

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



VOLUME IV.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

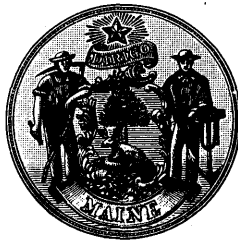
OF THE

Maine School for Feeble- Minded

AT WEST POWNAL

FOR THE

Year Ending September 30, 1914

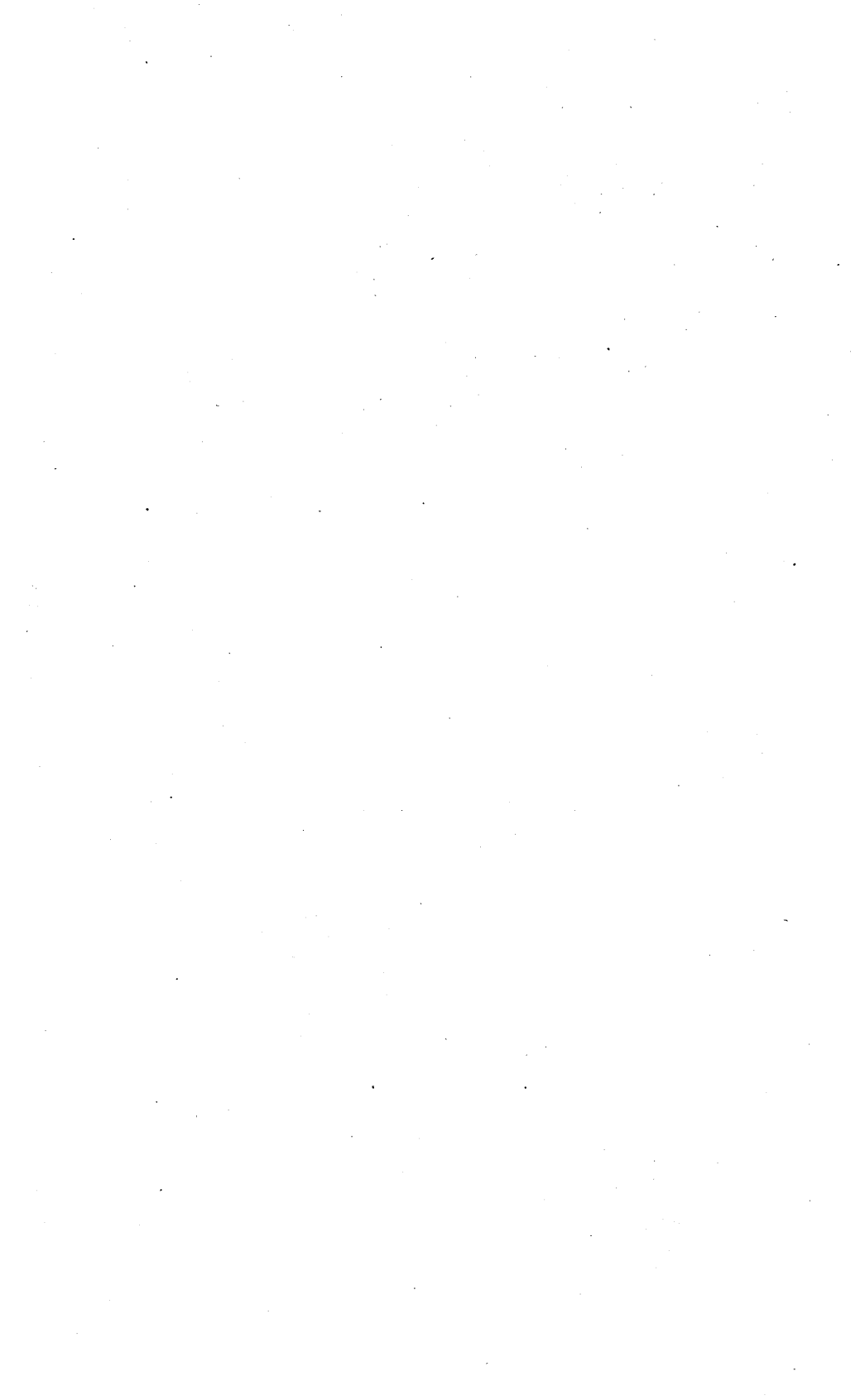


WATERVILLE
SENTINEL PUBLISHING COMPANY

1914



The Girls' Home.



TRUSTEES.

Gov. William T. Haines *Ex-officio*

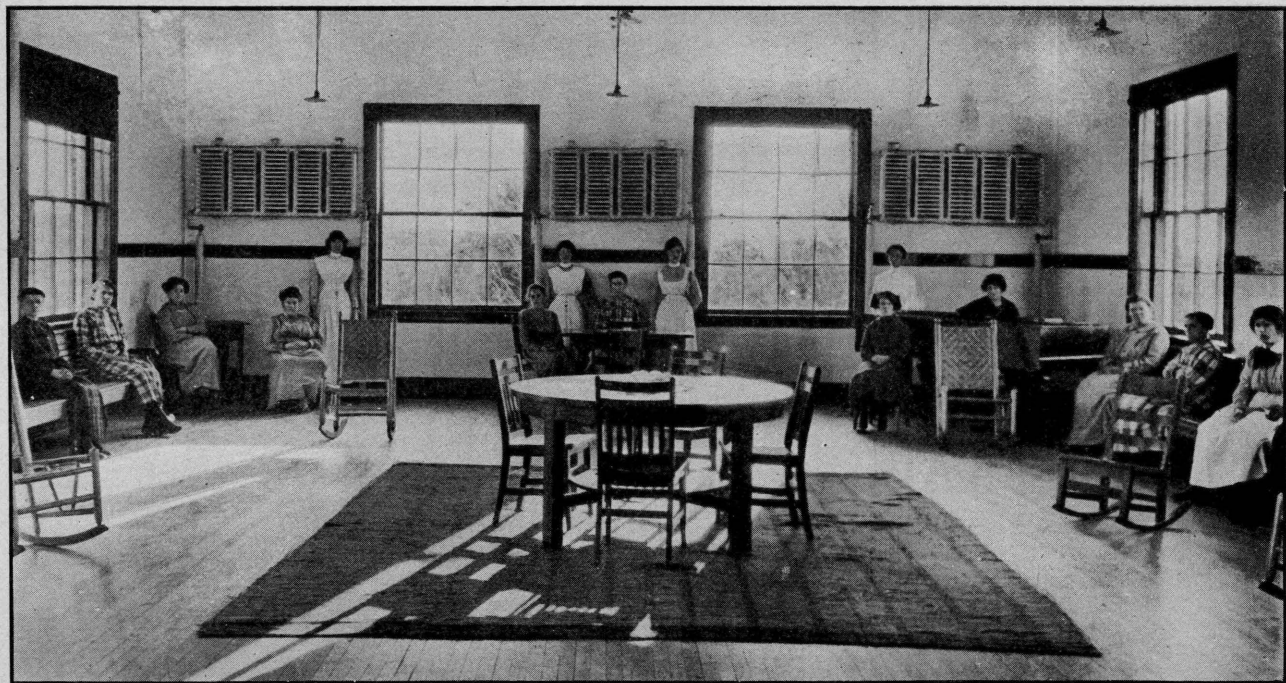
Mr. Willis E. Parsons, President Foxcroft
Mr. Albert J. Stearns, Secretary Norway
Mr. Howard L. Keyser Greene
Mrs. Elisabeth B. Plummer Dexter
Mr. Charles W. Clifford Bath
Dr. Alexander C. Hagerthy Ellsworth
Mr. Oliver L. Hall Bangor

VISITING COMMITTEE OF GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

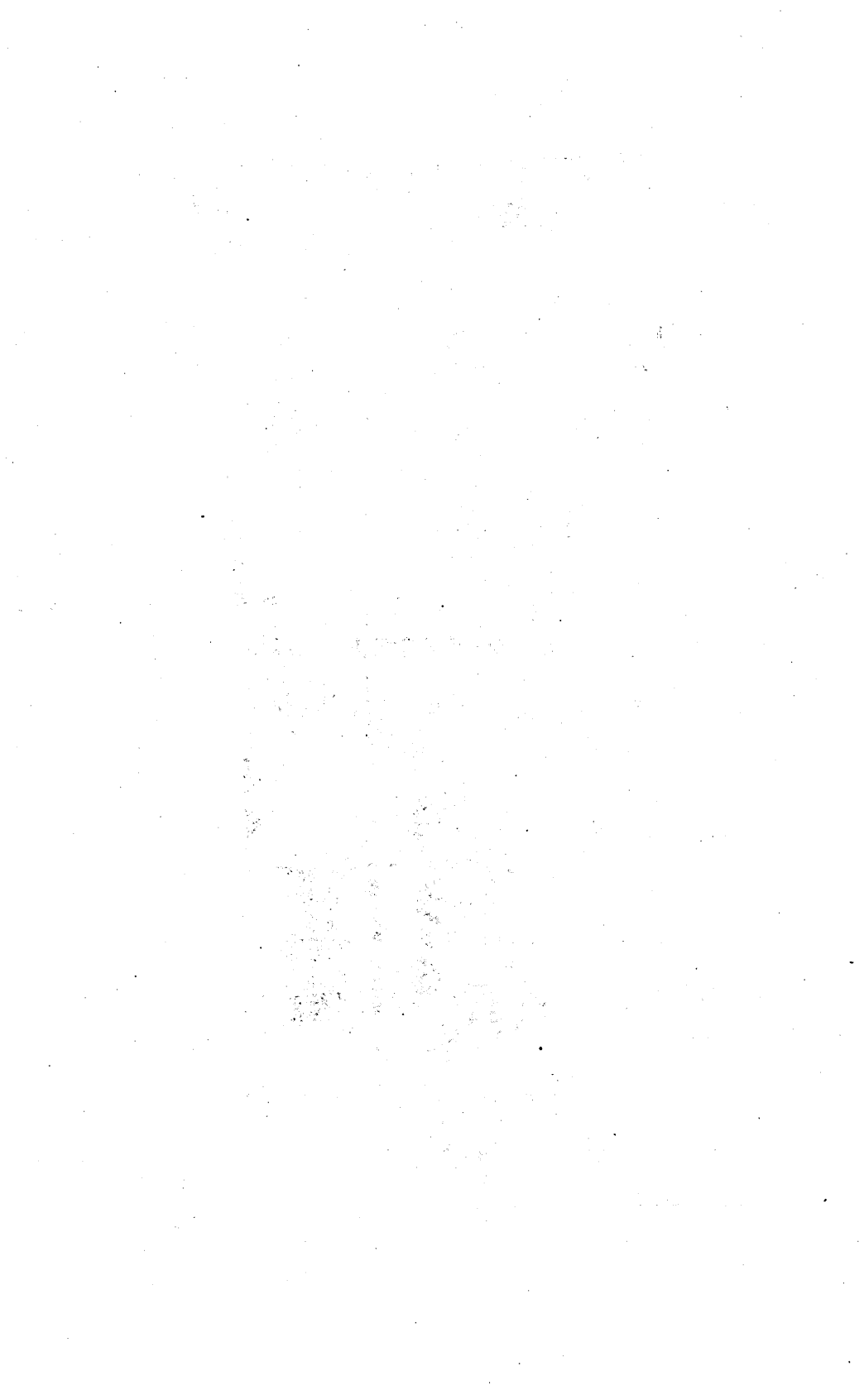
Hon. James P. Hutchinson, Chairman Auburn
Hon. Benjamin F. Colcord Searsport
Hon. James S. Wright South Paris

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Carl J. Hedin, M. D. Superintendent and Treasurer
Alexander L. Darche, M. D. Assistant Physician
Mrs. Mary McKay General Matron
Miss Gladys L. Eastman Bookkeeper
Miss Elizabeth Parsons Stenographer
Miss Flora M. Randall Head Teacher
Miss Helen F. Rose Handwork and Industrial Teacher
Miss Florence P. Libby
. Assistant Teacher and Physical Instructor
Mr. Harold R. Osgood Manual Training Instructor
Miss Annie M. Mitchell Matron at Girls' Home
Miss Nellie E. Burke Matron at Staples Hall
Miss Edna L. Thompson Matron at Hill Farm
Mrs. Estella Laury Matron at Valley Farm
Miss Laura E. Coburn Laundry Matron
Mr. Christopher S. Lowe Head Farmer
Mr. Earle L. Hayford Engineer
Mr. Sumner H. Smith Storekeeper
Mr. Walter Kelsey Supervisor at Hill Farm
Mr. Claude H. Patton Supervisor at Valley Farm



The Girls' Day and Play Room.



SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE MAINE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

*To His Excellency, the Governor, and the Executive Council
of the State of Maine:*

The Hospital Trustees submit the sixth annual report of the Maine School for Feeble-Minded, for the year ending September 30th, 1914.

It was a matter of sincere regret to every member of the Board, as well as a distinct loss to the State, that Mr. Hartley C. Baxter of Brunswick, for business reasons, found it necessary to tender his resignation as a member of this Board. His prominent connection with the School as President of its first Board of Trustees, and consequent familiarity with its history, growth and many details in its development, together with his culture, training and business experience combined to make him a most valuable member and of great assistance to a new Board just entering upon the discharge of untried duties.

The vacancy caused by Mr. Baxter's retirement was filled by the appointment of Mr. Oliver L. Hall of Bangor, whose knowledge, gained by previous service in this capacity, has been of great value and much appreciated.

On entering upon the discharge of our duties late in January last, we immediately visited this institution, making a thorough examination of all its affairs, and a careful inspection of the school in every department, and while we found very little to criticise and much to commend in the care and treatment of inmates, it was, nevertheless, apparent that much could and should be done to improve existing conditions and in building for the future.

To this end we feel confident that Dr. Carl J. Hedin, who has been in charge of the institution for a little over two years, as Superintendent and Treasurer, is the right man in the right place. His professional skill, institutional training, experience

and unusual executive ability, combine to peculiarly fit him for this position.

The most serious problem with which this institution has been confronted, we now feel has been met and successfully solved in the installation of a permanent water supply. A contract was made in July, 1913, to furnish water in sufficient quantity to supply the needs of the institution, by means of artesian wells. We followed this operation quite carefully during the spring, hoping it might prove successful, but as summer came on and gradually wore away, without developing results, although a depth of nearly one thousand feet was reached, we became convinced that it would be unwise to rely longer on this uncertain source, as it was imperative that water be provided before another winter.

Accordingly, notice for the termination of the artesian well contract was served, and plans immediately prepared for taking water from Collyer Brook, a spring-fed stream emptying into Royal River near Gray Station.

Under the energetic management of Doctor Hedin, with the skillful and equally energetic coöperation of Engineer Arthur B. Fels, and by dividing the work into several independent contracts, the entire system, more fully described in the Superintendent's report, will be completed and ready for service early in December, comprising a water system of sufficient capacity, according to the tests that have been made, to supply the cities of Lewiston and Auburn with water for domestic purposes, and all accomplished within the short space of three months.

There is one piece of real estate owned by the State in connection with this institution, which we feel might be disposed of, and the proceeds either re-invested in other land adjoining the farm, or otherwise used to advantage. We refer to the "Chase Merrill place," so called, in Gray, situated about three and one-half miles from the School, and purchased, as we are informed, for certain water rights on Collyer Brook which flows through it. It consists of a set of farm buildings in constant need of repair, and some sixty acres of land. As it is too far away from the institution to be useful for farming purposes, we recommend that it be disposed of, reserving any water rights which may be of value to the State.

The detailed report of the Superintendent and Treasurer, which we herewith transmit, is so comprehensive in every particular that for us to attempt to go further into detail would be little more than mere repetition of what has been so admirably treated in this excellent report, covering the medical care and treatment of inmates; their educational and industrial training; the efforts that are being made to make these unfortunate wards of the State happy and contented by providing for their peculiar social requirements; their amusement and recreation; the agricultural activities of the institution, showing results that are gratifying and methods which may be reasonably expected to add, year by year, to the productive qualities of a splendid farm; the construction of a nurses' home under a special appropriation from the last Legislature—much needed and appreciated; the new day-room for the boys at the Hill Farm—a necessity supplied none too soon; a vegetable cellar and storeroom for flour—built at small cost; an abundant water supply—to which we have already referred; the cost of maintenance reduced close if not quite to the minimum; the special needs of the institution and requests for special appropriations, carefully prepared and presented with the unanimous approval of this Board; and suggestions for new legislation, worthy of the consideration and attention of the incoming Legislature.

In the Treasurer's report will be found a complete statement of all accounts and of all funds, general and special, appropriated or belonging to the School, with a detailed statement of all disbursements.

We commend a careful reading of both reports to all who are interested either in the work of the institution as such, or in any individual boy or girl therein committed, confident that all who may do so will gain much helpful information as to the management of the affairs of the institution and will also the better understand and appreciate the great responsibility which rests upon the State to adequately provide for the unfortunate already committed to its care, and to realize further that the duty of the State does not stop here, but extends beyond to the five hundred and more equally unfortunate, scattered throughout our sixteen counties, whose cry has already been

heard, to which humanity and advancing civilization demand of the State an encouraging answer.

Resectfully submitted,

WILLIS E. PARSONS, President,
ALBERT J. STEARNS, Secretary,
ELISABETH B. PLUMMER,
CHARLES W. CLIFFORD,
HOWARD L. KEYSER,
OLIVER L. HALL,
ALEXANDER C. HAGERTHY,

Hospital Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine School for Feeble-Minded:

I have the honor to submit herewith the sixth annual report of the Maine School for Feeble-Minded, for the year ending September 30, 1914.

The movement of the population has been as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number enrolled October 1, 1913.....	119	135	254
Number actually present October 1, 1913.....	114	134	248
Number on visit October 1, 1913.....	2	1	3
Number escaped October 1, 1913.....	3	-	3
Admitted during the year.....	12	8	20
Viz: by commitment.....	7	7	14
from escape.....	2	-	2
Nominally admitted from visit for discharge.....	2	1	3
Nominally admitted from escape for discharge.....	1	-	1
Discharged during the year.....	6	2	8
Died during the year.....	3	-	3
Number enrolled September 30, 1914.....	117	140	257
Number actually present September 30, 1914.....	115	139	254
Number on visit September 30, 1914.....	2	1	3
Daily average number of patients actually present	115.7	137.6	253.3

ADMISSIONS.

There were admitted during the year twelve boys and eight girls, a total of twenty. Fourteen were new admissions, two returned from escape, three were nominally admitted from visit for discharge, and one nominally admitted from escape for discharge. While the number enrolled at the end of the year shows an increase of only three over the number enrolled at the end of last year, the daily average population for the year has increased from 235.6 to 253.3, an increase of 17.7.

Of the fourteen new admissions 4 were under 16 years of age and capable of learning to read and write; 4 were under 16 years of age and not capable of learning to read and write. Of the two males and four females over 16 years of age, only 4 could read and write.

Table No. 3 on hereditary factors in persons admitted, as usual, shows the highly hereditary nature of feeble-mindedness. Ten out of fourteen, or over 71 per cent of the new admissions, came from feeble-minded families. Fifty per cent showed insanity in their family histories, and 57 per cent came from tubercular families. Alcoholism and epilepsy were less prominent factors in their family histories.

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

Eight inmates were discharged during the year, 2 as capable of self-support, and 6 as improved. Of these, 6 were discharged because they were not returned from vacation, and 2 were taken home by request of relatives. The two boys discharged as capable of self-support went home to go to work, and have since been employed at wages, and are apparently doing fairly well.

The health of our inmates and employees has been exceptionally good. This we attribute in a large measure to much out-of-door life with plenty of pure air and sunlight, which our large space in the country affords us. We have had no epidemics, and except for ordinary sicknesses and chronic cases, we have had very few serious illnesses. There were three deaths during the year; one from acute ascending paralysis, one from miliary tuberculosis, and one from epilepsy. The death-rate calculated upon the total number of inmates cared for (275) was 1.09 per cent, or 10.9 deaths to 1,000 population, which shows a much lower death-rate than that of the State at large.

APPLICANTS AWAITING ADMISSION.

There are now 172 applicants waiting for admission to this institution, and the number is steadily growing larger. The great majority of these are urgent cases, who have no homes, or parents who are able to properly care for them. Four hundred and eighty-two additional feeble-minded persons in this State, who are partly supported by public funds, have been reported to the department of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. The great majority of the latter group, I understand, are in the almshouses throughout the State, or else are

boarded out. While it may be possible to support a certain class of the feeble-minded in the almshouses, we know only too well the disastrous result of such treatment of the feeble-minded as a class. The children receive no training, the men are often allowed to commit arson and other criminal acts, and the feeble-minded women are not given the proper moral protection which will prevent them from becoming mothers. We now know that morbid heredity is the strongest factor in producing feeble-mindedness, and we know that the feeble-minded are the most important factor in the production of crime, pauperism, immorality, and defective, illegitimate children. The public is paying for all this with ever increasing sums, and will continue to do so until the feeble-minded are properly segregated and prevented from producing their own kind. With this in mind, and knowing that there are several hundreds of the feeble-minded scattered over the State who are allowed to increase the public burden without restraint, there can be no logical argument against the crying need for enlargement of this institution. It costs money to properly segregate and care for the feeble-minded, but it will save money in the end.

MEDICAL WORK.

The medical and scientific work, including the taking of careful histories with special attention to hereditary factors, a thorough physical examination with a careful study of the stigmata of degeneration, and a systematic mental examination, has been carried on in the usual manner. By careful attention to gastric and intestinal disturbances of our inmates, as well as other minor medical and surgical diseases; and by careful attention to the children's diet, systematic and regular out-of-door exercise, the flooding of the day-rooms with fresh air and sunlight, good ventilation in the sleeping quarters, and special attention to other hygienic and sanitary conditions, we have been able to keep the great majority of our inmates in an excellent state of health. Several cases who needed special treatment for their eyes, ears, nose and throat, have been treated free of charge at the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary in Portland. Dr. Alfred W. Haskell, of Portland, has also examined and treated several special cases, free of charge.

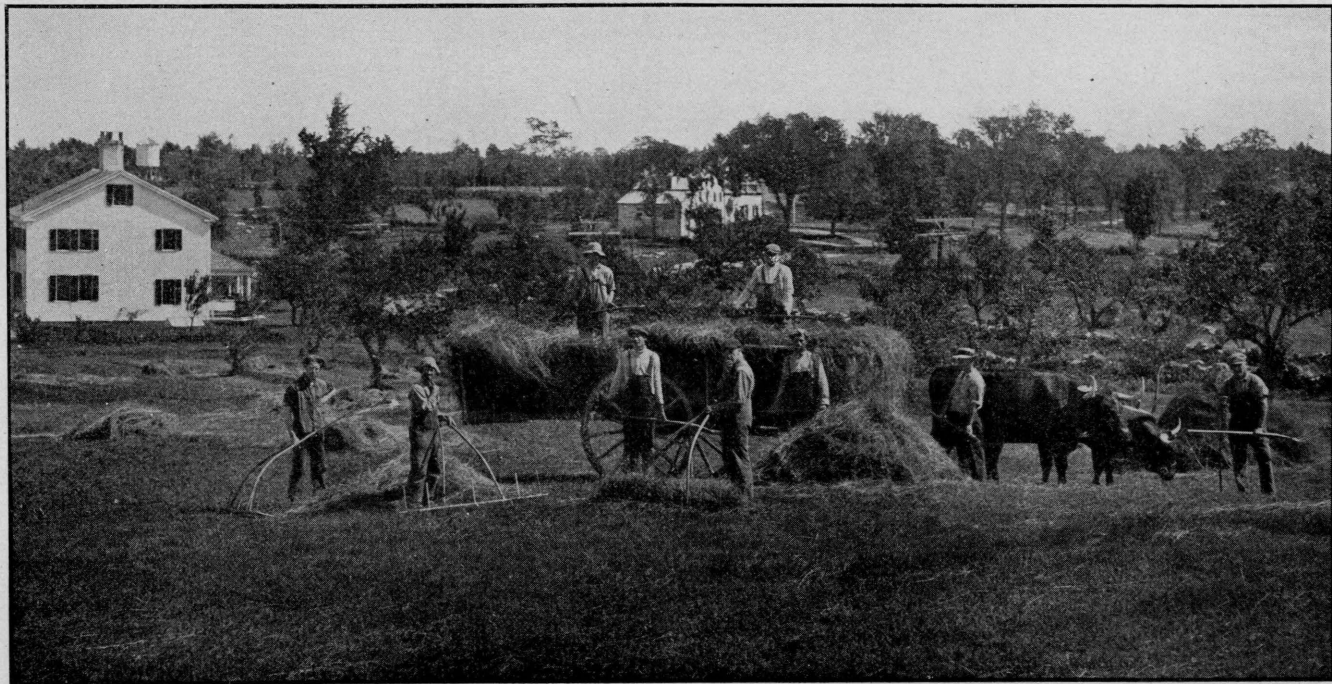
During the coming year, we hope to be able to make some arrangement whereby our inmates' teeth will receive special attention and, no doubt, many children will be greatly benefited thereby.

EDUCATIONAL TRAINING.

Our school and industrial training has been carried on along regular lines. During the year, 64 children attended the grade classes, and 115 children attended the industrial and manual training classes. It will be noticed that nearly twice as many attended our manual training and industrial classes as those who attended the regular school work. It is only the higher grades of the mentally defective who are capable of being benefited by literary instruction. Manual and industrial training seem to be the only educational training by which the greater part of the feeble-minded children are benefited. They are not able to comprehend abstract things by reading about them, but they can learn to do things with their hands. In fact, I believe that the best educational treatment of all mentally defective is to give them an opportunity to do things with their hands. The lower grades in mentality should be taught the simpler things, while the higher grades should be taught more complex work, but all should be taught to do useful and common things. It has been our endeavor during the past year to teach the children by the most practical methods, and after much patient and painstaking work on the part of the teachers and matrons, we are gratified in seeing a marked improvement in the development of many feeble minds. The schedule of the school and industrial classes appended, shows in more detail the order and nature of the school and industrial instruction.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

All of the older boys who are physically able to work, take an active part in the farm and other work about the institution. They have assisted in clearing many acres of land. They assist in the planting, hoeing, weeding and harvesting. They have assisted in excavating the earth and laying the foundations for a day room and a vegetable cellar. This fall we propose to dig, with the assistance of the larger boys, several hundred feet of



The Boys Haying.

trenches for steam, water, and sewer pipes. The boys have assisted in grading and building roads and walks about the buildings and grounds. They do much of the hauling of wood and dressing. Several big boys are regularly employed in helping the teamsters, others are assisting in the engineer's and other departments. In the winter, the boys cut wood and help to get the ice. They work in the horse stables, cow barn, and pig-gery. At the farm colonies where the boys live, they do much of the simple housework.

The older girls are regularly employed in the various household departments. They assist with the various kinds of work in the kitchens, serving and dining-rooms, in the laundry, and in the sewing and mending room. The girls not only do their own sewing and mending, but they do much sewing and mending for the boys. The girls also take care of the hens and chickens, and care for their own flower beds.

In the industrial room, the girls learn braiding, knitting, sewing, crocheting, weaving, rug-making and basketry. Knitting machines have been added to our equipment during the past year, and the girls are now knitting some of the stockings required for the boys.

In the manual training room, our boys are busy at sloyd, weaving, cobbling, cane-seating, and repair work.

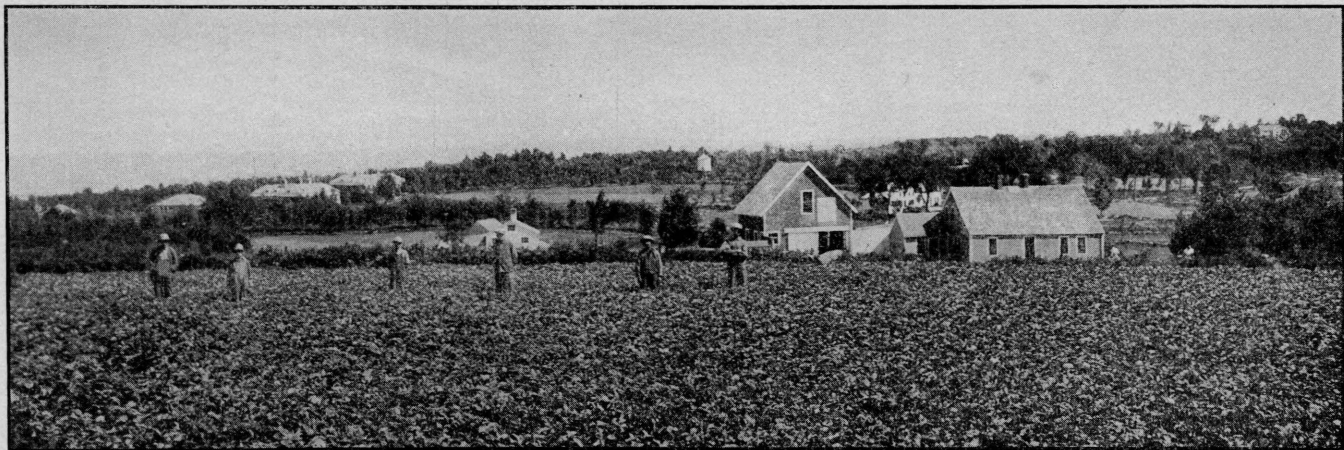
RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT.

During the baseball season, the Saturday afternoons are weekly half holidays for the children. At two o'clock, the Hill Farm and Valley Farm baseball teams meet the other boys and the girls in front of the Office. The procession is formed, and the winners of the last game play the drum and lead the marching to the Hill Farm baseball field. Each baseball nine is striving eagerly for the glory of winning, as with it goes the honor of leading the procession back to the Office. The Fourth of July is celebrated with a baseball game and other athletic sports, a picnic dinner in the Pine Grove, and fireworks on the campus in the evening. During the winter months, we have weekly entertainments, such as: dances, picture shows, music, playing games, etc. Thanksgiving Day and Christmas are both looked forward to with much interest on account of

the good things which they usually bring our children. At Christmas, each building has its own Christmas tree, and Santa Claus comes heavily laden with presents and no child is forgotten. Except through July and August, the children attend Sunday-school in the morning. Sunday afternoons are frequently spent in taking walks or strolls through our fields and pastures and along our wood roads.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The State owns in connection with this institution about 1,200 acres of land, of which from 400 to 450 acres are tilled land. On account of the rocky appearance of some of our fields about the buildings, many strangers who visit us get the erroneous impression that the whole farm is rocky, although, as a matter of fact, two-thirds of our fields consist of a clay loam which is entirely free from rocks. While some of the original farms were run out when the State bought the land, by ploughing, fertilizing, cultivating, and rotation of the crops, a large portion of the farm has already been brought up to a high state of production. On the Hill Farm many acres have had to be cleared from bushes, boulders and rocks before they could be ploughed and cultivated properly; but once cleared and properly cultivated, the soil has shown its good crop producing quality. One field which we cleared from boulders in the spring, yielded 266 bushels of potatoes to the acre, a more than average yield for this part of the State. At the Valley Farm, another field, which had not been ploughed previously for many years, yielded an equal amount of potatoes to the acre. After a few years of gradual improvement of the farm, by ploughing, fertilizing, cultivating, and proper rotation of crops, I have no doubt that this farm will be one of the best farms in the State for raising hay, grain and vegetables. Our ten acres of garden furnished our children with an abundance of fresh vegetables during the summer and we have plenty on hand for the winter. We gathered 244 barrels of apples from the various small orchards on the original farms. As apples are one of the most useful and beneficial fruit for children, we propose to set out additional trees each year, to supply the future need of the institution. Our eight acres of beans yielded a fine crop, from which we expect to



The Potato Field.

thrash out more than 100 bushels of improved yellow-eyed beans. We raised 4,001 bushels of potatoes on 15 acres of land an average yield of 266 bushels to the acre. The amount of other crops will be found given in the table of "Farm and Garden Products."

Our herd of grade Holstein cows has furnished the milk for the institution. As milk forms a most important and desirable part of our children's diet, I believe that our herd should be increased so that we shall always have plenty of pure milk. We already are cutting more hay than our present herd requires, and as the hay producing qualities of the farm increase, it will be good economy to increase the herd even to the extent of producing our own butter and cheese, and possibly some beef. To this end we have a fine herd of heifers, among which we look for some good milch cows for the future. A pure bred Holstein bull is kept, and by raising the heifer calves from the best cows, a high grade of productive cows will gradually result. An individual milk record for each cow is kept, and only profitable animals are retained. Our modern dairy barn enables us to supply our herd with an abundant supply of fresh air, and our herd is entirely free from tuberculosis and other diseases.

The hog department has produced plenty of fresh pork for our own use. The young pigs, when we have any for sale, are much sought by the surrounding farmers. Our new piggery is well ventilated, the hogs are perfectly healthy, and the herd has never been infected with hog cholera.

Last spring we raised over 100 pure bred Rhode Island Red chickens. As soon as we can fix up suitable quarters for our laying hens, we expect to increase their number sufficiently to produce the greater part of the eggs consumed at the institution.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

At the Valley Farm, the wood shed, annexed to the original farm house, has been converted into comfortable and much needed rooms for employees. One old hen-house has been converted into a tool-house. The barn and other out buildings on our farm in Gray, have been shingled. Much repairing and painting have been done inside at the Hill Farm and the Valley Farm Colonies. Bushes and under-brush have been cut about

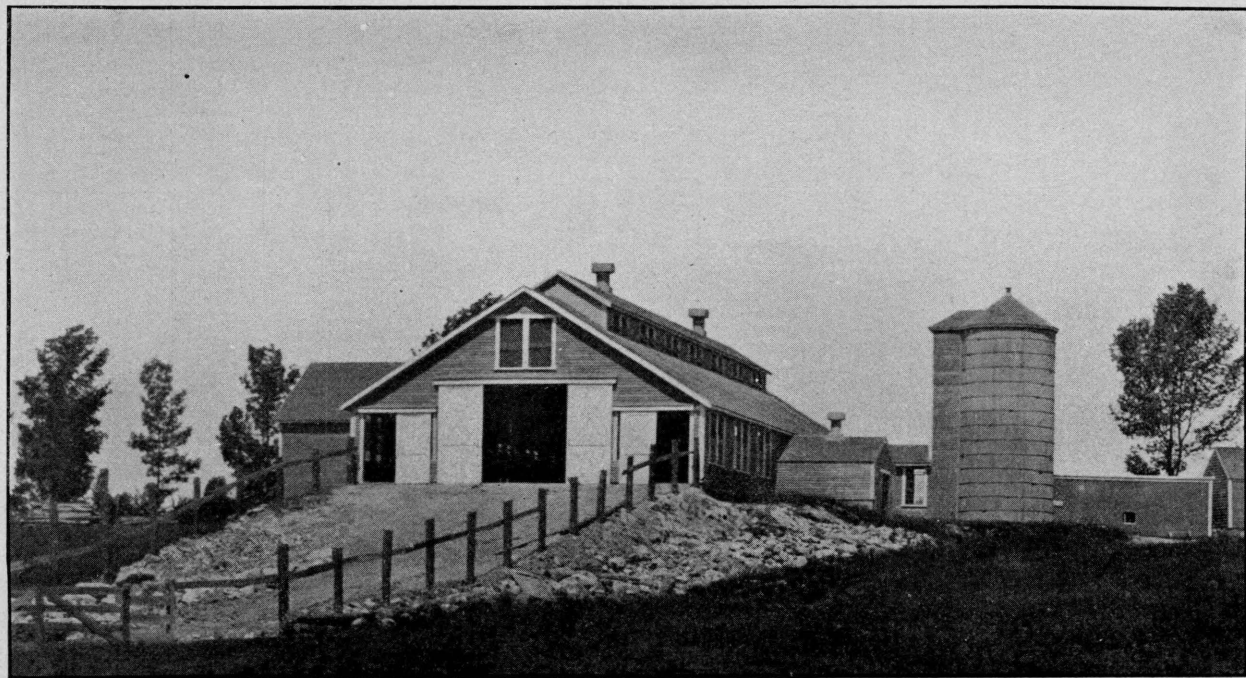
our buildings, fields and highways, and much grading has been done about the brick dormitories. Last spring, Mr. Howard L. Jordan kindly gave us permission to build a new road across the upper end of the three cornered field in front of his house, which enabled us to eliminate two sharp and dangerous turns in the road to the Valley Farm. A new road has also been made through the Valley Farm grounds at a greater distance from the boys' dormitories, which eliminates in the kitchen and dining-rooms much dust from outside traffic. In the laundry one worn-out washer has been replaced by a new one, and one more dry room has been added. A new lathe has also been added to the engineer's equipment. The girls' day-rooms have been furnished with suitable and substantial furniture, which takes away the barren appearance and makes the rooms much more attractive, comfortable, and homelike.

NEW CONSTRUCTIONS.

Our Nurses' Home, for which a special appropriation was granted by the Legislature of 1913, is nearly completed. This building will accommodate twenty-one women attendants or nurses. Our present quarters for employees are both inadequate and unhygienic, and therefore the Nurses' Home will be a much needed addition to relieve that condition.

Last spring the Governor and the Council authorized the expenditure of unexpended money from the maintenance appropriation for the purpose of building a day-room for the boys at the Hill Farm Colony, and also for a vegetable cellar. Previously, no provision was made for a day-room, or play room, for the 59 boys now at that colony, which necessitated their spending much time in a wash room, just about large enough to give the boys standing room when they were all together. The new day-room, 28 by 36 feet, is connected with the toilet and wash room by a corridor 26 feet long. Off the corridor are four roomy closets for hats, overcoats, and overshoes. The day-room has one firelace and eleven large windows, and will make a sunny, attractive and homelike play room for the boys.

Heretofore, all our vegetables have been housed in cellars underneath the boys' dormitories. We all know that where large quantities of cabbages, turnips, and certain other vegeta-



Valley Farm Dairy Barn.

bles are stored underneath sleeping quarters, strong odors, which will make the sleeping rooms more or less unhygienic, are bound to arise. Our new vegetable cellar enables us to store such vegetables as are objectionable in the dormitory cellars, away from the buildings where the boys live. Over the vegetable cellar is a large storeroom for flour. Previously we have been obliged to store our flour in an old barn.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The last Legislature granted a special appropriation for the installation of a permanent water supply. The new well begun last year at the Valley Farm has been completed, and is now furnishing sufficient water for that colony and for our live stock. After much experimenting, without success, with artesian wells, it was decided to install a water supply from the Collyer Brook, about 8,000 feet distant from the institution. Contracts have already been let for the complete installation of water-works; including a concrete reservoir, water mains, hydrants, dam, filter beds, pump house, pumps, and power for pumping the water. The water supply is being installed under the direction and supervision of Arthur B. Fels, Engineer, and he expects the work will be completed in the early part of December, at the latest. The water in the Collyer Brook has been examined by the State Laboratory of Hygiene and has been found to be of exceptionally pure quality for drinking purposes. The flow of water in the brook in a dry season has been accurately measured by Edward Stuart, Engineer, and was found to be four million and six hundred thousand gallons in 24 hours, or a quantity sufficient to supply a city with a population of 46,000. The installation of this water supply will solve the greatest and most serious problem which this institution has had to contend with since its beginning, and ought to remove all cause for criticisms against the location because of a hitherto inadequate water supply.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Average weekly per capita expenditures for maintenance and operating the farm	\$4 38
Deduct average weekly per capita income from the farm	\$0 92

Average weekly per capita cost for support and education of inmates and maintenance of property	3 46
Deduct average weekly per capita income from inmates' board, interest and discounts, etc.	0 20
Average weekly per capita cost to State for support and education of inmates and maintenance of property for the year ending Sept. 30, 1914	\$3 26

As will be noticed, the per capita cost is slightly less than last year, and is already low enough to compare favorably with even larger institutions of this kind in other states. In fact, it is so low that any attempt to materially reduce it under our present conditions would only result in inferior treatment of the inmates. Personally, I do not believe that the State should waste any money for luxuries or fancy things for the feeble-minded; but I do believe that it is the duty of the State to contribute liberally toward the necessary support of these people.

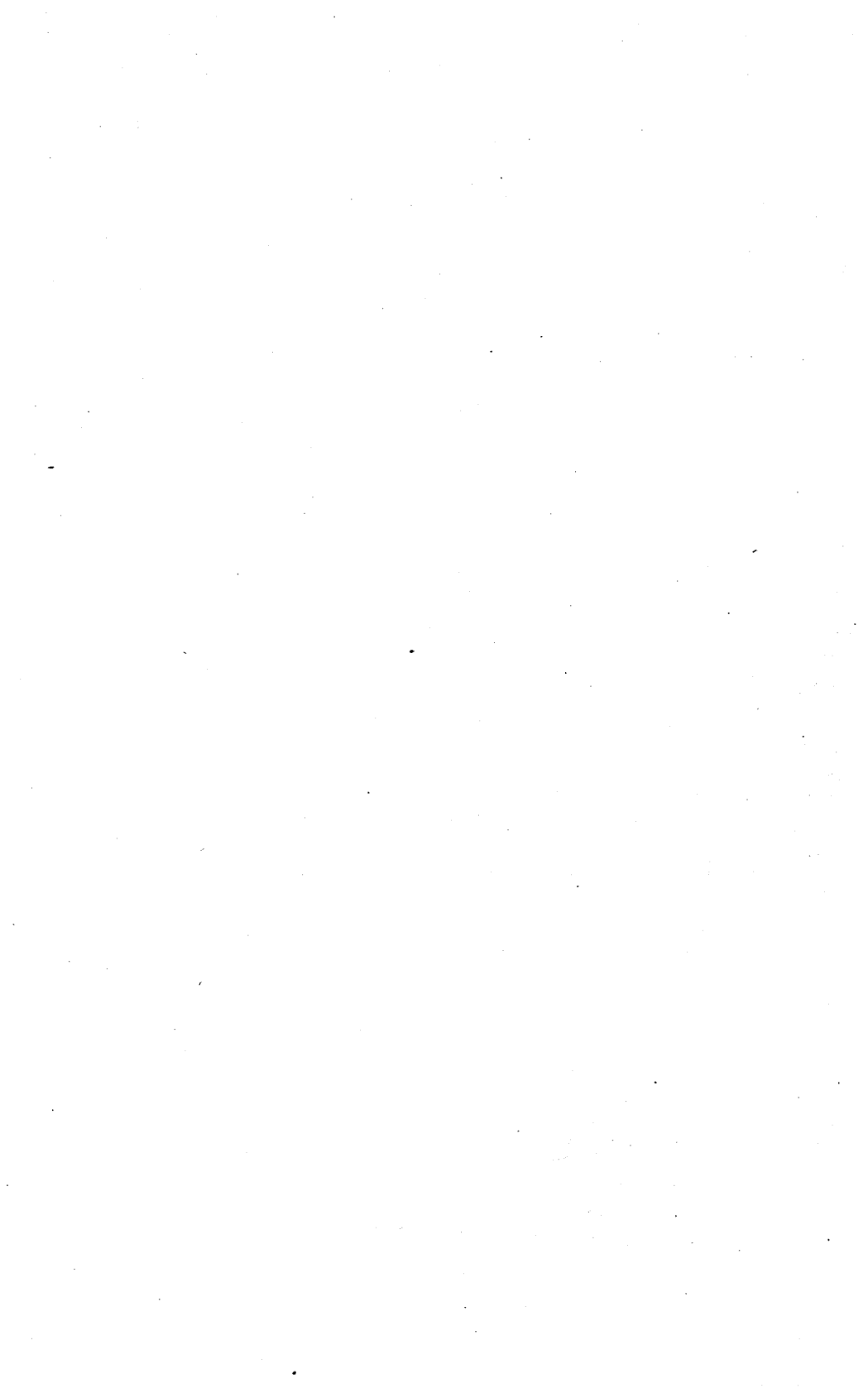
Many who are not familiar with the care of the feeble-minded, think that an institution of this kind ought to be self-supporting. While a small portion of the feeble-minded are physically well so that they can support themselves under supervision, the great majority are always dependent. At the present time about one-third of our inmates are able to do light work, about one-third are of school age, and about one-third are of such low mentality, crippled, or otherwise defective physically that they are not able to do any work. At the best, the feeble-minded are able to enjoy only the simplest things in life; and when we remember that not only are they children mentally, but they are the saddest of all God's children, surely, we will not deny them green farm lands for simple occupation, plain clothing, pure food, and plenty of fresh air and sunshine, which is all that they require to make them happy.

REQUESTS FOR SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

On account of the long list of applicants (172), now waiting in vain for admission, and hundreds of other feeble-minded scattered over the State about whom we have definite information as to their inability to support and care for themselves, I feel very strongly that the time has come for a substantial enlargement of this institution. We are constantly asked if we



The New Nurses' Home.



cannot accept "this boy; the mother cannot look after him and the other boys abuse him,"—"this girl; she is a pitiful case,"—"this woman; she has had several feeble-minded children and is not able to look out for herself,"—and many similar urgent requests. From an economical standpoint, I also feel that it would be a wise policy for the State to develop and enlarge this institution as rapidly as the State treasury will permit. Not only should the normal population be protected from the feeble-minded, but the defective should not be permitted to be at large to multiply and perpetuate their own kind and thus incur a tenfold, and even a hundredfold, future burden for the State.

Before any additional accommodations for inmates are added, however, it is absolutely necessary to increase kitchen and dining-room facilities. Our heat, light, and power plant has also reached its limit and must be enlarged. After having carefully gone over the needs of the institution in connection with the urgent demand for admission of additional inmates, I consider the following special appropriations necessary:

I. *Central Kitchen and Congregate Dining-Rooms.*

For one brick building for central kitchen and congregate dining-rooms, to include a kitchen large enough to allow for future growth of the institution; congregate dining-rooms for the inmates; dining-rooms for officers and employees; refrigeration for cold storage of meats, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, fish, and vegetables; a central bakery; a general storeroom for supplies; and quarters for kitchen and dining-room employees.

(The present kitchen, which is in a renovated farm house, is already too small for the demand of the institution, and it would be impossible to properly prepare the food in this building for a much larger number of inmates.

(The old kitchen is located nearly a quarter of a mile from the present dormitories, which necessitates the carrying of the prepared food this long distance to the dining-rooms before the meals are served.

(Under such conditions, any one can readily understand that, especially during our severe Maine winters, the serving of the food hot becomes a most difficult problem.

(The new kitchen should be located more centrally, and with congregate dining-rooms in the same building. This would remedy our present, and frequently criticized, condition, under which we are obliged to handle the food problem.)

2. *Two Brick Dormitories.*

For the construction, furnishing, and equipment of two brick dormitory buildings, each to accommodate 70 inmates, or a total additional accommodation for 140 inmates. These buildings to include day-rooms and sleeping quarters, and rooms for school and industrial purposes.

(At present there are over 170 applications for admission on our waiting list. The great majority of the applicants are urgent cases, and should be cared for as soon as proper accommodations can be provided.)

3. *Power and Central Heating Plant.*

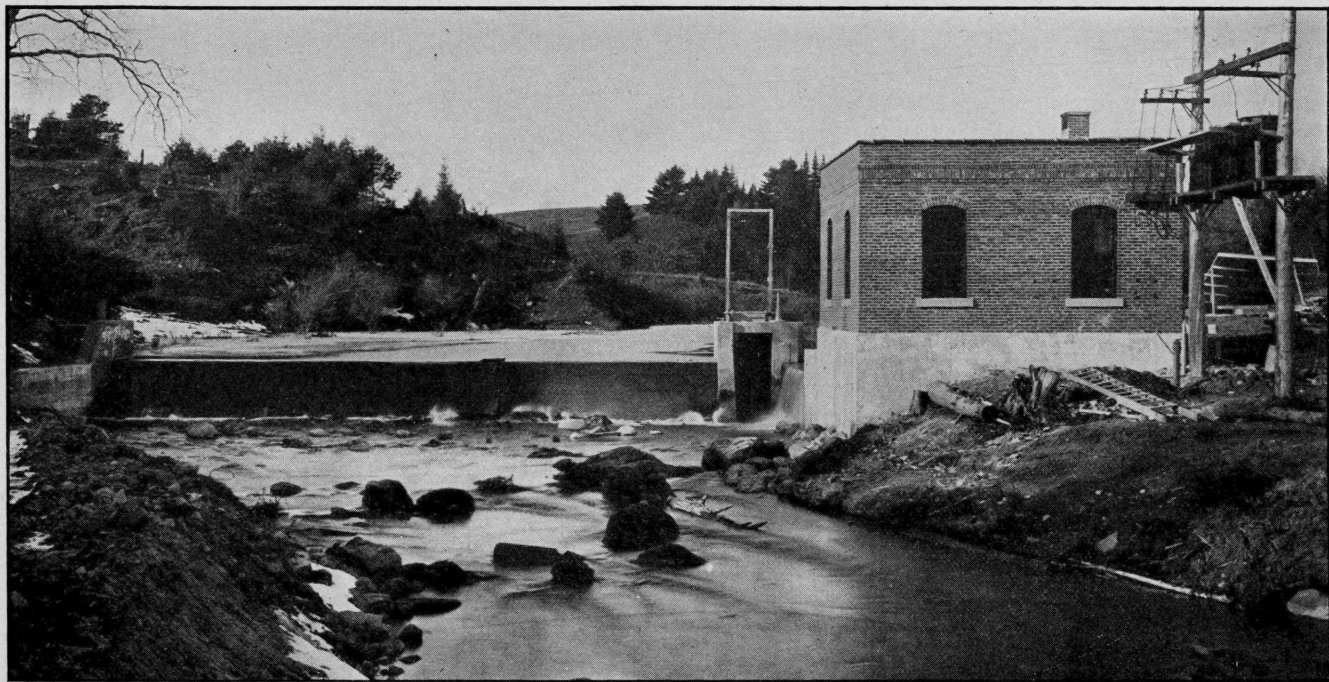
For the construction of power house and chimney, coal pocket, boilers, engines, generators, switchboard and auxiliaries, and central hot water heating plant for domestic service.

(The old temporary heating plant has outlived its usefulness and efficiency, and will be abandoned this fall on account of its inability to heat and light the present buildings, and furnish power for the laundry and for pumping water.

(A new 150 H. P. boiler is being installed this fall on a permanent foundation, but covered with a temporary shelter. This boiler will be sufficient to do the work this winter, but more boilers should be added, for additional buildings and for the protection of the institution in cases of break-downs or accidents.)

4. *Outside Service to New Buildings.*

For outside steam, water, electric, and sewer service to new buildings, and extension of fire protection and hydrant system.



The Dam and Pumping Station.

5. *Fence Around New Water Supply.*

For fencing around the dam, pumping station, and the sides of the stream as far as is necessary to protect the water from pollution by cattle.

6. *Bridge Below Dam.*

For the construction of a bridge across Collyer Brook below and approach to dam, for foot and team traffic for operating and maintaining the water-works.

7. *Laundry Equipment.*

For the purchase of a new mangle and other laundry equipment.

(Most of our laundry equipment was bought second-hand several years ago. The mangle is worn out and liable to go to pieces at any time. The extractor and one washer are in the same condition.)

8. *Concrete Walks.*

For concrete walks about and between certain buildings.

(At present we have no concrete walks about our buildings. A few hundred feet of concrete walks would not only add to the appearance of our grounds, but would help to protect our children's feet from much water and mud during the wet and muddy seasons.)

NEW LEGISLATION.

Occasionally we have an escape or attempts to escape with outside assistance. Last summer the father of one of our boys, who on previous visits had been granted the privilege of taking the boy out on our grounds, came and kidnapped the boy from the institution. Attempts have also been made through the mail to persuade some of our brighter boys and girls to run away. I would, therefore, recommend that some law be passed which would prohibit such deeds, and provide adequate penalty for violation.

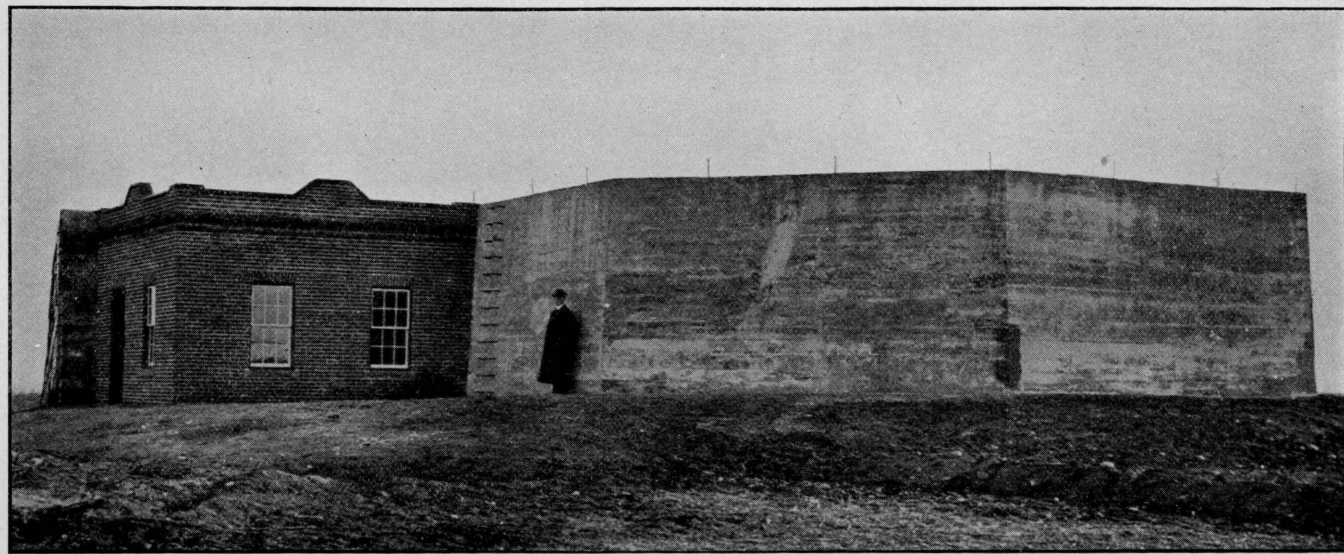
Once in awhile an insane person is committed to this institution, and sometimes feeble-minded persons become insane. Under the present law, the Trustees of the insane hospitals have authority to transfer any feeble-minded person in either insane hospital to this institution; but the Trustees of this institution have no legal authority to transfer insane patients from this institution to the insane hospitals. Consequently, if an inmate here becomes insane, he must go through another commitment before he can be transferred to an insane hospital. I would, therefore, recommend that a law be passed which shall give the Trustees of this institution legal authority, without further commitment, to transfer from this institution to either insane hospital any inmate committed here, 16 years old or over, who may be insane, violent, who may persist in running away, or who for any other reason may become dangerous to the simple feeble-minded, or unmanageable in this institution. Such a law would not only hasten proper care and treatment of such cases, but it would save the patient and relatives from unnecessary trouble and expense.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

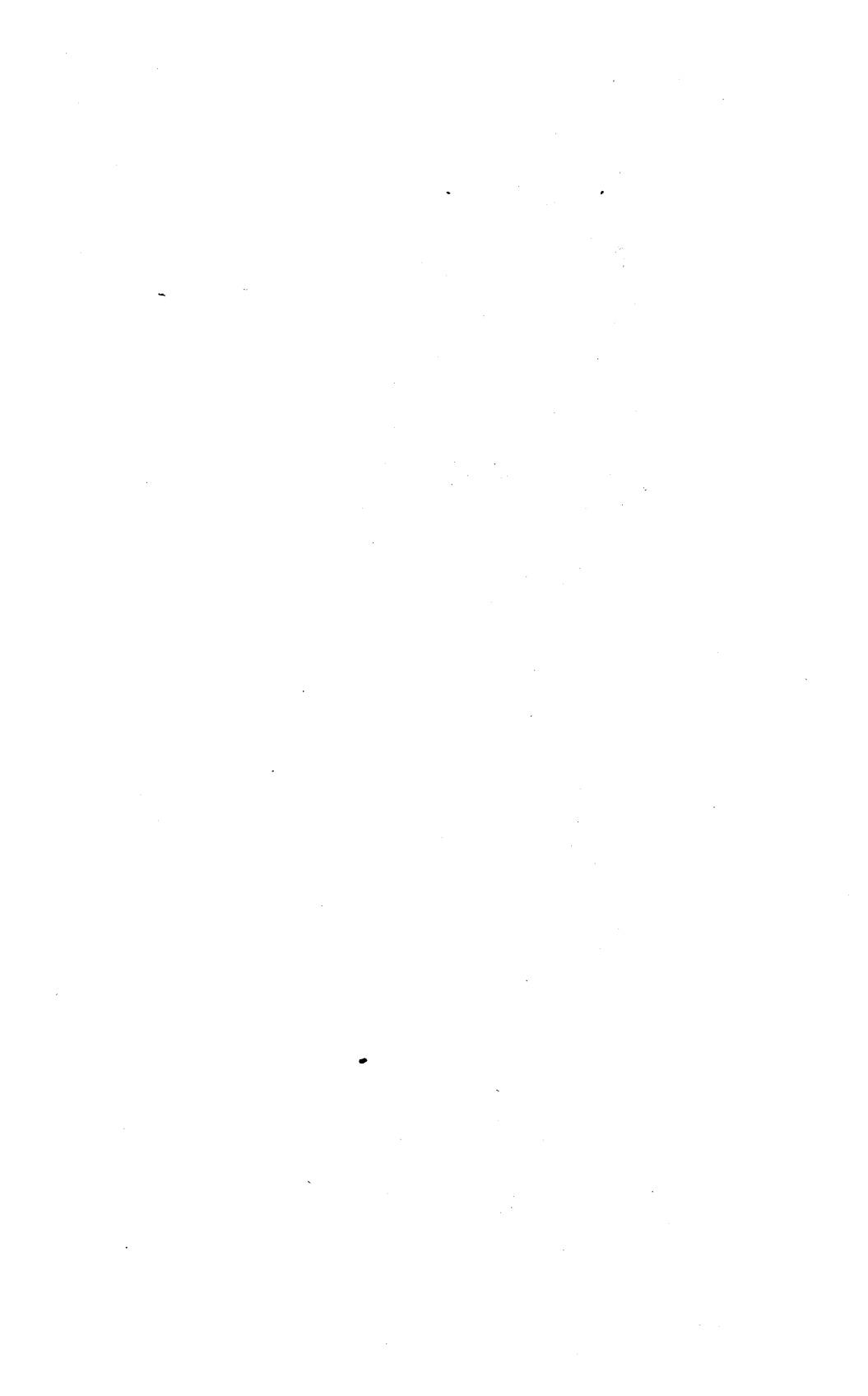
Dr. Alexander L. Darche was appointed assistant physician December 1st. Mrs. Mary McKay was appointed general matron December 23rd.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

It is with pleasure that I gratefully acknowledge the following gifts from friends of our children:—Weston Lewis, Gardiner, magazines and papers; Mrs. B. H. Swift, Jefferson, post-cards for Christmas and Easter; Mrs. D. E. Williams, Concord, N. H., post-cards for New Year's and Easter; Lewiston Journal, clothing; Mr. A. T. Simpson, Woodfords, candy; King Bartlett, West Pownal, one mounted bird; Mrs. Carrie Hill, Yarmouth, clothing; John J. Desmond Co., Bath, collars for the boys; Cumberland Club, Portland, magazines; and Mrs. E. B. Plummer, Dexter, clothing and material for the industrial room.



The New Reservoir and Gate House.



CONCLUSION.

Again I wish to acknowledge my appreciation and indebtedness to my loyal officers, teachers, and employees, who have so faithfully and patiently endeavored to promote the welfare and happiness of the children committed to our care.

The visiting committee and other members of the Governor's Council have made several visits and inspections of the institution. They have shown a sincere interest in the welfare of the inmates, and taken an active part in the solving of difficult problems. To them I wish to express my appreciation for their advice and many helpful suggestions.

Members of the State Board of Charities and Corrections have inspected the institution on several occasions, and have shown a keen interest in the inmates and the management of the institution. To them I desire to express my appreciation for careful and fair consideration of all matters brought to their attention.

In closing this report I wish to express my appreciation of the time, thought, and careful study which the Trustees have given in solving difficult and serious problems in connection with this institution. I also wish to thank the members of the Board for your confidence, your uniform kindness, your cordial support and encouragement; all of which have aided me in carrying on the work of the institution during the past year.

Very respectfully submitted,

CARL J. HEDIN,

Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1914.

TABLE NO. I.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number enrolled October 1, 1913.....	119	135	254
Number actually present Oct 1, 1913.....	114	134	248
Number on visits October 1, 1913.....	2	1	3
Number escaped October 1, 1913.....	3	-	3
Admitted during the year.....	12	8	20
Viz: by commitment.....	7	7	14
from escape.....	2	-	2
Nominally admitted from visit for discharge.....	2	1	3
Nominally admitted from escape for discharge.....	1	-	1
Discharged during the year.....	6	2	8
Died during the year.....	3	-	3
Number enrolled September 30, 1914.....	117	140	257
Number actually present September 30, 1914.....	115	139	254
Number on visit September 30, 1914.....	2	1	3
Daily average number of patients actually present.....	115.7	137.6	253.3

TABLE NO. 2.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NEW ADMISSIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR
MENTAL AGES.

MENTAL AGE.	CLASSIFICATION.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 1 year.....	Low Grade Idiots.....	2	-	2
1 year.....	Middle Grade Idiots.....	-	-	-
2 years.....	High Grade Idiots.....	-	-	-
3 and 4 years.....	Low Grade Imbeciles.....	3	2	5
5 years.....	Middle Grade Imbeciles.....	-	-	-
6 and 7 years.....	High Grade Imbeciles.....	-	2	2
8 and 9 years.....	Low Grade Morons.....	2	1	3
10 years.....	Middle Grade Morons.....	-	1	1
11 and 12 years.....	High Grade Morons.....	-	1	1
Totals.....		7	7	14

TABLE NO. 3.
HEREDITARY FACTORS IN PERSONS ADMITTED.

	FATHER OR MOTHER.			GRANDFARENTS.			COLLATERALS.			SISTERS OR BROTHERS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Feeble-Mindedness.....	3	1	4	2	2	4	1	-	1	-	1	1	6	4	10
Insanity.....	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	3	7
Epilepsy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Alcoholism.....	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Syphilis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis.....	1	-	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	-	1	1	3	5	8
Unknown.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2

TABLE NO. 4.
RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES OF INMATES ENROLLED SEPTEMBER
30, 1914.

Androscoggin	19
Aroostook	16
Cumberland	33
Franklin	7
Hancock	18
Kennebec	23
Knox	8
Lincoln	7
Oxford	10
Penobscot	26
Piscataquis	11
Sagadahoc	17
Somerset	15
Waldo	12
Washington	14
York	21
Total	257

TABLE NO. 5.
AGES OF INMATES ENROLLED SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 6 years of age	1	1	2
From 6 to 10 years	4	4	8
From 10 to 15 years	12	22	34
From 15 to 20 years	36	35	71
From 20 to 25 years	22	27	49
From 25 to 30 years	13	17	30
From 30 to 40 years	17	23	40
From 40 to 50 years	9	6	15
Over 50 years	3	5	8
Totals	117	140	257

TABLE NO. 6.
CLASSIFICATION AND CONDITION ON DISCHARGE OF PERSONS
DISCHARGED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Condition on Discharge.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Imbecile, Low Grade	Improved	1	-	1
Imbeciles, Middle Grade	Improved	1	1	2
Imbeciles, High Grade	Improved	2	1	3
Morons, High Grade	Capable of Self-support	2	-	2
Totals		6	2	8

TABLE NO. 7.

CLASSIFICATION AND CAUSE OF DEATH OF PERSONS WHO DIED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Idiot, Low Grade.....	Acute Ascending Paralysis.....	1	-	1
Imbecile, Low Grade.....	Acute Miliary Tuberculosis.....	1	-	1
Imbecile, Low Grade.....	Epilepsy and Exhaustion.....	1	-	1
Totals.....		3	-	3

TABLE NO. 8.

RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES OF APPLICANTS AWAITING ADMISSION.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Androscoggin.....	9	5	14
Aroostook.....	7	2	9
Cumberland.....	13	6	19
Franklin.....	6	3	9
Hancock.....	8	6	14
Kennebec.....	11	7	18
Knox.....	8	4	12
Lincoln.....	3	3	6
Oxford.....	7	2	9
Penobscot.....	7	3	10
Piscataquis.....	2	3	5
Sagadahoc.....	5	1	6
Somerset.....	4	3	7
Waldo.....	11	2	13
Washington.....	5	1	6
York.....	11	4	15
Totals.....	117	55	172

DAILY ORDER OF SCHOOL AND INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.
 FLORA M. RANDALL, HEAD TEACHER.

CLASSES.	8:45 to 9:05 A. M.	9:05 to 9:40.	9:40 to 10:20.	10:20 to 11:00.	11:00 to 11:30.	1:00 to 2:30.	2:30 to 4:00.
Miss Randall.....	M u s i c a n d P r a y e r	Kindergarten and sense training, 9:05 to 9:20, 1st Grade Number 9:20 to 9:40.	Kindergarten and sense training, 9:40 to 9:55, 1st Grade Reading 9:55 to 10:10. Physical train- 10:10 to 10:20.	Number classes 2d grade, 3rd grade 4th grade, 10:20 to 10:50, 2d grade reading. 10:50 to 11:00.	Reading and spell- ing classes, 3rd grade, 4th grade	Singing 1:00 to 1:15, Kindergar- ten and sense training.	Visitation of the classes.
Miss Rose.....		Crocheting and knitting.	†Rug hooking, weaving, lace making, raid- ing	†Sewing, cutting of rags.	Tuesday a n d Thursday, Folk Dancing.	*Knitting, sewing, crocheting, rug making, weav- ing, lace making	*Knitting, sewing, crocheting, rug making, weav- ing, lace making.
Miss Libby.....		Kindergarten, 1 class, sewing, 1 class.	Kindergarten, 1 class, sewing 1 class.	Physical Training	Mon., Wed, Fri. Physical Train- ing. Tues. and Thurs. Folk Dancing.	Number Classes, 1st grade, 2d grade, 3d grade, 4th grade.	Physical Training 2:30 to 2:40. Reading classes 1st grade, 2d grade, 3d grade, 4th grade.
Mr. Osgood.....			Sloyd. Manual Training.		Sloyd. Manual Training.		Work out of Doors.
Miss Randall..... Miss Rose..... Miss Libby..... Miss Rose.....		Alter- na- ting	} Thursday and Friday, 4 to 5 P. M. advanced classes in Industrial Work. Friday, classes in basketry, beginning 9:40 A. M.				

*Classes alternate different days. †Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine School for Feeble-Minded:

I herewith submit the following report of the financial affairs of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914:

CASH ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1913..... \$2,108 42

RECEIPTS.

State of Maine.....	\$24,080 98	
Patients' Account (Board, clothing, etc.).....	2,356 95	
Farm (Products, etc.).....	1,098 56	
Sundry Receipts	476 70	
	<hr/>	28,013 19
Total Receipts		\$30,121 61

PAYMENTS.

Salaries, wages and labor.....	\$22,517 09	
Supplies and other general expenses.....	6,518 92	
Cash on hand, Sept 30, 1914.....	1,085 60	
Total Payments	<hr/>	\$30,121 61

INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

INCOME.

Balance of Maintenance Appropriation 1913.....	\$29,673 82	
Received from Maintenance Appropriation 1914....	24,483 76	
Received from New Water Supply Appropriation..	5,602 79	
Received from Nurses' Home Appropriation.....	11,571 68	
Board of Patients.....	2,511 53	
Interest and Discount	127 15	
Farm (Products, cattle, hens, etc.).....	12,102 69	
	<hr/>	\$86,073 42

EXPENSES.

Salaries, Wages and Labor:		
Salaries of Officers.....	\$5,095 02	
Pay Roll of Employees.....	14,902 91	
		<u>\$19,997 93</u>
Food:		
Groceries	\$8,466 91	
Butter, Eggs and Milk.....	5,730 48	
Meats and Fish	3,878 83	
		<u>18,076 22</u>
Clothing and Materials:		
Hats, Caps and Clothing.....	\$1,473 87	
Dry Goods and Millinery.....	1,097 91	
Boots and Shoes.....	1,122 87	
Rubber Goods	96 03	
Miscellaneous Supplies	262 37	
		<u>4,053 05</u>
Furnishings:		
Kitchen Utensils and Crockery.....	\$317 74	
Household Furnishings	1,044 76	
Office Furnishings	42 22	
Laundry Furnishings	118 86	
Storehouse Equipment	2 79	
		<u>1,526 37</u>
Heat, Light and Power:		
Coal (and freight on coal).....	\$2,998 04	
Wood	849 00	
Water Supply Expense.....	435 83	
		<u>4,282 87</u>
Repairs and Improvements:		
Repairs to Buildings and Grounds.....	\$2,985 69	
Repairs and Renewals of Equipment.....	719 49	
		<u>3,705 18</u>
Farm, Stable and Grounds:		
Farm Equipment	\$344 47	
Horses	200 00	
Feed	1,897 39	
Hay	175 00	
Farm Miscellaneous	1,751 47	
		<u>4,368 33</u>
Miscellaneous Supplies:		
Insurance	\$96 31	
Telephone	351 60	
Postage, Stationery and Printing.....	361 46	
Traveling Expenses (Official).....	-182 34	
Freight and Express.....	149 17	
School Industrial Equipment and Supplies....	73 98	

Entertainment for the Children.....	185 98	
Medicine and Hospital Supplies.....	100 19	
Books and Periodicals	18 17	
Sundry Expenses	66 74	
	<hr/>	\$1,585 94
Total expenses for maintenance and operating the farm		\$57,595 89
Surplus		28,477 53
		<hr/>
		\$86,073 42

STATEMENT OF SURPLUS.

INCREASED ASSETS.

Inventories	\$3,694 93	
Plant	17,675 71	
Patients' Account	164 94	
	<hr/>	\$21,535 58

DECREASED ASSETS.

Cash	\$1,022 82	
State of Maine	3,491 15	
	<hr/>	4,513 97
		<hr/>
		\$17,021 61

DECREASED LIABILITIES.

Audited Vouchers	\$123 87	
Appropriation	11,332 05	
	<hr/>	11,455 92
		<hr/>
		\$28,477 53

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

INCOME.

Appropriation for Maintenance	\$2,341 97	
Appropriation for Water Supply.....	5,602 79	
Appropriation for Nurses' Home	11,571 68	
	<hr/>	\$19,516 44

EXPENDITURES.

Hill Farm Day-Room (Maintenance Appropriation)	\$1,032 78
Vegetable Cellar (Maintenance Appropriation)....	418 02
Laundry Equipment (Maintenance Appropriation)	418 00

Engine Room (Lathe) (Maintenance Appropriation)	450 47
New Power Station (Maintenance Appropriation)	22 70
New Well, Pump and Engine at Valley Farm (Water Supply Appropriation)	1,278 88
Reservoir and Gate House (Water Supply Appropriation)	1,879 55
Dam, Pumping Station and Water Main (Water Supply Appropriation)	2,444 36
Nurses' Home (Nurses' Home Appropriation)....	11,571 68
	<hr/>
	\$19,516 44

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand, September 30, 1914.....	\$1,085 60
Inventories	43,611 13
Plant Account	193,207 00
New Water Supply (Valley Farm, Completed)....	1,288 24
Nurses' Home (Not Completed).....	11,054 57
Hill Farm Day-Room (Not Completed).....	1,032 78
Vegetable Cellar (Not Completed).....	418 02
New Power and Heating Plant (Not Completed)..	22 70
Dam, Pumping Station and Water Main (Not Completed)	2,374 18
Reservoir (Not Completed)	587 44
Due from Patients for Board, etc.....	777 41
Maintenance Appropriation (Balance due).....	43,494 81
New Water Supply Appropriation (Balance due)..	36,355 13
Nurses' Home Appropriation (Balance due).....	4,197 43
	<hr/>
	\$339,506 44

LIABILITIES.

Audited Vouchers	\$1,970 50
Balance of Maintenance Appropriation due.....	35,516 24
Balance of New Water Supply Appropriation due..	34,913 85
Balance of Nurses' Home Appropriation due.....	3,401 28
Balance or Net Surplus	263,704 57
	<hr/>
	\$339,506 44

STATEMENT OF PLANT ACCOUNT.

Plant Account October 1, 1913.....	\$177,971 50
Hospital (Completed)	2,413 54
New Barn (Completed)	7,259 14
Dairy (Completed)	1,114 93
Piggery and Slaughter-house (Completed).....	2,459 46

Artesian Well (No water found) (Completed).....	1,054 25
One Dryer for Laundry.....	213 75
One Washer for Laundry.....	204 25
One Lathe for Engine Room.....	450 47
Permanent Improvements (Labor, etc.).....	65 71
	\$193,207 00

INVENTORIES, 1914.

Fuel, Coal	\$2,723 00
Fuel, Wood	210 00
Groceries	5,130 07
Hats, Caps and Clothing.....	676 40
Dry Goods and Millinery.....	3,789 15
Boots and Shoes.....	201 10
Rubber Goods	96 75
Kitchen Utensils and Crockery.....	799 06
Books and Periodicals.....	75 00
Medicine and Attendance	210 43
Miscellaneous Supplies	337 09
Household Furnishings	8,103 15
Repairs to Buildings and Grounds.....	2,173 43
Farm Equipment	4,384 41
Cattle	3,053 75
Horses	3,100 00
Hogs	997 00
Hens	114 55
Feed	\$1,208 95
Hay	3,185 00
Office Furnishings	972 05
Laundry Furnishings	153 18
Entertainment for Children.....	144 95
Storehouse Equipment	24 34
School Industrial Equipment and Supplies.....	1,114 81
Farm Miscellaneous	269 02
Insurance	364 49
	\$43,611 13

PER CAPITA COST.

Average number of inmates during year.....	253
Average weekly per capita expenditures for maintenance and operating the farm	\$4 38
Deduct average weekly per capita income from the farm.....	92
Average weekly per capita cost for support and education of inmates and maintenance of property.....	3 46
Deduct average weekly per capita income from inmates' board, interest and discount, etc.....	20

Average weekly per capita cost to State for support and education of inmates and maintenance of property for the year ending September 30, 1914..... 3 26

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1913 AND 1914.

APPROPRIATION FOR	Years.	Total amount.	Expended during fiscal year.	Expended to date.	Balance at end of year.
Maintenance.....	1913.....	\$60 000 00	\$29 673 00	\$60 000 00	-
Maintenance.....	1914.....	60 000 00	24 483 76	24 483 76	\$35 516 24
Water supply.....	1913-1914..	40 526 00	5 602 79	5 612 15	34 913 85
Nurses' Home.....	1913-1914..	15 000 00	11 571 68	11 598 72	3 401 28
		\$175 526 00	\$71 331 23	\$101 694 63	\$73 831 37

Respectfully submitted,

CARL J. HEDIN,

Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the State Auditor.

T. F. CALLAHAN,

State Auditor.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

DAIRY PRODUCTS AND MEATS.

100	Pounds Butter	8,031 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pounds Pork
242 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dozen Eggs	509 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pounds Veal
151,861	Pounds Milk		

FRUITS, BERRIES AND VEGETABLES.

244	Barrels Apples	30	Bushels Parsnips
100	Bushels Beans, Estimated (Not Thrashed)	80	Bushels Peas
		4,001	Bushels Potatoes
190	Bushels Beets	6	Bushels Plums
119	Bushels Beet Greens	50	Bushels Rhubarb
59	Quarts Blueberries	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bushels Radishes
209	Bushels Carrots	20	Quarts Raspberries
800	Dozen Ears Corn, Sweet	372	Quarts Strawberries
10	Barrels Cabbages, Summer	109	Bushels String Beans
131	Barrels Cabbages, Winter	75	Bushels Shell Beans
11	Bushels Cauliflower	2,430	Pounds Squash, Summer
40	Quarts Cherries	2	Tons Squash, Hubbard
98	Bushels Cucumbers	65	Bushels Spinach Greens
32	Bushels Lettuce	72	Bushels Tomatoes
25	Bushels Onions	354	Bushels Turnips
2	Tons Pumpkins	96	Bushels Turnip Greens

HAY, GRAIN AND FODDER.

45	Bushels Cattle Beets	670	Bushels Oats
140	Tons Ensilage	20	Tons Oat Straw
186	Tons Hay	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tons Vegetable Tops

ICE, WOOD, ETC.

615	Loads Dressing	243	Cords Wood
290	Tons Ice		

ARTICLES MADE IN THE INDUSTRIAL ROOM DURING THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

11	Bags, Work	16	Yards Lace, Torchon
2	Balls	16	Pairs Mittens
16	Baskets	27	Yards Mitten Cord
1	Belt	41	Mufflers
33	Bureau Scarfs	17	Napkins (Hemmed)
100	Button-holes	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pounds Rags Cut and Sewed
38	Caps		
1	Centre Piece	106 5-9	Yards Rugs (Woven)
19	Dish Cloths	2	Rugs (Braided)
27	1-3 Yards Hemming	1	Rug (Hooked)
1	Hood	95	Pairs Stockings
24	Holdes	8	Shawls
3	Pairs Horse Reins	8	Table Spreads
2	Yards Lace, Crocheted	133	Ties

ARTICLES MADE IN THE SEWING-ROOM DURING THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

96	Aprons (Attendants')	8½	Dozen Carter Tips
4	Aprons (Bread)	184	Napkins (Children's)
7	Aprons (Class)	25	Napkins (Family)
62	Aprons (Kitchen)	35	Napkins (Ward)
14	Aprons (Waiter)	26	Neckties
12	Aprons (Waitress)	220	Nightshirts
90	Aprons (Work)	50	Pairs Overalls
263	Bags (Candy)	32	Petticoats
14	Bags (Canvas)	463	Pillow Slips
30	Bags (Cocoa)	4	Rompers
19	Bags (Family Laundry)	204	Sheets (Children's)
2	Bags (Mail)	29	Sheets (Family)
42	Bags (Tea)	399	Shirts (Men's Outside)
55	Bibs (Attendants' Uniform)	4	Shirt-waists
6	Bibs (Children's)	14	Strainers
2	Bread Covers	5½	Dozen Suspenders
3	Caps (Bread)	15	Table Cloths (Children's)
107	Chemises	11	Table Cloths (Family)
53	Corset Covers	143	Towels (Glass)
3	Dish Cloths	50	Towels (Family)
3	Dolls (Stuffed)	14	Towels (Office)
3	Dolls' Dresses	38	Towels (Roller)
141	Pairs Drawers	625	Towels (Ward)
1	Drapery	19	Tray Cloths
303	Dresses	28	Underwaists (Children's)
1	Duster	3	Uniforms (Matrons')
5	Dozen Carter Bands	9	Uniform Waists

ARTICLES MADE IN THE MANUAL TRAINING ROOM DURING THE YEAR
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

4	Baseball Bats	18	Knee Pads
4	Benches	2	Knife Handles (Large)
60	Blocks	1	Pair Knitting Needles
5	Boxes (Different Sizes)	13	Locks for Cabinets
2	Bread Paddles	1	Mallet
1	Brush	900	Pegs
1	Box Cover with Hinges	1	Pointer
1	Cabinet	2	Rolling-pins
1	Clay Paddle	6	Spindles for Yarn
1	Croquet Set	2	Sets Tenpins
1	Pair Doors for Cabinets	10½	Yards Toweling
2	Frames for Knitting Machines	1	Set Train of Cars (5 Cars and Engine)
12	Frames to Teach Tying, Hooking and Snapping	2	Wooden Balls
5	Flag Handles	6	Wooden Stoppers
6	Hammer Handles		

ARTICLES REPAIRED IN THE MANUAL TRAINING ROOM DURING THE YEAR
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

5 times Board Walk	1 Handle for Drawer
1 Box	11 Knives (Sharpened)
7 Brooms	3 Lace Looms
15 Brushes	5 times Looms
1 Cake Board	3 Mirrors
1 Caster on Cabinet	50 Mittens
20 Chairs	1 Paper Cutter (Sharpened)
5 Chairs (Reseated with Reed)	1 Plane Handle
1 Chair (Backed with Reed)	1 Peg Board
1 Chair (Cane-seated)	3 Piano Stools
3 Clothes Racks	1 Screw-driver
3 Crutches	2 Shuttles
9 Drawers, Bureau, Cabinet, and Table	1 Settee
1 Desk, School-room	7 Sleds
1 Door	1 Step-ladder
62 Floor Rubbers (New Ropes and Recovered)	370 Pairs Shoes (Cobbled)
2 Flag Handles	1 Table for Knitting Machine
	2 Toys
	2 Window Poles