes, 26 bushels, at .50 a bushel	13 00
Turnips, table, 164 bushels, at .40 a bushel	65 60
Turnips, for stock, 45 bushels, at .30 a bushel	13 50
Veal, 214 pounds, at .10 a pound	21 40

TABLE NO. 13.

Live Stock on Hand.

4 Heavy team horses.	5 Breeding sows.
3 Driving horses.	1 Berkshire boar.
31 Milch cows.	11 Hogs.
9 Heifers two years old.	9 Shoats.
2 Heifers one year old.	15 Pigs.
5 Heifer calves.	29 Plymouth Rock hens.
1 Guernsey bull.	1 Plymouth Rock cock.
	68 Plymouth Rock chickens.

The fiftieth year in the history of the institution has been one of quiet prosperity and general progress. The health and deportment of the boys have been excellent. A spirit of cheerfulness and content has prevailed among the boys, they have been interested in their various industrial pursuits, and they have made commendable progress in their studies. The teachers and other officers of the school have earnestly sought to make the home life of the boys pleasant and to inspire them with a desire to make their lives clean and honorable, and all have worked together harmoniously to promote the best interests of the school. It is gratifying to note, at the completion of the first half-century of the school's existence, the progress that has been made in the care, education and reformation of those delinquent youth, who having violated the laws made for the benefit of society have become the wards of the State and the subjects of its fostering care.

The wise and generous action of our last legislature has made it possible for the institution to begin the second half-century of its existence under most favorable conditions. A liberal appropriation was made for carrying out the improvements recommended in the last annual report of the school, which improvements when completed will make the school more nearly an ideal home for the class of boys committed to it. The projected improvements include the building of two new family cottages for the boys, the removal of the barn to a suitable location, and the remodelling and refurnishing of the main building. Much time and labor will necessarily be required for the proper completion of the work, but good progress has been made, considering the nature of the task. The stone foundations for the two cottages have been built on the ridge of high land south to southeast of the main building and distant from it about five hundred feet. Each cottage will be about eighty-two feet long by fifty-two feet wide, three stories high, and of sufficient capacity to accommodate thirty, and if need be, forty boys. The cottages will be built of brick. The foundations have been carefully protected from the frosts and storms of winter. Early in the spring work upon the cottages will be resumed and it is expected that they will be ready for occupancy about the first of next September.

The old barn, built in 1855, and now greatly needing repairs, and occupying a site required for other purposes, will be moved early next year to a new location, a little over a thousand feet east of where it now stands. A new foundation has been built for the main barn, 130 feet by 46 feet, and one for the cow barn adjoining it, 112 feet by 42 feet. These foundations also have been protected against the winter weather. The carpenter work on the barn will be commenced as early in the spring as is practicable, as the building must be completed before the haying season begins.

Messrs. Coombs and Gibbs, Architects, Lewiston, Maine, drew the plans for the cottages and are now at work on the plans for the remodelling of the main building. The work of reconstructing the interior of the main building cannot be begun until the boys are removed from the building to the cottages.

E. C. Jordan and Co., Civil Engineers, Portland, have made a topographical survey of that portion of the school land on which the new buildings are to be erected, and have prepared a map which shows by contour lines the various elevations of the land, at two-foot intervals. These engineers have also surveyed the boundary lines of the school farm, and they are now preparing a map which will show all the land belonging to the school, with the exception of a small piece of marsh land on the opposite side of Long Creek, owned in common with Mr. Charles P. Trickey. This map will also show the location of all the buildings belonging to the school, the roads, fire-hydrants, boys' play-grounds, etc.

The laws relating to the school were revised last winter in accordance with the suggestions made in my last annual report. The objectionable words therein referred to were removed from the Statutes, and boys committed to our care are no longer stigmatized in the Revised Statutes of Maine as "convicts" who are "sentenced" to a term of "imprisonment" in this school. Other changes were made which render the law more easily understood by magistrates, and which will doubtless be of material advantage to the school.

Furthermore, in accordance with the recommendation of His Excellency, Governor Hill, and the wishes of many good friends of the school the name of the institution was changed from State Reform School to State School for Boys, a name which carries

with it no intimation that the boys sent here are violators of law whose moral characters need reformation. The act changing the name of the School took effect March 24, 1903.

At the present time there are 147 boys resident at the School; there are also 52 boys who have been placed in homes elsewhere but are still subject to our supervision and control, making a total of 199 now under our care. The reports received from the boys out on leave have been encouraging. Most of these boys are doing well. Early in the year all the boys out on leave, with one or two exceptions, were visited either by myself or some officer connected with the school, their homes and surroundings carefully inspected, and such advice given to them and to their parents or guardians as seemed best adapted to promote the welfare of the boys. I believe these visits and the correspondence which is maintained between the school and the boys who have gone away from it are very helpful to the boys, encouraging them to a better life, and strengthening the good purposes they have formed.

The Semi-Centennial of the opening of the institution was celebrated in the chapel by exercises commemorative of this important event, on the evening of October 27, 1903. The boys gave some good recitations, a brief history of the school was read, and interesting remarks were made by Hon. Fred Atwood, President of the Board of Trustees, Mrs. Clark H. Barker, Lady Visitor at the school, and Rev. A. H. Wright of Portland. Music was furnished by the Mandolin and Guitar Club of Portland under the leadership of Miss Annie G. Swasey.

The various holidays of the year have been observed with appropriate exercises designed to cultivate a regard for the days celebrated and to teach the significance of their observance. Christmas with its music, games and gifts is an especially enjoyable day for the boys, and its lessons of love and sacrifice should bring peace to their hearts and a feeling of good-will to all. Religious services, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, have been conducted as heretofore and the names of those who have given us of their time and ministered to the spiritual needs of our boys will be found in another part of this report. A list of the donors of gifts, and of the various newspapers, magazines, etc., sent gratuitously to the school will also be found in another part of

this report. To all those who, by their gifts of service or material benefits, have shown their kindly interest in us and their desire to promote the welfare of the school we extend our heart-felt thanks.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the faithfulness and efficiency of the officers and employees of the school and of their loyalty to the institution. And to you, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, I wish to tender my heart-felt thanks for your unvarying courtesy to me, for your words of helpfulness and sympathy, and for the cordial support you have ever given me.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN P. WENTWORTH.

Superintendent.

November 30, 1903.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State School for Boys:

GENTLEMEN: The following is the report of the schools of this institution for the year ending November 30, 1903:

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was.....	146
Number of boys returned during the year.....	9
Number of boys committed during the year.....	41
Whole number under instruction.....	196
There have been discharged during the year.....	49
Present number under instruction.....	147

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

READING.

Who could not read.....	6
Who could read in first reader.....	10
" " second reader.....	6
" " third reader.....	8
" " fourth reader.....	9
" " fifth reader.....	2
	41

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	3
Who could write numbers and count to ten.....	6
" add.....	14
" subtract.....	5
" multiply.....	3
" divide.....	10
	41

WRITING.

Who could not write.....	11
“ write very little.....	19
“ “ letters.....	11
	<hr/>
	41

The boys in school are classified as follows:

READING.

Who read in the fifth reader.....	21
“ “ fourth reader.....	43
“ “ third reader.....	33
“ “ second reader.....	28
“ “ first reader.....	22
	<hr/>
	147

ARITHMETIC.

Who cipher in interest.....	5
“ “ denominate numbers.....	5
“ “ common fractions.....	50
“ “ division.....	11
“ “ multiplication.....	45
“ “ addition.....	31
	<hr/>
	147

GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harper's Introductory Geography.....	24
“ “ School.....	34
	<hr/>
	58

HISTORY.

Who study Eggleston's History of the United States....	51
“ “ First Book in American History,	30
	<hr/>
	81

WRITING.

Who can write letters.....	124
“ “ easy words.....	22
“ not write.....	1
	<hr/>
	147

PHYSIOLOGY.

Who study physiology.....	66
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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.

HORACETINA W. CROWLEY,
ESTELLA KIBBE,
NELLY A. FORD,
MELIA G. BLINN,

Teachers.

November 30, 1903.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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. A. A. Silver, Rev. Harry E. Townsend, Rev. J. H. Beale, Rev. James A. Carey, Rev. Calvin Lane, Rev. Frank W. Smith, Rev. F. Southworth, Rev. French McAfee, Rev. Wm. Moore, Rev. Henry F. Dexter, Rev. A. H. Wright, Rev. Lewis Malvern, Rev. N. D. Smith, Rev. C. W. Fisher, Major S. Withers, Messrs. O. S. Norton, John Lewis, W. G. Hartley, John M. Gould, M. C. Hutchinson, A. B. Merrill, C. I. Orr, Guy Irving Waltz, Harris H. Crandall, A. A. Allan, F. F. Symons, George H. Lord, H. B. Smith, Allen E. Merritt, Clinton Cook, L. M. Douglas, Ozman Adams, O. W. Fullam, H. W. Shaylor, Charles F. Flagg, J. R. Libby, Silas F. Hamilton, and Mrs. A. A. Allan.

DONATIONS.

Christmas candy from Major John M. Gould; 20 lbs. broken candy and 12 doz. boxes from Geo. C. Shaw & Co.; 5 prs. mittens and 7 prs. gloves from Rines Bros.; 3 prs. suspenders, 2 prs. stockings, 1 muffler, 1 sweater, 3 ties, 12 handkerchiefs from Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; note books from Dow & Pinkham; Small pads of paper from C. M. Rice Paper Co. and Hall L. Davis; a book, "Picturesque Spots of the North," 100 blotters, a book, "Good Old Times," 3 diaries, calendars, "Portland and Its Attractions," 17 packages flower seeds, 2 books, "In Wild Africa," and "Battles of America," from Mrs. Clark H. Barker; an azalia from Harmon & Harris Co.; a book, "The Rise and Progress of the Standard Oil Co.," by Gilbert Holland Montague, from Harper & Bros.; a musical entertainment by the

Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Club, Miss Annie G. Swasey, Leader; sixty admissions to the Musical 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; Maine Central, Portland, Maine; 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; Farmington Chronicle, Farmington, Maine; Bath Independent, Bath, Maine; Rumford Falls Times, Rumford Falls, Maine; Home Mission Echoes, 510 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.; Travellers' 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, Illinois; The Advance, Jamesburg, New Jersey; The Advocate, Plainfield, Indiana; Boys' Industrial School Journal, Lancaster, Ohio; Boys' Lantern, Nashville, Tennessee; The Courier, Kearney, Nebraska; The Dawn, Meriden, Conn.; Glen Mills Daily, 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 Boys Magazine, Boonville, Missouri; Our Companion, Cincinnati, Ohio; The Pioneer, Pontiac, Illinois; The Riverside, Red Wing, Minnesota.

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:

R——, Me., July 29, 1903.

My Dear Friend:—I thought I would write you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along in my work. I am getting along nicely everywhere. The mill is shut down and I am working on the ice. We are having nice hay weather here now. How are you getting along with your hay? I hope you are having good luck.

Yours truly,

This boy's sister writes as follows:

R——, Me., July 28, 1903.

Dear Sir:— —— is getting along fine in his work. He is working on the ice. His employer is Mr. —— of the —— Ice Co. We attend church, prayer meeting and Sabbath-school every Sunday. He never goes out nights. I am glad —— is doing so fine. He makes \$9 a week, and he has got a good strong mind of his own.

A——, Me., August 11, 1903.

My Dear Mr. Wentworth:—Your letter received. I will now try to answer it. I am feeling first-rate and am getting along nicely with my work cane seating chairs. I am looking out for a good job in the shoe shop. I attend church every Sunday. I

am trying to do the very best I can and I remember to put in practice every day the good teachings I received while in your school. I enjoy being at home. I have been a fishing with my father a few times and went to Mrs. —— picnic with sister.

I hope the boys at my cottage are prospering well and I do hope that they will get the flower banner this year and I also hope that Mr. and Mrs. —— are well.

Will you please tell me if I can buy my cane from the school because it is so high here.

My blank has not yet arrived. I will fill it and send it as soon as it comes. I will close for this time, hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours truly,

The boy's mother writes as follows:

A——, Me., August 4, 1903.

Mr. Wentworth:

Dear Sir:—I wish to write you a few lines in regard to —— I am very pleased to have —— at home, and I will do all I can for the boy. He seems to be getting along very nicely indeed. He comes home to me a great, big boy. His every appearance shows that he has had the very best influence and excellent care, while being in your school. I believe the good influence he has received will last him through his life, and be of great benefit to him. He is cane seating chairs, and is getting along fine with his work. —— thinks the cane here is very expensive, but he likes the work real well. —— went to a picnic with his sister to-day and had a good time. Mrs. —— went with them. I think Mrs. —— is a fine woman and I am very pleased that she takes so much interest in —— . I was very sorry that I was not at home when you called.

I am glad —— is such a big, stout boy. I will do all I can for him. I will close.

Yours very truly,

L——, Me., September 22, 1903.

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

Dear Sir:—I hope you will forgive me for not writing before. I have been very busy. I do not think I was ever in a better

place before. It is just lovely and real nice people, too. If my "Men of Tomorrow" comes to the school, will you write to the company about it? I wrote to them, but I do not know as they got it. I got four letters last night and I do not know how I am to answer all. Come and see us when you can. Mr. —— is very good to me and I like him very much. Write soon.

Yours, as ever,

Two boys, graduates of the school, have purchased a farm. One of the boys is a little over 21 years of age, the other about a year younger. The man with whom the younger boy was living, wrote as follows:

N———, August 27, 1903.

Mr. Wentworth:

Dear Sir:— —— wanted me to write you about his money. He and —— have bargained for a farm. Something they have talked about for some time. It is the farm adjoining Mr. —— . You will remember it perhaps. The buildings are good. The house is of brick. The farm is a good one. They are very enthusiastic over it, and I hope they may do well. —— hoped it might be possible for him to get his money when they have to pay, or rather when they close the bargain. The boys are going down next Saturday to see you but in the meantime they wanted me to write to you about it.

I shall let —— have his time by the first of October, if you do not object. He thinks he can earn a hundred dollars this winter, and perhaps he can. Of course we shall expect him to make his home here, when not working, until he is settled in one of his own.

I hope it will be so he can get his money as it prevents his paying interest on that amount.

Very truly,

The older boy wrote as follows:

N———, December 11, 1903.

Dear Friend:—It has been some time since I have heard from you, but I still think of you and the school and it will always be a pleasant memory.

I have not had any time to hunt this fall. I have been very busy ever since I saw you. I shall strive hard to pay for my farm now. I think I can do it. Trying was never beat any how.

Lumbering is being carried on quite extensively in this part of the town. Several camps are being built in the woods, and help is in great demand.

I suppose the boys are looking forward to a nice time Christmas. I think I know about how they feel. I used to think what a hard time I had when I was there, but now I think what an easy time I had. There isn't much of any news to tell, so I shall have to cut short. ——— and I are both well, and I hope you and your wife are the same.

Ever your friend,

T——, Me., February 4, 1903.

Dear Friend:—I received your kind and loving letter and was very glad to hear that you were all getting along so nicely at the school and were all well. I was very glad to see Mr. ——— when he called to see me. I was at school. I am getting along nicely and am doing nicely in my studies. I study arithmetic, algebra, reading, bookkeeping and spelling. I am all ready to go to high school but Mr. ——— could not get along without me this winter very well.

I am trying to do the best I can for my employer. He got a pair of steers this last fall and gave me the care of them. I have one sheep of my own and the care of two calves, my steers and thirteen cows, except milking and feeding.

Yours respectfully,

C——, Me., April 19, 1903.

Dear Mr. Wentworth:—I thought I would write to you to-day and tell you what I have been doing, what I am doing and what I intend to do.

I was not able to get a school to teach during the winter, so I worked at home and for the neighbors and did nearly as well as though I had taught. This spring I am attending ——— Classical Institute from which I hope to graduate in 1904.

For sometime past I have not been satisfied with farm life, work, and most of all pay. Mr. —— is the kindest and best of men to work for, and has always been very good to me. But I have been offered, and, believing it the best thing to do, have accepted a position which will mean, I am assured, a great deal more pay and no more work than farm life brings. The —— Co. of ——, publishers have offered me a position as agent with 50% commission, which as I have said, I have accepted. Mr. —— seems to be willing, in fact all the objections he has are that I may not do as well as I expect, or something of that kind. But the situation is this: I must have money enough to pay my expenses here for one year. I can't get it working on a farm, and I stand a good chance of getting it in this new position. Mr. —— says, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." I would rather remain under Mr. ——'s care and have your consent to do this work if it can be so. I expect, after graduating from this school to take a course in electrical engineering in the University of Maine and make that my life work.

I hope my plans will meet with your full approval and that the way will be clear for me to take up the summer's work that I have laid out.

Please give my best wishes to Mrs. Wentworth and Mr. Dow.

Sincerely,

From a boy's mother :

A——, Me., October 29, 1903.

E. P. Wentworth, Supt.:

Dear Sir:—I wish to write you a few lines regarding ——'s conduct the last three months. He has been a very nice boy since he has been with us. We are very proud of him. He is a boy we can well be proud of. If he goes out in the evening he always tells me where he is going and when he is coming back. He always comes when he says he will. He doesn't smoke cigarettes any more. I am very glad that I am able to give such a good report of ——.

Yours, etc.,

B——, Me., October 28, 1903.

Dear Sir:—I received your kind letter and was glad to hear from you. I saw in the B—— paper about the anniversary of the school and I am sure the boys had a good time.

I have got a very good place as elevator boy in the —— building. My pay is \$3 a week which I give my mother to help her. The gentlemen where I work are all lawyers and judges and seem to take interest in me. One gentleman gave me a library card so that I can have nice books until January 1st to read, and I appreciate it very much.

Please remember me to all the officers and give my best regards to all the boys. I will close now with my best respects to you.

Your true friend,

The boy's mother writes as follows:

B——, Me., October 28, 1903.

Mr. Wentworth:

Dear Sir:—I received —— letter and I was pleased to hear from you. I am glad to tell you that —— is doing very nicely now. He is elevator boy in the —— Building. He is in a nice place. I thought it would be a nice place for him there as some nice gentlemen have offices there, and they are so kind and good to him. They seem to take an interest in him. He only gets three dollars a week to start with, but it is a help and he always brings it right to me and I have that to get him some warm clothes for the winter. I try to have him do right and obey your rules.

I will close now, and thank you very much for your kind letter.

With much respect,

W——, Me., October 28, 1903.

Dear Supt.:—Your kind and welcome letter was received and I was very glad to hear from you. I am well and getting along nicely in life. I try to do the best I can and everything goes nice.

I have been working most all the time since I have been at home and I like to help my father and mother all I can.

I have not much to say so I will close, hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours truly,

W——, Me., October 28, 1903.

Kind Sir:—I will now write you a few lines to let you know about my boy ——. He is very good and is getting along nicely. He is working and has been ever since he has been at home. I cannot express the change that you have made in him. He is the nicest boy that I have seen since he has been to your school, for you have sent him out in the world to be a perfect gentleman. His employer, Mr. —— thinks a great deal of him. I can assure you that he does not go out in any bad company, as he is very careful who he associates with. He goes out most with his sisters and that is when he goes to church and entertainments.

Thanking you for your kind favor and kindness, I remain as ever,

Respectfully yours,

I——, Me., September 30, 1903.

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

Dear Mr. Wentworth:—I received your very kind letter a short time ago and will now answer it. I am real well now. I have been hunting for the last few days but have not got a deer yet.

I have not gone to school any yet but expect to go next summer. I am going to cook in the lumber woods this winter and get some money ahead, then I am going through high school and if possible take a business college course.

We had quite a snow storm here a short time ago. It snowed about three inches.

How are all the boys at the school now? Kindly remember me to them and also to Mrs. W. and the W. C. officers.

I will close now, with hopes of hearing from you soon.

Respectfully yours,

From a boy's mother :

P——, Me., May, 1903.

Mr. E. P. Wentworth, Supt. State School for Boys, Portland, Maine:

Dear Sir:—We have moved from —— St., down on ——.

We have a very pleasant house all to ourselves. —— was our right hand man in moving. We are in a very quiet neighborhood. We are very near the Episcopal church and the Universalist. If you are acquainted with the vicinity you will see we are very pleasantly situated. Our rent has four large bay windows two up-stairs and two down. One thing in particular —— enjoys here and that is our dining-room. We did not have any up at the other house. One of the bay windows comes in this room and it is very sunny. I keep the couch in there where he can lie down evenings when he is tired and play the harmonica all he wants to. He is just as good as ever round the house, very kind and helpful. I hardly know how we could get along without him. He is a great help to us financially. He gives me three dollars a week every time. His former employer is dead, but his brother-in-law —— —— is keeping —— at work with the same team and he has raised his pay a dollar a week, so now he gets seven dollars a week. I am so glad the name of the school has been changed. I truly feel a very great interest in the new cottages. If I were only a boy or a man now so I could help build them or give something toward them. May God's blessing rest upon the work and upon all the work in connection with the school.

I think I have written all that will be of interest to you at this time. I am very sure —— is trying every day to be good. It is very apparent in a great many ways.

Yours sincerely,

—————

L——, Me., July 28, 1903.

Dear Friend:—I received your letter a few days ago and was pleased to hear from you and to know that everything there at the school was all right. I am working every day in the woolen mill and going to my church every Sunday. I am trying to do the very best I can each day and trying to help others. I am glad they have changed the name of the school. It has got a

good name now. How are all the boys and officers? I am enjoying good health. Do you think you will get much hay this year. I have enjoyed the past three months very much. I am well pleased that I am at home with my folks. There is no place like home to me. Mr. Wentworth of course we all know that, don't we. I like here very much, and am getting along all right and I always will hereafter. Give my love to all. I will close wishing to hear from you soon.

Yours truly,

The boy's mother writes as follows:

L——, Me., July 28, 1903.

Mr. Wentworth:

I thought I would drop you a few lines to let you know that I am pleased to write to you that —— is an awful good boy in all things and is so pleasant in his home and his father and I make it as pleasant as we can for him. He says he never thinks of going from his home. He says there is no place like home. He works in the woolen mill every day. He likes awful well and he studies in the evenings. He is a comfort to me and to others. Every person that is acquainted with him thinks lots of him and he don't go in any low company. He isn't any great hand to go to any places with any one. He is a good boy and a good boy to me and all. God bless and keep him through life. He says it was the making of him to be at your school. He speaks of you all often.

Well, Mr. Wentworth, you spoke if we should change our residence to let you know. We have a notion of going to ——, Mass. I have two sons and a daughter living there and they all want me to move there and I would love to be where my dear children are and then I would be where all my children are and —— will have his same work there and get more pay. His brothers say they can get lots of nice jobs there for ——. I ain't real certain of going yet, but I thought I would mention it in this letter and if I do move there Mr. Wentworth I will notify you and send my address. Perhaps I shall not move and if I don't I will send you word. But the children do want me so bad to move where they are. It is a lovely place.

I am pleased to write to you and tell you all the good news about _____, so I will close, hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours truly,

S——, Me., January 11, 1903.

Dear Friend:—It has been some time since I wrote to you but I have often thought of you. It have been putting it off. I have been working in the woods chopping timber this winter. I expect to work one more week then I shall go doing something else.

The weather has been quite sharp here this week. I am well and rugged as a bear. I still make it my home here at Mr. _____. I suppose you begin to think I have forgotten you but I have not. I could not well forget one who has done so much for me as you have. I can't write much today as I have got to go back into the woods. Will try and write more next time.

Ever your friend,

E——, Me., January 18, 1903.

Dear Friend:—I received your letter dated the 9th and was very much pleased to get it. I also received the "bank book." I appreciate what has been done for me, for I know that there are few boys to-day that has one hundred dollars to start out in life with and I shall put it at a good advantage. I also thank you for all your kindness to me. The reform school has been a good lesson for me. It has made a man of me, and since I have left the school I have not been ashamed to look an honest man in the face.

I feel Mrs. _____ has been a mother to me and I won't forget her kindness to me as long as I live. I expect to start out for myself in the spring. I don't know just where I shall go yet. I am working in the woods this winter. I have worked thirty-five days in all so far. I will close my letter now as I have got to go away in the woods. Hoping to hear from you again, I am your friend.

The lady with whom this boy lives writes as follows:

E——, Me., January 5, 1903.

My Dear Mr. Wentworth:— is working six miles from home. He will remain all winter. He has been home one day since I wrote to you but he came home sick. We have had company through the holy days and as I can't stand much excitement I haven't been able to write to you before. —— wanted me to say for him that if you wished to ask him any questions or to give him advice he would be very glad to have you do so. —— wishes me to help him to invest his money as I think proper, that is if you send it to him, and if you think I have fulfilled my promise in every way. I hope you will kindly send me writings to that effect. I am glad that —— is twenty-one, as at one time I didn't think I could live to see him of age, and let me tell you now, that if I was as strong as I was when at the school I should surely come to you for another homeless boy. I know it will be a comfort to me when I think of what I have done for —— and he is still to be my boy as long as he wishes to remain with me.

Please let us hear from you when convenient. Thank you very much for your kind invitation to visit the school at some time. We shall surely do so if we come to Portland.

Very respectfully,

H——, Me., November 8, 1903.

Dear Friend:—I have received your letter and am writing an answer to it. I am now working in —— mill, and my employer is —— ——, and am getting a dollar and a half a day. —— is working in —— mills and is getting \$1.75 a day. We are going to go in the woods this winter to work. The woods are up near —— lake.

I will now close for I cannot think of anything more to write.

Yours truly,

The boy's brother writes as follows:

Dear Friend:—I will write you a few lines to let you know how my brother is getting along. —— is in good health and working every day. He pays his board of \$3.50 a week what

time he works in the mill and buys his clothes. When the mill is down he helps me around the place. He has saved up \$23.60 what time he has worked in the mill.

I am going in the woods the last of this month and I shall take him with me. He will get \$28 a month and his board. He will get in about three months and I guess when he gets payed off he will feel quite rich, for I felt proud of my first winter's pay.

He wishes you all a merry Christmas and a happy new year.

Yours truly,

A——, Mass., December 22, 1902.

Dear Sir:—Please excuse me for not writing before. I received your last letter early in the spring and I thank you very much for the discharge which was given me. I have been here in A—— a year now. I came up to see my brother and one of the owners of one of the freight transfers took a liking to me and wanted me to drive team so I took the job. I worked for him until April last and then one of our customers wanted me to come to work for them in a carriage shop so I went to work and worked until July and then went to work blacksmithing. Then the first shop man hired me back to fire their boiler.

We have a carriage and wagon workers' union here, and we expect there will be a strike the first of next month. We are going to strike for a nine hour day with a twelve and one-half per cent increase of wages. I am thinking of going out of town and getting another job, so I did not know but what you could give me a job on the farm or might perhaps get me a job somewhere in the city. I am not particular what kind it is. I have learned a good deal of the world since I left the school. I should like to get a good job where I could lay aside more money than I can here. There are a good many more places to go around here than there would be down there. So if you can get me a good job down there please let me know and I will be much obliged.

Yours very truly,

D——, Me., August 1, 1903.

Dear Friend:—I will write you a letter to let you know how I am getting along. I am haying now. I can milk seven cows. We have four little kittens. Will you please write to my father and ask him if mother is sick. I have not had a letter for a long time. I take care of all the chickens every night. That is all I can think of for this time.

Your loving friend,

The man with whom this boy lives writes as follows:

D——, Me., August 1, 1903.

Mr. E. P. Wentworth, State School for Boys:

Dear Sir:—— seems to be contented and happy with us, and he is doing well. My business calls me from home quite often for several hours and I always find on my return that his work is done well. He never goes away from home unless with me or on some errand and he never has expressed a wish to go. His health has been good, never has had a sick day since he came to live with us. Has missed only a half day's school of ten weeks.

Yours respectfully,

P——, Me., December 2, 1902.

Dear Sir:—I received your letter and it was warmly welcomed by the whole family, especially my mother. I would have written before but am busy looking for something to do, so I thought I would drop you a few lines now. I haven't found anything to do yet so am going to ask you if you hear or see anything to do, kindly let me know. I had a merry Christmas and a nice time New Year's day. I was very glad to get home. We have nice times when we are all together in the evenings. The word "home" means a good deal to some persons, especially to me. I have got a good home, not like the lone wanderer, saying: Any old place I hang my hat is home sweet home to me. We have all got to come to some conclusion at some time, so I have come to think that, the best way is always the best after all.

All the family send their regards. Hoping that you had a

merry Christmas and wishing you a happy New Year, I will close. I remain,

Yours respectfully,

The boy's mother writes as follows:

P——, Me., January 22, 1903.

Mr. E. P. Wentworth:

My Dear Friend:— received your welcome letter, and I assure you I read it with much pleasure. Words cannot express my gratitude for the interest you have shown in him, and his home. It gave me courage to persevere. I have done all in my power to have a nice home to keep them with me, since their father died, for after all we are only human and a word of praise helps us on. I cannot look lightly on your interests, for have they not saved me and my child from a life long suffering. I only wish he had a situation, for idleness is the mother of sin, and besides, I need his wages to clothe him. He has the promise but it may be a long time before there is a vacancy. Hoping if you hear of anything soon you will kindly remember him, and wishing you God's choicest blessings, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ENTERTAINMENT.

The State Reform School was opened for the reception of boys October 27, 1853. The fiftieth anniversary of this interesting and important event was celebrated at the State School for Boys on Tuesday evening, October 27, 1903. The following is a program of the exercises :

- 1 Song— The Star Spangled Banner.
By the School.
- 2 Instrumental Music— Garden Party Waltz: Minnetta.
By the Mandolin and Guitar Club.
- 3 Recitation— License.
By Stephen Cronin.
- 4 Recitation— Little Blossom.
By Louis Bolton.
- 5 Instrumental Music— Colored Major: Gypsies Schottische.
By the Mandolin and Guitar Club.
- 6 Song— Marching to Victory.
By the School.
- 7 Instrumental Music— Good Old Summer Time: Ghosts'
Patrol.
By the Mandolin and Guitar Club.
- 8 Reading of the Governor's Proclamation, dated October 27,
1853, announcing the School to be open for the reception
of boys.
By J. Henry Dow, Assistant Superintendent.
- 9 Historical Sketch of the State School for Boys.
By Edwin P. Wentworth, Superintendent.
- 10 Instrumental Music— Schottische: Spanish Fandango.
By the Mandolin and Guitar Club.
- 11 Addresses by Hon. Fred Atwood, President of the Board of
Trustees; Mrs. Clark H. Barker, State Visitor to the
School; and Rev. A. H. Wright, of Portland.
- 12 Prayer— By Rev. A. H. Wright.
- 13 Recitation— The Lord is my Shepherd.
By the School.
- 14 Song— Good Night.
By the School.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

By EDWIN P. WENTWORTH, Superintendent.

Governmental institutions for the reform of juvenile offenders are the fruit of Christian civilization. The teachings of paganism that "might is right," and that the chief purpose of life is to "eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die," do not contain the vital germs of philanthropic activity that develop into organized and unselfish efforts to uplift humanity. When the meek and lowly Jesus came to exemplify the love of our Heavenly Father he gave to the world its most illustrious example of the fruits of a new philosophy which taught that the truest and richest life was one of unselfish, self-sacrificing devotion to the welfare of others; and that he who would occupy the highest seat at the throne of the Eternal King was he, who on earth, was the greatest servant of his fellow men. Jesus Christ came to bind up the broken hearted, to recover the lost sight, to heal the sick, to restore the dead to life, to seek and to save the lost, to teach mankind the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Out of the ever-living truth that came from his mouth; out of the principles of eternal justice which he enunciated; out of the love which he shed abroad in the hearts of men; and not from empty, selfish paganism, has come the Christian civilization of the twentieth century, whose beneficent institutions, characteristic of the age, reach out over all the land to lift up the fallen, to relieve the distressed, to restore the wanderer to the path of virtue.

Yet not until comparatively recent times has Christian charity made systematic efforts to solve the great problems which destitution, mental alienation and crime have thrust upon the world. It was only about a hundred and thirty years ago that John Howard commenced his famous tours of the English prisons, and inaugurated the great work of prison reform. It is difficult for us in these enlightened days to realize the condition of the prisons of the world a hundred and thirty years ago. Men, women and

children were often thrust into the same common prison and there denied not only the comforts of life, but even its very necessities. The liquor saloon, enthroned within the precincts of the jails and prisons, flourished as a source of enrichment to the jailer, and of degradation and debauchery to the prisoners. The lack of privacy; the foul air of unventilated apartments, made fouler yet by the profanity and obscenity of the vilest specimens of humanity; the dampness and darkness that usually pervaded these places; the unutterable horror of life amid such surroundings; all combined to make the prisons of those days as dreadful as that place over whose entrance was said to have been written the words, "Abandon hope all ye that enter here."

Into those vile dens of corruption, not only men and women were confined, but boys also. Some of those boys may have committed but a single offense, and with kind words and wise counsel might have been turned aside from an evil course and recalled to the paths of virtue; but, alas, what hope for them after months of closest companionship with the vilest of profligates, with men and women grown old in wickedness!

While John Howard, Beccaria, and others upon whom their mantles fell after their decease, were improving the conditions of the jails and prisons of the world, and legislators were seeking to reform criminal jurisprudence, it was but natural that the treatment of juvenile offenders should also receive attention. The injustice of confining youthful and adult criminals in the same common jail and the evil results which must necessarily follow from such a course were apparent to everyone who gave the matter attention. The discussion of the subject, once begun, has continued without interruption until our own day; and has resulted in the various institutions established all over the country for the protection, education and reform of juvenile offenders.

The first governmental institution in this country and, indeed, in the world, for the reform of juvenile delinquents, was formally opened in New York, January 1, 1825, and is known as the New York House of Refuge. Other charitable and religious establishments had previously done something for the reform of wayward boys in this country and in Europe, but never before had the state come forward as the protector of erring youth and, at

its own expense, for the preservation of society, undertaken the task of their reform. Even this institution, however, was under the control of a private corporation, but it received children convicted by the courts and was supported at public expense.

The establishment of the New York House of Refuge in 1825 was followed in succeeding years by the establishment of the House of Reformation in Boston, the House of Refuge in Philadelphia and other similar institutions.

The first reform school in the United States established strictly as a state institution was in Massachusetts, the State Reform School at Westboro, established in 1848, and now known as the Lyman School for Boys. It may well be a source of gratification to us that our good mother-state, where the first free public school was established and the first institution for ministering to the mind diseased of poor and rich alike, was also the first in this country to try the experiment of establishing a state institution for the reformation of the vagrant and criminal youth of the State; and it may also well be a source of gratification to us that our own State of Maine was not far behind in following the example of our mother-state.

That the good people of the State of Maine were keenly alive to the necessities of the times is apparent to everyone familiar with the literature of that day. In 1850 petitions were pouring into the legislature of our State requesting the establishment of a reform school. These petitions were signed by influential and public spirited men, and they fairly represented the sentiment of the State. The petitions were referred to the judiciary committee, and on the nineteenth day of July, 1850, this committee presented a report to the legislature favoring the granting of the prayer of the petitioners. This report, signed for the committee by Henry Carter of Portland, is a very interesting document and of considerable historic value. The report recited the conditions prevailing throughout the State at that time and gave strong reasons why such an institution was needed, and stated that the committee were unanimous in the opinion that the State should take immediate and efficient measures for the establishment of a State Reform School, which they believed would prove to be not only a most honorable monument of the beneficence of the State, but most decidedly a measure of practical wisdom and economy. The committee recommended the passage of a resolve providing

that the governor should appoint a board of three commissioners who should have power to select and obtain by gift, and take a conveyance to the State, of a lot of land which they should deem a suitable site for a State Reform School; to proceed to procure plans and estimates and to enter into contracts for the buildings necessary and proper for such an institution; to prepare and mature a system for the government of the school, and to ascertain what laws would be necessary and proper to put the same into successful operation, and to report the result to the governor in season to be communicated to the legislature at the commencement of the next session. The resolve was passed by the legislature, and August 20, 1850, His Excellency, John Hubbard, Governor of Maine, affixed his official signature to the resolve. In accordance with this resolve the governor appointed as commissioners Hugh J. Anderson of Belfast, John W. Dana of Fryeburg, and Henry Carter of Portland. This commission at once commenced its labors.

The city of Portland had previously offered to furnish a suitable site for the location of the school and this offer was accepted by the commissioners. The so-called Carter farm in Cape Elizabeth containing about 153 acres, was purchased by the city for \$8,500; and December 24, 1850, James B. Cahoon, mayor of Portland, in behalf of the city, deeded this land to the State of Maine on condition that the said estate shall always be held, used and forever improved by said State for such reform school. This estate was a part of the 400 acres which once belonged to Anthony Brackett, one of the pioneer settlers of Falmouth, now the city of Portland. In 1671 the 400 acres were deeded to George Munjoy, who came to Falmouth from Boston and for whom Munjoy hill in Portland was named. Later it passed into the possession of Brigadier General Samuel Waldo, who in course of time deeded it to his son, Colonel Samuel Waldo. At that time it was called the "salt box farm," probably because salt was here manufactured by evaporation in boxes. At Long Creek point Gen. Waldo had a wharf where considerable business was done in shipping wood and lumber. It is believed that the Waldos used this farm as their country seat and that their country residence was on the site of the present residence of our esteemed friend and neighbor, Mr. Charles P. Trickey. Later the 400 acre farm was divided and the Reform School site passed

through the hands of various owners: the Pratts, Farringtons, Lobdells, Waterhouses, Carters, etc., until at last it came into the possession of the State of Maine.

Drawings and working plans for a suitable building for the State Reform School were prepared by Gridley J. F. Bryant, Architect, No. 4, Court street, Boston, Mass., from a design submitted by himself and Louis Dwight. These plans were accepted by the commissioners. Specifications for the work were printed, and under the supervision of the board of commissioners the main building which we now occupy was erected in 1851-1853. Though not entirely finished it was made ready for occupancy in October, 1853, and on the 27th of that month the school was formally declared open by a proclamation of the governor of the State. November 14, 1853, the first boy was received into the school. His name was George Washington ———. He was born in Boston, but his residence at the time of his commitment was Hallowell. Soon after his discharge from the institution he went to sea; at some foreign port he left his ship and has never since been heard from. The next day Daniel Webster P——— was committed. The newspapers of the day made many jocose references to the new institution for juvenile offenders to which the first subjects committed were George Washington and Daniel Webster!

The first board of trustees of the State Reform School was appointed in 1853 and consisted of five members: Henry Carter of Portland, Edward Fox of Portland, Oliver L. Currier of New Sharon, John W. Dana of Fryeburg and James T. McCobb of Portland. From 1853 to the present time about fifty different persons have served as trustees of this school. They have been men of distinction in our State, professional men of high rank and business men of prominence. Some of these gentlemen have served as the governors of the State, as judges of our courts, as members of congress, and some of them have occupied other high positions of trust and responsibility. These gentlemen have had the charge of the general interests of the institution. With the advice and consent of the governor and executive council they have appointed the superintendents of the school. They have prescribed the duties of the various officers and exercised a vigilant supervision over all its concerns. Faithfully and ably have the various boards of trustees of this institution managed

its affairs during the fifty years of its existence and whatever degree of success the institution has achieved during this time is due, in very large measure, to their fidelity and wisdom.

The first superintendent of the State Reform School was Mr. William R. Lincoln who came to Maine from Westboro, Mass., where he had been superintendent of the State Reform School of that state from its establishment in 1848. His five years' experience in reformatory work in Massachusetts was a fine preparation for his work here. Mr. Lincoln was a gentleman of great executive ability. He was a man of culture, who had a tender, sympathetic heart and who understood and loved boys. He filled his difficult position with signal ability from September 1, 1853 to August 23, 1858, when he retired to take the superintendency of the House of Refuge, Baltimore, Maryland. This latter position he filled for about twenty years and then he retired to enter into the furniture business in Baltimore, where he continued to live until his death, a few years since. Mr. Lincoln assisted in the completion of the main building and in furnishing the institution with the appliances needed for its work. He opened the institution, received into the school the first boys committed, and inaugurated the system for the government and maintenance of the school. The present barn, 130 feet long by 46 feet wide, with its two wings, was built by Mr. Lincoln.

During the superintendency of Mr. Lincoln a gentleman by the name of Isaac Sanford living in Manchester, Maine, died, leaving the school seven hundred dollars. This money was loaned to the State in 1854, and the interest, \$42 annually, is paid to the school for the use of the library. A few years ago, at the suggestion of Hon. M. F. King, treasurer of the board of trustees, a fine portrait of Mr. Sanford was obtained and hung in the parlor of the main building. A book plate was also procured containing a miniature portrait of Mr. Sanford, which is pasted into each book purchased from the Sandford fund.

On the retirement of Mr. Lincoln, Hon. Seth Scammon of Saco was appointed superintendent of the school. He held this office from August 23, 1858 to March 31, 1865. Mr. Scammon was a gentleman who had filled high official positions in the State of Maine. He had an extensive acquaintance all over the State and was a practical farmer. After Mr. Scammon's retirement

and while awaiting the appointment of a new superintendent, Mr. Joseph S. Berry of Wayne, was appointed superintendent ad interim April, 1865, and he served in that capacity until August 31, 1865. Mr. Berry was well fitted for the position by several years' experience as assistant superintendent of the school. George B. Barrows of Fryeburg, a gentleman of learning and culture, filled the place from September 1, 1865, to April 30, 1867. During Mr. Barrow's term of office the great fire in Portland occurred. The records of the board of trustees were in Portland at that time in the office of the secretary, Hon. James T. McCobb, and they were destroyed in the fire. Judge Enoch W. Woodbury of Sweden, Maine, a fine disciplinarian and earnest Christian man was superintendent from May 1, 1867 to September 30, 1870. The Rev. Eleazer W. Hutchinson was superintendent from October 1, 1870 to January 31, 1874. In 1871, while Mr. Hutchinson was superintendent, the main building was first heated by steam. These superintendents were all gentlemen of ability and integrity and they rendered faithful service to the State. February 1, 1874, my father, Eben Wentworth of Portland became superintendent and continued in office until his death, December 8, 1878. Charles Buffum of Orono held the office from January 1, 1879, to May 15, 1879, when he was succeeded by Col. George W. Parker of Portland. He continued in office until April 14, 1880, when Joseph B. Farrington of Orono became superintendent. Mr. Farrington held the position longer than any of his predecessors. He served the State faithfully for more than seventeen years and died in office May 30, 1897. I was appointed his successor.

When the school was established the chief idea to be carried out was that of separation. The people of this State believed that boys guilty of minor offenses should not be allowed to associate in the same institution with adult criminals. The school was much like that of any other place of confinement except that it was designed for boys instead of men. On the third floor of the main building there were 240 strong cells, each with a grated door, and every night the boys marched to these cells and each boy was locked into his own cell. In the basement there was a large dining-room where the boys ate from bare wooden benches about a foot wide. The dishes were tin ware; no crockery or

table cloths were used on the boys' tables. Good schools were maintained for the boys, and the teachers and officers were untiring in their efforts to improve the conduct and character of the boys. During those early days the State Reform School was probably one of the best of its kind then in existence in this country.

When Eben Wentworth became superintendent of the State Reform School it was with a distinct understanding between himself and the board of trustees that a new departure in the management of the institution was to be made. Mr. Wentworth had been a public school teacher all his life, and with him the management of boys was a delightful task. A few weeks after taking charge of the school important changes were begun. All the cells in the southwest wing of the building, 120 in number, were removed and a large, light, well-ventilated dormitory built which has been in constant use ever since. It was with great rejoicing and with a truly grateful spirit that the boys moved from their narrow cells into the large, airy dormitory. The following year all the cells in the north-east wing were removed. A new system of grading the boys was adopted which included a plan by which the boys could earn their own release from the school by good conduct. A system of rewards for good conduct was adopted which to a considerable extent supplanted the punishment which had previously been found necessary. Dining tables instead of benches were provided for the diningroom, and tin ware was replaced by crockery. Other important changes were made, all of which tended to the improvement of the boys and to fitting them better for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

The two superintendents who followed Mr. Wentworth, owing to the short time they held their offices and to the peculiar political conditions prevailing throughout the State, did not have a fair opportunity to show what improvements they could have made under other circumstances. They did all they could under the difficult conditions existing at the time.

During the superintendency of Joseph R. Farrington, the tenth superintendent, many and important changes were made in the institution and its management. In 1883 the mechanical school was established and manual training was introduced as a part of the regular curriculum of the school, a most important and far-

reaching advance and deserving of a more extended notice than can be given to it here.

In 1885 Sebago water was brought into the main building. Previous to that time the school had been dependent upon wells and cisterns for its water supply and the quality of the water furnished was poor and the quantity was insufficient for daily use. From a sanitary standpoint the supplying of the school with an adequate quantity of pure water had become an urgent necessity, and the school was fortunate in being able to accomplish this object at a moderate expense.

Perhaps the most important advance made in the institution during the superintendency of Mr. Farrington was the introduction of the cottage system. For the class of boys usually sent to such schools the cottage system is far superior to the congregate, on account of the greater opportunity to deal with each boy according to his individual temperament and personal characteristics; because of the greater freedom from irksome restraint; because of the facilities it affords for better classification of the inmates; and finally because the cottages can approach more nearly to an ideal home for the boys than can any great building occupied as a congregate school. May 29, 1893, the first family cottage at the school was opened with a family of thirty boys. It was named Farrington cottage in honor of the superintendent. The cottage plan proved so successful in practice that a few years later the construction of the second cottage was begun.

Beside the greater improvements mentioned many minor improvements were made during the seventeen years that Mr. Farrington was the executive head of the institution. The buildings were put into good repair; the boys' dining-room was greatly improved in appearance; the farm was brought to a high state of cultivation; military drill was introduced, and the health and discipline of the boys were much improved. Mr. and Mrs. Farrington were faithful and efficient Christian workers. They died in the harness. Mrs. Farrington passed away February 28, 1895, and two years later, on May 30, 1897, Mr. Farrington died. They accomplished a great work at the school, and their good deeds and helpful words will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

During the years that have elapsed since Mr. Farrington's death improvements have continued to go forward. May 18,

1898, the second family cottage was formally dedicated with appropriate exercises, many state officials and prominent citizens being present. This cottage was named Wentworth cottage in honor of Eben Wentworth, seventh superintendent of the school. Like its predecessor this cottage added greatly to the facilities of the institution for carrying forward the work of reform.

In 1899 the old steam heating apparatus at the main building was removed and a new and efficient system of heating from a central plant was installed. A power house was completed in which the two new steam boilers were placed, and a hundred-foot chimney was erected. The same year the grounds and buildings were wired for electricity and on November 19th of that year the electric current was turned on for the first time. The importance of these improvements can hardly be estimated.

In 1900 the water supply was still further improved. A 12-inch main was laid through the grounds by the Portland Water Company and connected with our local mains, and three new hydrants were placed on the grounds. In 1901 the central heating plant was extended by the addition of a substantial coal pocket of sufficient capacity to contain 250 tons of bituminous coal.

And now, at the close of fifty years' existence, profiting by the lessons of the past, we are looking forward with sanguine expectations to greater improvements in the near future. The legislature of this State with wise generosity has made it possible for us to place the institution upon a higher plane of usefulness than it has hitherto known. With the two new cottages already in process of construction, with the barn removed to a suitable location, and with the main building reconstructed, the State School for Boys will be in condition to do better work than ever before.

And what has been the result of these fifty years of effort? Who can tell? All over the country today, are men, self-supporting and respectable citizens, who but for the protecting care of the institution and the education and training they received here, might have been outcasts from society. They come back to us from time to time to testify to the good work of the school. They send their greetings from our own and from other states, and even from foreign lands, and acknowledge with gratitude that they owe their success in life to the discipline and training of the State Reform School.

My friends, how much we owe these boys! They came into the world by no effort or choice of their own. Many of them have been reared amid evil surroundings and under conditions for which they are in no way responsible. What wonder that they have transgressed the law that no kind and loving heart had taught them to respect and obey! And when the State takes them away from the homes in which they were born and reared, and separates them from parental care and education, what a weight of responsibility the State voluntarily assumes! Nothing needed for the welfare of these boys should be withheld from them. Expense is a secondary consideration. All that the State can do that is essential for their development into good citizens, well equipped for the struggles of life, the State is in duty bound to do. May the grave duties and responsibilities resting upon us who are charged with the care of these boys be brought home to our hearts and consciences that we may labor with all the powers we possess for the right training of these lads.

Now at the beginning of another fifty years of existence our institution starts out with a new name, the State School for Boys. May this new name be the symbol of a newer and higher life for the institution and all who are connected with it. With the increased facilities to be furnished the institution in the near future we trust it may accomplish more for the unfortunate boys of our State than it has ever accomplished in the past. When another fifty years shall have passed away we hope that those who shall then be here will commend our work even as we tonight do honor the efforts and commend the work of those who in years gone by have contributed to the past success of the institution.

APPENDIX.

- A. Revised Statutes, relating to the State School for Boys.
- B. Special Information.



A.

CHAPTER 143.

THE STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

SEC. 1. The government of the state school for boys, established for the instruction, employment and reform of juvenile offenders, in the city of South Portland, in the county of Cumberland, is vested in a board of five trustees appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the 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 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 valid when sanctioned by them. They may contract with the attorney general of the United States for the confinement and support in said school of juvenile

Government of the state school for boys is vested in a board of five trustees. 1903, c. 22, § 1. 1903, c. 144. 72 Me., 556.

—powers and duties. See c. 116, § 12.

—they may contract with the attorney general of

the United States, for the support of juvenile offenders.

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.

Boys between eight and sixteen may be committed to the school, and to alternative punishment.
R. S., c. 142, § 2.
1903, c. 22, § 2.
47 Me., 484.

SEC. 2. When a boy between the ages of eight and sixteen years is convicted before any court or trial justice having jurisdiction of the offense, of an offense punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, not for life, or in the county jail, or in any house of correction, such court or justice may order his commitment to the state school for boys or sentence him to the punishment provided by law for the same offense. If to said school, the commitment shall be conditioned that if such boy is not received or kept there for the full term of his minority, unless sooner discharged by the trustees as provided in section seven, or released on probation as provided in section ten, he shall then suffer the punishment provided by law, as aforesaid, as ordered by the court of justice; but no boy shall be committed to said school who is deaf and dumb, non compos, or insane.

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

Expenses of how defrayed.
R. S., c. 142, § 3.
1903, c. 22, § 3.
73 Me., 379.
89 Me., 528.

SEC. 3. When a boy is committed to the state school for boys, under the provisions of the preceding section, for larceny of property not exceeding one dollar in value; or for 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 for being a common runaway, drunkard or pilferer; or for any offense punishable in any house of correction, the expenses of conveying such boy to said school, and his subsistence and clothing during the time he remains there, not exceeding one dollar a week, shall be defrayed by the town where such boy resides at the time of his commitment, if within the state; otherwise such expense shall be paid by the state.

Age, residence and day when minority expires certified on

SEC. 4. When any boy is ordered to be committed to the state school for boys, the court or trial justice by whom such commitment is ordered shall certify in the mittimus the city or town in which such boy

resides at the time of his commitment, the age of the boy, and the day on which his term of minority will expire. The finding of the court or justice regarding the age and residence of the boy shall be deemed a decision of a question of fact, and his certificate thereof shall be conclusive evidence of the age and residence of the boy and of the day on which his term of minority will expire. If the said boy is convicted of an offense specified in the preceding section the certificate of the court or trial justice shall be sufficient evidence in the first instance, to charge such city or town in which such boy resides with his expense at said 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 offense with which he is charged, and the duration of his term of commitment. Such written notice shall be sufficient when made, superscribed and directed to said aldermen or selectmen, and deposited, postage prepaid, in the post office.

mittimus.
R. S., c. 142, § 4.
1903, c. 22, § 4.
50 Me., 585.

—notice to
cities and
towns liable.

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.

He may
recover
expenses
from such
town.
R. S., c. 142, § 5.
57 Me., 346.
89 Me., 522.
94 Me., 474.

—such town
may recover
of parent.

SEC. 6. Every boy committed 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 commitment 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 to the trustees, as hereinafter provided.

How boys
shall be
instructed
and
disciplined.
R. S., c. 142, § 6.
1903, c. 22, § 5.

SEC. 7. When a boy is ordered to be committed to said school and the trustees deem it inexpedient to

Proceedings,
when trustees
or superin.

tendent do not receive a boy or he is incorrigible.
R. S., c. 142, § 7.
1903, c. 22, § 6.

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 boy 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 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 ordered to be committed to said school, and his certificate thereof shall be as effectual as their own.

When transportation shall be paid by the county.
R. S., c. 142, § 8.
See c. 117, § 5.

SEC. 8. The costs of transporting a boy to or from the school, shall, when not otherwise provided for, be paid from the treasury of the county from which he is committed, 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.

Term of commitment
R. S., c. 142, § 9.
1903, c. 22, § 7.

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 from the school at the expiration of his term, whether he be then in the institution or lawfully out on probation, or when discharged as reformed, an appropriate record of such discharge shall be made by the superintendent upon the register of the school required to be kept by provisions of section twelve of this chapter. Such discharge shall be a full and complete release from all penalties and disabilities created by his sentence and commitment, and the record of the proceedings under which such boy was so committed shall not be deemed to be, nor shall it be subsequently used as, a criminal record against him. Each boy discharged from the institution shall receive an appropriate written discharge, signed by the superintendent. Such discharge, or a copy, duly certified by the superintendent, of the record of discharge upon the

—record of discharge.

—effect of discharge.

register of the school, shall be receivable in evidence and conclusive of the facts therein stated.

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 commitment, 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 committed to the 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. On his return to the school, such boy shall there be held and detained under the original mittimus. The trustees may delegate to the superintendent under such rules as they prescribe the powers herein granted to the trustees to commit any boy on probation to any suitable inhabitant of the state, and to return to the school any boy so committed when he is satisfied that the welfare of the boy will be promoted by his return. Any boy ordered returned to the school may, on the order of the superintendent or other officer of the institution, be arrested and returned to the school, or to any officer or agent thereof, by any sheriff, constable or police officer or other person; and may also be arrested and returned by any officer or agent of the school.

Boys may be committed on probation to any suitable inhabitant of the state. R. S., c. 142, § 10 1903, c. 22, § 8.

—return to the school.

—may be returned to the school by officer.

SEC. 11. 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

In what branches, boys shall be instructed. R. S., c. 142, § 12.

—trustees shall make rules, and specify punishments.

—rules must be approved by executive.

Powers and duties of the superintendent.
R.S., c. 142, § 13.

—record of punishment, open to public inspection.

—bond.

—shall keep accounts.

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.

SEC. 12. 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 offense, 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 entrusted 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 personal property of the state, connected with the school, may be brought in the name of the superintendent for the time being.

—accounts and books, shall be examined by the trustees semi-annually.

—shall keep register.

SEC. 13. 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 defense, and, on motion of the adverse party and notice, shall be required to do so.

Contracts shall be made by the superintendent, and approved by the trustees.
R. S., c. 142 § 14.

—suits thereon.

SEC. 14. One or more of the trustees shall visit the school at least once in every four weeks, examine the register and the inmates in the school room and workshop, 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 particu-

Visits of the trustees to the school.
R. S., c. 142, § 10.
1803, c. 22, § 10.

—record to be kept.

—annual report and financial statement by the superintendent.

larly among other things, the offense for which each pupil was committed, 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.

Homeless reformed boys may be returned to overseers of poor.
1903, c. 22, § 11.

SEC. 15. Any boy deemed by the trustees to be reformed who has no suitable home to which he can be sent and for whom, in consequence of physical infirmity or other reason, no suitable home can be found by the trustees, may be discharged by said trustees and returned to the selectmen of the town or the overseers of the poor of the city where such boy resided at the time of his commitment.

Fugitive boys, penalty for aiding or abetting.
1903, c. 22, § 12.

SEC. 16. Any person who shall aid or abet any boy committed to the state school for boys in escaping therefrom, or who shall knowingly harbor or conceal any boy who has escaped from said school, shall be fined not less than fifty, nor more than one hundred dollars, or punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than sixty days. Any fugitive from the state school for boys may, on the order of the superintendent or other officer of the institution, be arrested and returned to the school, or to any officer or agent thereof, by any sheriff, constable, or police officer, or other person; and may also be arrested and returned by any officer or agent of the school.

--fugitives, how arrested and returned.

Appropriations; how paid.
R.S., c. 142, § 16.

SEC. 17. 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 school for boys; 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.

Inmates shall be classed.
R.S., c. 142, § 17.
See Resolve, 1871, c. 284.

SEC. 18. The inmates shall be separated into classes, regard being had to their ages, character and conduct, and the offenses for which they have been committed. The boys of each class shall, so far as

practicable, take daily outdoor exercise and be employed in some outdoor labor. Each shall be provided with his own clothing and be taught to care for it. Solitary confinement is not allowed except for grave offenses 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. 19. 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 make a yearly report to the governor and council concerning the condition and wants of the school.

--solitary
confinement
is forbidden.

--exceptions.

--denial
of food
prohibited.

Governor
shall appoint
a visiting
committee.
R. S., c. 142, § 18.
1889, c. 241.

--duties and
powers.

B.

SPECIAL INFORMATION.

COMMITMENT OF BOYS.

Application is frequently made to the superintendent of the State School for Boys 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 School for Boys 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 by imprisonment in the State Prison, not for life, or in the county jail, or in any house of correction. Boys between the seventh and fifteenth anniversaries of their birth, convicted of truancy may also be committed.

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 School for Boys 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 Revised Statutes, c. 143, §§ 2-8, and in the special laws relating to the establishment of par-

ticular courts, and the acts amendatory thereto. See also Revised Statutes, foot note on page 960.

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 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 School for Boys 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. 136 § 1.

3. TERM OF COMMITMENT.

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 term of commitment in the School. The average term of detention is about three years.

A boy committed to the School must also receive sentence such as is provided by law for the same offence. R. S., c. 143 §§ 2, 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; or 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 any offence punishable in any house of correction; the expenses of conveying such boy to the State School for Boys, and his subsistence and clothing during the time he remains 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. 143, §§ 3-5.

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 offence should be charged in the words of the statute when by using those words the act in which an offence 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 question 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. 198.

6. MITTIMUS.

When issuing mittimus to the State 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 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 OF COMMITMENT.

Blank mittimuses, for the use of courts and trial justices, may be obtained gratis, on application to the Superintendent of the State School for Boys, Portland, Maine. Five different forms are furnished:

1. Trial Justice Mittimus.
2. Municipal Court Mittimus.
3. Superior and Supreme Judicial Court Mittimus.
4. Trial Justice Mittimus, Truancy.
5. Municipal Court Mittimus, Truancy.

8. FORMS FOR DESCRIBING OFFENCES.

A circular giving forms for describing some of the more common offences for which boys may be committed to the State School for Boys by trial justices and municipal courts, may be obtained on application to the Superintendent of the State School for Boys, Portland, Me.