

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

BEING THE

REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS, DEPARTMENTS  
AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR 1914

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VOLUME III.

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Trustees and Officers

OF THE

Juvenile Institutions of Maine

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

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For the two years ending  
November 30, 1914.



WATERVILLE  
SENTINEL PUBLISHING COMPANY  
1915



## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To the Honorable Governor and Council of Maine:*

The Board of Trustees of the Juvenile Institutions of the State has the honor to present its second biennial report, covering the years 1913-1914.

Since the last report submitted by the Trustees, there have been several changes in the personnel of the Board, caused by the expiration of the term of office of members and new appointments by the Executive, but the policy of the Board in the management of the institutions under its care has remained unchanged. We still retain the same Superintendent and Principal who show themselves to be capable, efficient servants of the State, deeply interested in their most important tasks, and resourceful in solving baffling and intricate problems connected with their work.

The Trustees hold themselves ever ready to help, but not to interfere, and by frequent visits to the institutions endeavor to keep in close touch with them. We also try to keep informed of the best work that is being done in other states in order that we may profit by the experiences of others.

At the State School for Boys we would, with pride, call your attention to the increased industrial training which is now offered to the boys, this not only results in developing a beautiful and remunerative farm, valuable to the State, but still more does it develop capable, useful citizens out of what was almost waste material. The boys at the State School develop vigorous health, with their good care, and regular life, and are made into self-supporting, well trained citizens. In far too many instances, the boys here have their first experience of regular attendance at school. We believe that the State is providing a healthful, happy life and useful training to boys, who left to grow up in their natural environment, would be a serious menace to society.

It is constantly a matter of regret to the Trustees that we receive so many young children, children too young, we believe, for institutional life, and we wish that the Probation System might be so developed that these children could be properly provided for elsewhere.

The need of the school for a disciplinary cottage, as mentioned in our last report, is still unmet.

At the Industrial School for Girls at Hallowell, the overcrowded condition previously reported still exists, and the Trustees wish to report that they have made a comprehensive plan designed to relieve this condition and also to develop the system of training at this school which it is believed will produce even better results than has been the case in the past.

The proper training of delinquent girls presents many more difficulties than are encountered with boys of the same class, and the Trustees are convinced that even more attention must be given in the future to the development of mind and soul. For this reason, as a first step in the plan the Trustees will ask the present Legislature for an appropriation of \$50,000 for a new school building. Other developments will follow as the years provide the necessary means. This is a work well worth while and rich in results, extending its beneficent influence far down the years in increasing blessing to our State.

Respectfully submitted,

EDNA PRESSEY FLAGG, *Secretary.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Honorable Governor and Executive Council of the State of Maine:—*

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Superintendent of the State School for Boys for the years 1913 and 1914.

Since the adoption of the custom of printing the reports of this institution only once in two years, it will be necessary in making my present report to refer freely to the report which I made to the previous Governor and Council a year ago, and to make only such additions as will cover the activities of the year 1914, and such suggestions and recommendations as I wish to offer at this time.

Taking up first of all the subject of attendance, it is to be noted that our numbers have considerably increased during the latter part of the year 1914. The Superintendent believes, however, that notwithstanding the large number of commitments which have recently been made, that the capacity of the school is sufficient for the accommodation of the number of boys that would ordinarily be sent to us, and that there is no present need of any increase in the number of cottages, unless with the inauguration of a new parole system it might possibly become necessary to build and equip a house for the detention of such boys who are out on leave of absence, who might be returned to us in considerable numbers for breach of the conditions of their parole. Numbers vary of course with different seasons of the year, and the attendance depends somewhat upon the opportunity or lack of opportunity which present themselves for the placing out of boys under favorable circumstances.

## REASONS FOR COMMITMENT.

The attention of the school authorities is drawn more and more with each succeeding year to the probable reasons why boys are committed to our care. Foremost among these is the lack of adequate home surroundings and parental government. Poverty in some instances, and habits of intoxication and idleness, play their full share in bringing about conditions which make the proper bringing up of boys an impossibility on the part of their natural guardians. On the other hand, there are occasions when parents with good home surroundings and with the best intentions, are unable to control and govern their boys, and the result is, that we have such boys among our numbers.

My attention has lately been called in several notable instances to where the misconduct of the boys committed to our care has been directly induced by the influence which a certain kind of moving picture show has produced upon their minds. While giving full credit to the undoubted educational value of this kind of amusement if properly conducted and controlled, it is my opinion that a great deal of serious harm is being done to the boys of the State by their indiscriminate attendance upon picture shows of a sensational character, such as depict burglaries, smuggling adventures, murders even, the portrayal of which produces its baneful effect upon the minds of boys too young to comprehend the moral turpitude of such deeds. In this connection, however, I desire to say, that I believe this condition is beginning to be pretty well understood by the authorities of our towns and that a movement is on foot to regulate and control the character of picture shows which are being presented.

## DISCIPLINE.

I desire to repeat what I said a year ago in regard to the methods of discipline prevailing at this school and to recommend their continuance, believing as I do that it meets with the approval of the Board of Trustees, and that it is productive of a proper attitude toward the authorities of the school on the part of the boys.

The policy of placing with each cottage master the responsibility for the conduct of the boys under his charge and of



administering such mild discipline for minor breaches of conduct as may commend itself to his personal judgment, has been found to produce most excellent results. The superintendent believes that for the past two years he has had practically no instances of sullenness nor any feeling of injustice arising from any cause whatever. Long periods elapse between any attempts on the part of the boys to escape from the school. More and more freedom is accorded to the boys from year to year in their movements about the school, the grounds and the farm, and the great majority of those who escape or who attempt to escape, do it in the spirit of adventure, or for the reason of homesickness when first committed to the institution. I believe it is the universal testimony of every boy who has been brought under my observation in connection with escaping or attempting to escape, that he has never done so by reason of ill treatment or unjust treatment, or lack of proper food, housing, or care. It is known to every boy in the school that corporal punishment will be applied when, after mature deliberation, it is believed to be necessary; but the instances for inflicting it are rare. There is a spirit of obedience and of compliance with the established order of things which is most gratifying at all times. There are numerous instances of boys who have come here with a record of being troublesome mischief makers, who have passed along through the entire period of their residence here from the date of their commitment to the date of parole without a single reprimand of any kind from any person in authority.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE AND DISCHARGE.

During the past two years seventy-five boys have been sent out on leave of absence, and while it is a matter of deep regret that a considerable number of these boys have failed to make good their parole conditions, it is at the same time gratifying to know that a majority of them have done fairly well and are still out. Lack of adequate parole supervision such as is provided in all other institutions of this kind within my knowledge, makes the problem of managing boys who are sent out, a very difficult one indeed. The whole subject of parole was discussed by the superintendent and trustees in the last biennial report of this institution and need not now be gone into. A gratifying number of boys who have been out on parole and

have established themselves as useful and self supporting members of the communities in which they live, have applied for final discharge from the institution which has invariably been granted by the trustees. I also have to report the very gratifying success of some of our boys who have with the consent of the trustees enlisted in the United States Navy.

#### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

It is well known to your Excellency and the Honorable Council that the location of this school is unusually attractive from a landscape standpoint, and that the grouping of our buildings and the noble growth of trees that former custodians were wise enough to plant, have added very materially to what is unanimsly said to be one of the most beautiful institutions in Maine. The proper and intelligent care of these natural advantages and carefully considered improvements has been one of the pleasantest duties of the superintendent during his incumbency. Extensive lawns have been established, giving the proper setting to the architectural features of the buildings and it is the pride and delight of our boys to care for the lawns, shrubbery and flowers which we are adding from year to year. The laying out of the institution garden of seven acres directly in front of the administration building, was the most important landscape feature, as well as economical feature, of this work during the past two years. A well defined plan of developing this plot for the growth of the garden vegetables required by our population, and of adorning it with well considered plantations of permanent trees and shrubbery, is a matter which will require careful consideration for years to come; and it is believed when the plans are fully carried out that it will be one of the most beautiful gardens in New England. Very little money expenditure has been required to carry it thus far, all the work having been done with enthusiasm of our garden crew of forty boys.

During the year 1914, the trees along the main avenue and those surrounding the main building, were carefully gone over and all dead wood and unsymmetrical growths were taken out and a very considerable number of trees that were crowding and believed to be detrimental to the best growth of the plantation, were removed. The work was thoroughly done in the early

spring months and during the last summer the very great improvement resulting therefrom was apparent to all. In many instances the lives of valuable trees were saved, and the young growth which immediately started, began at once to give a new beauty to our already famous trees.

During the coming two years it will be necessary to make quite extensive repairs to Farrington Cottage, which has been built now for more than twenty-five years and is beginning to show serious wear. It will also be necessary to make repairs on the roof of the main building, and to continue the painting on some of the buildings, a considerable part of which, has already been done during the past two years. It is also hoped that, with the material on hand, and such other as we may be able to secure, a beginning will be made upon the erection of a suitable horse barn. The increased production of our fields and the rapid increase of our herd of Guernsey cattle, require the room in the present barn now occupied by the horses. We expect to do such work as may be ordered by direction of the trustees, upon the new horse barn, with our own crew, demonstrating still further the ideas which I will attempt to embody in some paragraphs on Industrial Occupation further on in this report.

#### TRUSTEES.

In July, 1914, Hon. Ashley St. Clair of Calais was appointed a trustee of the State School, filling the place made vacant by the expiration of the term of Ensign Otis of Rockland, whose term of service was marked by a constant interest and devotion to the welfare of the institution and the boys.

Mr. St. Clair brought to us a rich experience as a teacher of youth for more than twenty years, as well as the training of a practising lawyer. At the September elections he was chosen by his constituency of Calais to represent them in the seventy-seventh legislature, and in consequence of being called to service in another field, he resigned from this board, and was succeeded by W. G. Means of Machias.

The superintendent desires to express his grateful appreciation for the kindly and helpful attitude of the entire Board of Trustees toward him and his efforts to properly administer the various departments of the school. It is his belief that no governing body ever worked more harmoniously together with an eye

single to making the school as efficient and helpful to the State as it is possible to do with the means at our command.

#### COMMITTEE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Executive Council during the past two years, made up of Honorable James S. Wright of Paris, Honorable Beecher Putnam of Houlton, and Honorable Edward W. Wheeler of Brunswick, have given to our institution the benefit of frequent visits, and the aid of their kindly counsel and advice. They have sought to inquire into such real benefits as the school may confer upon the State by its efforts toward the boys, and by their helpful suggestions have materially aided the superintendent in his work.

Associated with this Committee of the Council as the Lady Visitor to the school, we have had Mrs. Harry M. Verrill of Portland. Mrs. Verrill very early in the first year of her incumbency took up the good work of furnishing regular monthly entertainments for the boys. Summoning to her aid a very large number of talented musicians and entertainers in Portland, she has from time to time given in our hall a series of concerts and variety of entertainments which have added a new and delightful interest to the life of all of us here at the school, and has thereby earned our sincere gratitude and admiration.

#### NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

At the suggestion of the Committee of the Governor's Council, the superintendent and Mrs. Dunn attended the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Memphis, Tenn., in May, 1914. The particular feature of this conference which most interested us in our work for boys, was that department popularly known as the Juvenile Conference. This body, made up entirely of superintendents, trustees, and other workers who are especially charged with the care of children in institutions like ours, occupied three days of meetings rapidly succeeding each other through forenoon, afternoon and evening. Our attendance upon the meetings of this body brought us into contact with the most prominent and efficient workers in this field of effort throughout the country, every

state being represented, and the programs in charge of the best known and most successful administrators of Juvenile institutions.

As this was the first one of these conferences that we had attended, we were somewhat curious to know if our line of effort which we have been pursuing for the past few years, followed quite closely in the footsteps of our distinguished predecessors, Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth, was in accordance with the general usage in similar institutions throughout the country. We were very much gratified to find that in most of our work we were directly in line with the other institutions.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENT.

We discovered that the principal line of effort for the benefit of boys in institutions like our own, is being directed toward the extension of the industrial arts, agriculture, live stock husbandry and gardening. Numerous large schools in the Middle West and in the Pacific states have gone into these lines of effort lately with great thoroughness and enthusiasm. Work of this kind had already been for many years established in the Eastern states, particularly at the Glen Mills School near Philadelphia, the Catholic Protectory at Westchester and Lincolndale, New York, the Rochester School at Industry, New York, and the Sockanosset School at Howard, R. I. Superintendents, both in their addresses to the conference and at the informal round table talks, emphasized the particular value of industrial training for boys. At some of their schools complete industrial outfits are in operation, and at the Sockanosset School in particular, every part of the industrial plant, excepting such heavy machinery as had to be made in regular factories, and including the industrial building itself, from foundation stone to ridgepole, has been the work of the boys themselves under the direction of competent masters and instructors. Superintendents generally express the view that manual training as given by the Sloyd System in public schools, is of doubtful value among the boys in the institutions. They are of the opinion that the institution boys making the institution residence as well as their school, are likely to become much better trained for the actual money-

earning occupations of life by being taught to make or help to make the large and more important articles of use, such as wagons, farm implements, boats, the erection of buildings and fences, the making of shoes and clothing and furniture, and the practical work of laundry and fireroom, the bakery, and the cobbler shop, rather than the working upon small models for toys and objects for ornament rather than use.

Particular emphasis is given by these practical workers in large fields, to the necessity of boys coming in close contact with the soil and with domestic animal life. The raising of poultry on a very large scale is undertaken at some of the institutions with conspicuous success, not only from the standpoint of training the boys to become expert poultry raisers, giving them instructions in every branch of the successful carrying forward of this business, but also with profit to the institution undertaking work of this kind. One superintendent reported a net profit of \$2,300 in one year from his poultry plant. Several schools are building up large herds of pure bred cattle and droves of pure bred swine, and enter into active competition at the fairs and in the advanced registry departments of the dairy breed associations for honors in the show ring and in actual dairy work.

The principal purpose of this industrial activity in the minds of the superintendents and trustees who are promoting it, is to furnish constant and interesting and helpful occupation to the boys committed to their charge. The active mind of a boy who is relieved either by a good home or by a properly conducted institution, of anxiety concerning his bodily comforts, is bound to find an outlet in some line of interesting activity, and it is a wise parent or guardian or administrator of a public institution, such as ours, that supplies him constantly with some occupation of absorbing interest. He must be made to see that his efforts amount to something, that they accomplish some definite result, and proceed toward an end which is interesting and pleasing to his mind. It is believed that efforts like this tend toward a return of a youthful mind that has been diverted from its proper course by unfortunate surroundings, to a normal and healthful condition, and an appreciation of what is best in life as distinguished from what is harmful.

## OUR OWN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES.

Our opportunities for industrial education here at the State School, are limited almost entirely to the performance of the necessary work of the institution, as in the bakery, the laundry, the farm and the live stock, and I have been constantly gratified more and more with each succeeding year at the personal attitude which our boys assume toward such kinds of productive labor as we are able to furnish for them. It is easy for a boy to become intensely absorbed in the baking of bread, the preparation of which has called forth his judgment and responsibility in mixing the ingredients, tempering the heat of his oven, and attending with concentrated interest to every detail of the art of baking. Even so, a boy finds his interest bound up in the growth of a group of calves or a litter of pigs that he has the responsibility of caring for and feeding. The pride of accomplishment grows up within him, he feels that he has capacity, his self respect is increasing, and he is thereby better fitted for taking on the duties of human responsibility.

During the past two years, we have among other industrial activities, constructed a motor boat, entirely by our own labor, excepting of course, the installation of the engine, which is conservatively estimated to be worth a thousand dollars. In addition to this, we have rebuilt in our shop several farm wagons and done a very large amount of repair work in our blacksmith shop. Several necessary and convenient flights of cement steps and accompanying stone wall, have been erected. An extensive piece of carpenter work in the cattle barn has been done almost entirely by the labor of our boys under the direction of Mr. E. B. Pratt, master of Albion Little Cottage, acting as our mechanical instructor. Nearly a mile of farm fencing has been put up in a thorough and substantial manner.

Our herd of pure bred Guernsey cattle has increased rapidly during these past two years, and we have developed a champion Guernsey cow of the State in the production of milk and butter, made under the official inspection of the University of Maine, and the advanced registry department of the American Guernsey Cattle Club. Our swine and poultry interests have gone forward successfully without accident or disease, and the school now maintains one of the best herds of pure bred Berkshire

swine in the State. The production of eggs and dressed poultry has increased rapidly, and plans are completed for a much more extensive poultry industry during the next two years.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

In view of the observations of the superintendent during the past two years and of his belief in the growing tendency to make the industrial features of the school the principal line of effort and extension, he would recommend that at some time in the not too distant future, that plans be formulated to increase the facilities for industrial training at the State School. We now have the farm and live stock industry well under way. These are both productive and profitable as well as of absorbing interest to the limited number of boys that can find opportunity to take a personal interest in them; and it is believed that the time is approaching when greater attention ought to be paid to the thorough teaching of the industrial arts to the extent that all boys of sufficient capacity be given an opportunity to participate in them. It is believed that inasmuch as all necessary buildings for the establishment of the industrial plant can be erected by the labor of the boys themselves under competent supervision, that there is a possibility of building here within the next few years an industrial building similar, for instance, to the one at the Sockanosset School, which was built entirely by the labor of the boys, in which shall be housed the necessary machinery and equipment for the actual carrying on of practical industrial training, thereby giving such efficient instruction that boys can be sent away from the school as workmen equipped to take their place in the shops and factories of the country and become efficient and self sustaining citizens. I am informed by the superintendent of the Sockanosset School that he has in the State of Rhode Island more than a thousand boys at work in the various manufacturing establishments, that were trained at his school. Such a result as this is a tremendous asset to any state, and is one of the strongest arguments that can be advanced for the establishment of industrial training.

I would, therefore, recommend that during the next two years, some steps be taken to thoroughly and practically in-



investigate the expense of establishing an industrial training building at the State School, and that plans be formulated and presented to the legislature of 1917-18, looking to the building and equipment of such a building.

CHARLES DUNN, JR.,

*Superintendent.*

1913.

ATTENDANCE.

RECEIVED.		
In attendance Dec. 1, 1912.....	-	161
New commitments for 1913.....	39	-
Returned from parole.....	16	-
Returned voluntarily.....	2	57
		218
OUT.		
Paroled.....	34	-
Allowed to enlist.....	3	-
Escaped.....	8	-
Discharged by vote of trustees.....	11	56
		162

Average daily attendance for year 1913—163.

1914.

ATTENDANCE.

RECEIVED.		
In attendance Dec. 1, 1913.....	-	162
New commitments for 1914.....	58	-
Returned from parole.....	12	70
		232
OUT.		
Paroled.....	39	-
Allowed to enlist.....	1	-
Escaped.....	7	-
Discharged by vote of trustees.....	7	-
Transferred to School for Feeble Minded.....	1	-
Died.....	1	56
		176

## DISPOSAL.

Out on parole Dec. 1, 1912.....	-	133
Paroled 1913-1914.....	73	-
Escaped and still at large.....	15	88
		221
Allowed to enlist.....	4	-
Discharged by vote of trustees.....	18	-
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	42	-
Died while at school.....	1	-
Died out on parole.....	1	-
Transferred to School for Feeble Minded.....	1	67
Out on parole Dec. 1, 1914.....		154

## BY WHAT AUTHORITY COMMITTED.

Court.	1913.	1914.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme.....	1	3	203	207
Superior.....	0	0	40	40
Municipal or Police.....	33	42	1,872	1,947
Trial Justice.....	6	11	808	825
Federal.....	0	0	5	5
Governor and Council.....	0	1	0	1
	40	57	2,928	3,025

## ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE.

ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE.	1913.	1914.	Previously.	Total.
To State Prison.....	0	0	146	146
To County Jail or House of Correction				
More than three months.....	1	3	231	235
Three months or less.....	33	44	2,350	2,427
No alternative.....	6	8	147	161
Fines and cost.....	0	0	51	51
Recognizance.....	0	0	3	3
Indeterminate sentence.....	0	2	0	2
Totals.....	40	57	2,928	3,025

OFFENSE FOR WHICH COMMITTED.

OFFENSE.	1913.	1914.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny.....	21	38	1,805	1,864
Truancy.....	6	6	345	357
Common runaway.....	2	2	168	172
Vagrancy.....	2	2	119	123
Assault or assault and battery.....	1	2	118	121
Felonious assault.....	0	0	1	1
Vagabondage.....	1	0	6	7
Forgery and uttering.....	0	2	1	3
Violation of postal laws.....	-	0	1	1
Cruelty to animals.....	0	0	10	10
Violation of city ordinance.....	0	0	2	2
Malicious mischief.....	3	0	118	121
Drunkenness.....	0	0	3	3
Breaking and entering.....	0	0	79	79
Shop breaking.....	0	0	19	19
Idle and disorderly.....	1	3	21	25
Cheating by false pretense.....	0	0	17	17
Common pilferer.....	0	0	20	20
Arson.....	1	0	14	15
Malicious trespass.....	-	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.....	1	0	2	3
Sale of intoxicating liquor.....	0	0	2	2
Intoxication.....	1	0	5	6
Keeping liquor for unlawful sale.....	0	0	1	1
Receiving stolen goods.....	0	0	3	3
Indecent exposure.....	0	0	1	1
Injury to property.....	0	1	0	1
Pauperism.....	0	1	0	1
	40	57	2,928	3,025

## ADMISSIONS FROM EACH COUNTY AND LAST RESIDENCE.

Counties.	Towns.	1913.	1914.	Previously.	Total.
Androscoggin	Auburn	1	-	26	27
	Danville	-	-	1	1
	Durham	-	-	2	2
	East Livermore	1	1	3	5
	Greene	-	-	4	4
	Leeds	-	-	1	1
	Lewiston	3	2	113	118
	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
Bridgewater		-	-	1	1
Caribou		-	1	9	10
Eagle Lake		-	-	1	1
Easton		-	-	2	2
Fort Fairfield		-	1	2	3
Houlton		-	1	25	26
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		-	3	7	10
Sheridan Plantation		-	-	1	1
Sherman		-	-	1	1
Smyrna		-	-	1	1
Van Buren	-	1	-	1	
Weston	-	-	1	1	
Cumberland	Baldwin	-	-	3	3
	Bridgton	-	-	8	8
	Brunswick	-	-	30	30
	Cape Elizabeth	-	-	21	21
	Cumberland	-	-	6	6
	Deering	-	-	8	8
	Falmouth	-	-	1	1
	Freeport	-	-	3	3
	Gorham	-	-	10	10
	Gray	-	-	2	2
	Harpwell	-	-	2	2
	Naples	-	-	2	2
	New Gloucester	-	-	2	2
	Otisfield	-	-	1	1
	Portland	3	7	668	678
	Pownal	-	-	1	1
	Raymond	-	-	1	1
	Scarboro	-	-	5	5
	Sebago	-	-	1	1
South Portland	-	1	1	2	
Standish	-	-	2	2	
Westbrook	-	1	26	27	
Windham	-	-	3	3	
Yarmouth	-	-	5	5	
Franklin	Eustis	-	-	1	1
	Farmington	1	1	8	10
	Industry	-	-	1	1
	Jay	-	-	3	3
	Kingfield	-	-	3	3
	Madrid	-	-	1	1
	New Vineyard	-	-	1	1
	Phillips	-	-	3	3
	Rangeley	-	-	2	2
	Rangeley Pl.	-	-	2	2
	Sandy River Plantation	-	-	3	3
	Strong	-	-	1	1
	Temple	-	-	1	1
	Weld	-	-	1	1
Wilton	-	1	2	3	

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS OF MAINE.

ADMISSIONS FROM EACH COUNTY AND LAST RESIDENCE—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Towns.	1913.	1914.	Previously.	Total.
Hancock.....	Bluehill.....	-	-	2	2
	Brooklyn.....	-	-	1	1
	Bucksport.....	-	1	9	10
	Castine.....	-	-	2	2
	Dedham.....	-	-	1	1
	Deer Isle.....	-	-	11	11
	Eden.....	-	2	5	7
	Ellsworth.....	-	-	10	10
	Franklin.....	-	-	1	1
	Gouldsborough.....	-	-	1	1
	Hancock.....	-	-	3	3
	Long Island Plantation.....	-	1	1	2
	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.....	5	2	80	87
	Belgrade.....	-	-	2	2
	Benton.....	-	-	4	4
	Chelsea.....	-	-	7	7
	China.....	-	-	2	2
	Clinton.....	-	-	2	2
	Farmingdale.....	-	-	1	1
	Gardiner.....	-	-	56	56
	Hallowell.....	-	-	22	22
	Litchfield.....	-	-	5	5
	Manchester.....	-	-	4	4
	Monmouth.....	-	-	5	5
	Mt. Vernon.....	-	-	1	1
	Oakland.....	-	-	7	7
	Pittston.....	-	-	9	9
	Readfield.....	-	-	7	7
	Rome.....	-	-	5	5
	Fidney.....	-	-	3	3
	Vassalboro.....	-	-	5	5
	Vienna.....	-	-	4	4
	Waterville.....	2	2	37	41
	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.....	-	-	17	17
	Cushing.....	-	-	2	2
	Friendship.....	-	-	1	1
	Hope.....	-	-	3	3
	Muscle Ridge Island.....	-	-	1	1
	North Haven.....	-	-	1	1
	Rockland.....	1	1	73	75
	Rockport.....	-	-	3	3
	South Thomaston.....	-	-	8	8
	St. George.....	-	-	6	6
	Thomaston.....	-	-	9	9
	Union.....	-	-	2	2
	Vinalhaven.....	-	1	7	8
	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—CONCLUDED.

Counties.	Towns.	1913.	1914.	Previously.	Total.
	Newcastle .....	-	-	9	9
	Nobleboro .....	-	-	6	6
	Southport .....	-	-	2	2
	Waldoboro .....	-	-	10	10
	Whitefield .....	-	-	8	8
	Wiscasset .....	-	-	3	3
Oxford .....	Albany .....	-	-	1	1
	Andover .....	-	-	1	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 .....	-	1	7	8
	Oxford .....	-	-	1	1
	Paris .....	-	-	4	4
	Rumford .....	-	1	6	7
	Stoneham .....	-	-	1	1
	Sweden .....	-	-	1	1
	Waterford .....	-	-	1	1
	Woodstock .....	1	-	-	1
Penobscot .....	Alton .....	-	-	2	2
	Bangor .....	7	2	255	264
	Bradley .....	-	-	2	2
	Brewer .....	2	-	12	14
	Burlington .....	-	-	1	1
	Carmel .....	-	-	1	1
	Charleston .....	-	-	1	1
	Clifton .....	-	-	1	1
	Corinna .....	-	-	3	3
	Corinth .....	-	-	2	2
	Dexter .....	1	-	10	11
	Dixmont .....	-	-	1	1
	Eddington .....	-	-	1	1
	Enfield .....	-	-	1	1
	Exeter .....	-	-	3	3
	Garland .....	-	-	1	1
	Glenburn .....	-	-	4	4
	Hampden .....	-	-	1	1
	Hermon .....	-	-	3	3
	Holden .....	-	-	1	1
	Hudson .....	-	-	5	5
	Levant .....	-	-	6	6
	Lincoln .....	-	-	4	4
	Lowell .....	-	-	1	1
	Medway .....	-	-	1	1
	Milford .....	-	-	3	3
	Milo .....	-	-	1	1
	Newburg .....	-	-	1	1
	Newport .....	-	-	4	4
	Old Town .....	-	1	33	34
	Orono .....	-	-	8	8
	Orrington .....	-	-	1	1
	Springfield .....	-	-	2	2
	Stetson .....	-	-	2	2
	Veazie .....	-	-	6	6
	Webster Plantation .....	-	-	1	1
	Winn .....	-	-	1	1
Piscataquis .....	Brownville .....	-	-	1	1
	Dover .....	-	-	2	2
	Foxcroft .....	-	-	1	1
	Greenville .....	-	-	2	2
	Guilford .....	-	-	2	2
	Milo .....	-	1	-	1
	Monson .....	-	-	3	3
	Orneville .....	-	-	3	3
	Sangerville .....	-	-	4	4

ADMISSIONS FROM EACH COUNTY AND LAST RESIDENCE—CONTINUED.

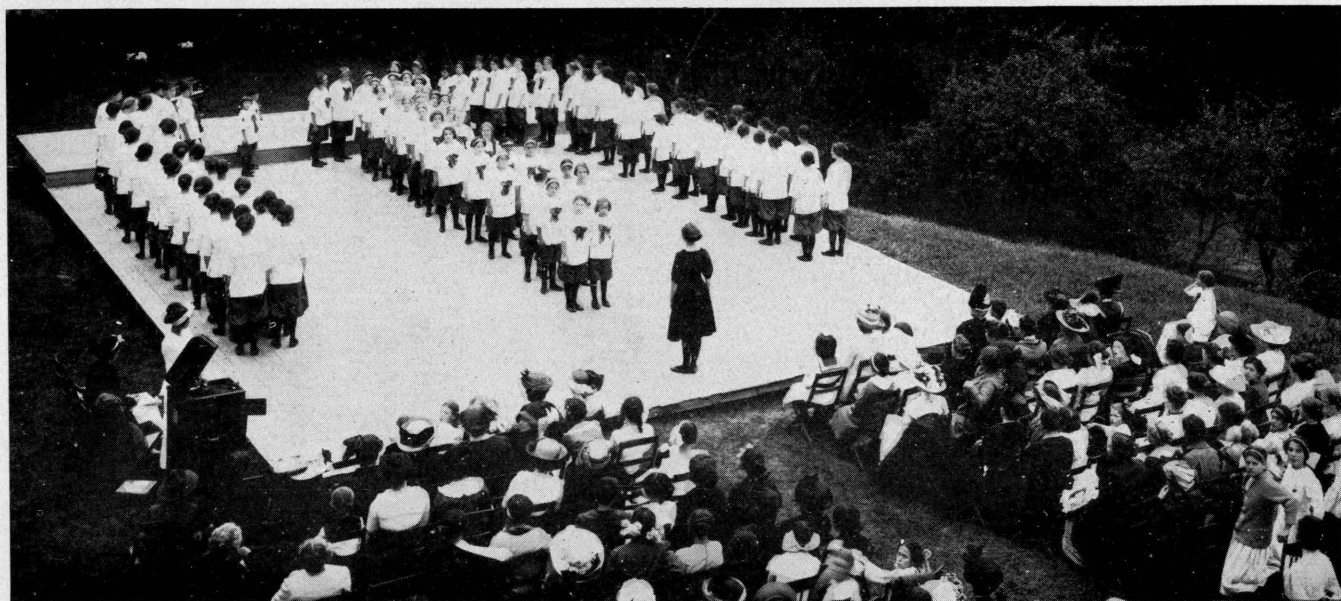
Counties.	Towns.	1913.	1914.	Previously.	Total.
	Sebec . . . . .	-	-	1	1
	Township No. 6 . . . . .	-	-	1	1
	Wellington . . . . .	-	-	1	1
	Williamsburg . . . . .	-	-	1	1
Sagadahoc . . . . .	Arrowsic . . . . .	-	-	3	3
	Bath . . . . .	-	3	105	108
	Bowdoin . . . . .	-	-	3	3
	Bowdoinham . . . . .	-	-	1	1
	Phippsburg . . . . .	-	-	1	1
	Richmond . . . . .	-	1	12	13
	Topsham . . . . .	-	-	3	3
	West Bath . . . . .	-	-	1	1
	Woolwich . . . . .	-	-	1	1
Somerset . . . . .	Anson . . . . .	-	-	16	16
	Athens . . . . .	-	-	1	1
	Bloomfield . . . . .	-	-	4	4
	Cambridge . . . . .	-	-	1	1
	Canaan . . . . .	-	1	1	2
	Concord . . . . .	-	-	1	1
	Emden . . . . .	-	-	4	4
	Fairfield . . . . .	-	-	15	15
	Harmony . . . . .	-	-	3	3
	Hartland . . . . .	-	-	3	3
	Jackman . . . . .	-	-	2	2
	Madison . . . . .	1	-	3	4
	Mercer . . . . .	-	-	1	1
	Moose River Plantation . . . . .	-	-	1	1
	Norridgewock . . . . .	2	-	3	5
	New Portland . . . . .	-	-	1	1
	Palmyra . . . . .	-	-	1	1
	Pittsfield . . . . .	-	-	11	11
	Ripley . . . . .	-	-	1	1
	Skowhegan . . . . .	-	-	34	34
Smithfield . . . . .	-	-	2	2	
St. Albans . . . . .	-	-	2	2	
Starks . . . . .	-	-	1	1	
Waldo . . . . .	Belfast . . . . .	3	4	21	28
	Belmont . . . . .	-	-	1	1
	Frankfort . . . . .	-	-	12	12
	Jackson . . . . .	-	-	1	1
	Knox . . . . .	-	-	1	1
	Liberty . . . . .	-	-	3	3
	Lincolnville . . . . .	-	-	4	4
	Monroe . . . . .	-	-	5	5
	Montville . . . . .	-	-	3	3
	Northport . . . . .	-	-	1	1
	Palermo . . . . .	-	-	4	4
	Searsmont . . . . .	-	-	5	5
	Searsport . . . . .	-	-	5	5
	Swanville . . . . .	1	-	-	1
	Thorndike . . . . .	-	1	-	1
	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	34	35
	Edmonds . . . . .	-	-	3	3
	Jonesborough . . . . .	-	-	1	1
	Jonesport . . . . .	-	-	2	2
Lubec . . . . .	-	-	3	3	
Machias . . . . .	-	1	21	22	

## JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS OF MAINE.

## ADMISSIONS FROM EACH COUNTY AND LAST RESIDENCE—CONTINUED.

Counties.	TOWNS.	1913.	1914.	Previously.	Total.
	Machiasport.....	-	-	3	3
	Marion.....	-	-	1	1
	Marshfield.....	-	3	1	4
	Milbridge.....	-	-	7	7
	No. 10 Plantation.....	-	-	1	1
	Pembroke.....	-	-	7	7
	Princeton.....	-	-	1	1
	Robbinston.....	-	-	1	1
	Steuben.....	-	-	3	3
	Treescott.....	-	-	2	2
	Vanceboro.....	-	-	2	2
	Wesley.....	-	-	1	2
York.....	Acton.....	-	-	5	5
	Alfred.....	-	-	1	1
	Berwick.....	-	-	4	4
	Biddeford.....	3	3	139	145
	Buxton.....	-	-	4	4
	Cornish.....	-	-	4	4
	Dayton.....	-	-	1	1
	Eliot.....	-	-	1	1
	Kennebunk.....	-	-	8	8
	Kennebunkport.....	-	-	10	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.....	-	1	76	77
	Sanford.....	1	-	16	17
	South Berwick.....	-	-	7	7
	Waterboro.....	-	-	1	1
	Wells.....	-	-	4	4
	York.....	-	1	7	8
Resident out of the State.....	Other states.....	1	-	16	17
	New Brunswick.....	-	-	3	3
	Nova Scotia.....	-	-	2	2
Totals.....		40	57	2,928	3,025





Folk-Dancing Exhibition.—The Grand March.  
Maine Industrial School for Girls.



## MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FOR GIRLS.

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### OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

*Principal* ..... Miss GERTRUDE L. MACDONALD  
*Physician* ..... Dr. DORRIS M. PRESSON  
*Home-Visitor* ..... Mrs. MAUDE E. PLUMMER  
*Relief-Officer* ..... Mrs. LAURA A. STROUT  
*Supervisor of Sewing* ..... Miss ETTA M. FULLERTON  
*Bookkeeper* ..... Miss FLORIE STUART

#### ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

*Matron* ..... Mrs. MARY E. LORD

#### BAKER HALL.

*Matron* ..... Miss SARA I. CAMPBELL  
*Assistant Matron* ..... Mrs. EVA M. KNIGHT  
*Teachers* .....

Miss BERNIECE E. WHITEHOUSE  
Miss ETTA M. FULLERTON

#### ERSKINE HALL.

*Matron* ..... Mrs. MINNIE J. MOORE  
*Assistant Matron* ..... Miss ANNIE S. DUNCAN  
*Teacher* ..... Miss EDWINA M. FARRAR

#### FLAGG-DUMMER HALL.

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

*Steward and Farmer* ..... JAMES L. THOMPSON  
*Assistant Farmer* ..... FRED LEACH

*To the Trustees of Juvenile Institutions of Maine:*

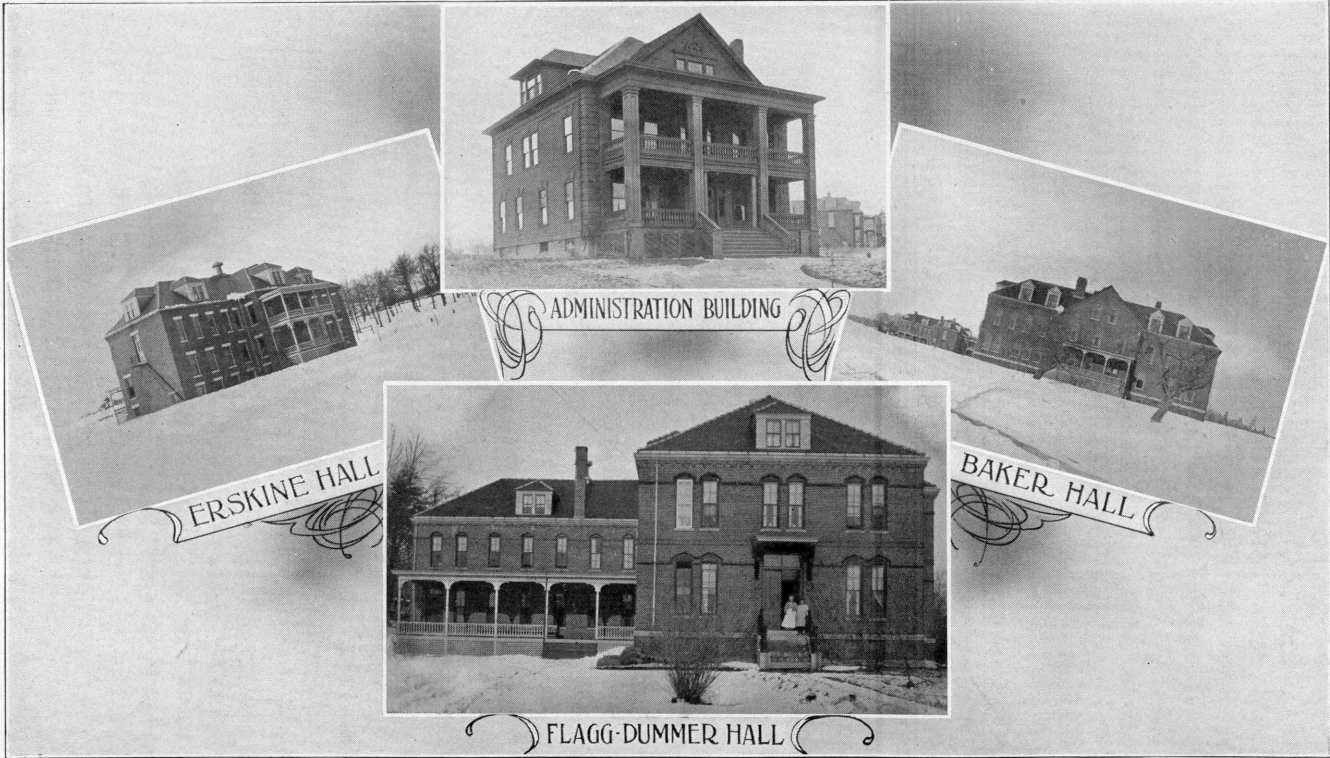
Herewith is submitted the report of the Maine Industrial School for Girls for the biennium beginning December 1, 1912, and ending December 1, 1914.

The School was incorporated Feb. 29, 1872, organized Nov. 12, 1872, opened Jan. 20, 1875, and went under State control March 17, 1899. This report, therefore, covers the 39th and 40th years of the School's existence. This date ends the fifth year of the present principal in office. A retrospect of the five years shows many changes in method and management of the institution as well as in the *personnel* of our wards since 297 different girls have had or still are having the care of the school.

For the past two years we have been above the limit of our normal capacity in population. In 1913 we received 37 new girls, the largest number for one year at any time in the School's history except in 1886 and 1898 when new cottages were opened. In 1914 we have had room for but 18 making 55 admitted. In the same biennial period one girl has died, and 58 girls have been discharged for reasons given in the statistical tables. This is a large number for a School of this size. As the girls are generally living away from the School at the time of discharge it does not relieve our crowded condition.

This School differs from most of the similar institutions in other states in that we have sent us some purely "dependent and neglected" girls. We shall continue to have this type of girl until children's work in the State is better developed and a State Public-School is established which shall serve as a detention home until foster-homes can be found for the children. The delinquent we shall always have with us. It is devoutly to be hoped that in future years we shall lay more stress on preventing delinquency than trying to cure it. The former is a cheaper and more hopeful proposition than the latter for the State or private charity.

The change in our book-school course since the graded system was adopted in Sept. 1911 and the grading of the sewing-classes in Sept. 1913 keep girls at the institution longer than formerly. Our aim is to do the most to benefit the *individual* girl. In mass training the bright, active girl forges ahead at the



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

ERSKINE HALL

BAKER HALL

FLAGG-DUMMER HALL

Maine Industrial School Buildings.



expense of the slow, dull one. Our groups are far too large now from an educational standpoint. The schools and the sewing department have been helped by grading; but the work in the kitchen department is done in groups too large for one housekeeper to teach effectively. The work must be gotten through with somehow, and it cannot be helped any until we get more room in a new building to which some of the present kitchen work—laundry for instance—can be transferred.

Girls are not sent out because of good behavior alone unless in exceptional cases they have a good home to which to return. A certain degree of attainment must go hand in hand with a record for good conduct. A girl who is only half-trained on the domestic side and low grade in scholarship can never be expected to make her way in the outside world if she must rely upon herself and has no home. She commands only the lowest compensation as a wage-earner and is certainly poorly equipped to manage a home of her own if marriage comes thus early. Such a girl falls prey to whatever sinister influence offers itself. A girl of low mentality, incapable of getting ahead in books is not kept at the School after she has had her domestic training. After such girls are old enough they are found places and often make more satisfactory domestics than the girls who are mentally alert and wish to learn to do something besides housework.

Our academic work has improved in quality and scope in the three years under the graded system. We are not up to standard grade yet, but we are aiming toward it. We now take our girls to the second year of high-school; that is, such girls as are desirous of continuing in school and completing the high-school course, and who give promise that it will be worth while. There has come a great awakening on the part of many girls who realize their latent possibilities, and who have an ambition to occupy a broader field of usefulness in the future. One girl, of age in 1913, is now in her junior year in college, another graduated with high honor from high-school last June and is teaching this year successfully. She will continue her education another year in a higher school of learning. On June 24, 1913, we held the first graduation exercises in the history of the School when 14 girls received diplomas for having finished the Grammar-School course. On June 26, 1914, a class of 13 girls received their diplomas from the hand of His Excellency,

Gov. Haines, who with some members of his Council honored the occasion. For lack of an Assembly-hall we have had to use a tent both years, in which to hold our graduation exercises, but we have made the best of it, and fortune has favored us with fair weather. The Glee Club of 50 voices has furnished the music which received deserved praise. Mrs. Minona L. Harvey has been its competent director for three years.

From these two classes numbering 27 pupils, 19 girls have continued their education in high-school, some of the younger members who had not yet completed their domestic training, taking the freshman year at the institution, the others in outside high-schools and earning their board in families. Our present Ninth Grade has 23 pupils to graduate in June, 1915. The majority of these girls desire to continue in school. It will be a problem to find homes where they may work their board for the large number of girls who will wish to attend high-school outside, as few people wish to have the care of a girl for what little work she can give outside of school hours.

Our pressing need is for a suitably equipped school-building in which all our schools may assemble. The present school-rooms in the cottages are too small. The room for the lower grades is on the third floor of Baker Hall and inconvenient for a school-room.

Mention has been made of the grading of the sewing. This was done in September, 1913, and that department placed under a Supervisor. All the girls have been graded in sewing classes and have had a regular number of recitations per week under the direct teaching of the Supervisor. In this way each girl gets a proportional share of supervision, impossible under the old way when the matron tried to instruct at the same time 25 to 30 girls of all ages and of all degrees of proficiency. The Sewing Supervisor has 12 recitations per week. The requirement is that every piece of work turned out from her room shall be the very best of which the girl is capable. The class in dress-making did some very excellent work last year, the graduation suits of underwear and dresses being especially well-done. An exhibition of work made during the year was held the last of June and elicited much interest and praise.

Our drawback here is lack of accommodations. We fitted up a small chamber on the third floor of Flagg-Dummer. The





A Scene from "Hiawatha" presented by the girls  
of the Maine Industrial School, 1914.



equipment is good, but the room is too small and very poorly lighted.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The employment of a woman physician since September, 1913, was made possible by a special appropriation of the Legislature of 1913.

Through the efforts of our legislative committee, after the plain facts were made known to them relative to the inadequacy of the medical attention here, we were granted \$1,500 for "medical treatment, equipment, and supplies."

From the candidates who applied for the position Dr. Dorris M. Presson, a graduate of the Woman's College of Philadelphia, was appointed Physician, and began work the first of September, 1913. Every resident girl received a thorough physical examination, and all data tabulated. Every new girl receives examination on entrance and such treatment as her condition calls for, if any.

This is the first time that I can report myself as satisfied with the medical side of this institution. This is in no way any criticism of the former medical service of physicians; but only a criticism of the inadequacy of attention due to lack of money and equipment.

Attention is called to the detailed report of Dr. Presson.

#### REPAIRS.

We had an appropriation of \$500, for each of the two years. In 1913 the exteriors of Baker Hall and the Administration Building were painted and otherwise repaired, the Steward's house shingled and repaired, slate roofs of all buildings repaired and some minor repairs at Flagg-Dummer and the Administration Building. In 1914 the exteriors of Flagg-Dummer and Erskine were painted, ten new windows were put in at Flagg-Dummer; the Round House had new timbers in the reservoir, a new floor, also two 10-inch ventilators installed; doors to fire-escapes in the cottages were all rehung to swing outward; the silo, which had never been used except for a sawdust bin, was thoroughly repaired, cemented inside, and made ready for the ensilage crop. The sum of \$64.29 was spent on interior painting

of the school-room at Flagg-Dummer, and two clothes-rooms on the third floor at Baker made over into girls' rooms. A balance of \$23.34 was applied on repairs to furnaces.

In Sept., 1913, an accident to Erskine furnace cost \$153.12 to repair, another in February, 1914, cost \$115.84. In Nov., 1914, four sections of the boiler at Flagg-Dummer cracked, costing \$207.27 to repair. These three unfortunate accidents have cost \$476.23.

#### FARM.

On January 1, 1914, Mr. Charles W. White, who had been the efficient Steward for eleven years resigned and Mr. J. L. Thompson was engaged to fill the position.

The Steward's report will give the amount of crops raised. In recent years a third man has been employed to do chores, but for the past year the Steward and the farmer have done all regular work. Extra help has been hired as needed during the summer season. This change has effected a considerable saving.

Our young apple trees are doing well and I advise setting more. The small fruits also yielded bountifully. The relief-officer has worked with the girls in the gardens as much as she had time from her other work. Another year I hope we can arrange to have the girls on the farm more than previously.

We want more land and urge the necessity of its purchase as soon as possible, while there is some available within reasonable distance.

#### RECREATION.

In our last report we spoke of the introduction of basket-ball for the amusement of the girls during the vacation. In the summer of 1913 we added folk-dancing, which was directed by Miss Dorothy C. McGowan, a graduate of the New York School of Physical Culture. As a whole the girls have enjoyed this much better than basket-ball as everybody took part in the dances. A public exhibition of Folk-Dancing has been held each year in the tent.

The girls have had the usual entertainments in the cottages during the holiday seasons. The various entertainments given have been very praiseworthy and enjoyable. We are, however, handi-



Folk-Dancing at Maine Industrial School for Girls.



capped for a suitable room in which to present anything, as, if we take stage room enough for the performers, we have no room left for an audience. In April of this year the Baker Hall girls presented "Hiawatha" very acceptably, one evening for the girls on the grounds, the next for invited guests. A little later they repeated it by request at the vestry of the Old South Church. The reputation of the Baker girls' stage-productions have gone abroad and they were honored in being asked to repeat their Thanksgiving program of 1914 at the local City Hall for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund. A full house greeted us, and something like \$130.00 realized for the Relief Fund.

This contact with life outside is, I think, mutually wholesome. The girls feel their isolation less keenly, and the public becomes better acquainted with our aims and purposes.

This summer we had some berry-picking parties, girls and officers going nearly every day as long as blue-berries lasted. Baker girls carried off the palm, picking nine bushels.

#### MENTAL TEST.

This year all resident girls have been given the Binet-Simon test once. Each new girl is given the test on entrance. We have tabulated our findings. I think it only fair to the pupil to be given a similar test more than once, and this will be done.

#### NEEDS.

First, and foremost, a Central-Building to meet the needs of a progressive institution. A tentative plan for such a building has been drawn to be presented to the forthcoming Legislature.

Second, the purchase of the Barber and Hurd places, looking forward to the growth of the School.

Third, the employment of an Assistant-Principal to have authority in the absence of the Principal; to share the work of the Home-Visitor so that the girls outside can be more closely supervised, as the number in charge of our Visitor is too large; to supervise the schools on the grounds; to attend to numberless details which would leave time to the Principal to do more constructive work for the institution, and more *personal work* with girls which is sorely needed.

Fourth, an increase in our water-supply. This has been a dry season, and we have had to buy city water since July, practically all of the time. Our reservoir capacity should be at least doubled to give us an adequate amount of water.

Fifth, a small hospital as we are not equipped for the care and proper isolation of contagious or infectious disease, or any serious case of illness.

#### DISCIPLINE.

In a School of this kind it is unreasonable to expect "fair skies and plain sailing." If none of the 180 girls gave any trouble there would be no need of the institution. The fact they are here proves that either they themselves were not amenable to the ordinary ways of right living, or that those who were responsible for them were too lax in control or misunderstood their duty. More girls come here who are the victims of circumstances than otherwise.

The past biennium, as time permitted, we have done more research work in family histories and in some cases there is proved the impossibility of making "a silk purse from a sow's ear." The training and regular life modify the physical conditions but when there is pronounced abnormality or defect it is useless to expect any institution to make over such individuals into law-abiding, self-respecting young women. They belong to the defective-delinquent class and will always give trouble. It is a pity they were ever born and a greater pity if they are allowed the privilege of propagating their kind. We have a few of this hopeless but pitiable class. They make newspaper notoriety for the School, and their misdeeds cause the good element to suffer undeserved criticism.

There is another class of weak, vacillating girls who need to have near some strong personality for a prop long after they are 21. Here is where follow-up work is required to strengthen the unstable character. Nine times out of ten this type of girl will go down, if she returns to former environment. The old betrayers are awaiting her. In nearly every instance in the past biennium it has proved a failure when a girl has gone on probation to her own home. *She* is the only one who has developed; the home is the same, and provides no strength or stability for her at the time when she needs it most.



## GIFTS.

We acknowledge with thanks the following:

Christmas gifts from Chenery Mfg. Co. (1913); books from the Maine State Library; money from Mrs. Weston F. Lewis to provide holiday treat for girls; Mrs. Alice N. Randall, apples; Mrs. Dan Berry, apples; State Agricultural Society, apples; Al Luttringer Stock Co., tickets for 115 girls and officers to attend performance at Opera House; Steamer "Islander" Corporation for free trip to Capitol Island, (1914).

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE L. MACDONALD,

*Principal.*



Folk-Dancing at Maine Industrial School for Girls.



TABLE I.

## STATISTICS CONCERNING POPULATION.

Number committed to the School since the dedication of the first building in January, 1875, to December 1, 1914	894
Number in custody of School, December 1, 1912* . . . . .	184
Number committed 1913 and 1914 . . . . .	55
Number discharged from custody 1913 and 1914 . . . . .	58
Number died 1913 and 1914 . . . . .	1
Number in custody of School, December 1, 1914 . . . . .	180
Living at the School December 1, 1914 . . . . .	108
Living outside the School . . . . .	72
Decrease for two years . . . . .	4

TABLE II.

CONCERNING GIRLS OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL, DECEMBER 1, 1913 AND  
1914.

	1913	1914
Number at work for wages . . . . .	21	23
Number at work for school, board and clothes . . . . .	13	7
Number at work for school and board . . . . .	4	8
Number at work for board and clothes . . . . .	2	3
Number being boarded and attending school . . . . .	15	13
Number being boarded not attending school . . . . .	1†	0
In Children's Hospital, Portland . . . . .	1	2
Number on probation with parents or other relatives, and attending school . . . . .	7	4
Number on probation with parents or other relatives not attending school . . . . .	7	8
Number unknown . . . . .	2	3
Number visiting relatives . . . . .	0	1
Number in detention by N. Y. Police . . . . .	1	0
	—	—
	74	72

\*The death of one girl in 1912 unknown at the time of the last report makes this number in custody 184. This girl with the consent of the Trustees had become a nun in a Catholic Institution, but had never been discharged from this School.

†In Maternity Hospital.

TABLE III.

CONCERNING GIRLS DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY FROM DECEMBER  
1, 1912 TO DECEMBER 1, 1914.

	1913	1914
Of age .....	12*	4*
For good behavior .....	16	8
Married .....	7	3
To School for Feeble-Minded .....	3	
Incorrigible .....	1	2
Insane Hospital .....	1	
By writ of Habeas Corpus .....	1	
	—	—
	41	17

TABLE IV.

BIRTHPLACE OF GIRLS COMMITTED SINCE DECEMBER 1, 1912.

	1913	1914
Maine .....	24	17
Massachusetts .....	6	1
Missouri .....	1	
Wisconsin .....	3	
Canada .....	3	
	—	—
	37	18

\*Six of this number had excellent record, but needed the protection of the School as long as possible, and did not wish to be discharged.

TABLE V.

CITIES AND TOWNS FROM WHICH GIRLS HAVE BEEN COMMITTED  
SINCE DECEMBER 1, 1912.

Auburn .....	2	Friendship .....	2
Augusta .....	5	Guilford .....	1
Bangor .....	6	Hancock .....	1
Bath .....	3	Jackson .....	1
Belfast .....	1	Kennebunk .....	1
Benton .....	1	Lewiston .....	8
Biddeford .....	1	Lisbon Falls .....	4
Bowdoin .....	1	Lubec .....	1
Cranberry Isles .....	1	Mexico .....	1
Eden .....	1	Monticello .....	1
Ellsworth .....	2	New Sharon .....	1
Ellsworth Falls .....	1	Norridgewock .....	1
Fairfield .....	1	Rockport .....	1
Farmington .....	2	Washburn .....	3

TABLE VI.

STATING COMPLAINTS FOR WHICH GIRLS WERE COMMITTED FROM  
DECEMBER 1, 1912 TO DECEMBER 1, 1914.

Danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality .....	50
Leading an idle and vicious life .....	3
Larceny .....	1
Street walker .....	1
	—
	55

TABLE VII.

STATING AGE OF GIRLS COMMITTED FROM DECEMBER 1, 1912 TO  
DECEMBER 1, 1914.

	1913	1914
15 years .....	7	8
14 years .....	13	1
13 years .....	4	7
12 years .....	5	1
11 years .....	2	1
10 years .....	1	
9 years .....	3	
8 years .....	2	
	—	—
	37	18

1913 Average age 12 years, 9 mos. 21 days.

1914 Average age 14 years, 8 mos. 18 days.

TABLE VIII.

STATING AGE OF GIRLS IN CUSTODY DECEMBER 1, 1914.

20 years .....	10
19 years .....	25
18 years .....	29
17 years .....	25
16 years .....	28
15 years .....	19
14 years .....	12
13 years .....	13
12 years .....	8
11 years .....	7
10 years .....	3
9 years .....	1
	—
	180

Average age 16 years, 7 mos. 15 days.

TABLE IX.

STATING THE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNING GIRLS RETURNED TO THE SCHOOL WITH CAUSE THERE-FOR FROM DECEMBER 1, 1912 TO DECEMBER 1, 1914.

	1913	1914
1. No longer needed, good report .....	15	14
2. For change of place .....	1	6
3. For medical attendance .....	5	5
4. Vacation, family away .....	12	6
5. Unsatisfactory as to work .....	3	6
6. Insolence .....	1	
7. To attend school or further domestic training	4	3
8. Too much care .....	4	1
9. Unsatisfactory conduct .....	21	5
10. Larceny .....	2	
11. Runaways .....	2	2
12. Immoral conduct .....	1	2
13. For marriage .....		1

In 1913 three girls previously discharged, two past 21 years, were given a home temporarily at the School until places of work could be found.

TABLE X.

SHOWING NUMBER OF RELOCATIONS OF WAGE-EARNING GIRLS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1912 TO DECEMBER 1, 1914.

	1913	1914
Relocated once .....	9	15
Relocated twice .....	10	4
Relocated three times .....	4	2
Relocated four times .....	1	1
Relocated five times .....	1	
Relocated seven times .....	1	

1913 26 girls were relocated 67 times.

1914 22 girls were relocated 62 times.

1913 14 girls went out to work for first time.

1914 22 girls went out to work for first time.



- 1913 11 girls returned to same place after being at School for illness or vacation.  
 1914 7 girls returned to same place after being at School for illness or vacation.

TABLE XI.

Number of individual girls in custody from December 1, 1912 to December 1, 1914 .....	239
Average length of custody of 239 girls in the School	4 yrs. 5 mos. 7 da.
Average length of time 160 girls had lived at the School before being placed out .....	2 yrs. 2 mos. 27 da.
Number of girls never placed out .....	79

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

Anson .....	3	Bucksport .....	3
Appleton .....	1	Buxton .....	1
Ashland .....	1	Calais .....	21
Athens .....	2	Camden .....	5
Auburn .....	11	Canaan .....	1
Augusta .....	54	Canton .....	2
Avon .....	4	Cape Elizabeth .....	2
Bangor .....	63	Castine .....	1
Bar Harbor .....	1	Castle Hill .....	1
Bath .....	48	Centreville .....	1
Beddington .....	1	Chelsea .....	3
Belfast .....	16	Cherryfield .....	3
Belgrade .....	3	China .....	2
Benton .....	3	Clifton .....	2
Berwick .....	2	Clinton .....	1
Biddeford .....	5	Columbia Falls .....	2
Boothbay .....	5	Concord .....	1
Bowdoin .....	1	Corinna .....	1
Bowdoinham .....	3	Cornish .....	1
Brewer .....	10	Dayton .....	1
Bridgton .....	1	Dedham .....	1
Bristol .....	4	Deer Isle .....	3
Brooklin .....	2	Deering .....	1
Brooks .....	2	Dennysville .....	4
Brownville .....	1	Dexter .....	4
Brunswick .....	6	Dixmont .....	1

Dresden	1	Liberty	1
East Boothbay	1	Lincolntonville	1
East Eddington	1	Linneus	1
East Machias	1	Lisbon	8
Eastport	5	Lisbon Falls	5
Easton	2	Lubec	2
Eden	6	Machias	6
Edmunds	1	Machiasport	2
Ellsworth	11	Madison	5
Ellsworth Falls	1	Manchester	4
Embden	2	Marshfield	1
Etna	1	Mars Hill	1
Fairfield	7	Maysville	1
Farmingdale	2	Mechanic Falls	1
Farmington	7	Mexico	3
Fort Fairfield	3	Millbridge	1
Foxcroft	1	Minot	1
Frankfort	1	Monticello	1
Freeport	2	Montville	1
Friendship	3	Mt. Desert	2
Fryeburg	1	Newcastle	3
Gardiner	26	New Gloucester	1
Gorham	1	Newport	1
Gouldsboro	6	New Portland	2
Gray	2	New Sharon	1
Guilford	1	New Vineyard	1
Hallowell	8	Newry	4
Hampden	4	North Anson	1
Hancock	3	North Berwick	1
Harpeswell	1	North Bridgton	1
Harrington	4	North Haven	3
Hartford	1	Norridgewock	2
Hartland	1	North Vassalboro	1
Hiram	2	Oakland	3
Holden	2	Old Orchard	1
Houlton	2	Old Town	4
Hudson	1	Orland	1
Jackman	1	Oxford	1
Jackson	1	Palermo	1
Jay	2	Palmyra	1
Jefferson	5	Paris	1
Jonesport	2	Parkman	1
Kennebunk	2	Perry	1
Kennebunkport	1	Phippsburg	1
Kittery	1	Pittsfield	1
Lee	2	Plymouth	1
Leeds	1	Poland	3
Lewiston	23	Portland	107

Presque Isle .....	3	Union .....	2
Randolph .....	3	Van Buren .....	1
Readfield .....	1	Vassalboro .....	2
Richmond .....	11	Veazie .....	4
Rockland .....	56	Vinalhaven .....	2
Rockport .....	5	Waldoboro .....	3
Rome .....	1	Warren .....	1
Rumford .....	2	Waterford .....	1
Rumford Falls .....	1	Waterville .....	8
Saco .....	30	Washburn .....	3
Sanford .....	1	Washington .....	1
Searsmont .....	2	Webster .....	3
Sidney .....	2	Wells .....	2
Skowhegan .....	4	Westbrook .....	5
South Berwick .....	1	West Gardiner .....	2
South Brewer .....	1	West Waterville .....	4
South Portland .....	1	Wilton .....	1
South Thomaston .....	4	Windham .....	1
Somerville .....	3	Winn .....	1
St. Albans .....	2	Winslow .....	2
St. George .....	1	Windsor .....	1
Stonington .....	3	Winterport .....	1
Sullivan .....	2	Winthrop .....	2
Swanville .....	1	Wiscasset .....	1
Thomaston .....	5	Woodstock .....	1
Thorndike .....	1	York .....	3
Topsham .....	2		
Tremont .....	1		
			894

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

The report of the Home-Visitor from December 1, 1912 to December 1, 1914, is herewith submitted.

Another biennium with its increased duties and responsibilities has closed. It has been my aim to work along the same general principles that have ruled preceding years and to augment, if possible, by the added experience gained from closer acquaintance with the girls the good results that have characterized the parole department from its beginning.

It has been impossible for me to accomplish all the work with and for the outside girls, therefore it has been supplemented to quite an extent by the Principal and other officers of the School. Authorities upon the subject say that a visitor can effectually supervise but fifty girls, better less; the superintendent of the parole department of the Massachusetts Train-

ing School for Girls says that no visitor should ever have more than thirty-five under her care. Our average number of girls out in homes in 1913 was eighty; in 1914 the number was seventy-one. One reason for the decrease is that the girls are remaining for a longer period in the Institution than heretofore, more time being devoted to their education and domestic training before they go out to service. No girl becomes a wage-earner before she is seventeen years old and sometimes not at that age if further schooling seems desirable for her. That these girls have not been visited so often as they should have been is a matter to be deplored. I believe that more frequent visits and an increased correspondence as an auxiliary to the visits would be conducive to their highest welfare.

In addition to the regular parole department work during 1914, I have obtained twenty-five family histories. This is but a beginning when considered in proportion to the average number of one hundred seventy-six girls belonging to the Institution. It is important that this knowledge should be obtained and tabulated not only as a factor in wisely dealing with girls while they are members of the Institution, but also that the information may be available to them in after years. This work has incurred but little extra expense as the investigations have generally been made in connection with other visits in the same place.

There is much miscellaneous work that can not be classified. The following table represents a general summary of the parole department work done by myself, substitutes, and other officers except the Principal for the two years ending December 1, 1914:

For	1913	1914
Girls placed in homes .....	87	78
Girls returned .....	70	66
Girls transferred, .....	20	10
Homes investigated .....	40	49
Visited in homes .....	192	162
Visited in schools .....	42	28
Visited in hospitals and other places ...	14	15
Girls seen elsewhere .....	6	2
People interviewed .....	126	189
Hospital cases and taken to clinic .....	11	6

Court cases .....	C	3
Runaways hunted, unsuccessful .....	0	2
Runaways found and returned .....	2	4
Girls taken to physician, oculist, dentist	28	41
Girls taken to visit relatives .....	4	2
Employment found, other than house- work .....	0	2
Shopping with girls.....	34	20
Shopping for girls .....	9	8
Visits, people out .....	10	13
Errands .....	84	93
Days spent at Institution, including half days .....	68	96
Miles traveled .....	12,181	10,724
Traveling expenses, including girls ....	\$464 03	\$494 60

The numbers given in the table for girls taken out, returned and transferred do not include those who have traveled alone at their own expense or those accompanied by friends who have paid for them. It has been necessary at times for assistants to do this work while simultaneously other cases requiring a knowledge of existing conditions have demanded my attention. My own expenditures including that for girls for the year 1913 were \$426.22; number of miles traveled 11,064. For the year 1914 with ten monthths' time on duty my traveling expenses were \$338.76; miles traveled, 8,461.

The clerical work at the Institution has increased in proportion to that outside. Keeping records, making reports, writing letters, reading and filing office correspondence, getting ready the supplies for the non-wage-earning girls, taking account of outfits for girls going out, and attending to other details have filled the days spent at the Institution.

To attain the highest results in the placing-out system girls must be studied individually. Differences in temperament must be considered in dealing with girls quite as much as with people of more mature years. As the problems that confront a field worker vary in every case so must the remedy be suited to individual needs.

At times the work is discouraging when after repeated struggles to keep a girl in the right path or when another is appar-

ently doing well to suddenly find that after all she has failed us; but this is not the time to think of discouragement but to act and save her if possible. There is, however, a degree of satisfaction in the effort and real satisfaction if the effort proves equal to the task. Another reason for discouragement is in the fact that some of the girls return to their old environments as soon as they are no longer under the restraining influence of the School and before long relapse into the old ways of living. For these and for a few others who are morally unfit to go out into the world we realize one of the urgent needs for a Reformatory for Women.

There is another and a brighter side. It is more than worth all the efforts expended that so many of the girls appreciate what is being done for their welfare, respond to training and live up to the proper standard. They look forward to the return to School for vacations and visits as a home-coming; and even after they leave our care they frequently express by letter or in person their gratitude for what the School has done for them.

To guide these unfortunate girls through the formative period of character building; to endeavor to exert a positive influence upon their future lives; and to start them in the right direction at the age of twenty-one are tasks, the result of which can be estimated only in future years.

Respectfully submitted,

MAUDE E. PLUMMER.

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

The report of the Physician is herewith submitted.

September 1, 1913, the attending physician assumed her duties at the Maine Industrial School for Girls. A small but modern medical room has been equipped on the second floor of the Administration Building. Office hours are kept by the physician three times a week and she is also on call between office hours.

From Sept. 1, 1913 to December 1, 1914 there were 1,397 office patients, 131 visits made to the Halls and 19 patients seen outside the School. This, when totaled, amounts to 1,547 patients seen by the physician during that time.

The patients include girls seen for physical examinations when the physician assumed her duties at the School and since then as soon as possible after new ones are admitted.

Thirty girls have been referred to the oculist, Dr. Turner of Augusta, eleven girls, to Dr. Beach of Augusta, for nose and throat treatment, and sixty-eight girls to dentists.

The following cases have been treated at the Augusta General Hospital; representing eleven individual girls.

Hypertrophied adenoids .....	6
Hypertrophied tonsils .....	5
Appendicitis .....	1
Ovarian Cyst .....	1
Dysmenorrhea .....	1
Sarcoma .....	1
Hemorrhage from middle ear .....	1
Incontinence of urine .....	1

All but the last two cases were operated upon, the last two cases were placed in the hospital for observation.

Dr. Nutting, Jr., of Hallowell, has been called in consultation twice and for treatment of cases during Dr. Presson's absence, five times. Dr. Tyson, Supt. of the State Insane Hospital, was called in once in consultation. Dr. Campbell of Augusta has made several X-Rays for cases from the School. To these physicians we are very grateful for services rendered.

One death has occurred, outside the School, the girl being sent home to her people. She was suffering from a malignant disease and without hospital facilities it was impossible to care for her at the Institution.

A slight epidemic of mumps occurred in the Spring, five cases in Flagg-Dummer, one case at Erskine and two at Baker Hall. It is remarkable that no more cases developed since there is no place for isolation except their own rooms.

The following cases were treated from September 1, 1913 to Dec. 1, 1914:

Abscess (vulva) .....	2	Gonorrhoea .....	1
Abscess (tooth) .....	4	Grippe .....	1
Adenitis .....	3	Herpes .....	2
Acne .....	10	Hysteria .....	7
Amenorrhoea .....	16	Hypertrophied adenoids .	5

Anemia (primary) . . . . .	7	Furunculosis . . . . .	6
Antiflexion of uterus . . . . .	1	Gumboil . . . . .	1
Appendicitis . . . . .	1	Hypertrophied tonsils . . . . .	6
Bronchitis . . . . .	3	Hyperdrosis . . . . .	1
Bruise . . . . .	6	Incised wounds . . . . .	7
Burn . . . . .	8	Infected finger . . . . .	4
Catarrh(nasopharyngeal) . . . . .	2	Incontinence bladder . . . . .	.
Chorea . . . . .	1	Indigestion (gastric) . . . . .	12
Constipation . . . . .	17	Ingrowing toenail . . . . .	2
Conjunctivitis (catarrhal) . . . . .	4	Menorrhagia . . . . .	2
Corn . . . . .	8	Middle Ear disease . . . . .	6
Coryza . . . . .	16	Mumps . . . . .	8
Cyst of meibomian gland . . . . .	1	Neuralgia (intercostal) . . . . .	2
Cyst of ovary . . . . .	1	Neuralgia (facial) . . . . .	1
Dysmenorrhœa . . . . .	3	Oophoritis . . . . .	1
Eczema . . . . .	12	Paronychia . . . . .	2
Endometritis . . . . .	3	Pharyngitis (naso) . . . . .	14
Eneuresis . . . . .	2	Phlegmon . . . . .	2
Flat foot . . . . .	1	Pregnancy . . . . .	4
Fracture (Internal condyle of humerus) . . . . .	1	Rhinitis (atrophic) . . . . .	1
Fracture (Potts') . . . . .	1	Rhinitis (hypertrophic) . . . . .	7
		Urethritis (specific) . . . . .	1
		Urethritis(non-specified) . . . . .	3

The Wasserman reaction has been made on the blood of two girls, the first reported a very positive reaction, the second, a negative result. These tests are made at the State Insane Hospital Laboratory for us and we are very grateful to them for their courtesy.

The State Laboratory examines all the smears as there are no facilities in the School for doing such work.

The physician has given four talks to a group of older girls; the subjects being, Personal Hygiene, Menstruation, Reproduction, and The Venereal Diseases. These lectures are to be continued and the same subjects presented to the younger girls in a different set of talks.

The general health of the girls has been very good and has shown the result of preventive medicine. It has been the duty of the physician to show those who are now well how to live a regular healthy life as well as to care for those who are ill.

The need of a physician is very evident, equally as much as is the need of a hospital with a trained nurse in attendance. There is absolutely no place at the present time to care for girls who need quiet and isolation during their days of illness. The ma-



tron is already overtaxed by her daily duties and it surely seems unfair to demand of her the care of a girl suffering from a serious illness or infectious disease.

It is hoped that before our next report is submitted, a well equipped hospital will be provided for.

Respectfully submitted,

DORRIS M. PRESSON, M. D.

## REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

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

I respectfully submit the 40th annual report of the Steward. During the year 1914 the following crops have been raised:

11 bu. beets	464 lbs. rhubarb
26 qts. Brussell's sprouts	10 bu. shell beans
1045 cabbages	1 ton squash, winter
19 bu. carrots	462 lbs. squash, summer
146 doz. corn	16 bu. string beans
82 doz. cucumbers	73 bu. Swiss chard
698 hd. lettuce	10 bu. tomatoes, ripe
32 bu. peas	19 bu. tomatoes, green
300 bu. potatoes	13 bu. turnips
456 doz. radishes	

We have gathered the following:

35 bu. apples	55 qts. blackberries
5 bu. pears	175 qts. raspberries
9 bu. plums	241 qts. strawberries
8 bu. cherries	

During the year, from eight cows, 56,488 lbs. of milk were produced. Five calves were sold for veal. Amount of hay and Hungarian raised on farm estimated at 16 tons; ensilage 25 tons; 1,180 lbs. pork, dressed weight, was produced.

I would recommend, as my predecessor did, that something be done to the cellar in the Steward's house. It is wet and muddy a part of the year, creates dampness through the house, and has a tendency to decay floors and timbers. The foundation of the barn is badly cracked and thrown inward to quite an extent.

A track fork should be installed in barn, as all hay and roughage have to go on side scaffolding; also an ensilage cutter and electric motor for same. The last two named are especially needed, as it is almost impossible to get such an equipment at the proper time. A pair of young horses is needed as those now used are getting too old for work.

I think, as has been mentioned in the past reports, that more land for tillage and pasturage would be an important addition, as with present accommodations the stock must be fed from the barn for the entire year.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES L. THOMPSON,

*Steward.*

## FINANCIAL REPORT.

DECEMBER 1, 1912 TO DECEMBER 1, 1914.

	Dr.	1913	1914
Payroll of Employees.....		\$7,768 97	\$8,077 15
Fuel (Coal) .....		2,395 03	2,397 50
Fuel (Wood) .....		185 70	247 40
Electric Lighting .....		479 50	491 06
Groceries .....		3,043 78	3,021 53
Butter, Eggs and Milk.....		884 12	821 35
Meats .....		988 01	1,045 21
Fish .....		318 68	289 13
Ice .....		122 00	125 00
Water .....		48 25	34 00
Dry Goods and Millinery.....		1,494 53	1,267 92
Boots and Shoes.....		577 32	725 27
Books and Periodicals.....		8 00	5 00
Medicine and Attendance.....		490 94	271 41
Miscellaneous Supplies .....		5 00	5 80
Work on Brown Tail Moth Nests.....		19 88	27 50
Household Supplies .....		563 89	444 57
Household Furnishings .....		438 34	491 27
Repairs to Buildings and Grounds.....		544 84	566 95
Insurance .....		425 00	403 10
Farm Equipment .....		247 34	127 86
Repairs and Renewals of Equipment.....		317 30	249 08
Cows .....		58 00	20 00
Feed .....		590 80	639 90
Hay .....		93 32	140 82
Hogs .....		8 00	16 00
Labor on Farm.....		427 35	170 50
Farm Miscellaneous .....		9 45	23 50
Telephone .....		177 02	209 31
Postage, Stationery and Printing.....		226 92	164 35
Traveling Expenses .....		718 91	757 06
Board of Girls.....		1,774 43	1,719 81
Tuition .....		120 95	67 85
Freight and Express.....		52 15	37 37
Returning Runaways .....		6 00	6 50
Awnings .....		18 00	—

Trunks and Suit Cases.....	15 50	—
School Supplies .....	176 98	117 61
Office Equipment .....	15 63	29 85
Committing to Insane Hospital.....	5 72	—
Funeral Expenses .....	—	25 00
Attorneys' Fees .....	—	91 45
Watchman .....	—	26 00
Special Appropriation for Repairs.....	500 00	500 00
Medical Examination, Equipment and Supplies....	671 26	786 93
Unused Interest on Trust Funds 1909-12.....	875 20	384 39
Nellie F. Shaw Fund.....	259 33	277 99
Eliza Mustard Fund.....	195 63	195 63
Peter Lane Fund.....	57 83	57 83
Augustus Hopkins Fund.....	50 00	50 00
Cash on hand from Stock Room sales.....	—	33 14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$28,470 80	\$27,683 85

	Cr.	1913	1914
General Expense .....	\$24,106 15	\$25,390 78	
Special Appropriation for Repairs.....	500 00	500 00	
Medical Examination, Equipment and Supplies....	671 26	786 93	
Unused Interest on Trust Funds 1909-12.....	875 20	384 86	
Nellie F. Shaw Fund (Includes 1912 balance)....	259 33	—	
Nellie F. Shaw Fund (Includes 1913 balance)....	—	—	277 99
Eliza Mustard Fund.....	195 63	195 63	
Peter Lane Fund.....	57 83	57 83	
Augustus Hopkins Fund.....	50 00	50 00	
Special Appropriation 1910 Deficiency.....	85 74	—	
Special Appropriation 1912 Deficiency.....	1,669 66	—	
Interest and Discount.....	—	—	34 36
Refund of Salary.....	—	—	3 84
Hallowell Savings Institution.....	—	—	1 63
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$28,470 80	\$27,683 85	

## APPROPRIATIONS, 1913.

## GENERAL EXPENSES, 1912.

Balance .....		\$346 63
	CR.	
Received .....	\$345 45	
Lapsed to State.....	1 18	346 63
		<hr/>

## GENERAL EXPENSES, 1913.

Appropriation .....		\$25,000 00
Salary refunded from Sept. Payroll.....		6 73
		<hr/>
	CR.	
Received .....	\$23,767 43	
Balance in State Treasury.....	1,239 30	25,006 73
		<hr/>

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR REPAIRS, 1913.

Appropriation .....		\$500 00
	CR.	
Received .....	\$500 00	500 00

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION, ETC., 1913.

Appropriation .....		\$1,000 00
Merchandise returned .....		7 50
		<hr/>
	CR.	
Received .....	\$678 76	
Balance in State Treasury.....	328 74	1,000 00
		<hr/>

## 1910 DEFICIENCY.

Appropriation .....		\$85 74
	CR.	
Received .....	\$85 74	85 74
		<hr/>

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS OF MAINE.

51

1912 DEFICIENCY.

Appropriation .....		\$1,669 66	
	CR.		
Received .....		<u>\$1,669 66</u>	1,669 66

UNUSED INTEREST ON TRUST FUNDS, 1909-12.

Appropriation .....			\$1,260 06
	CR.		
Received .....		\$875 20	
Balance in State Treasury .....		<u>384 86</u>	1,260 06

NELLIE F. SHAW FUND, 1912.

Balance .....			\$83 12
	CR.		
Received .....		\$67 33	
Balance unused, re-appropriated 1913.....		<u>15 79</u>	83 12

NELLIE F. SHAW FUND, 1913.

Appropriation .....			\$237 50
	CR.		
Received .....		\$192 00	
Balance in State Treasury .....		<u>45 50</u>	227 50

ELIZA MUSTARD FUND, 1913.

Appropriation .....			\$195 63
	CR.		
Received .....		<u>\$195 63</u>	195 63

PETER LANE FUND, 1913.

Appropriation .....			\$57 83
	CR.		
Received .....		<u>\$57 83</u>	57 83

AUGUSTUS HOPKINS FUND, 1913.

Appropriation .....			\$50 00
	CR.		
Received .....		<u>\$50 00</u>	50 00

## APPROPRIATIONS, 1914.

## GENERAL EXPENSE, 1913.

Balance .....		\$1,239 30	
Refund of Salary.....			3 84

Cr.

Received .....	\$1,238 95		
Lapsed to State.....	4 19	1,243 14	

## GENERAL EXPENSE, 1914.

Appropriation .....		\$25,000 00	
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Cr.

Paid 1913 Deficiency.....	\$267 90		
Paid 1914 Bills.....	23,887 77		
Balance in State Treasury.....	844 33	25,000 00	

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR REPAIRS, 1914.

Appropriation .....		\$500 00	
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Cr.

Received .....	\$500 00	500 00	
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## SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION, ETC., 1913.

Balance .....		\$328 74	
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Cr.

Received .....	\$328 60		
Lapsed to State.....	14	328 74	

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION, ETC., 1914.

Appropriation .....		\$500 00	
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Cr.

Received .....	\$458 33		
Balance in State Treasury.....	41 67	500 00	

## UNUSED INTEREST ON TRUST FUNDS, 1909-10, 1913.

Balance .....		\$384 86	
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Cr.

Received .....	\$384 86	384 86	
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JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS OF MAINE.

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NELLIE F. SHAW FUND, 1913.

Balance .....		\$45 50	
	CR.		
Received .....		\$45 50	45 50
		<hr/>	

NELLIE F. SHAW FUND 1914.

Appropriation .....			\$237 50
	CR.		
Received .....		\$232 49	
Balance in State Treasury.....		5 01	237 50
		<hr/>	

ELIZA MUSTARD FUND, 1914.

Appropriation .....			\$195 63
	CR.		
Received .....		\$195 63	195 63
		<hr/>	

PETER LANE FUND, 1914.

Appropriation .....			\$57 83
	CR.		
Received .....		\$57 83	57 83
		<hr/>	

AUGUSTUS HOPKINS FUND, 1914.

Appropriation .....			\$50 00
	CR.		
Received .....		\$50 00	50 00
		<hr/>	

## APPENDIX

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### THE STATUTES GOVERNING THE MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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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, and Chapter 150, Laws of 1911 are as follows:

#### 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.

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

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 trustee 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 their 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 an 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.

#### 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 under-  
signed            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.

Given under my hand and seal this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 .

[Officer's Return.]

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

Fees. \_\_\_\_\_

[Magistrate's Certificate.]

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