

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE

1913

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

For the Year 1912

VOLUME III

WATERVILLE
SENTINEL PUBLISHING COMPANY
1914



EDWIN P. WENTWORTH

Superintendent State School for Boys, 1897-1911

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Trustees and Officers

OF THE

Juvenile Institutions of Maine

State School for Boys, South Portland
Industrial School for Girls, Hallowell

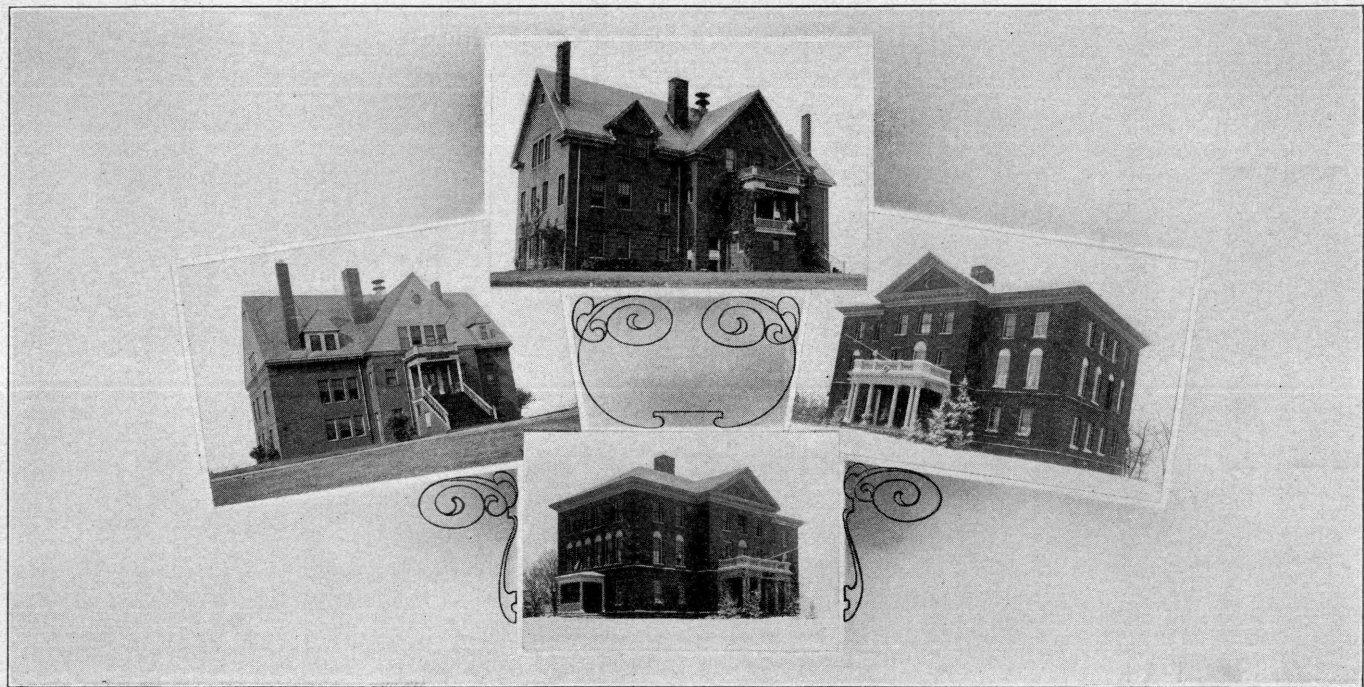
For the two years ending
November 30, 1912



WATERVILLE

SENTINEL PUBLISHING COMPANY

1913



The Four Cottage Homes at State School for Boys

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Honorable Governor and Council of Maine:

The Board of Trustees of the Juvenile Institutions of the State have the honor to present their first biennial report, covering the years 1911 and 1912.

This board was created by act of the Legislature of 1911, replacing the two boards formerly charged with the conduct of the State School for Boys at South Portland and the Industrial School for Girls at Hallowell. There are six members, one term expiring and one new member being appointed each year.

The plan of combining the two schools under one governing board has proved satisfactory, on the whole. Recent legislation has relieved the trustees of many of the details of financial care and it is possible for them to devote most of their attention to the administrative systems at the two institutions. It has been the policy of the present board to assume that the Superintendent and Principal, as well as their assistants, were fully competent to conduct the routine of work and play at the schools, with little or no interference from trustees. It is only by giving an official a free hand in his department that his employers are able to determine whether he is capable of filling the position in a satisfactory manner. We feel confident that results have justified this view. The administrative officers at both schools have shown themselves loyal, hard working and economical in every department.

The two Juvenile Institutions of Maine are called upon to care for classes of dependents of a far wider range of character than schools of this nature in many states. Maine has no reformatories, either for men or women. It has no adequate means of caring for children, especially boys, who are in need of institutional care but who are normal and well behaved. Such boys are undoubtedly often sent to the State School on

some minor charge such as truancy to relieve some town of the possibility of having them on its hands as paupers. Very young girls are, quite properly, sent to the Industrial School for the same reasons. At the other end of the scale, we find older boys and girls committed who have actually been leading criminal or vicious lives and for whose reform neither school is provided with adequate machinery.

It is the problem of protecting these little children from the influence of their older and sophisticated schoolmates that is constantly forcing itself upon the officers and trustees. In neither school are the buildings sufficient in number to make it possible to segregate the really vicious elements. In so far as these schools are hampered in their work of moral development by this lack of building equipment, just so far must they always fall short of the ideal results.

At the State School for Boys the most urgent need is for a disciplinary cottage, somewhat removed from the other buildings, where the large and unruly boys, especially those who have been allowed to go out on parole and have been brought back for new misdemeanors, may be segregated. The influence of these "returned boys" on the school and the need of special treatment for them is more fully covered in the superintendent's report.

At the Industrial School the need for a new building is evident in an even more acute form. Here, the question is simply a matter of space, the buildings being absolutely inadequate to accommodate the girls committed and to provide suitable quarters for the administrative officers. Every department at the school is so crowded as to seriously interfere with the daily work. Girls are frequently obliged to sleep on mattresses in corridors or crowded into rooms with other girls. The school rooms are constantly filled beyond their capacity. The arrangements for storage of provisions and supplies are inadequate, the storerooms being forced into inaccessible and restricted spaces. The result is destructive of system and doubles the work of the officers. The importance of this problem of overcrowding at the school cannot be overestimated. The school is forced to handle cases which would more properly be turned over to a woman's reformatory, many nearly fit for a school for feeble minded and some which have no place in institu-



The Administration Building at the State School for Boys

tional life at all. But, given proper facilities, these elements might be handled and harmonized so as to secure satisfactory results.

As fast as financial circumstances would allow, improvements looking to the greater physical well being of the children have been adopted. The infirmary building at the School for Boys has been thoroughly renovated and equipped in such manner as to comply with modern requirements of sanitation and convenience. At the Industrial School, a regular program of physical examination and treatment by an attending physician is to be inaugurated, a dental chair installed and an adequate supply of medicines purchased. At both schools, however, the greatest insistence has been and will be placed on ample outdoor work and exercise. This policy has already borne excellent results in a higher average of health and it is anticipated that even greater benefits may be derived in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

E. C. CARLL, *President.*

ENSIGN OTIS, *Secretary.*

EDNA P. FLAGG,

W. H. WATERHOUSE,

M. J. GARRITY,

PAYSON SMITH.

STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of Juvenile Institutions of the State of Maine:

I have the honor to submit herewith the fifty-eighth report of the State School for Boys for two years ending November thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twelve.

The tables published elsewhere treat statistically the phases of institution affairs and for particulars concerning various departments of the school your attention is invited separately to them.

INFIRMARY.

The present superintendent assumed the direction of the school's affairs on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and eleven, succeeding the former superintendent, E. P. Wentworth, whose distinguished services in connection with the school covered a period of thirty-two years.

The prevalence of contagious diseases in the school for several years past seemed to make necessary as one of the first activities of the new administration to establish proper quarantine quarters, and what has been previously known as Coleman Cottage which was formerly used as a residence for the assistant superintendent, was by vote of the trustees thoroughly overhauled and repaired and put in first class sanitary condition for the reception of contagious and infectious patients. The first step toward this important change was the inauguration of a thorough system of drainage, the sewer connecting the building with the regular sewerage system of the institution was put into position by the labor of the boys themselves. The paper and plastering was then removed from the interior

walls and they were done over in a thorough manner. All the woodwork after being sterilized with bi-chloride solution, received two coats of paint and the walls and ceilings were likewise painted. A bathroom was installed and a system of heating by means of hot water radiators. Electric lights were put in and the local telephone repaired and put into operating condition. A sufficient quantity of sanitary surgical appliances constructed from enamelled metal were purchased, an operating room fitted up and the entire building given a coat of paint on the outside, so that the institution has now a thoroughly equipped and perfectly sanitary infirmary for the isolation and treatment of contagious diseases.

Inasmuch as the cottage which is now put to the uses just described, was at one time the residence of William T. Adams, known by a former generation of boy readers as "Oliver Optic," and that while he was living in this house he did some of his most important writing of boys' books, it was voted by the Trustees that the newly fitted infirmary be called the Oliver Optic Infirmary.

FARM.

The State of Maine owns in connection with this institution one of the very best farms of its size to be found anywhere within its borders. Early in the history of the activities of the present board of trustees it was suggested that the farm had not been made use of to its utmost capacity and the present superintendent was instructed to make such changes as might be thought best and to install such new methods of agriculture and stock raising as should be deemed advisable by him after consulting with the board.

The most obvious necessity was the lack of proper implements with which to carry on extensive farming operations. Those with which the farm has been previously stocked had been worn out in the service so that it might be said without exaggeration that the entire equipment of farm implements as found by the new administration was practically worthless. The previous board of trustees had realized this condition and had already advised the legislative committee that a considerable expenditure of money would be necessary to put the farming operations into good working order, and consequently the



Haying at the State School for Boys

purchase of a very considerable quantity of new farm machinery was made in the spring of 1911, and a still further supply in the spring of 1912, and the operations have been greatly facilitated thereby. With this improved equipment and with the splendid co-operation which has prevailed between the masters of the various cottages and the superintendent, the farming operations for the past two seasons have been reasonably successful. The enormous growth of corn necessitated the building of a new silo and the growing of root crops which yielded abundantly, practically filled for us in the fall our commodious root cellar, which has been thoroughly ventilated and repaired.

The setting aside of about ten acres as an institutional garden under the direction of the head gardener, Mr. W. J. Erwin, master of Wentworth Cottage, has been an interesting feature of our out of door work. Mr. Erwin and his boys have had entire charge of the garden operations and the success of their work is attested by the very great abundance of vegetables which have made the tables of the various cottages and the officers' table in the main building very much more attractive and nourishing.

In the summer of 1912 a canning and preserving plant was installed and during the harvest season a large quantity of vegetables was put into tin for institution use with a considerable surplus for sale.

It must be observed that the condition of the farm so far as production of hay is concerned was found to be very low indeed. Many parts of the fields were not producing more than twenty-five per cent of what should reasonably be expected of them and as the only proper way to proceed with such runout land is to plow and fertilize and restore by cropping and seeding, it will be a matter of some years and of gradual improvement before the production of hay on the farm comes up to its normal and proper standard. In these past two years we have renewed thirty acres of the fields and the plan of crop rotation and renewal of the hay producing qualities of the farm ought to go on from year to year until the entire area has been plowed, fertilized, cultivated and from time to time reseeded in a definite crop rotation.

There are also problems of drainage and sewage disposal which must be met at an early day. The main sewer from the buildings to the sea is still open for more than half its distance, a condition which should not be tolerated and which aside from its unsanitary features seriously interferes with the proper working of the section of the farm through which it runs.

In prosecuting the out of door work of the institution a crew of boys under the supervision of E. B. Pratt, master of Albion Little Cottage, has been almost constantly engaged in the pleasant and useful tasks of building, fencing, road-making, the construction of lawns, and in painting and repairing. Much of the neat and attractive appearance which we aim to have our buildings and grounds present is due to the work of these lads under the guidance of their able and kindly instructor; not to mention the vastly greater benefit to the boys themselves which comes from learning how to perform the common tasks of life with thoroughness and enthusiasm.

LIVE STOCK.

The principal live stock industry of this farm aside from its poultry which will be considered under a separate heading, is the dairy and hogs. The institution dairy is intended to furnish all the dairy products which are used by our population of about two hundred people and necessitates the maintenance of a milk herd of about twenty-five cows. During these years under some changes in management, the dairy has shown us a good margin of profit. It has been necessary to renew some of the cows by purchase but it is believed that the proper way to renew the dairy and keep the number of milking cows always at a maximum, is by the raising of dairy cows from calves born on the farm, making a selection of a profitable dairy breed and conforming to modern methods of breeding and feeding.

To this end the present management finding that the larger number of dairy animals on the farm were those of predominating Guernsey blood, purchased for the institution a pure bred Guernsey bull and began the process of intensifying the Guernsey characteristics of the herd. It was also deemed advisable to begin in a small way the breeding of pure bred

Guernseys and later three pure bred Guernsey cows were purchased. It is believed by constantly selecting the best individuals from among the grades and the propagation of pure bred animals, will result in the course of a few years in the establishment here of a Guernsey herd of high grade and pure bred animals that will be very much in advance so far as productive quality and actual money value, of any herd that has ever yet been kept here. The keeping of accurate records of the production of each individual cow and the actual weighing of all grain rations fed and the joining of the local dairy testing association, give us valuable statistics from month to month and even from day to day as to the profits or otherwise of each individual cow in our herd, and enable us to keep a herd on the basis of profitable individuals only.

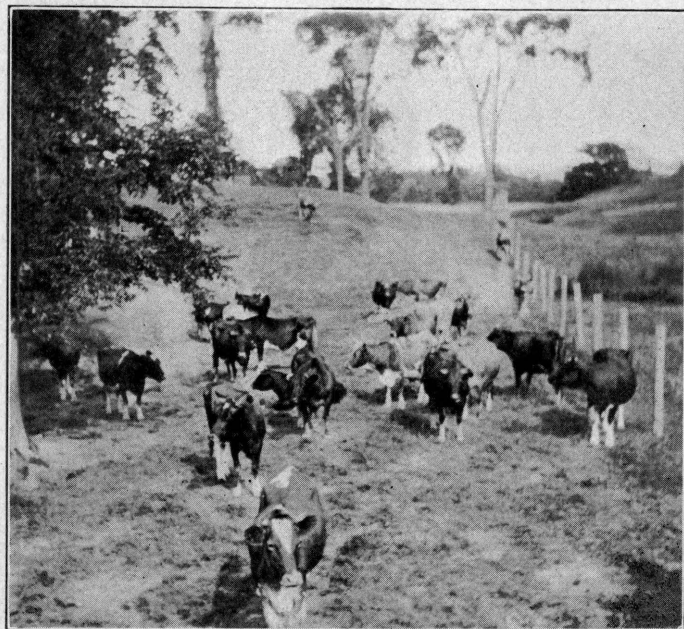
For many years this farm has been known locally as producing the very best of high grade Berkshire hogs and the sales of young pigs at prices in advance of those obtained elsewhere in this vicinity have attested the esteem in which this department of our livestock interest has been held. The past two years have been no exception to previous years in this respect and the present management has sought to improve the character of the Berkshire herd by a very careful selection of breeding animals, the keeping of accurate records and by the purchase of some pure bred Berkshire stock. The Berkshire herd is now in strictly first class condition well housed and perfectly healthy. Hog cholera which has prevailed almost universally throughout the State has not found lodgment here and it is believed that this is probably the only large herd of swine in the State which has not been more or less afflicted by this dread disease.

POULTRY.

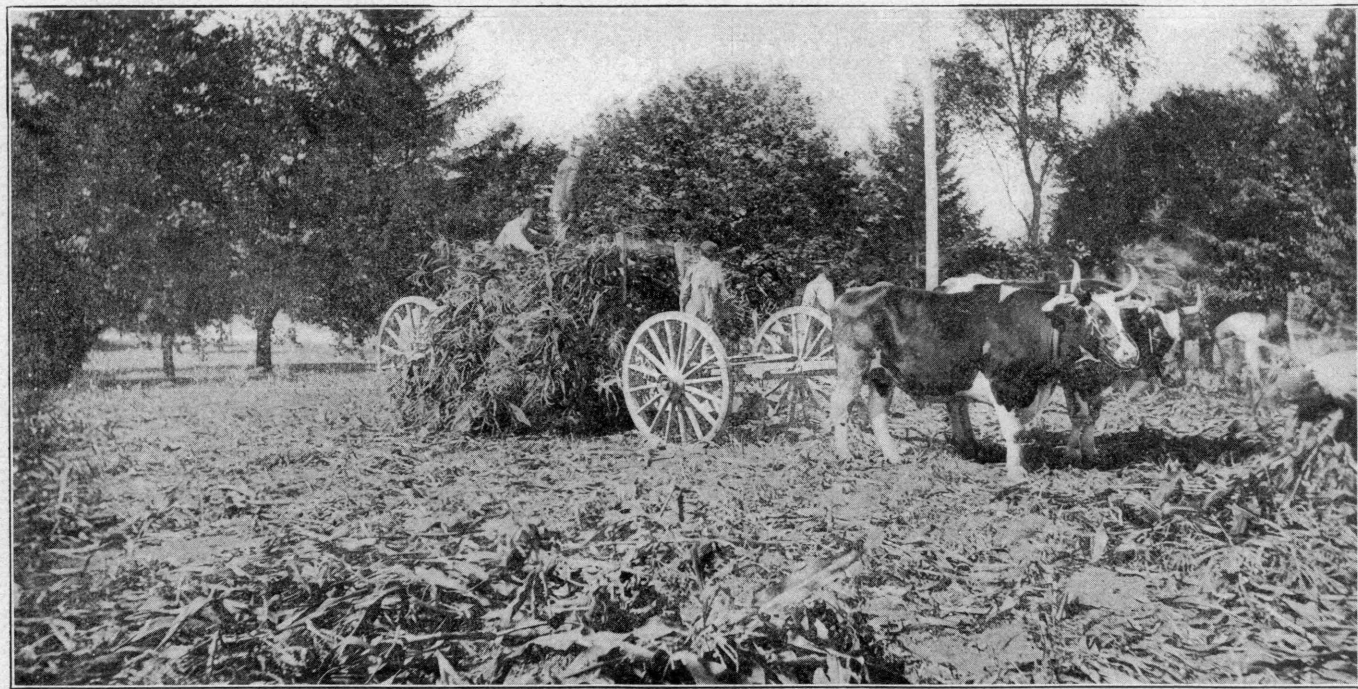
Only a small number of laying hens has been previously kept here and it was believed that the number should be increased and their quarters enlarged so that the institution might be able to produce all the eggs and poultry which should be required for domestic use, consequently, a large poultry house accommodating two hundred and forty laying hens was constructed during the summer of nineteen hundred and eleven. New incubators have been purchased and in addition to eggs and



The Farm Barns at the State School for Boys



A Part of the Herd of Jersey Cows at State School for Boys



Harvesting Corn at State School for Boys

poultry consumed, a considerable quantity of eggs have been sold. The poultry is in charge of Mr. C. F. Rhodes, master of Farrington Cottage and the boys who work with him in the care of the poultry may reasonably be expected to develop a liking for that sort of work which ought to go far toward giving them a special knowledge of poultry raising that may be useful to them in future life, either in carrying on poultry plants of their own or as employees for those engaged in poultry raising.

HEALTH OF THE BOYS.

On the first of April, nineteen hundred and eleven, when the present superintendent assumed charge, there were eight cases of scarlet fever in the institution. All these made a good recovery and during the spring months a very careful examination was made of all the boys to discover what minor operations were necessary to improve their physical condition. As a result there were many operations for adenoids, enlarged tonsils, ingrowing nails and other handicaps to health, which has resulted in the improved condition of a large number of the boys.

It is believed by the present management that growing boys need very liberal rations and it has been a matter of personal supervision on the part of the superintendent to see that the tables were well furnished and that no boy suffered the pangs of hunger. Theoretical rations are not sufficient for the demands of boyish growth and in the supplying of actual food, the bills for maintenance have been equal to those of previous years notwithstanding the large quantity of vegetables which have been added to the daily rations. The growth in stature of the boys has been very remarkable and has been particularly noticeable in those boys committed to the institution from the midst of circumstances where sufficient nourishing food has not been at hand to supply the needs of their systems. We have had some pitiable cases of little boys coming to the school who have appeared to the practised eye of the physician to have been literally starved and who have shown remarkable improvement not only physically but mentally and morally with the administering to them of abundant, nourishing food.

Dr. Frank E. Carmichael of Portland assumed charge of the health of the institution as the school physician on May first, 1911, and I desire to personally commend him not only for his professional skill but also for his careful and philanthropical oversight of the personal needs of our boys.

DISCIPLINE.

It has been the opinion of the superintendent, strengthened by his opportunity for observation from day to day during the past twenty-one months, that the boys of this institution are very rarely in need of what might be called severe discipline. The great majority of them are not bad boys but are victims of bad environment instead. The experiment of leaving minor matters of discipline in the hands of the cottage masters is being tried with what seems to be a large measure of success. It is the masters who have the immediate and constant oversight of the daily and hourly conduct of their boys and as they are believed to be men of sound judgment and proper discretion, having humane instincts and entirely devoted to the details of their arduous occupation, it seems to be entirely reasonable to leave with them the ordinary details of the governing of the boys entrusted to their charge. Thus far this system of government has seemed to produce admirable results. As a rule a degree of contentment prevails here which causes admiration of those who are familiar with institutional life in similar schools.

The superintendent believes that corporal punishment as a means of discipline in a school for boys is valuable in so far as it remains a fact within the knowledge of the boys themselves.

If it is known by the boys of the institution that the authorities of the school have the right to use corporal punishment if they see fit to do so, the necessity for such will, in actual practice, gradually disappear.

On the other hand if it is known to the boys that corporal punishment will not under any circumstances be allowed they are quite likely to transgress the rules of the school in a spirit of bravado.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One of the most difficult situations which the present administration has been called upon to meet is that of sending out boys on leave of absence. The fact that we have no regular parole officer makes the handling of the boys who are not under our immediate care and who are either sent to their homes or put into new homes which have been found for them, a matter of very great difficulty. We have sometimes found that boys whose conduct here is perfect and who might be expected to be the best representatives of our school when they are sent out on leave of absence, seem to lose their heads as soon as they are away from the restraints which were imposed while they were here and to commit even worse breaches of conduct than those which were originally the cause of their being sent here. These are the boys who give us the most serious trouble and cause us the greatest uneasiness, but happily their numbers are few and the majority of boys who have been sent out on parole during the past two years are so far doing exceedingly well.

In this connection comes our most serious difficulty, arising from the fact that when a boy does not conduct himself properly while out on leave of absence it becomes necessary to bring him back to the school. His return means trouble. He has gained such a knowledge of outside things as immediately makes him an interesting figure to the boys who have remained at the school and who have not had opportunity for acquaintance with the affairs of the outside world and who are naturally curious and anxious to know about them. The returned boy becomes a sort of hero and creates no end of trouble by circulating a false view of life among the inexperienced and oftentimes younger boys with whom under our present system of housing he must necessarily be brought into contact.

I believe that the greatest need of the school today is some sort of a disciplinary cottage to be occupied only by such boys as have been sent out on parole and who have been returned either through idleness, vicious tendencies, or their general character of thriftlessness and lack of purpose. I would suggest tentatively that some provision be considered by the board and possibly by the next legislature looking toward the establishment of a disciplinary cottage which might take the form

of either a farm or a manufacturing plant, situated somewhere within easy distance of the present location where such boys as have been returned and such boys as are first tried out here and then prove incorrigible might be placed at labor under proper confinement and in charge of experienced attendants. The establishment of such a supplementary cottage would accomplish several things. It would rid us of the necessity of putting older and more experienced and perhaps more vicious boys in contact with those who are younger and more promising. It would also serve as a menace and a warning against evil doing on the part of those whom we are trying to restrain after they have left our immediate daily control, and would give such boys committed to it still another chance to form habits of industry and self control after they had received all that the institution in its present form can do for them and had made at least one futile trial at taking care of themselves when placed out in the world. This is the only recommendation which I wish to make with regard to any change in connection with the conducting of the institution, but my experience leads me to believe that this plan or some modification of it is the most necessary thing that now confronts the management, in caring for our older and more troublesome boys by whom we are constantly annoyed both when they are out on leave of absence and not conducting themselves properly; and again when they are brought back to this institution to cause trouble and discontent and to propagate vice and misconduct among the other boys.

SCHOOLS.

The continuance of the graded system of schools is proving as satisfactory as could be expected considering the handicaps which are placed upon our teachers. New interest in the schools has been stimulated by the purchase of new text books selected by Hon. Payson Smith, State Superintendent of Schools, and a member of your board. It has been altogether delightful to see how the boys have taken to their new text books and how much they have been interested in old matter presented in new form and embellished by pictures and drawings which have made their work more agreeable. The boys

have been instructed to be very careful of their text books and to consider them as things of value. Habits of neatness in connection with their written work and their number work and in their blackboard work have been particularly encouraged, and in the writing of their monthly letters to their homes they have been led to write long letters and tell full stories of their life here at the school. This has stimulated an interest in letter writing which has been one of the most marked features of the school. A system of rewards for excellence in letter writing has been put in practice and the results have been quite remarkable, as the reading of the monthly letters will show.

The time of vacation has been extended nearly two months and while the boys spend a good deal less time in the school rooms than formerly their progress has been entirely satisfactory to their teachers and to those whose duty it is to carefully observe their work.

1911.

ATTENDANCE.

RECEIVED.		
In attendance Dec. 1st, 1910.....	-	172
New commitments for 1911.....	45	-
Returned from parole.....	14	59
		231
OUT.		
Paroled.....	63	-
Delivered to court.....	1	-
Escaped.....	5	-
Sent to sanatorium.....	1	-
Sent to infirmary.....	1	71
		160

Average daily attendance for year 1911—157.

1912.

ATTENDANCE.

RECEIVED.			
In attendance Dec. 1st, 1911.....	-		160
New commitments for 1912.....	50		-
Escaped and recaptured, 1912.....	12		-
Returned from parole voluntarily.....	2		-
Returned from parole for mis-conduct.....	13		77
			237
OUT.			
Paroled.....	52		-
Discharged by expiration of term.....	1		-
Died.....	2		-
Escaped (still at large 5).....	17		-
Remanded.....	1		-
Delivered to police.....	1		-
Transferred to School for Feeble-minded.....	2		76
			161

Average daily attendance for year 1912—162 91-122.

SUBJECT TO DISCIPLINE OF THE INSTITUTION DEC. 1st, 1912.

In attendance at school.....	161
On parole.....	133
Escaped and still at large.....	18
	312

BY WHAT AUTHORITY COMMITTED.

Court.	1911.	1912.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme.....	2	1	200	203
Superior.....	0	1	39	40
Municipal or Police.....	33	36	1,803	1,872
Trial Justice.....	10	12	786	808
Federal.....	0	0	5	5
	45	50	2,833	2,928

ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE.

ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE.	1911.	1912.	Previously.	Total.
To State Prison.....	0	0	146	146
To County Jail or House of Correction:				
More than three months.....	1	0	230	231
Three months or less.....	33	43	2,274	2,350
No alternative.....	11	7	129	147
Fines and costs.....	0	0	51	51
Recognizance.....	0	0	3	3
Totals.....	45	50	2,833	2,928

OFFENSE FOR WHICH COMMITTED.

OFFENSE.	1911.	1912.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny.....	22	34	1,749	1,805
Truancy.....	10	7	328	345
Common runaway.....	0	0	168	168
Vagrancy.....	1	0	118	119
Assault or assault and battery.....	0	2	116	118
Felonious assault.....	0	0	1	1
Vagabondage.....	0	0	6	6
Forgery and uttering.....	0	0	1	1
Violation of postal laws.....	0	0	1	1
Cruelty to animals.....	2	0	8	10
Violation of city ordinance.....	0	0	2	2
Malicious mischief.....	4	4	110	118
Drunkenness.....	0	0	3	3
Breaking and entering.....	6	2	71	79
Shop breaking.....	0	0	19	19
Idle and disorderly.....	0	1	20	21
Cheating by false pretense.....	0	0	17	17
Common pilferer.....	0	0	20	20
Arson.....	0	0	14	14
Malicious trespass.....	0	0	8	8
Sabbath breaking.....	0	0	7	7
Manslaughter.....	0	0	4	4
Common drunkard.....	0	0	3	3
Robbery.....	0	0	3	3
Attempt to steal.....	0	0	5	5
Assault with intent to rob.....	0	0	2	2
Disturbing the peace.....	0	0	2	2
Embezzlement.....	0	0	2	2
Assault with intent to kill.....	0	0	2	2
Riot.....	0	0	1	1
Threatening to burn.....	0	0	1	1
Common night walker.....	0	0	1	1
Attempt to commit arson.....	0	0	1	1
Neglect of employment and calling.....	0	0	1	1
Sodomy.....	0	0	1	1
Secreting stolen goods.....	0	0	1	1
Threatening lives.....	0	0	1	1
Placing obstruction on railroad track.....	0	0	1	1
Lascivious speech and behavior.....	0	0	2	2
Sale of intoxicating liquor.....	0	0	2	2
Intoxication.....	0	0	5	5
Keeping liquor for unlawful sale.....	0	0	1	1
Receiving stolen goods.....	0	0	3	3
Indecent exposure.....	0	0	1	1
Totals.....	45	50	2,833	2,928

ADMISSIONS FROM EACH COUNTY AND LAST RESIDENCE.

Counties.	Towns.	1911.	1912.	Previously.	Total.	
Androscoggin...	Auburn.....	-	-	26	26	
	Danville.....	-	-	1	1	
	Durham.....	-	-	2	2	
	East Livermore.....	-	-	3	3	
	Greene.....	-	-	4	4	
	Leeds.....	-	-	1	1	
	Lewiston.....	2	4	107	113	
	Lisbon.....	-	-	12	12	
	Livermore.....	-	-	3	3	
	Livermore Falls.....	-	-	1	1	
	Mechanic Falls.....	-	-	1	1	
	Minot.....	-	-	1	1	
	Poland.....	-	-	8	8	
	Webster.....	-	-	3	3	
	Aroostook.....	Blaine.....	-	-	1	1
		Bridgewater.....	-	-	1	1
Caribou.....		-	-	9	9	
Eagle Lake.....		-	-	1	1	
Easton.....		-	-	2	2	
Fort Fairfield.....		-	-	2	2	
Houlton.....		6	4	15	25	
Limestone.....		-	-	1	1	
Island Falls.....		-	-	1	1	
Linneus.....		-	-	1	1	
Littleton.....		-	-	1	1	
Mars Hill.....		-	-	1	1	
Perham Plantation.....		-	-	1	1	
Portage Lake.....		-	-	1	1	
Presque Isle.....		-	-	7	7	
Sheridan Plantation.....		-	-	1	1	
Sherman.....	-	-	1	1		
Smyrna.....	-	-	1	1		
Weston.....	-	-	1	1		
Cumberland.....	Baldwin.....	-	-	3	3	
	Bridgton.....	-	-	8	8	
	Brunswick.....	1	-	29	30	
	Cape Elizabeth.....	-	-	21	21	
	Cumberland.....	-	-	6	6	
	Deering.....	-	-	8	8	
	Falmouth.....	-	-	1	1	
	Freeport.....	1	-	2	3	
	Gorham.....	-	1	9	10	
	Gray.....	-	-	2	2	
	Harpwell.....	-	-	2	2	
	Naples.....	-	-	2	2	
	New Gloucester.....	-	-	2	2	
	Otisfield.....	-	-	1	1	
	Portland.....	4	8	656	668	
	Pownal.....	-	-	1	1	
	Raymond.....	-	-	1	1	
	Scarboro.....	-	-	5	5	
	Sebago.....	-	-	1	1	
	South Portland.....	-	-	1	1	
Standish.....	-	-	2	2		
Westbrook.....	-	3	23	26		
Windham.....	-	-	3	3		
Yarmouth.....	-	-	5	5		
Franklin.....	Eustis.....	-	-	1	1	
	Farrington.....	-	1	7	8	
	Industry.....	-	-	1	1	
	Jay.....	-	1	2	3	
	Kingfield.....	-	-	3	3	
	Madrid.....	-	-	1	1	
	New Vineyard.....	-	-	1	1	
	Phillips.....	-	-	3	3	
	Rangeley.....	-	-	2	2	
	Rangeley Plantation.....	-	-	2	2	
	Sandy River Plantation.....	-	-	3	3	
	Strong.....	-	-	1	1	
	Temple.....	-	-	1	1	
	Weld.....	-	-	1	1	
Wilton.....	1	-	1	2		

ADMISSIONS FROM EACH COUNTY AND LAST RESIDENCE—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Towns.	1911.	1912.	Previously.	Total.	
Hancock	Bluehill	-	-	2	2	
	Brooklyn	-	-	1	1	
	Bucksport	-	-	9	9	
	Castine	-	-	2	2	
	Dedham	-	-	1	1	
	Deer Isle	1	-	10	11	
	Eden	-	-	5	5	
	Ellsworth	-	-	10	10	
	Franklin	-	-	1	1	
	Gouldsborough	-	-	1	1	
	Hancock	-	-	3	3	
	Long Island Plantation	-	-	1	1	
	Mt. Desert	-	-	6	6	
	Orland	-	-	2	2	
	Penobscot	-	-	1	1	
	Sedgwick	-	-	1	1	
	Stonington	-	-	3	3	
	Tremont	-	-	8	8	
	Winter Harbor	-	-	1	1	
	Kennebec	Albion	-	-	1	1
		Augusta	-	2	78	80
		Belgrade	-	-	2	2
		Benton	-	-	4	4
Chelsea		-	-	7	7	
China		-	-	2	2	
Clinton		-	-	2	2	
Farmingdale		-	-	1	1	
Gardiner		-	2	54	56	
Hallowell		-	-	22	22	
Litchfield		-	-	5	5	
Manchester		-	-	4	4	
Monmouth		-	-	5	5	
Mt. Vernon		-	-	1	1	
Oakland		-	1	6	7	
Pittston		1	-	8	9	
Readfield		1	-	6	7	
Rome		-	-	5	5	
Sidney		-	-	3	3	
Vassalboro		-	-	5	5	
Vienna		-	-	4	4	
Waterville		-	1	36	37	
Wayne		-	-	3	3	
West Gardiner	-	-	3	3		
West Waterville	-	-	3	3		
Windsor	-	-	1	1		
Winslow	-	-	8	8		
Winthrop	-	-	7	7		
Knox	Appleton	-	-	3	3	
	Camden	-	3	14	17	
	Cushing	-	-	2	2	
	Friendship	-	-	1	1	
	Hope	-	-	3	3	
	Muscle Ridge Island	-	-	1	1	
	North Haven	1	-	0	1	
	Rockland	1	2	70	73	
	Rockport	-	-	3	3	
	So. Thomaston	-	-	8	8	
	St. George	-	-	6	6	
	Thomaston	-	-	9	9	
	Union	-	-	2	2	
	Vinalhaven	-	-	7	7	
Warren	-	-	4	4		
Washington	-	-	1	1		
Lincoln	Boothbay	-	-	12	12	
	Boothbay Harbor	-	-	4	4	
	Bristol	-	-	10	10	
	Damariscotta	-	-	1	1	
	Dresden	-	-	1	1	
	Edgecomb	-	-	1	1	
Jefferson	-	-	3	3		

ADMISSIONS FROM EACH COUNTY AND LAST RESIDENCE—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Towns.	1911.	1912.	Previously.	Total.
Oxford	Newcastle	—	1	8	9
	Nobleboro	—	—	6	6
	Southport	—	—	2	2
	Waldoboro	—	—	10	10
	Whitefield	—	—	8	8
	Wiscasset	—	—	3	3
	Albany	—	—	1	1
	Andover	—	1	0	1
	Bethel	—	—	3	3
	Brownfield	—	—	1	1
	Canton	—	—	3	3
	Dixfield	—	—	3	3
	Greenwood	—	—	1	1
	Hiram	—	—	8	8
Mexico	—	—	2	2	
Milton Plantation	—	—	1	1	
Norway	—	2	5	7	
Oxford	—	—	1	1	
Paris	—	—	4	4	
Rumford	—	—	6	6	
Stoneham	—	—	1	1	
Sweden	—	—	1	1	
Waterford	—	—	1	1	
Penobscot	Alton	—	—	2	2
	Bangor	—	2	252	255
	Bradley	1	—	2	2
	Brewer	—	—	12	12
	Burlington	—	—	1	1
	Carmel	—	—	1	1
	Charleston	—	—	1	1
	Clifton	—	—	3	3
	Corinna	—	—	2	2
	Corinth	—	—	10	10
	Dexter	—	—	1	1
	Dixmont	—	—	1	1
	Eddington	—	—	1	1
	Enfield	—	—	3	3
	Exeter	—	—	1	1
	Garland	—	—	4	4
	Glenburn	—	—	0	0
	Hampden	—	1	3	3
	Hermion	—	—	1	1
	Holden	—	—	5	5
	Hudson	—	—	6	6
	Levant	—	—	4	4
	Lincoln	—	—	1	1
	Lowell	—	—	3	3
	Medway	—	—	1	1
	Milford	—	—	3	3
	Milo	—	—	1	1
	Newburg	—	—	1	1
	Newport	1	—	3	4
	Old Town	2	2	29	33
	Orono	—	—	8	8
	Orrington	—	—	1	1
	Springfield	—	—	2	2
Stetson	—	—	2	2	
Veazie	—	—	6	6	
Webster Plantation	—	—	1	1	
Winn	—	1	0	1	
Piscataquis	Brownville	—	—	1	1
	Dover	—	—	2	2
	Foxcroft	—	—	1	1
	Greenville	1	—	1	2
	Guilford	—	—	2	2
	Monson	—	—	3	3
	Orneville	—	—	3	3
	Sangerville	—	—	4	4
	Sebec	—	—	1	1
	Township No. 6	—	—	1	1
	Wellington	—	—	1	1
Williamsburg	—	—	1	1	

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS OF MAINE.

ADMISSIONS FROM EACH COUNTY AND LAST RESIDENCE—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Towns.	1911.	1912.	Previously.	Total.
Sagadahoc.....	Arrowsic.....	—	—	3	3
	Bath.....	1	—	104	105
	Bowdoin.....	1	—	2	3
	Bowdoinham.....	—	—	1	1
	Phippsburg.....	—	—	1	1
	Richmond.....	—	—	12	12
	Topsham.....	—	—	3	3
	West Bath.....	—	—	1	1
	Woolwich.....	—	—	1	1
	Somerset.....	Anson.....	2	—	14
Athens.....		—	—	1	1
Bloomfield.....		—	—	4	4
Cambridge.....		—	—	1	1
Canaan.....		—	—	1	1
Concord.....		—	—	1	1
Embden.....		—	—	4	4
Fairfield.....		1	—	14	15
Harmony.....		—	—	3	3
Hartland.....		—	—	3	3
Jackman.....		—	—	2	2
Madison.....		—	1	2	3
Mercer.....		—	—	1	1
Moose River Plantation.....		—	—	1	1
Norridgewock.....		—	—	3	3
New Portland.....		—	—	1	1
Palmyra.....		—	1	0	1
Pittsfield.....		2	—	9	11
Ripley.....		—	—	1	1
Skowhegan.....		3	—	31	34
Smithfield.....	—	—	2	2	
St. Albans.....	—	—	2	2	
Starks.....	—	—	1	1	
Waldo.....	Belfast.....	1	—	20	21
	Belmont.....	—	—	1	1
	Frankfort.....	—	2	10	12
	Jackson.....	—	—	1	1
	Knox.....	—	—	1	1
	Liberty.....	—	—	3	3
	Lincolnton.....	—	—	4	4
	Monroe.....	—	—	5	5
	Montville.....	—	—	3	3
	Northport.....	—	—	1	1
	Palermo.....	—	—	4	4
	Searsmont.....	—	—	5	5
	Searsport.....	—	—	5	5
	Unity.....	—	—	1	1
	Waldo.....	—	—	1	1
	Winterport.....	—	—	2	2
Washington.....	Addison.....	—	—	5	5
	Alexander.....	—	—	1	1
	Baileyville.....	—	—	1	1
	Calais.....	—	—	69	69
	Cherryfield.....	—	—	6	6
	Columbia.....	—	—	1	1
	Cutler.....	—	—	2	2
	Danforth.....	—	—	1	1
	East Machias.....	—	—	4	4
	Eastport.....	1	1	32	34
	Edmonds.....	—	—	3	3
	Jonesborough.....	—	—	1	1
	Jonesport.....	—	—	2	2
	Lubec.....	—	—	3	3
	Machias.....	—	—	21	21
	Machiasport.....	—	—	3	3
	Marion.....	—	—	1	1
	Marshfield.....	—	—	1	1
	Milbridge.....	—	—	7	7
	No. 10 Plantation.....	—	—	1	1
Pembroke.....	—	—	7	7	
Princeton.....	—	—	1	1	

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS OF MAINE.

ADMISSIONS FROM EACH COUNTY AND LAST RESIDENCE—CONCLUDED.

Counties.	Towns.	1911.	1912.	Previously.	Total.
	Robbinston.....	—	—	1	1
	Steuben.....	—	—	3	3
	TreScott.....	—	—	2	2
	Vanceboro.....	1	—	0	1
	Wesley.....	—	—	2	2
York.....	Acton.....	—	—	5	5
	Alfred.....	—	—	1	1
	Berwick.....	—	2	2	4
	Biddeford.....	1	1	137	139
	Buxton.....	—	—	4	4
	Cornish.....	—	—	4	4
	Dayton.....	—	—	1	1
	Eliot.....	—	—	1	1
	Kennebunk.....	1	—	7	8
	Kennebunkport.....	—	1	9	10
	Kittery.....	—	—	4	4
	Lebanon.....	—	—	1	1
	Limington.....	—	—	1	1
	Lyman.....	—	—	2	2
	North Berwick.....	—	—	3	3
	Old Orchard.....	—	—	1	1
	Parsonsfield.....	—	—	1	1
	Saco.....	2	—	74	76
	Sanford.....	—	—	16	16
	So. Berwick.....	—	—	7	7
	Waterboro.....	—	—	1	1
	Wells.....	—	—	4	4
	York.....	—	—	7	7
Resident out of the State.....	Other states.....	1	—	15	16
	New Brunswick.....	—	—	3	3
	Nova Scotia.....	—	—	2	2
		45	50	2,833	2,928

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

ASSETS.

Real estate.....	-	\$175,200 00
Inventories:		
Fuel.....	\$1,386 50	
Household furnishings.....	13,336 42	
Stores.....	5,577 11	
School books and supplies.....	557 40	
Postage, stationery and printing.....	27 00	
Steam and plumbing supplies.....	409 42	
Library and reading room.....	946 78	
Medicine and attendance.....	398 53	
Mechanical school.....	882 39	
Canning supplies.....	11 93	
Canning equipment.....	295 52	
Shoe shop equipment.....	79 80	
Repair material.....	105 00	
Farm, equipment, tools, etc.....	2,616 79	
Farm cows.....	2,420 00	
Farm horses.....	1,500 00	
Farm—other live stock.....	1,412 50	
Farm, hay and feed.....	2,120 82	
Farm fertilizer.....	277 75	
Farm, miscellaneous.....	60 77	34,422 43
J. O. Bradbury (guardian of Chas. E. Smith).....		3 00
Dewey, Rich & Son.....		164 00
Tappan Stock Farm.....		100 00
John Kern.....		127 05
State of Maine, for interest on the Sanford legacy.....		42 00
" " " for vouchers submitted to auditor to be paid direct.....		2,645 61
" " " for vouchers paid by institution.....		603 29
" " " for the Sanford legacy held in trust.....		700 00
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1912.....		1,901 78
		\$215,909 16

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable.....	\$4,859 16
Sanford legacy.....	700 00
Surplus.....	210,350 00
	\$215,909 16

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR YEAR DECEMBER 1, 1911
—NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

EXPENSES.

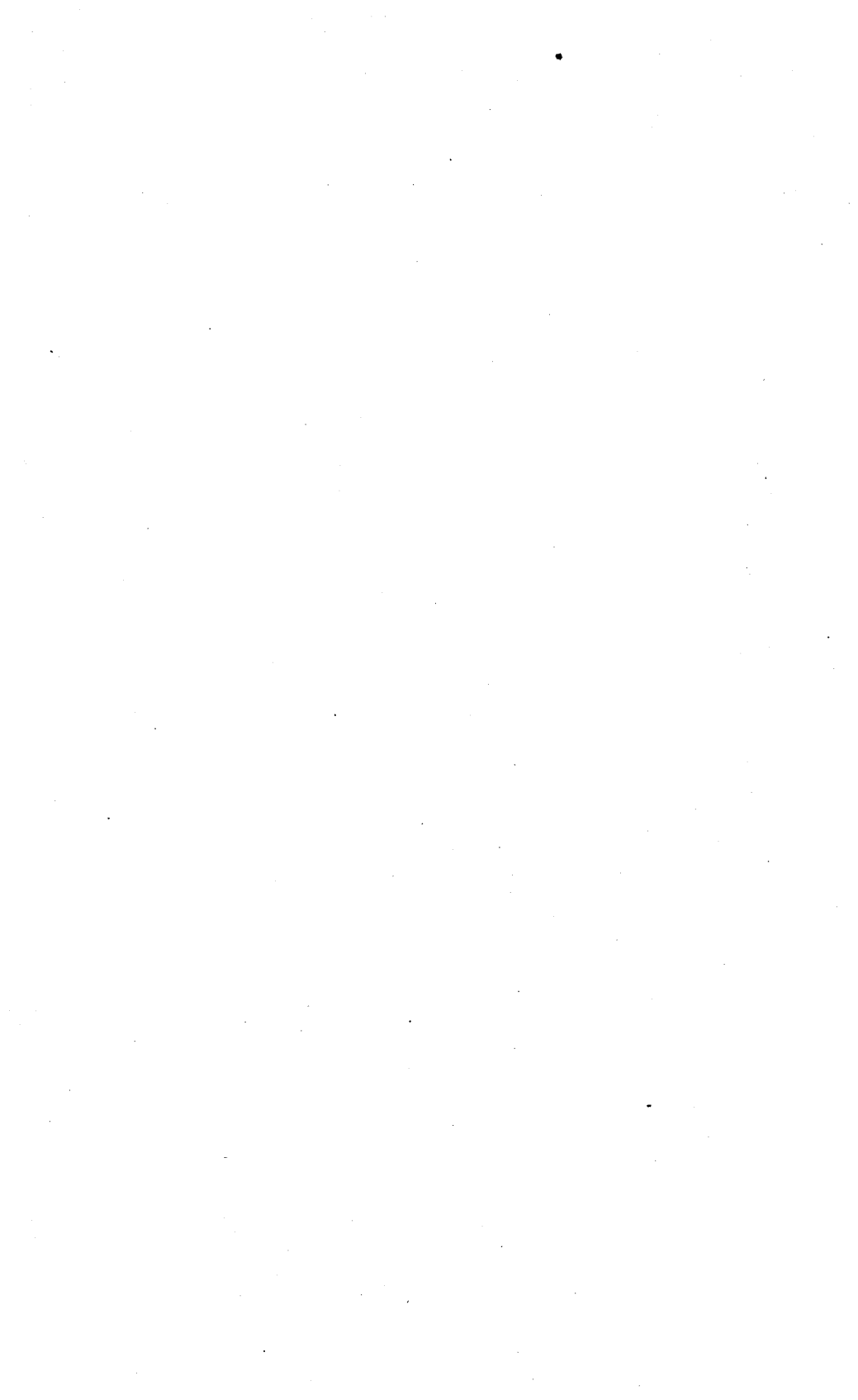
Salaries of officers.....		\$11,493 00
Groceries, clothing, dry goods, etc.....		16,108 80
Fuel.....		1,311 06
Lights and power.....		1,017 79
School books and supplies.....		388 78
Mechanical school.....		254 38
Medicine and attendance.....		1,323 23
Library and reading room.....		176 98
Steam and plumbing supplies.....		210 77
Ice.....		97 80
Sebago water.....		687 22
Laundry.....		22 39
Household furnishings.....		279 89
Repairs to buildings and grounds—labor.....		459 23
—material.....		870 06
Insurance.....		83 50
Farm, labor.....	\$1,474 83	
equipment, tools, etc.....	257 32	
repairs and renewal of equipment.....	397 19	
horses.....	126 00	
Hay and feed.....	4,493 54	
fertilizer, seeds, etc.....	447 13	
miscellaneous.....	799 42	7,995 43
Telephone and telegraph.....		174 75
Postage, stationery and printing.....		215 28
Traveling expenses.....		78 75
Excursions and amusements.....		158 75
Freight and express.....		15 90
Returning boys.....		189 10
Office supplies.....		42 48
Miscellaneous expenses.....		28 47
Surety bonds.....		5 00
Canning expenses.....		176 95
Providing homes for boys and visiting boys out on probation.....		216 22
Ordinary repairs and improvements.....		178 55
Painting.....		490 63
		<u>\$44,751 14</u>

INCOME.

Farm products.....	\$11,186 50	
Cows.....	546 69	
Other live stock.....	372 60	
Interest on bank balances.....	60 25	
Cash average.....	27 02	
Income other than State appropriation.....		\$12,193 06
Net operating expenses.....		<u>\$32,558 08</u>

FARM PRODUCTS.

190,952	lbs.	Milk	\$4,773 80	
115	tons	Hay	2,127 50	
450	bu.	Turnips	180 00	
18	tons	Millett	270 00	
300	bu.	Indian corn	300 00	
1,693	doz.	Eggs	582 55	
599½	lbs.	Poultry	199 90	
8	tons	Squash	160 00	
295	lbs.	Squash (summer)	1 48	
3	tons	Cabbage	15 00	
460½	bu.	Onions	276 30	
40	bu.	Potatoes	20 00	
487½	bu.	Carrots	341 25	
261½	bu.	Beets	183 05	
53½	bu.	Turnips	21 40	
51½	bu.	Parsnips	43 78	
133	bu.	Beans (string)	274 50	
245	bu.	Corn	183 75	
66	doz.	Corn	9 90	
159	bu.	Tomatoes (green)	63 60	
89	bu.	Tomatoes (ripe)	89 00	
2,000	bun.	Celery	100 00	
4½	bu.	Shelled beans	11 25	
5	bu.	Swiss Chard	5 00	
24	qt.	Raspberries	2 40	
5	bu.	Swiss Chard	5 00	
115	bun.	Green onions	3 45	
24	bu.	Cucumbers	48 00	
12	bu.	Peas	12 00	
5½	bu.	Apples	1 38	
1,650	lbs.	Pork	173 25	
1,210	lbs.	Pork	127 05	
		Calves, pigs, etc.	585 96	\$11,186 50





Maine Industrial School

MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Principal.....Miss GERTRUDE L. MACDONALD
Home-Visitor.....Mrs. MAUDE E. PLUMMER
Supply-Officer.....Mrs. LAURA A. STROUT
Bookkeeper.....Miss FLORIE STUART

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Matron.....Miss SARA L. FOGG

BAKER HALL.

Matron.....Miss SARA I. CAMPBELL
Assistant Matron.....Mrs. EVA M. KNIGHT
Teachers { Miss BERNICE E. WHITEHOUSE
 Miss LENA B. PRIEST

ERSKINE HALL.

Matron.....Mrs. MINNIE J. MOORE
Acting Assistant Matron Miss M. LILLIAN HOPKINS
Teacher Miss DAISY F. SHAW

FLAGG-DUMMER HALL.

Matron Miss MARY L. SHACKLEY
Assistant Matron.....Mrs. EMMA R. COTTLE
Teacher.....Miss CAMILLA WHITNEY

Steward and Farmer.....CHARLES W. WHITE
Assistant FarmerTHOMAS H. MARTIN

To the Trustees of The Maine Industrial School for Girls:

Herewith is submitted a biennial report embracing the 37th and the 38th years of the School's existence.

Our task is ever the same; to receive neglected, friendless, delinquent, and often morally defective girls between the ages of six and sixteen and to provide for them a home whose atmosphere shall be as nearly like the normal home as institutional life can be made. As in every well-regulated home there is restraint. Strict obedience to well-defined rules is enforced; disobedience is followed by punishment, the justice of which being made perfectly clear to the offender. Thus we try to inculcate the virtues and maintain a regime and discipline wholesome enough to develop in our charges such degree of responsibility as each is capable.

The physical and mental response is readily observable after a few months' experience in the well-regulated life of the School. Moral growth is, perforce, a slower process. Time for the development of character cannot be reckoned in weeks and months.

Our training loses its effect if a girl leaves the School too soon. A year more in the institution for many a girl is the saving grace for her. There is less to be feared of her becoming "institutionalized" than of her being too weak to stand her ground with the temptations that beset a young girl at every turn in the outside world. A girl at eighteen or nineteen has better judgment and has more surely found herself than the same girl at seventeen.

It has been gratifying to watch the gain in stability of purpose as some of the girls have passed from one birthday to another. This is speaking for the majority; there are with us now a few special cases for whom we can promise little. The moral defects are so grave as to nullify about all efforts in their behalf. For such girls we can do little except to save them from themselves as their worst enemies as long as we can. In justice to society this we are in duty bound to do. For these there should be custodial care after leaving here.

A Woman's Reformatory would help our situation greatly since a girl who proves incorrigible at nineteen or twenty could be transferred to the more rigid discipline of such a place, thus freeing us from her damaging influence.

In previous reports the necessity for a new cottage has been urgently set forth. A better defined classification, and segregation according to character can be secured only by having adequate room. It is recommended that one house be maintained for a disciplinary cottage where returned girls may live and where the daily program shall be less attractive than what we can offer under the present system which allows old offenders and ne'er-do-wells to enjoy the same privileges as the girls of excellent record.

We must distribute the new-comers as best we can, so often they must be housed for a time among those whose influence may be decidedly contaminating.

We have been in a congested condition throughout both years with many more girls placed out than formerly. Some provision should be made for taking care of the overflow. Good results cannot be expected when cottages are crowded beyond their normal capacity. During the period this report covers we have lost through discharge 43 girls and admitted 52 new girls. Of the 43 girls discharged only 14 had attained their majority; 29 were discharged for other reasons which the appended statistical tables will show. As nearly every girl at the time of her discharge is living outside of the institution no relief from crowded conditions is gained except as we send out half-trained girls into these vacated homes.

Court-officers complain if we cannot receive their commitments. During the two years we have prevented several girls from being committed where the cases have been brought to our consideration before proceedings had been undertaken. These were cases of girls on town-farms who could legitimately be sent to the School but for whom free homes were found through co-operating with the Maine Children's Committee. Thus room was saved for the more difficult cases that needed just the training given here.

About 45 per cent of the School live in outside homes. In our placing-out system we have adhered steadfastly to the rule that no girl under seventeen years of age should be placed out without attending school. None under that age are placed out for wages. Several girls are earning their own board by assisting in the housework and attending school.

Children have been placed in boarding homes for whom we pay \$2.00 per week for board. The School furnishes clothing, medical attendance when necessary, incidental expenses, and the cost of visiting them and their school as often as deemed necessary, so that the cost per capita would go considerably above \$2.00 per week. We insist on good school privileges for the children, so often a good home has to be turned down because of the unsatisfactory school privileges of the community.

So far as the expense of caring for our children is concerned it is more cheaply done at the School, but we are following the plan of some of the best authorities in child-helping work by placing in family homes such of our children as belong to the purely dependent and neglected class. Delinquent children must be kept at the School until their worst traits are reformed. All children are in the cottages with the older girls. They should be in a cottage by themselves where the work and recreation could be suited to their needs and capacity. They cannot receive the attention they should have as the time of the officers must be given to the training of the older girls so soon to leave the School.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

No additional lines of work have been attempted other than what has been done previously in the kitchen courses and the sewing-room. The time formerly allotted to the sewing department has been shortened owing to beginning work in the School of Letters a half-hour earlier than formerly. Several girls have completed the ten months' kitchen course and all of the girls except those in the kitchen have done the sewing for each cottage family. With limited time for sewing the work is hurried. This work should be graded and directed by a competent teacher of sewing and dress-making whose employment I recommend as soon as our finances allow.

By the present method *each* girl does not receive a proportionate share of the training she should have in this important branch of her education. Many of the girls have a decided aptitude for dress-making and with more training here could easily earn their living as seamstresses and dress-makers after leaving the School.

I believe we should do all we can in educating the girls along the vocational line for which they show special bent whenever it is within reasonable practicability. To attempt to cast every girl in the same mould,—that of household domestic—is to crush individuality and kill an ambition that, wisely fostered, would prove the making of many a girl.

SCHOOL OF LETTERS.

I am exceedingly gratified to report the decidedly improved condition of our schools since the adoption of the graded system September 1911. Ever since the institution was established each cottage has been a unit in all its departments of work and play. As girls of all ages live in each cottage this meant a typical rural school with a large number of classes for each teacher. Recitations were often omitted for lack of time. Progress in a given study was too slow to awaken interest as but one recitation per week in the major studies,—Arithmetic, Geography, History, Grammar,—could be had.

The old objection of grading that the intermingling of girls would seriously affect discipline was thrown down; interest in school-work has greatly increased, and no one would wish to go back to the old way.

As the schools are in session but three hours of each day it is obvious that we cannot cover the curriculum of the grades in the same length of time as the public schools. We have to go to school longer to do that. Every girl on the grounds is obliged to go to school whether she be eight or twenty years old unless excused by the Principal.

At the beginning of the fall term 1912 it was found our fifth and sixth grades were so large that no school-room was adequate, therefore we finished off a temporary school-room on the third floor at Baker Hall and employed an extra teacher to have charge of the fifth grade and a few children below the fourth grade.

A class of nine girls completed the grammar-school course in June 1912. As most of these were too young to go out to work and too bright not to have the advantage of further schooling, we formed a high-school class for them and they are

doing good work. Some of these girls have expressed a desire to study stenography and typewriting. As a stenographer is greatly needed in the office, the employment of a person competent enough to teach a class in that subject would fill the double need.

The class to complete the eighth grade in June has many bright girls who should have the opportunity for a full high-school course. I am sure they will make good if given a chance.

We have now 33 girls outside of the institution attending school. One girl is in college, four in high-school and twenty-eight in the grades.

We are at considerable expense for the girls who are in outside schools, as the price paid for board is only a part, but we feel that this expense will be justified by the end we hope to attain.

HEALTH.

We have been free from serious epidemics and contagious diseases with the exception of a case of erysipelas recently broken out and requiring the attention of a trained nurse at the School for the first time in four years. There have been no deaths. At the time of our last report we had a girl at Hebron Sanitorium who was discharged from there an arrested case and went to her home in June 1911, having attained her majority. Two girls have been treated at the Children's Hospital in Portland, one having spinal curvature being still under treatment. One case of appendicitis in an outside girl was cared for at the Central Maine Hospital and 26 girls have undergone operations or other treatment at Augusta General Hospital. All of this hospital care has been gratuitous and we hereby acknowledge our indebtedness to the Boards of Directors and Superintendents of said hospitals.

We have had more work done in dentistry than heretofore and more by the oculist. As soon as practicable we should provide equipment for dentistry to be done at the School and employ a visiting-dentist regularly.

The expense for general attendance by physicians has been very small due in great measure to our healthful location, pure water-supply, and sanitary condition of buildings and grounds.

SPECIAL REPAIRS.

Our claims upon the Legislature of 1911 were for \$3700.00 for permanent improvement and general repairs and \$1455.45, the balance left from our appropriation for 1910, for improvement of the water-supply. We were granted \$2300.00 for repairs and \$1000.00 for water-supply.

As this money did not become available to draw upon until July first, and a new Board of Trustees would have charge of affairs after July first, it was August before the repairs were planned and work begun. The interior work on Baker Hall begun the previous year was completed, and the interiors of Erskine and Flagg-Dummer entirely renovated.

Oil paint on the walls with burlap dados made a great change in the appearance of the halls and girls' rooms. The officers' rooms and guest-chambers were papered with a good quality of paper.

The original plan of raising the cement floor of the cellar at Flagg-Dummer, which has always been damp and at times flooded with water, had to be set aside on account of the expense. Drains of land-tile were laid under the present floor with additional drains outside to carry off the surplus water in the spring. If this proves inadequate the cellar floor will have to be raised. Up to date the condition of the cellar is much improved.

From the appropriation for water-supply a new reservoir was constructed, which we hope with the supply previously available will prove abundant for our need. New water-pipes and the relining of the water-tank at Flagg-Dummer proved an expensive though necessary piece of work.

The barn was repainted but the rebuilding of the cellar-wall had to be postponed as well as the repairs on the Steward's house.

The work in the cottages was done by the day through R. J. Noyes, Contractor, instead of accepting bids. The building of the reservoir and painting the barn was done through advertised bids, and repiping at Flagg-Dummer through contract.

Because of the lateness in beginning our repairs the year closed for which the appropriation was available and \$116.40 of the repair fund reverted to the state-treasury also \$74.58 of the water-supply fund.

We must trust to the legislature of 1913 for a sufficient amount to do what was left undone at this time.

CHANGE IN BUSINESS SYSTEM.

The vote of the Legislature of 1911 which placed the control of the State School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls under one Board of Trustees brought radical changes in the business methods of this School.

Under the old by-laws the Principal had little to concern herself with the purely financial affairs of the School as they were taken care of by the Executive Committee and a non-resident Treasurer. There was no system of book-keeping kept at the School. While this relieved the Principal of much care it was decidedly inconvenient in making up data and in being informed as to the financial condition of the School at any given time. This was especially unsatisfactory when it came to the purchasing of supplies as neither the Steward nor herself had a knowledge of the resources at their command. With the present system the business is done at the School and all books kept there.

Beginning with December 1, 1911, a new system of requisitions for supplies was adopted on the advice of the State Auditor. A bookkeeper was therefore appointed for all this work.

The clerical work involved in the fuller and more systematic keeping of records and the daily correspondence has trebled since I came to office. As I have done the greater part of this work myself it has meant my being too closely confined to the office for the best administration of the School. This extra work warrants the employment of a permanent stenographer.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The fiscal year of the institution under the new by-laws ends with November 30 instead of November 14 as formerly. Our financial report for 1910-11 covers twelve and one-half months' time to save balancing our books twice.

We closed our finances for 1911 with an unexpended balance of \$3063.00 and for 1912 with \$346.63. We are therefore completing our fiscal years of the School without a deficit. But as the state appropriation runs from January 1st to January 1st we must report a deficit for the expense of the month of December above what the \$346.63 balance will pay. This will be approximately \$1400.00. The expense for 1912 is greater for several reasons: a larger population, increasingly higher prices for supplies—both dry goods and provisions; the extra salaries of a bookkeeper and a fifth grade teacher, the finishing off and equipment of a school-room at Baker.

Another year will have to see refurnishings and additions to our household stock, such as blankets, mattresses, etc., in addition to some outside repairs which must be made to prevent rapid deterioration of the School property.

THE FARM AND OUT DOOR WORK.

All the farming operations are under the general supervision of the Steward. The girls have done more out-door work than usual the past season under the direction of the supply-officer.

Blackberry, raspberry, and strawberry plants have been set out, and about forty-eight apple trees with other small fruits. With our limited acreage we cannot do extensive farming. It would be wise to purchase any available land that lies in reasonable proximity to the School. This is needed for both pasturage and tillage. We have now about 20 acres under cultivation. At this time we have eight cows, and two horses. A driving horse should be purchased as the horses are suitable only for farm-work.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT.

The usual holidays have been observed and fittingly celebrated. The girls of each cottage have given many fine entertainments under the direction of the teachers. Many of the girls possess unusual musical ability and histrionic talent.

Several girls on the grounds have taken piano lessons, the expense incurred being paid by their parents, or themselves.

During the winter months we cannot have much in the way of indoor entertainment because we have no assembly-hall, the need of which is more and more felt each year.

We cannot have the benefit of all the uplifting agencies that would be easily available in this section of the state in the way of lectures, plays, and entertainments of various kinds because we have no common meeting-place. It seems a great pity that the School should have been deprived all these years of so important an adjunct as an assembly-hall.

We increased our facilities for summer recreation last year by putting up equipment for basketball and laying out another tennis court. We have had the efficient services of Miss Blanche Burdin Sears as director of basketball for the two seasons through July and August. An experienced coach of out-door athletics herself she created enthusiasm for the game and there were developed some excellent players before the close of the season which lasted well into November.

Well-directed play is as necessary a part of our regime as learning sewing or grammar. Nothing is better calculated to develop co-ordination of body and mind, to engender a spirit of fairness, and put to rout petty jealousies than good team-play. The expense for equipment for out-door sports was paid from the interest on our trust funds.

Both years we have chartered the "City of Augusta" and made an all-day excursion down the river. The last boat-ride was had twelve years ago, so this was a great event.

The girls of all three cottages have been delightfully entertained at the hospitable home of Mr. E. C. Carll, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Mrs. Laura E. Richards recently entertained the girls with some of her readings.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The system of marking daily conduct adopted several years ago is still in vogue. Each girl enters the School with a clean record. For every day of good conduct she reports four credits. For infringement of rules she may lose one or more credits at once for each offense. An accumulation of credits for a

given time puts the girl on the Roll of Honor, a coveted position.

As I said in my last report, if we had room I should like to have an honor-house to which promotion would mean many more privileges and where student government might be established in such manner as I saw in practice in the girls' schools of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

Devotions are held at morning and evening. Every Sunday afternoon in each cottage Sunday School is held by the matron and a short service is conducted by the girls on Sunday evenings. I hold Sunday School for the girls at the Administration Building Sunday evening.

All girls attend services at the local city churches on Sunday mornings. Father Carey of the Catholic Church often comes to the School to give instruction to the girls of that faith, and occasional visits are made by the pastors of the Protestant Churches.

I should be glad to have all girls and officers meet for a Vesper-service on Sunday afternoon but that is out of the question for lack of an assembly hall.

VISITING DAY, ETC.

Parents and relatives are allowed to visit the girls the first Wednesday in each month. They may make appropriate gifts to their children. Girls write letters home the Friday nearest the fourteenth of the month, but may receive proper letters from parents and relatives at any time. All out-going and incoming letters are read by the officer appointed to do so.

GIFTS.

We acknowledge with thanks the following gifts:

Christmas presents from the Chenery Mfg. Co. for each girl; four beautiful pictures from Miss Clara M. Farwell; books from the Maine State Library, millinery supplies from Mrs. M. E. Wheeler, Miss Mary Coughlin, and F. H. Butler & Co. of Portland; money from Mrs. Weston F. Lewis to provide a treat Thanksgiving Day, 1912; fruit on two occasions from

Trustee Mr. M. J. Garrity; books from Trustee E. C. Carl; a fine picture of Mr. Andrew Hawes, former President of the Board of Trustees; two carcasses of deer from Fish and Game Commission.

My grateful acknowledgements are due to the retiring Board of Trustees who for many years had the best welfare of the Institution at heart; to the members of the present Board who have assumed the new responsibilities; and to all the officers whose faithful service deserves special recognition.

Respectfully submitted.

GERTRUDE L. MACDONALD,

Principal.

Table I.

STATISTICS CONCERNING POPULATION.

Number committed to the School since the dedication of the first building in January, 1875, to December 1, 1912	839
Number in custody of School Nov. 15, 1910.....	176
Number committed 1911 and 1912.....	52
Number discharged from custody 1911 and 1912.....	43
Number in custody of School December 1, 1912.....	185
Living at the School December 1, 1912.....	102
Living outside the School.....	83
Net increase for two years.....	9

Table II.

CONCERNING GIRLS OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL, DECEMBER 1, 1912.

Number at work for wages	32
Number at work for school, board and clothes.....	12
Number at work for school and board ¹	5
Number at work for board and clothes.....	4
Number being boarded and attending school ²	15
Number boarded out not attending school ³	4
In Children's Hospital, Portland.....	1
In Augusta General Hospital.....	1
Number on probation with parents or other relatives, two of whom attend school.....	7
Number unknown (escaped 1910, never located).....	2

83

FOOT-NOTES. ¹ One in college paying her own way with the assistance of a scholarship; two in high school at the School's expense except for board; two in grades. ² One in high school; fourteen in grades. ³ One nearly of age in home with mother; three maternity cases, two of whom are paying own expense.

Table III.

CONCERNING GIRLS DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY FROM NOVEMBER
15, 1910, TO DECEMBER 1, 1912.

Of age	16
For good behavior.....	15
Married ¹	7
To School for Feeble-Minded.....	2
To Uncle	1
Incorrigible	2
	<hr/>
	43

Table IV.

BIRTHPLACE OF GIRLS COMMITTED SINCE NOVEMBER 15, 1911.

Maine	45
New Hampshire	1
Massachusetts	1
Rhode Island	1
Canada	4
	<hr/>
	52

FOOT-NOTES. ¹Two of these were runaway marriages in Feb. 1911; girls were returned to the School, husbands fined according to law. By authority of Attorney-General discharged by Trustees to husbands in July, 1911.

Table V.

CITIES AND TOWNS FROM WHICH GIRLS HAVE BEEN COMMITTED
SINCE NOVEMBER 15, 1910.

Augusta	2	Harrington	1
Auburn	1	Kennebunkport	1
Bangor	1	Lewiston	2
Bath	2	Lisbon	3
Bar Harbor	1	Lubec	1
Belfast	3	Machias	2
Berwick	1	Mexico	1
Brewer	1	Minot	1
Brooklin	1	No. Anson	1
Bryants Pond	1	Old Orchard	1
Castle Hill	1	Poland	3
Canton	1	Portland	4
Columbia Falls	1	Rockland	4
Concord	1	Saco	1
Chelsea	1	Stonington	1
Deer Isle	1	Skowhegan	1
Dexter	1	Thorndike	1
Edmunds	1	Webster	1

Table VI.

STATING COMPLAINTS FOR WHICH GIRLS WERE COMMITTED FROM
NOVEMBER 15, 1910 TO DECEMBER 1, 1912.

Danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality....	37
Leading an idle and vicious life.....	7
Habitual truant	3
Larceny	1
Truancy and danger of falling into vice.....	1
Fornication and leading idle life.....	1
Improper care and vicious ways.....	2

Table VII.

STATING AGE OF GIRLS COMMITTED FROM NOVEMBER 15, 1910,
TO DECEMBER 1, 1912.

15 years	22
14 years	10
13 years	4
12 years	6
11 years	2
10 years	2
9 years	4
8 years	0
7 years	2
6 years	0

 52

Average age 13 years, 2 mos., 9 days.

Table VIII.

STATING AGE OF GIRLS IN CUSTODY DECEMBER 1, 1912.

20 years	21
19 years	19
18 years	20
17 years	29
16 years	32
15 years	19
14 years	17
13 years	6
12 years	5
11 years	6
10 years	6
9 years	2
8 years	2
7 years	1
6 years	0

 185

Average age 16 years, 27 days.

Table IX.

STATING THE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNING GIRLS RETURNED TO THE SCHOOL WITH CAUSE THERE-FOR FROM NOVEMBER 15, 1910, TO DECEMBER 1, 1912.

1. No longer needed, good report.....	39
2. For change of place.....	9
3. Sickness, hospital treatment.....	17
4. Vacation, family away	26
5. Home proved unsatisfactory.....	4
6. Unsatisfactory as to work.....	8
7. Insolence, temper fits	15
8. For further domestic training, or to attend school....	6
9. For marriage	2
10. Unsatisfactory conduct	13
11. Immoral conduct	4
12. To attend funeral of near relative.....	1

62 individual girls are represented in this table.

Table X.

SHOWING NUMBER OF RELOCATIONS OF WAGE-EARNING GIRLS FROM NOVEMBER 15, 1910 TO DECEMBER 1, 1912.

- 23 were relocated once
- 17 were relocated twice
- 11 were relocated three times
- 6 were relocated four times
- 5 were relocated five times
- 2 were relocated six times
- 1 was relocated seven times
- 1 was relocated eight times
- 1 was relocated nine times
- 1 was relocated eleven times

68 girls were relocated 186 times in all.

Not counting girls who went to hospitals, own home, or institutions.

GIRLS HAVE BEEN COMMITTED FROM THE FOLLOWING CITIES AND TOWNS SINCE THE SCHOOL WAS ESTABLISHED, JANUARY, 1875.

Anson	3	Deer Isle	3
Appleton	1	Deering	1
Ashland	1	Dennysville	4
Athens	2	Dexter	4
Auburn	9	Dixmont	1
Augusta	49	Dresden	1
Avon	4	East Boothbay	1
Bangor	57	East Eddington	1
Bar Harbor	1	East Machias	1
Bath	45	Eastport	5
Beddington	1	Easton	2
Belfast	15	Eden	5
Belgrade	3	Edmunds	1
Benton	2	Ellsworth	9
Berwick	2	Embden	2
Biddeford	4	Etna	1
Boothbay	5	Fairfield	6
Bowdoinham	3	Farmingdale	2
Brewer	10	Farmington	5
Bridgton	1	Forth Fairfield	3
Bristol	4	Foxcroft	1
Brooklin	2	Frankfort	1
Brooks	2	Freeport	2
Brownville	1	Friendship	1
Brunswick	6	Freemont	1
Bucksport	3	Fryeburg	1
Buxton	1	Gardiner	26
Calais	21	Gorham	1
Camden	5	Gouldsboro	6
Canaan	1	Gray	2
Canton	2	Hallowell	8
Cape Elizabeth	2	Hampden	4
Castine	1	Hancock	2
Castle Hill	1	Harpswell	1
Centerville	1	Harrington	4
Chelsea	3	Hartford	1
Cherryfield	3	Hartland	1
China	2	Hiram	2
Clifton	2	Holden	2
Clinton	1	Houlton	2
Columbia Falls	2	Hudson	1
Concord	1	Jackman	1
Corinna	1	Jay	1
Cornish	1	Jefferson	5
Dayton	1	Jonesport	2
Dedham	1	Kennebunk	1

Kennebunkport	1	Readfield	1
Linneus	1	Richmond	11
Lisbon	8	Rockland	56
Lisbon Falls	1	Rockport	4
Lubec	1	Rome	1
Machias	6	Rumford	2
Machiasport	2	Rumford Falls	1
Madison	5	Saco	30
Manchester	4	Sanford	1
Marshfield	1	Searsmont	2
Mars Hill	1	Sidney	2
Maysville	1	Skowhegan	4
Mechanic Falls	1	South Berwick	1
Mexico	2	South Brewer	1
Millbridge	1	South Portland	1
Minot	1	South Thomaston	4
Montville	1	Somerville	3
Mt. Desert	2	St. Albans	2
Newcastle	3	St. George	1
New Gloucester	1	Stonington	3
Newport	1	Sullivan	2
New Portland	2	Swanville	1
New Vineyard	1	Thomaston	5
Newry	4	Thorndike	1
North Anson	1	Topsham	2
North Berwick	1	Union	2
North Bridgton	1	Van Buren	1
North Haven	3	Vassalboro	2
Norridgewock	1	Veazie	4
North Vassalboro	1	Vinalhaven	2
Oakland	3	Waldoboro	3
Old Orchard	1	Warren	1
Old Town	4	Waterford	1
Orland	1	Waterville	8
Oxford	1	Washington	1
Palermo	1	Webster	3
Palmyra	1	Wells	2
Paris	1	Westbrook	5
Parkman	1	West Gardiner	2
Perry	1	West Waterville	4
Phippsburg	1	Wilton	1
Pittsfield	1	Windham	1
Plymouth	1	Winn	1
Poland	3	Winslow	2
Portland	107	Windsor	1
Presque Isle	3	Winterport	1
Randolph	3	Winthrop	2



A Game of Basket Ball

Kittery	1	Wiscasset	1
Lee	2	Woodstock	1
Leeds	1	York	3
Lewiston	15		
Liberty	1	Total	839
Lincolntonville	1		

REPORT OF HOME-VISITOR FROM NOVEMBER 16, 1910 TO
SEPTEMBER 1, 1911.

Visits on girls	164	
Schools visited	9	
Homes investigated	50	
Girls taken out to homes.....	44	
Girls brought back to School.....	29	
Girls transferred without return to School.....	8	
Visits to dentist with girl.....	4	
Girls taken to hospital.....	6	
Girls brought back from hospital.....	27	
Girls taken shopping	8	
Miscellaneous calls	128	
Girls taken to see relatives	2	
Personal traveling expenses		\$244 21
Expended for girls		52 37
		<hr/>
Total expenditures		\$296 58

The Home-Visitor has followed the same general plan of work this year as last—careful investigation of homes before placement, visitation as frequent as possible afterwards and full records kept of all investigations and visits.

It took a large part of the first year for the Home-Visitor to get a general working acquaintance with homes and girls, especially those already placed out. This year it has been possible to concentrate more effort on getting a closer and more personal hold on the individual girls. Because of there being so many placed out that it is absolutely impossible for one visitor to see them often enough to achieve best results, the Home-Visitor has felt that it was of the utmost importance to get as intimate an acquaintance with them as possible before they leave the institution. By spending evening recreation with

them, by little confidential talks, and in other ways as she could find time, she has sought to get in touch with them and win their confidence. She has also supplemented her visits by correspondence, encouraging the girls to write her of their life in the new home and especially to tell of any perplexities or difficulties. In two or three instances these letters helped the Visitor to time her coming so as to prevent serious trouble.

While the year has seen many instances of misdemeanor on the part of a number of the outside girls, yet on the whole they have done well and we have been especially encouraged by the excellent records made by some who were unusually hard to manage while in the School. Experience goes to show, however, that bedrock investigation and perpetual vigilance is necessary. One might think that if conditions are found satisfactory on two or more visits that they would continue so and oversight might be relaxed. Such is sometimes the case, but more often difficulties arise after a time and usually when least expected. It does not do to say "Things never go wrong in that home or with such a girl, so a visit is unnecessary."

Several inevitable disasters have been averted during the year by the timely coming of the Visitor. Others have occurred because she did not reach the particular girl at the right moment or failed to delve deep enough to discover the lurking danger when she did come. One girl whose condition was reported apparently satisfactory at one Trustee Meeting was found in unquestionable danger three weeks later and was brought back to the School. Another case was that of one of the younger girls who was out boarding and going to school. She had been visited by both Principal and Visitor and the home and school thought to be reasonably satisfactory. But a fourth visit showed that conditions in both had changed so that her removal at once was necessary.

Our aim in putting a girl out is to place her only in a home where the influence and surroundings will be of the best, where she will not only be kindly treated but have real help toward leading a good and useful life, and so to watch over and guide her that she may learn a better way. We must at best often fall short of our aim, for we are living not in an ideal world. But her experience of the past two years has convinced the Visitor that the more careful the investigation and the more

frequent and efficient the visitation, the more nearly can the aim be reached—and the aim accomplished tends to the making of good and useful citizens out of those who otherwise would be a menace to society.

In closing her work for the School, the Home-Visitor feels that only a small part has yet been accomplished along this line, but she sincerely trusts that the present Board of Trustees will see fit to push the development of this department and that ere many years the Maine Industrial School for Girls may count as one of its necessities a Visitor for each thirty girls placed out, as is the case at Lancaster where such effective and notable work is being done with the girls on parole. I think that money could be expended in no way that would bring greater returns in good citizenship.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE C. CARY,

Home-Visitor.

REPORT OF HOME-VISITOR FROM SEPTEMBER 11, 1911 TO
DECEMBER 1, 1911.

Girls taken to new places	8	
Girls visited in homes	49	
Girls visited in school	3	
Shopping with girls	3	
Homes visited with girls.....	3	
Funerals attended with girls.....	1	
Hospital cases	3	
Taken to physician	1	
Brought back to School.....	12	
Friends of girl seen	2	
Girls' homes reported on.....	1	
Boarding places investigated	1	
Visits, etc., people out	2	
Traveling expenses		\$89 97

Respectfully submitted,

MISS GRACE S. HOOGS,

Acting Home-Visitor.

To the Trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:

The Home-Visitor submits the following report of work from January 22, to November 30, 1912.

The oversight of nearly ninety girls in almost as many homes scattered over the state seemed a great proposition. Weeks merged into months before the visiting list was finally completed and the Visitor felt that she personally knew the girls out on parole.

The reason is obvious, as many other branches of the work demanded attention in the meantime. The pressing necessity of taking out, returning, and transferring girls devolved upon the new officer even before time could be taken to become familiar with the system of work in the Institution. There were also the investigation of new homes and the keeping of records of each day's work. Thus it will be seen that considerable time elapsed before all the girls out in homes had been visited.

INVESTIGATION OF HOMES.

The thorough investigation of a home is the first essential in the successful placing of a girl. If the investigation is not carefully made disastrous results are likely to ensue.

As the number of applications for girls is in excess of the number of girls to be placed, it is possible to select only the best of homes. The first requisite of a good home is the good character of its members. The woman at the head of the house should possess a kindly, sympathetic nature combined with keen perception, as she is required to maintain proper surveillance of the girl under her care.

The neighborhood, location and general appearance of the home, the church and recreation privileges, the room the girl will occupy, and various other matters, are all considered when deciding upon a home.

VISITING.

Sufficient time should be devoted to each visit to ascertain the important facts concerning the girl's welfare. From her employer should be learned her conduct, the quality of her work, her church attendance, her financial account and other

details which relate particularly to the girl under consideration; from the girl herself, her mental and physical condition, and the manner in which her room, clothing, and account book are kept.

If difficulty has arisen in a home it may be adjusted usually to the satisfaction of both parties, unless it is of a serious nature, in which case it may lead to the removal of the girl from the home. In a few cases the Home-Visitor has been called especially to straighten out matters.

It has been the purpose of the Visitor to talk over with the girl any personal affair in which she is interested; to reprove her wrong-doing; to correct her errors; to encourage her higher aspirations; to add a few words of praise when it is deserved; and to impress upon her that the Visitor is more than a visitor in name, indeed, a real friend to her. Frequently a correspondence with the girl has been urged as a further means of gaining her confidence and aiding her in a moral sense.

The visits to the non-wage-earning girls who are mostly of school age have been made along the same general principles, modified to suit the requirements of the younger girls. The school which the girl attends has been visited as well as the home where she lives. The school work has been carefully observed and a report obtained from the teacher regarding the child's conduct and the quality of her work.

RETURNING AND TAKING OUT.

Returning to the School, taking out and transferring girls are features of the work which require much time. Some of the reasons for returning girls are because of improper conduct, disobedience, bad temper, incompetence, no longer needed, illness, vacation, unsatisfactory conditions in the home, though the last named is not common. An occasional reason is that the home and the girl are not suited to each other, while a different girl may be well adapted to the home.

After a certain time all these cases may require re-placing; and there is the additional placing of girls for the first time. A few girls are transferred from one home to another without returning to the School.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

The miscellaneous work in the field consists of the investigation of special cases, interviewing people with regard to some particular girl, taking girls to visit relations or friends, attending funerals with girls, hospital cases, taking girls to physician, oculist and dentist, shopping with or for girls, errands of various kinds, and visiting other Institutions, (including but two the past year). It was the privilege of the Home-Visitor to attend the Maine State Conference of Charities and Corrections, held in Saco in October.

The Home-Visitor must be ready to take a new case at almost a moment's notice. Her work may be planned for several days in advance, but always subject to emergency calls.

One day a telephone message came announcing unsatisfactory conditions in a certain home where past experience had ruled to the contrary. The Visitor took the next train, went to the home and removed the girl at once.

At another time, while away on a trip, word was received that a girl was ill and needed some one to care for her. The Visitor hastened to this home, cared for the girl during the night and the next day, until she was able to be returned to the School. Other perplexing situations have also demanded immediate attention.

FINANCES OF WAGE-EARNING GIRLS.

The total receipts for the entire year show that \$1542.52 have been sent to the School; this represents approximately one-half the wages of the girls out in homes. The other half has been kept by them and used for necessary expenses.

Of the amount named \$1043.47 has been deposited in the bank for the girls, each having her own bank book kept at the School. These books show that fifty-one different girls have had money deposited to their credit during the past year. The girls are justly proud of their bank accounts.

The balance of the amount received has been paid for extra expense incurred, such as doctors' bills, dentistry, extra clothing, trunks, etc.

The work for the past year covers practically about nine months, allowing for nearly two months at the beginning of

the School year, before the Visitor assumed her duties, and six weeks' time off duty during the year.

The summary of the field work is outlined in the following statement:

Homes investigated	26	
Girls visited in homes	168	
Girls visited in schools.....	31	
Girls visited in other places.....	8	
Girls seen elsewhere	12	
Girls returned to School	50	
Girls placed out	59	
Girls transferred	12	
Investigation of special cases.....	3	
Other people interviewed	75	
Taking girls to physician, oculist and dentist....	21	
Shopping with girls	14	
Shopping for girls	5	
Girls taken to visit friends	4	
Funerals attended with girls.....	2	
Hospital cases	4	
Visits, people out	18	
Days spent at the Institution.....	37	
Errands	74	
Miles traveled	7895	
Traveling expenses		\$318 32

Of the total number of miles traveled, 5139 have been by train, 2165 by trolley, 591 by carriage, stage and boat. Many times it has been more convenient to walk a reasonable distance than to secure conveyance, and at the same time has slightly lessened expense. The traveling expenses have been kept as low as possible and had it not been for the kind hospitality of many of our homes the figures would be increased considerably. The personal traveling expense for the Visitor has been \$222.44, traveling expense for girls \$95.88.

WORK AT THE INSTITUTION.

The duties at the Institution are keeping a diary of each day's work, the expense account, written reports of each visit and investigation, card record of visits, and card record of homes; looking over and taking account of outfits of girls previous to taking them out; getting supplies ready to take to the non-wage-earning girls; reading and filing office correspondence; writing letters; at times assisting the principal, and attending to minor details.

OBJECT AND RESULT OF WORK..

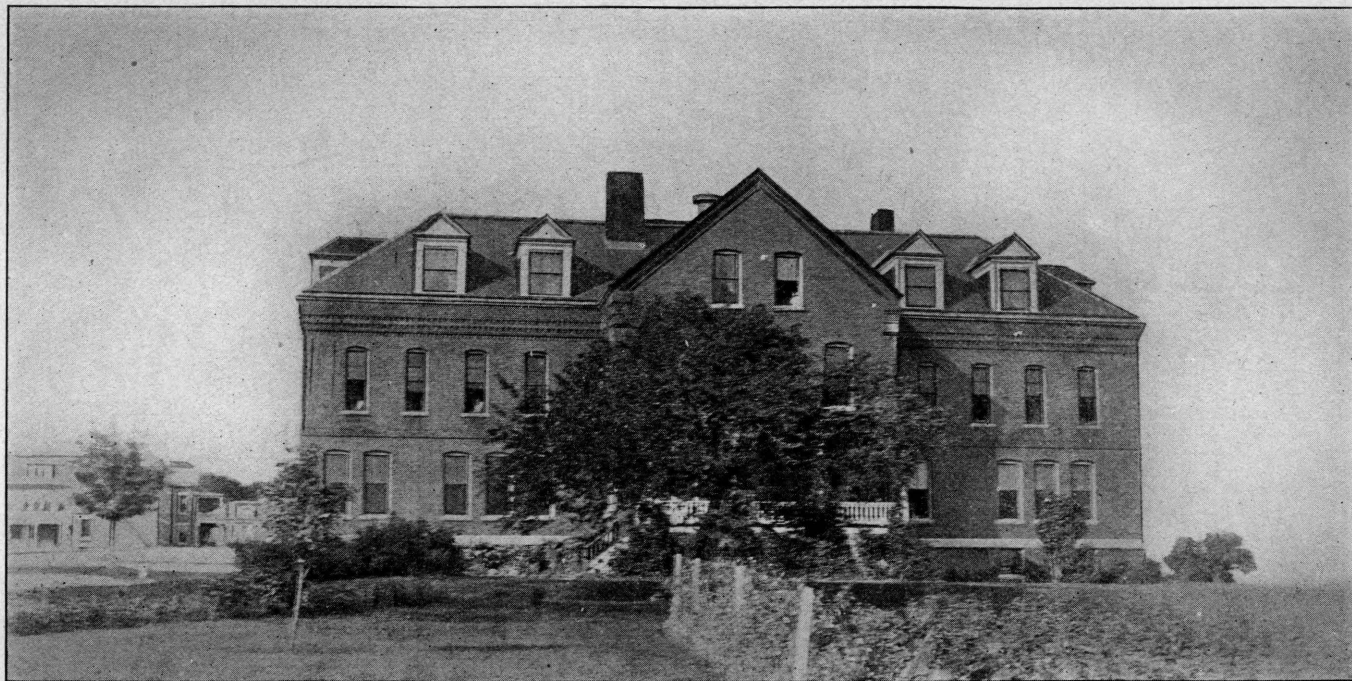
The great aim of the placing-out system is to prepare unfortunate girls to take their rightful places in the world. Each girl has the inherent right to prove herself trustworthy. Only by contact with the outside world can this be demonstrated. It is true that some misdemeanors are committed by girls on parole but if the majority prove themselves equal to the problems of life the system must be a success.

The families who assume the responsibility of our girls almost unanimously co-operate with the Institution in seeking the welfare of their charges, yet it is absolutely necessary that this be supplemented by a certain amount of care direct from the School. More frequent visitation would, perhaps, accomplish more but as this is not possible sometimes even a friendly letter to a girl at the right time gives the steadying touch. The placing-out system surely involves great possibilities.

With a closer acquaintance with the girls under her care and the experience gained from the past year, the Home-Visitor feels assured that greater results will be accomplished the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

MAUDE E. PLUMMER.



Baker Hall

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

To the Trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:

I respectfully submit the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth annual report of the Steward.

During the years 1911 and 1912, the following crops have been raised:

400 bu. potatoes	57 bu. shell beans
85 bu. turnips	22 bu. string beans
75 bu. beets	48 bu. cucumbers
75 bu. carrots	22 bu. peas
1100 cabbage	11 bu. beet greens
104 bu. corn	288 doz. radishes
59 bu. tomatoes	681 heads lettuce
77 bu. swiss chard	2 ton squash

We have gathered 9 bu. cherries, 16 bu. plums, 20 bu. pears and 49 bbls. apples. Fifty young apple trees have been added to the orchard and are in a thrifty condition. A bed of strawberry plants has been set out also other small fruits.

An average of sixty quarts of milk per day has been yielded from eight cows. 40 tons of hay and fodder were raised. 2400 lbs. pork have been produced.

The buildings are very much in need of paint. The cellar of the Steward's residence is wet and muddy and should be cemented and the roof is badly in need of shingles. The foundation of the barn is in bad condition and should be partially rebuilt.

I consider, as I have mentioned in previous reports, that more land for pasturage and tillage would be an important addition, as with the present accommodations the stock must be fed from the stable the entire year.

C. W. WHITE,

Steward.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

NOVEMBER 15, 1910 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1911.

DR.

To Balance on hand November 15, 1910.....	\$1,478 53
State Treasurer:	
App. Deficiency of 1910.....	2,234 64
General Expense of 1910.....	229 93
General Expense of 1911.....	19,937 00
Interest	69 45
Drainage and Grading	46 19
Transportation, Boarding Out, Clothing and Visitation of Girls 1910 and 1911.....	844 55
Water Supply	882 07
Attorney's Fees	26 12
Permanent Improvement and General Repairs.....	1,789 19
Eliza Mustard Fund	199 75
Peter Lane Fund.....	59 57
Augustus Hopkins Fund	51 14
Nellie F. Shaw Fund	7 58
	<hr/>
	\$27,855 71

CR.

By Salaries of Officers.....	\$150 00
Pay Roll of Employees.....	7,831 36
Fuel (Coal)	1,999 05
Fuel (Wood)	163 40
Electric Lighting	400 40
Groceries	2,998 80
Butter, Eggs and Milk.....	980 44
Meats	751 83
Fish	329 61
Ice	202 00
Water	59 52
Dry Goods and Millinery.....	1,315 20
Boots and Shoes.....	545 41
Books and Periodicals	93 08
Medicine and Attendance.....	572 23

Miscellaneous Supplies	110 60
Household Furnishings	586 08
Repairs to Buildings and Grounds.....	423 01
Insurance	375 00
Farm Equipment	47 10
Repairs and Renewals of Equipment	108 37
Cows	60 00
Feed	440 29
Hay	151 80
Labor on Farm	341 53
Farm Miscellaneous	201 44
Hogs	12 00
Telephone	190 57
Tuition	30 00
Postage, Stationery and Printing.....	344 34
Traveling Expenses	678 29
School Supplies	99 10
Board of Girls	2,009 01
Express and Freight	57 41
Sundries	71 70
Eliza Mustard Fund	199 75
Augustus Hopkins Fund.....	51 14
Peter Lane Fund	59 57
Nellie F. Shaw Fund	7 58
Water Supply	882 07
Permanent Improvement and General Repairs.....	1,789 19
Drainage and Grading of Grounds.....	46 19
Attorney's Fees	26 12
Treasurer's Bond	3 13
Christmas Presents	50 00
Detention of Runaway.....	10 00
Error in Balance of 1910.....	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$27,855 71

APPROPRIATIONS.

GENERAL EXPENSE, 1910.

Balance		\$2,234 64	
	Cr.		
Received		\$2,234 64	2,234 64

GENERAL EXPENSE, 1911.

Appropriation			\$23,000 00
	Cr.		
Received		\$19,937 00	
Balance		3,063 00	
		<u> </u>	23,000 00

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE, 1910.

Balance			\$45 22
	Cr.		
Received		\$46 19	
Overdrawn		97	
		<u> </u>	45 22

TRANSPORTATION, BOARDING-OUT, CLOTHING AND VISITATION OF GIRLS.

Balance			\$845 18
	Cr.		
Received		\$844 55	
Balance		63	
		<u> </u>	845 18

ELIZA MUSTARD FUND.

Balance, 1910		\$4 61	
Interest, 1911		195 63	
		<u> </u>	\$200 24
	Cr.		
Received		\$199 75	
Balance		49	
		<u> </u>	200 24

PETER LANE FUND.

Balance		\$1 74	
Interest, 1911		57 83	
		<u> </u>	\$59 57
	Cr.		
Received		\$59 57	59 57

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS OF MAINE.

AUGUSTUS HOPKINS FUND.

Balance, 1910	\$2 14	
Interest accrued on 1910 balance.....	04	
Interest, 1911	50 00	
	<hr/>	\$52 18

Cr.

Received	\$51 14	
Balance	1 04	
	<hr/>	52 18

NELLIE F. SHAW FUND.

Interest, 1911	\$237 50	\$237 50
	Cr.	
Received	\$7 58	
Balance	229 92	
	<hr/>	237 50

WATER SUPPLY.

Appropriation		\$1,000 00
	Cr.	
Received	\$882 07	
Balance	117 93	
	<hr/>	1,000 00

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT AND GENERAL REPAIRS.

Appropriation		\$2,300 00
	Cr.	
Received	\$1,789 19	
Balance	510 81	
	<hr/>	2,300 00

FINANCIAL REPORT.

NOVEMBER 30, 1911, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

DR.

To General Expense, 1911 and 1912.....	\$24,969 19
Permanent Improvements and General Repairs, 1911...	394 41
Water Supply, 1911	43 35
Nellie F. Shaw Fund, 1911	67 57
Nellie F. Shaw Fund, 1912.....	154 38
Eliza Mustard Fund, 1912	195 63
Peter Lane Fund, 1912.....	57 83
Augustus Hopkins Fund, 1912.....	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$25,932 36

CR.

By Pay Roll of Employees	\$7,750 43
Fuel (Coal)	2,056 13
Fuel (Wood)	190 07
Groceries	2,938 81
Butter, Eggs and Milk	856 17
Meats	888 02
Fish	297 36
Ice	120 00
Household Supplies	380 38
Office Equipment	117 23
Water	50 52
Water Supply	43 35
Dry Goods and Millinery	1,063 79
Boots and Shoes	601 40
Medicine and Attendance	670 73
Books and Periodicals	79 79
Miscellaneous Supplies	3 70
Expense Brown Tail Moth Nests.....	11 20
Household Furnishings	1,014 52
Repairs to Buildings and Grounds.....	314 97
Farm Equipment	275 83

Repairs and Renewals of Equipment.....	268 38
Cows	114 00
Horses	6 00
Feed	552 31
Hay	168 39
Labor on Farm	334 95
Farm Miscellaneous	62 24
Night Watchman	6 00
Telephone	172 55
Postage, Stationery and Printing.....	117 45
Traveling Expenses	717 90
Board of Girls	1,874 32
Freight and Express	55 63
Electric Lighting	447 90
Tuition	54 04
Appropriation for Permanent Improvements.....	394 41
Permanent Improvement	197 35
School Supplies	138 72
Eliza Mustard Fund	195 63
Nellie F. Shaw Fund	221 95
Peter Lane Fund	57 83
Augustus Hopkins Fund	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$25,932 36

APPROPRIATIONS.

GENERAL EXPENSE, 1911

Balance		\$3,063 00
	Cr.	
Received, 1911	\$2,246 05	
1911 bills paid in 1912	69 77	
Balance lapsed to State.....	747 18	
	<hr/>	3,063 00

GENERAL EXPENSE, 1912.

Appropriation		\$23,000 00
	Cr.	
Received	\$22,653 37	
Balance in State Treas.....	346 63	
	<hr/>	23,000 00

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE, 1911.

Balance		\$117 93
	Cr.	
Received	\$43 35	
Balance lapsed to State.....	74 58	
	<hr/>	117 93

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS AND GENERAL REPAIRS.

Balance		\$510 81
	Cr.	
Received	\$394 41	
Balance lapsed to State.....	116 40	
	<hr/>	510 81

AUGUSTUS HOPKINS FUND.

Interest, 1912		\$50 00
	Cr.	
Received		50 00

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS OF MAINE.

PETER LANE FUND.

Interest, 1912		\$57 83
	CR.	
Received		57 83

ELIZA MUSTARD FUND.

Interest, 1912		\$195 63
	CR.	
Received	\$195 63	195 63

NELLIE F. SHAW FUND, 1911

Balance		\$229 92
	CR.	
Received in 1911	\$67 57	
Balance unused	162 35	
	<hr/>	\$229 92

NELLIE F. SHAW FUND, 1912.

Interest, 1912		\$237 50
	CR.	
Received	\$154 38	
Balance in State Treas.....	83 12	
	<hr/>	237 50



The Basket Ball Girls

APPENDIX

THE STATUTES GOVERNING THE MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

As a distinct State School the Maine Industrial School for Girls was established by an Act of Legislature approved March 17, 1899. The statutes governing the same, according to the Revised Statutes of 1903, contained in Chapter 143, are as follows:

Sec. 20. The government of the Maine Industrial School for Girls, heretofore established at Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, for the education, employment and reform of girls, is vested in a board of six trustees, consisting of four men and two women, of which the State superintendent of public schools shall be a member, *ex-officio*. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall annually appoint a member of said board to hold office for a term of five years. Any vacancy occurring among the members of said board, so appointed, shall be filled in like manner for the remainder of the unexpired term. See chap. 150, Laws of 1911 below.

Sec. 21. The trustees shall have charge of the general interests of the school and see that its affairs are conducted in accordance with law and such by-laws as they may adopt. They may adopt by-laws which shall be valid when approved by the governor and council. They may employ a principal and such teachers and other employees as they may deem advisable, and fix their compensation subject to the approval of the governor and council; they may from time to time prescribe the system of education and course of study to be pursued in the school.

Sec. 22. A parent or guardian of any girl between the ages of six and sixteen years, the municipal officers, or any three respectable inhabitants of any city or town, where she may be found, may complain in writing to the judge of probate or any trial justice in the county, or to the judge of the municipal or police court for such city or town, alleging that she is leading an idle or vicious life, or has been found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice or immorality, and request that she may be committed to the guardianship of the officers of said school. The judge or justice shall appoint a time

and place of hearing, and order notice thereof to all persons entitled to be heard, and at such time and place, may examine into the truth of said allegations, and if satisfactory evidence thereof is adduced, and it appears that the welfare of such girl requires it, he may order her to be committed to the custody and guardianship of the officers of said school during her minority, unless sooner discharged by process of law. All precepts issued in pursuance of this section may be executed by any officer who may execute civil process; and the fees of judges, justices and officers shall be the same as for similar services in civil cases, and, when not otherwise provided for, shall be audited by the county commissioners and paid from the county treasury.

Sec. 23. The board of trustees of said school shall have all the powers as to the person, property, earnings and education of every girl committed to the charge of said trustees, during the term of her commitment, which a guardian has as to his ward, and all powers which parents have over their children. At the discretion of said board any such girl during her commitment, may be kept at said school, or entrusted to the care of any suitable person and may be required to work for such person or may be bound by deed of indenture to service or apprenticeship for a period not exceeding the term of her commitment, on such conditions as said board may deem reasonable and proper. Such indenture shall specify the conditions, and shall require the person to whom such girl is bound, to report to said board as often as once in three months the conduct and behavior of such girl and whether she remains under such master or mistress, and if not, where she is. Said trustees shall take care that the terms of such indenture are fulfilled, and the girl well treated, and if they believe that by reason of her misconduct, vicious inclinations or surroundings, she is in danger of falling into habits of vice or immorality, or that her welfare is in any way imperiled, they may cancel such indenture and resume charge of such girl with the same powers as before the indenture was made. The powers of said board with respect to any girl entrusted, as herein provided, to the care of a suitable person are not affected thereby, nor by her being bound to service or apprenticeship, except as expressed in the bond of indenture. Said trustees, master or mistress and apprentice, shall have all the rights and be subject to all the duties and penalties provided in case of children apprenticed by overseers of the poor. Any member of said board may execute such indenture deed in behalf of the board if authorized by a vote of said board. Said board may by vote in any case, or by a general by-law, authorize a member or committee of said board, or the principal of said school to entrust said girls to the care and service of a suitable person or persons without indenture, to see to their welfare during such service and to require their return to said school at discretion.

Sec. 24. A person receiving an apprentice under the preceding section shall not assign or transfer the indenture of apprenticeship, or let out the services of the apprentice, without written consent of the trustees. The trustees, at the request of the master or mistress, may cancel

the indenture and resume charge of the girl, with the same powers as before the indenture was made. On the death of a person to whom the girl is bound his executor or administrator, with the written assent of the trustees and of the girl, may assign the indenture to some other person, and the assignee shall have all the rights and be subject to all the liabilities and duties of the original master or mistress.

Sec. 25. A parent or guardian, upon complaint and hearing as aforesaid, and certificate of any judge or justice named in section twenty-two that a girl of the age herein limited is a proper subject for commitment to said school, may commit her to the custody and guardianship thereof for a term to be agreed upon by the parent or guardian and the trustees, upon condition that the parent or guardian shall pay her expenses at a reasonable uniform rate to be fixed by said trustees; and the trustees may enforce such agreement.

Sec. 26. On complaint to a trial justice or municipal or police court of the county, that a girl of the age herein limited has been guilty of an offense punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, such justice or court may so far examine into the case as to satisfy himself whether she is a suitable subject for commitment to said school, and if he so decides, he may thereupon suspend the case and certify accordingly, and order her to be committed to the guardianship of said school during her minority, unless sooner discharged by process of law. No girl so committed, if she remains under the guardianship of said school during the term of her commitment, or is sooner discharged with a certificate of good behavior, shall thereafter be examined or tried on the suspended complaint or for the offense therein charged. But if discharged for misbehavior, or if she escapes from said school, she may be tried therefor, and punished according to law.

Sec. 27. If a girl of the age herein limited is found guilty of an offense punishable with fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, she may be sentenced in the alternative to the aforesaid school, or if not received therein, or if discharged therefrom for misbehavior, to such punishment as the law provides for the offenses.

Sec. 28. The trustees may refuse any girl committed to said school under the two preceding sections, or may discharge any girl whose continuance, by reason of her vicious example and influence, or other misconduct, is in their opinion prejudicial to the school, or who for any reason ought not to be retained therein. Their refusal may be certified on the warrant of commitment, and she shall remain in the custody of the officer having the same, to be disposed of as prescribed in said section. If they discharge her, they shall set forth their reasons therefor in a warrant of discharge, and any proper officer may return her to the court which committed her, or commit her as provided in the alternative sentence.

Sec. 29. Precepts issued in pursuance of the three preceding sections may be executed by any officers who may execute criminal process; and the fees of judges, justices and officers are the same as for similar

services in criminal cases, and shall be audited by the county commissioners and paid from the county treasury.

Sec. 30. The judge or justice before whom a girl is brought under this chapter, shall make a brief record of his proceedings, and transmit it with all the papers in the case to the clerk of courts for the county, who shall file and preserve them in his office. A girl committed to the school may appeal from the order of commitment in the manner and to the court provided in case of appeals from trial justices, and the case shall be entered, tried and determined in the appellate court. In case of appeal, in lieu of any other recognizance, the justice or judge shall require the recognizance in a reasonable sum, of some responsible and proper person for the custody, care and nurture of the girl, pending the appeal, and for her appearance to abide the final order of the appellate court, and in default thereof, may commit her to said industrial school until final disposition of the appeal. In such cases, no fees shall be required of the appellant for recognizance or copies of papers.

Sec. 31. The court or justice by whom a girl is committed shall certify on the mittimus, her age, parentage, birthplace, the charge on which she is committed, and the city or town where she resides at the time of her arrest, so far as he can ascertain such particulars; and this certificate shall be evidence of her true age until otherwise proved. The expenses of clothing and subsistence of all girls committed to said school shall be paid by the State at the same rate as heretofore charged to the city or town of her residence until otherwise provided for by additional appropriation for the support of said school.

Section 32 has been repealed.

Sec. 33. The officers of said school shall cause the girls under their charge to be instructed in the branches of useful knowledge adapted to their age and capacity, and in household employments, needlework, and such other modes of industry as are suited to their sex, age, strength, and disposition, and best adapted to secure their improvement and future welfare; and in binding them out, the trustees shall have regard to the character of those to whom they are bound.

Sec. 34. Whoever advises, induces, aids or abets any girl committed to the charge or guardianship of said trustees to escape from the school, or from the custody of any person to whom such girl has been bound or entrusted by said trustees or by their authority, or knowingly harbors or secretes any girl who has escaped from said school, or from the custody, authority or control of said trustees, or from any person to whom such girl has been bound or entrusted by said trustees or by their authority, or elopes with any such girl, or without the consent of said trustees marries any such girl during the term of her commitment, shall be fined not more than one hundred, nor less than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding six months; and any girl who has so escaped may be arrested and detained without warrant by any officer authorized to serve criminal precepts, for a reasonable time to enable the principal or a trustee of said school, or a person authorized in writing by such principal or trustee and provided with the mittimus by which

such girl was committed, or a certified copy thereof, to take such girl for the purpose of returning her to said school; but during such detention she shall not be committed to jail, and the officer arresting her shall be paid by the State a reasonable compensation for her arrest and keeping.

CHAPTER 150, LAWS OF 1911.

Sec. 1. The government of the State School for Boys at South Portland and the Maine Industrial School for Girls at Hallowell, is hereby vested in a board of trustees, who shall be known as "Trustees of Juvenile Institutions."

Sec. 2. Said board shall be composed of five men and one woman, inhabitants of the state who shall be appointed by the governor. The term of the trustees first appointed shall be fixed at six, five, four, three, two and one years respectively, and the trustees thereafter appointed shall hold office for six years.

Sec. 3. Said board shall perform all the duties required, and have all the powers given by statute to the trustees of State School for Boys and trustees of Maine Industrial School for Girls and said last named boards are hereby abolished.

Sec. 4. Said trustees shall receive as compensation five dollars a day for time actually employed, and necessary traveling expenses, to be audited by the state auditor.

Sec. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

LEGAL FORMS FOR COMPLAINT AND COMMITMENT.

[Complaint by Municipal Officers or Three Inhabitants.]

To Esq., the undersigned of the of in
the county of on oath, complained, that of said being
a girl between the ages of six and sixteen years, at said on the
day of instant, has been found under circumstances of
manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality. Where-
fore, the said complainants request that she may be arrested and, upon
proof of the facts herein stated, may be committed to the custody and
guardianship of the Maine Industrial School for Girls during her
minority. Dated the day of 19 .

SS. 19 . Then the above named made oath to the truth of
the foregoing complaint, by them subscribed. Before me———
[Warrant.] STATE OF MAINE.

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

Whereas, the foregoing complaint, which is hereto annexed and made a part of this warrant, has been made upon oath before me, the undersigned _____ County aforesaid: This is, therefore, in the name of the State of Maine, to require and command you forthwith to apprehend the said _____ and bring her before me, the undersigned, at a court to be held at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 19____ at _____ of the clock in the _____ noon, that she may be examined concerning the allegations of said complaint, and further dealt with as law and justice may require. And have you there this precept with your doings thereon.

Witness my hand and seal this _____ day of 19____ . _____

[Complaint of Parent or Guardian.]

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

Dated the _____ day of _____ 19____ .

SS. _____ 19____ . Then the above named _____ made oath to the truth of the foregoing complaint by him _____ subscribed.

Before me. _____

[Mittimus.] STATE OF MAINE.

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

Whereas, _____ of _____ in said County, a girl between the ages of six and sixteen years, has been brought before me the undersigned, on complaint of _____ one of the parents of said girl (or by the municipal officers, or three respectable inhabitants of the town of _____,) representing that she, the said _____ at _____ on the _____ day _____ now last past, was found under circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality; and whereas, upon examination into the allegations of said complaint, notice having been given to all persons entitled to be heard, and upon full hearing before me, satisfactory evidence of the truth of said allegations was adduced, and it clearly appeared that the welfare of the said _____ requires that she be committed to the custody and guardianship of the officers of the Maine Industrial School for Girls; I therefore order and decree that the said _____ be so committed.

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

