

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 1915

VOLUME 4



Nurses' Home—Girls' Home—Staples Hall.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Maine School for Feeble- Minded

AT WEST POWNAL

FOR THE

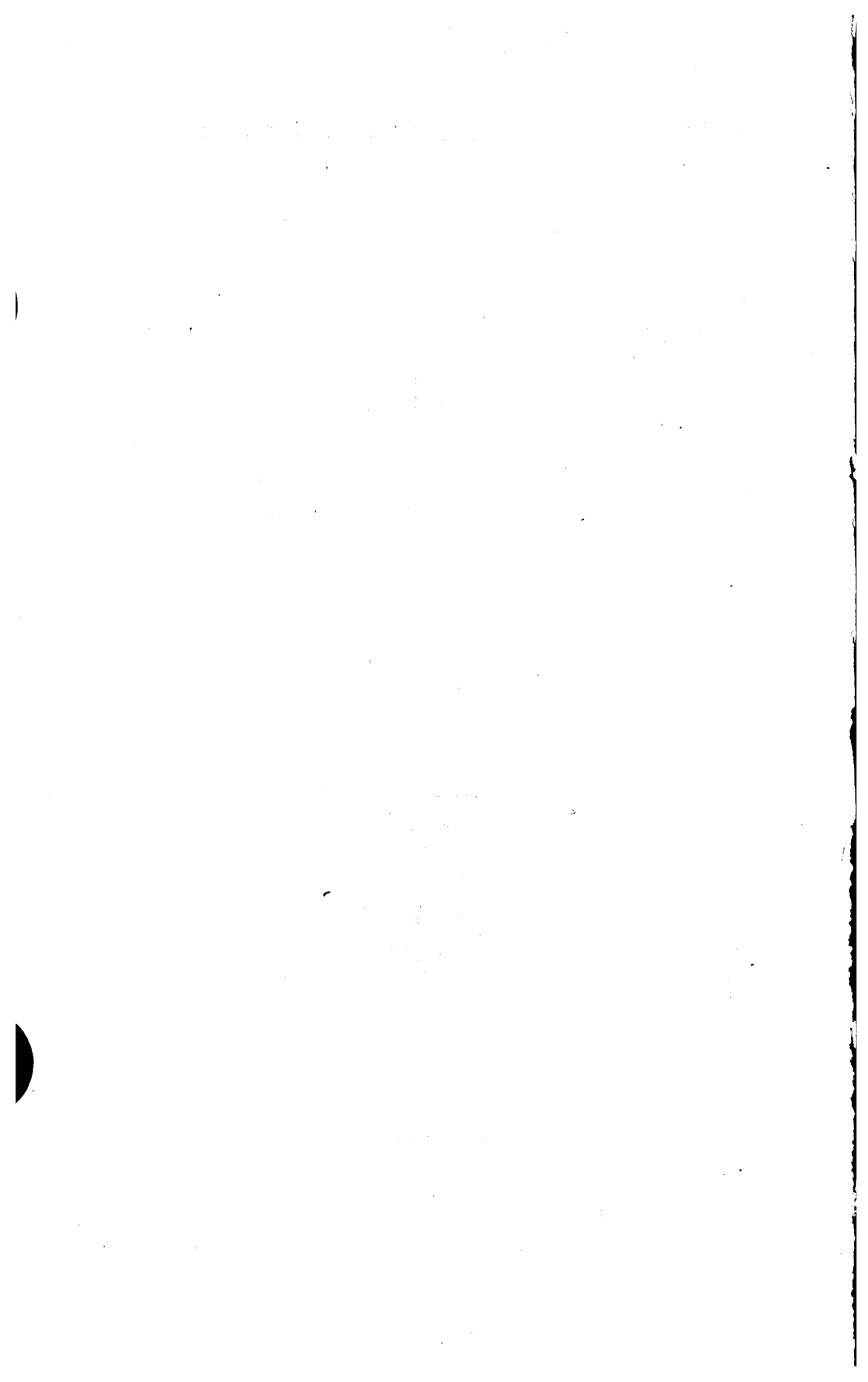
Year Ending September 30, 1915



WATERVILLE

SENTINEL PUBLISHING COMPANY

1916



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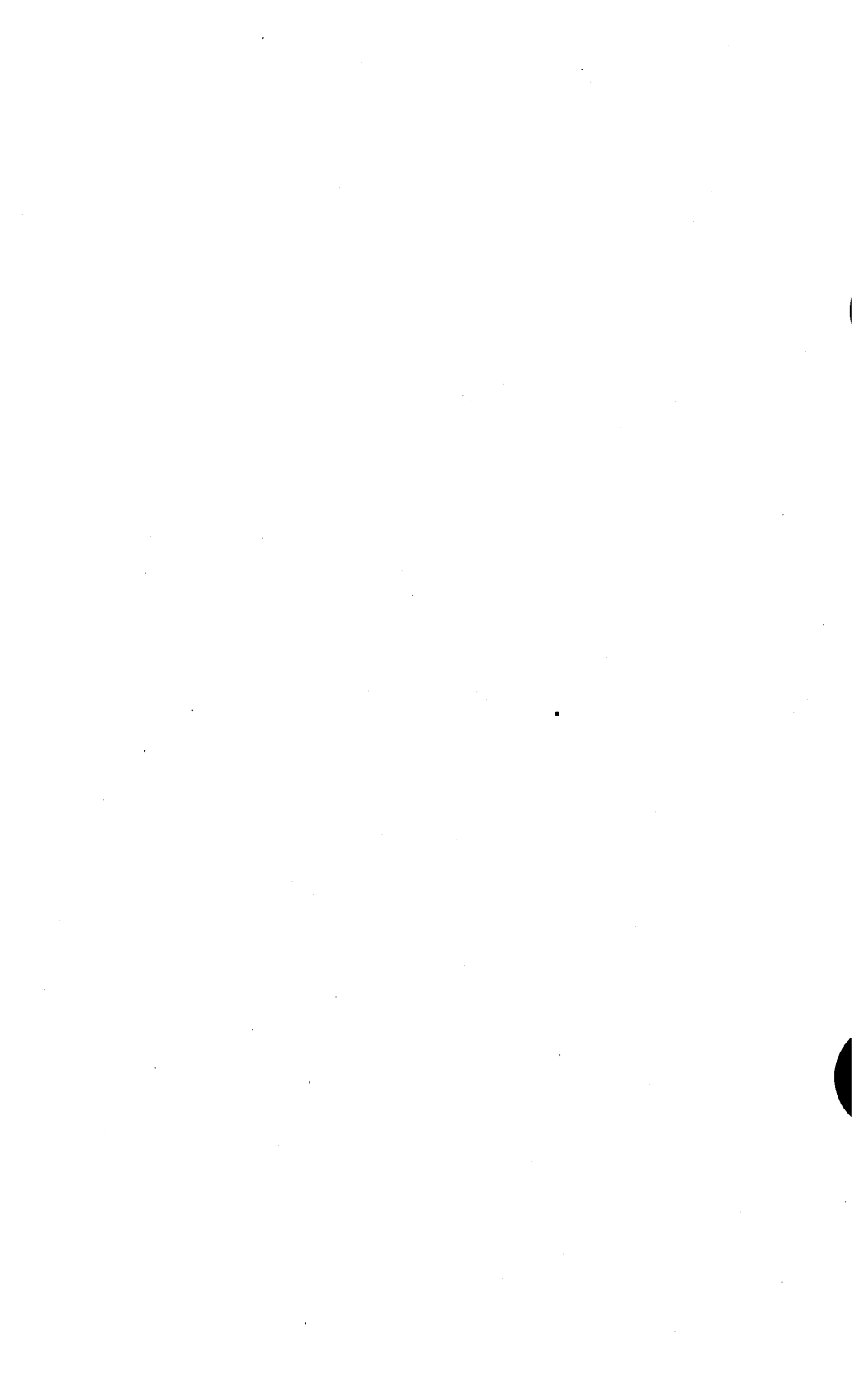
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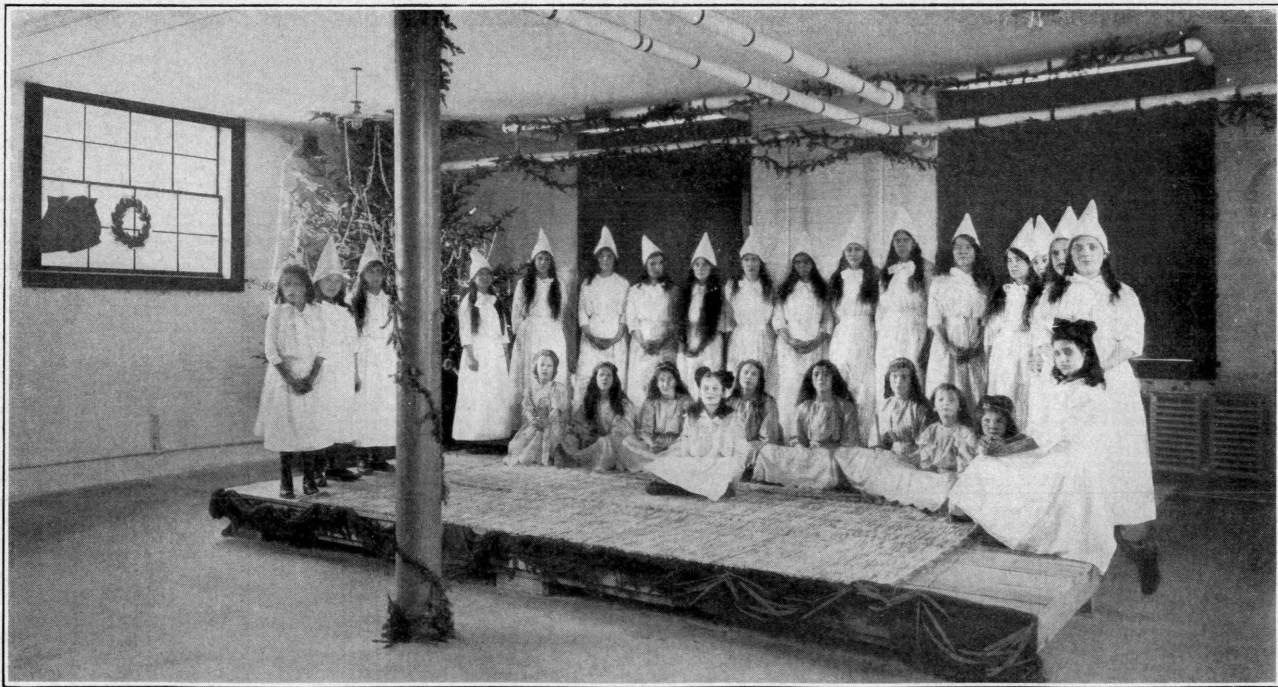
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Carl J. Hedin, M. D.....Superintendent and Treasurer
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Mrs. Mary E. McKayGeneral Matron
Miss Gladys L. Eastman.....Bookkeeper
Miss Elizabeth Parsons.....Stenographer
Miss Daisy O. Jennings.....
.....Assistant Stenographer and Bookkeeper
Miss Flora M. Randall (on leave of absence)...Head Teacher
Miss Adriana Brinton.....Industrial Teacher
Miss Grace Percy.....Assistant Teacher
Mr. Irvin J. Sawyer.....Manual Training Instructor
Miss Florence P. Libby.....Matron at Girls' Home
Miss Nellie E. Burke.....Matron at Staples Hall
Mrs. Marion N. Hall.....Matron at Hill Farm
Mrs. Grace Diehl.....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
(Position vacant)Supervisor at Valley Farm





Christmas Cantata.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MAINE
SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AT WEST
POWNAI.

To the Honorable Governor and Council of the State of Maine:

The Hospital Trustees hereby submit their annual report regarding the care and management of the Maine School for Feeble-Minded, for the year ending September 30th, 1915.

Formerly, the duties now devolving upon this Board, with reference to this Institution, were placed, by law, upon a separate and entirely distinct Board, known as the Trustees of the Maine School for Feeble-Minded, but the Legislature of 1911 consolidated the management of State Institutions for the insane and feeble-minded, vesting the same in a single Board known as Hospital Trustees, who were charged with the performance of all the duties required, and clothed with all the powers given by Statute to the Trustees of the Insane Hospitals, and to the Trustees of the School for Feeble-Minded. Among their various duties, they are required to submit an annual report to the Governor and Council, as to the condition of each of these Institutions.

We have been fortunate in retaining the valuable services of Dr. Carl J. Hedin, as Superintendent of this Institution, and feel that the energy, intelligent application and scrupulous care with which he has devoted himself to the combined duties incumbent upon him as Superintendent, Steward and Treasurer, merit our highest commendation and grateful approval.

The most serious problem with which we have been confronted, or with which the Institution has had to grapple since its inception—the question of an adequate water supply—has been met and successfully solved. The 250,000 gallon reservoir, with connecting water-main from the spring-fed stream known as Collyer Brook, together with the dam, filter-bed and electric pumping station, constituting a permanent water supply system adequate in every way for the needs of the Institution, has been in operation since December, 1914.

Many repairs and general improvements have been made during the year, as will be seen by the report of the Superintendent, herewith transmitted for your further information, containing such a full, complete and detailed explanation of what has been accomplished, and calling attention to our various needs for future development, that for us to dwell upon them at length, would seem an unnecessary and useless reiteration. Reference to this report will furnish full information as to movement of population, admissions, discharges, deaths, work of the various departments, farming operations, per capita cost of maintenance, and all facts regarding the financial affairs of the Institution for the fiscal year, to which we hereby refer and make a part of our report for the information therein contained.

Many of the old and dilapidated buildings, standing on the property at the time it was purchased by the State and made use of temporarily, have already been torn down, thereby improving the general appearance of the grounds and landscape. Others will follow—notably the old barn so prominent and unsightly, near the cottage occupied as the residence of the Superintendent and his family.

On account of delay in approval of plans and specifications for the Central Kitchen, provided for by the Resolve of last Legislature, appropriating \$50,000.00 for the purpose, it can hardly be expected that great headway will be made this year upon this construction, aside from preliminary work on foundations, etc., but we hope to see operations proceed early in the spring, and prosecuted vigorously until completion.

That there is imperative need of more dormitories for both male and female inmates, can not be doubted when one fully realizes that the State is now caring for but 278 out of a total estimated not less than 1500, and probably aggregating nearer 2000 feeble-minded persons in this State, who are a menace to society, and must remain so until adequate means are provided by the State for their care, education and segregation. We now have a waiting list of 116, practically all of whom are urgent cases. The Board of Charities and Corrections report about 500 in addition thereto, which have come to their knowledge or have been called to their attention.

At least 5% of the inmates now confined at the Augusta and Bangor State Hospitals do not properly belong there and should not be there, but should be in an institution for the feeble-

minded. The State Hospitals for the care of the insane are over-crowded, and more room is required to take care of the constantly increasing flood of commitments, particularly at Augusta; yet, we know that there are at least fifty inmates now confined there who should be transferred to our Institution for the feeble-minded, supported and maintained with their peculiar needs in view.

The Trustees have the authority, given them by Statute, to transfer from one Institution to the other, but with the present lack of room at the School for Feeble-Minded, there is little or no opportunity for us to adjust these conditions. We merely refer to this as an element in the situation, or problem which confronts us. These feeble-minded persons, thus confined in the State Hospitals, although being cared for in the wrong kind of institution, are, nevertheless, having care, and additional accommodations at Maine School for Feeble-Minded, when available, would hardly be expected to be taken advantage of by transferred patients from the two State Hospitals, when there still remain so many hundreds of feeble-minded children almost sure, unless properly restrained, to become a further burden to the community as paupers, criminals, prostitutes or parents of children like themselves.

We urged these facts before the last Legislature with such pungency and force as we could command, and believe that the legislative resolve, authorizing the Governor and Council to expend not exceeding \$100,000.00 out of any unexpended balance in the State Treasury, for the erection of new buildings in providing more accommodations for inmates at this Institution, was a direct recognition of the urgent need of additional facilities to meet the demand above referred to, and we trust, the condition of the State Treasury permitting, that immediate preparations may be made to carry out this wise provision.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIS E. PARSONS,
ALBERT J. STEARNS,
ELISABETH B. PLUMMER,
OLIVER L. HALL,
HOWARD L. KEYSER,
WILLIAM M. OSBORN,
CHAS. W. CLIFFORD,

Hospital Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Hospital Trustees:

The seventh annual report of the Superintendent of the Maine School for Feeble-Minded, for the year ending September 30, 1915, is herewith presented for your consideration.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The total number of inmates enrolled October 1, 1914, was 257. Two boys and one girl were home on visit, leaving the number actually present at the institution 254, of which 115 were boys and 139 were girls. There were admitted to the institution during the year 11 boys and 30 girls, making a total of 41, which is an increase of 21 admissions over last year.

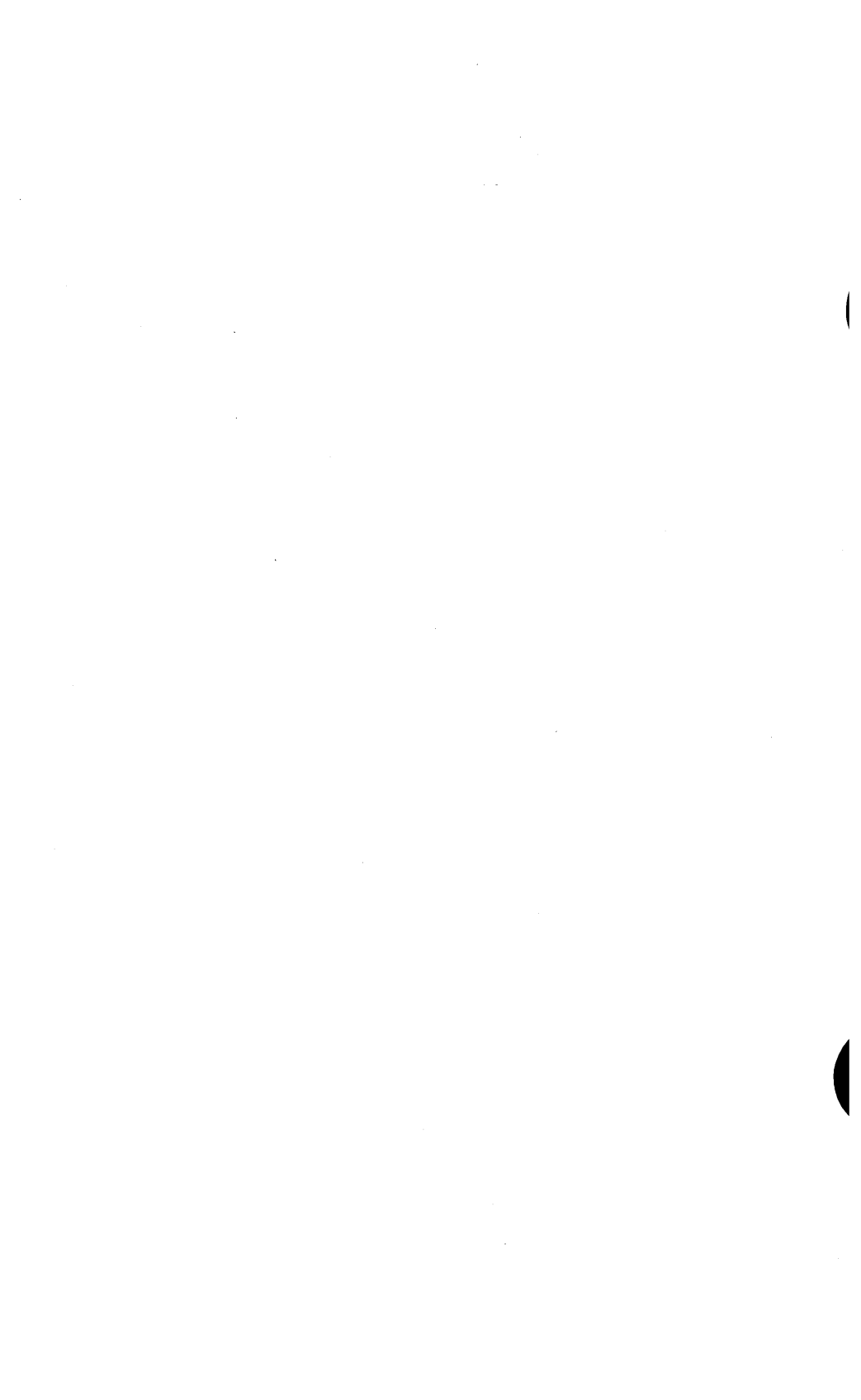
There were dismissed within the year 19 inmates, 12 boys and 7 girls, leaving actually present at the end of the year 276 inmates, 114 boys and 162 girls. One boy escaped and one girl is home on visit, which leaves the total number enrolled September 30, 1915, 115 boys and 163 girls, or a total of 278.

The number enrolled has increased within the year from 257 to 278, an increase of 21. The number of inmates actually present at the end of the school year was 22 more than at the beginning of the year. The daily average number of inmates for the year was 264.4, an increase of 11.1 over the daily average of last year.

ADMISSIONS.

Of the 41 cases admitted during the year, 9 boys and 29 girls, or a total of 38 were new admissions. One boy and one girl were readmitted from visits, and one boy was nominally admitted from visit for discharge.

Of the new admissions, only 4 boys and 4 girls under 16 years of age were capable of being taught to read and write. Four boys and 5 girls under 16 years of age were not capable





Industrial Training Class.

of being taught to read and write. Twelve girls admitted over 16 years of age were able to read and write. One boy and 8 girls over 16 years of age were not able to read and write.

The above analysis shows that only a small percentage or 21% of the new admissions were of school age and capable of being taught to read and write. The 12 girls over 16 years of age who could read and write, or about 31.5% of the new admissions were admitted chiefly because they were not able to look out for their own moral welfare. Of the 9 cases of school age who were not capable of being taught to read and write, and the 9 cases past the school age who could not read and write, the great majority were so physically and mentally defective that they are apparently not capable of any improvement. Thus it will be seen that 47.3% of our new admissions are either not improvable at all, or only so in a slight degree. Indeed, many of these cases were so crippled, paralyzed, or helpless that they were hospital cases.

There seems to be a marked tendency on the part of city and town officials, and parents and guardians to make much more urgent appeals for the admission of a crippled, helpless or idiotic child, whom we cannot benefit with our training, than for a less defective child whom we could do much for if admitted early in the school age. While under the law all idiotic and feeble-minded between certain ages are eligible for admission to this institution, I believe that a preference should be given to those of school age who are capable of being benefited by our instruction; and to girls who, by reason of their mental defect, are not able to look out for their own moral welfare.

Table No. 4 shows, as far as we have been able to determine from the histories, which are not all complete, the importance of hereditary influences in the production of feeble-mindedness. Fifteen, or 39½%, showed feeble-mindedness in father or mother, or both; 17 cases, or 44.7%, had brothers or sisters defective. Other hereditary factors were alcoholism, syphilis, tuberculosis, epilepsy, and insanity.

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

Seventeen inmates were dismissed during the year, of whom 13 were discharged, and 4 died. Of those discharged, 4 were

considered capable of self-support, 2 improved, and 7 unimproved. Two were discharged because they were not returned from visits, 5 were taken home by request of relatives, one by request of an acquaintance, and 5 were transferred to the State Hospitals.

The question whether or not certain feeble-minded boys and girls, who have been improved by a period of institutional education and training, should be allowed to leave this institution, frequently comes up. There are a few of these cases who after certain periods of institutional care become quite industrious, and seem to show no further criminal or immoral tendencies. In my opinion, no serious harm to the community can result if such boys and girls are given a trial outside of the institution, provided that they are sent to suitable homes, preferably in the country, where they will receive proper care and supervision. I further believe that in such cases there should be some provision by which the institution could supervise the treatment of the feeble-minded boy or girl thus sent out, with authority to have the case returned to the institution when the best interests of the patient or the community required such action. This, I think, could be accomplished by an intelligent and trained visitor, who would visit these boys and girls at certain intervals and report to the institution how each case was being treated. These trained visitors would, in addition, be able to acquire accurate information in regard to feeble-minded persons in the surrounding neighborhood, and report the same to the institution. They would also be able to educate the public and give much intelligent advice in reference to the feeble-minded in the various communities. It is a serious mistake for any town, village, or city, to allow the mentally defective to be at large without intelligent supervision, a mistake for which the normal individual and the State alike, sooner or later, must pay.

There were 4 deaths within the year, 3 boys and 1 girl. The causes of death were as follows: Epilepsy with exhaustion, intestinal obstruction, mitral insufficiency, and status epilepticus. Again I am glad to report a low death-rate. No epidemic of any kind occurred during the year. The general health of both inmates and employees has been very good. The openness of our grounds and of the surrounding country, with

much freedom and out-of-door life and an abundance of pure air and sunlight, has not been enjoyed without its invigorating effect upon all our people.

APPLICANTS WAITING FOR ADMISSION.

During the year, 57 new applications for admission were received. The total number of eligible applicants now waiting for admission is 116, of whom 104 are boys, and 12 are girls. The reduction from last year in the number of applicants waiting for admission is chiefly due to the fact that the last Legislature placed the age limit for admission to this institution, for males between the ages of 6 and 40, and for females between the ages of 6 and 45. Formerly any feeble-minded person 6 years of age, or over, was eligible for admission. By reason of the urgent demand for more accommodations for feeble-minded at this institution, as shown by the large waiting list, and also because of the fact that about 500 other feeble-minded persons in the State have been reported to the State Board of Charities and Corrections, I believe that the present age limit as placed by the last Legislature is a wise one; first, because it excludes the older persons, who after they have passed the school age are not capable of being trained to any extent, and are not apt to become a source of future danger to the community, and therefore can be cared for in the various almshouses; second, by not admitting the older people, our limited accommodations enable us to receive, teach and train a greater number of the feeble-minded while they are of teachable age, as well as segregate them during the years when they are more apt to develop criminal and immoral tendencies, and thus help them to become more self-supporting, and prevent them from becoming a present and future danger to the community.

The completion of the installation of a permanent and adequate water supply last December enabled us to open up the Girls' Cottage in January and to accept 15 more girls for admission. This cottage was an old farm house which was renovated nearly three years ago, but for lack of water was not occupied until the new water supply was installed. The opening of the Nurses' Home in the same month, enabled us to accept and place 10 girls in another farm house, previously occupied by women employees. As will be noticed, by these

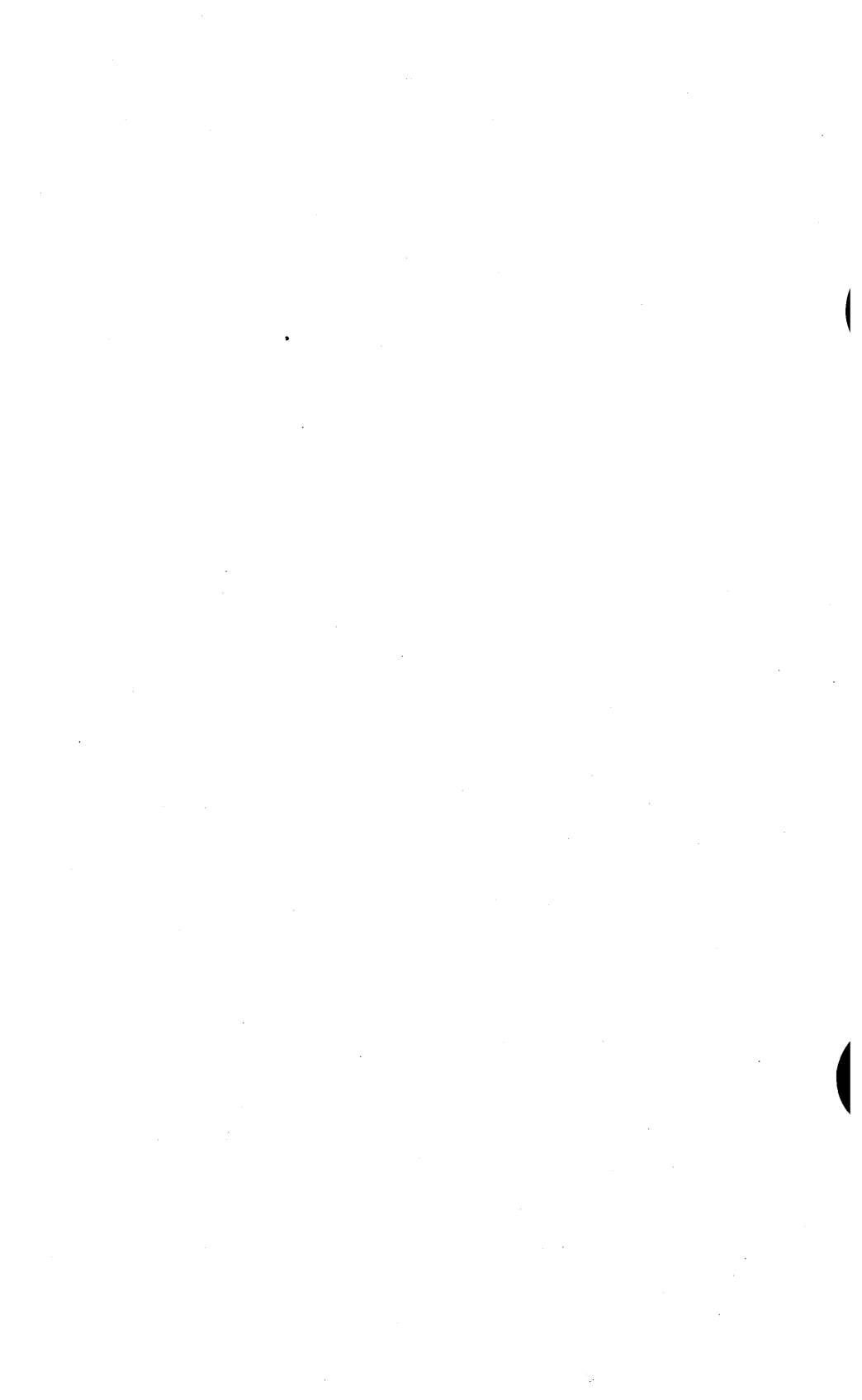
additions in accommodations for girls, we were able to accept 25 more, and thus reduce the waiting list for girls by that number.

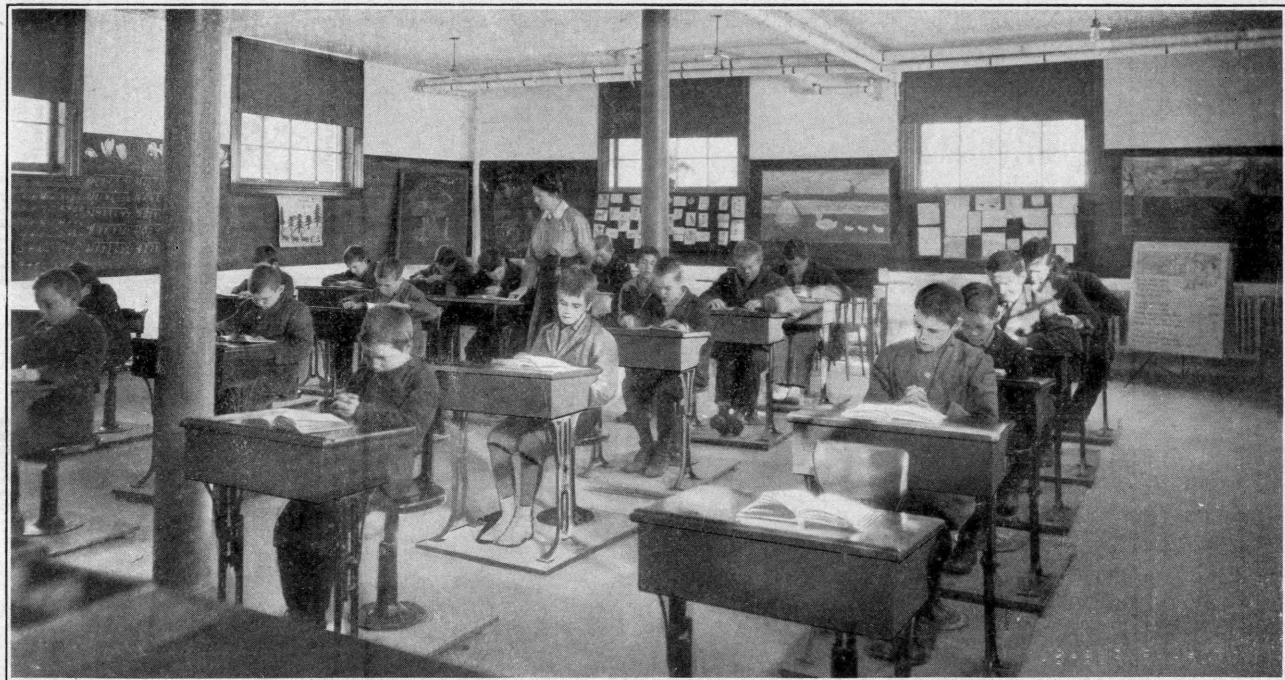
At the end of the year, there still remains a public demand for additional accommodations for one hundred and sixteen. One has only to look over this long waiting list to convince himself that the great majority of these cases are most unfortunate and urgent. Their applications repeatedly show evidence of neglect and horrible abuses. While waiting for the State to answer their cries, the majority of these boys and girls are gradually passing out of the teachable age into the period of life when, if allowed to be at large, they will become victims of vagrancy, pauperism, intemperance, prostitution, illegitimacy, and perpetrators of crimes. The fact that the people in every county of the State are demanding places in this institution for a large number of feeble-minded persons, shows that the public is recognizing mental defect more and more, and realizes with deep concern the present and future danger from allowing this large number of mentally defective to live without supervision and without restraint.

Maine is now caring for 278 feeble-minded, the people are demanding accommodations for over one hundred more, and I believe that it would be for the public welfare, as well as future economy for the State, to increase the accommodations at this institution to meet the present urgent needs and demands.

MEDICAL WORK.

The scientific and medical work, as outlined in the preceding report, has been carried on along modern lines. Careful inquiry into the individual family and personal history of each new case is made. A systematic and thorough physical examination is made of new cases and the findings recorded. Psychological intelligence tests, supplemented by practical mental examinations, are made in order to determine as accurately as possible the degree of each child's mental deficiency. Special attention has been given to sanitation and the general health of the children, which in my opinion has been an important factor in keeping the children free from contagion and epidemics. Sick children have received prompt and efficient medical attention. The diet has been improved in quality and by





The Boys Learning to Read.

adding more variety. Bathing, occupations, school work and outdoor exercise are carried on under medical supervision. Children who have needed special treatment for their eyes, ears, nose or throat have been treated at the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary in Portland without expense to the institution except for car fares, and glasses and other special supplies.

As authorized by your Board, Dr. J. F. Kelley, a dentist from Portland, now regularly spends one day in every month at the School, caring for the children's teeth. The mentally defective are prone to have poor teeth, and therefore dental work among them becomes of utmost importance, as it does much to eliminate digestive troubles and improve the general health.

EDUCATIONAL TRAINING.

As in previous years, all children of school age who are in any way capable of being benefited by instruction have been taught the elementary branches of school work. While many of the higher grades in mentality gain a practical knowledge in the rudimentary subjects, it is not to be expected that any mentally defective child ever will be able to attain the same amount of education as a normal child can attain. Defective children can learn only so far as their mental capabilities allow them to understand.

It is now generally recognized that the best period for training the feeble-minded is between the ages of seven and fourteen years of age. At the age of fourteen, they have usually reached the limit of their mental development, their period for intellectual awakening has ended, and their mental habits have become fixed. In view of these facts, I believe that a larger percentage of those of school age who are capable of being taught should be admitted, while they are able to be benefited by the instruction which is due them. It will be remembered that only 21% of the new admissions were of school age and capable of receiving instruction in the fundamental branches of school work.

While many children have made splendid progress in their school work during the year, a much larger number have shown marked improvement from the industrial and manual training received. The subjects taught were sewing, knitting, braiding, weaving, crocheting, rug-making and basketry, for the girls.

The boys in the manual training room were taught sloyd, weaving, cobbling, cane-seating and repair work. Much individual training is required, as the education of each child must begin at the child's mental level. All are given the benefit of school and industrial training as far as they are able to learn. The children of lower grade, who are not able to attend the school or industrial classes, are taught to pay attention to personal habits and clothing, and to do other simple things which they can learn to do with their hands, the aim being to train each child in such a way that he can lead as useful and happy a life as it is possible for him to do with his defective mentality.

Exhibits of industrial work have been made at Lewiston State Fair for several years, and the people are to an increasing extent becoming more and more interested in the educational work of the institution, as they see what has been done by the children.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BOYS AND THE GIRLS.

The older boys who are physically able to do light work have assisted in the general farm work. They have also helped in making repairs and in the permanent improvements. They have done much excavating and trenching, improved roads, set out apple and other fruit trees, and done much grading. Much blasting of boulders has been done in the fields, and the boys have helped clear the rocks away. They have also cleared many acres from bushes, and cut several hundred cords of wood.

The older girls have been equally busy in the various household departments. They have assisted in the kitchens, dining-rooms, laundry, sewing and mending rooms, and done much general housework. During the summer they cared for flower gardens and picked berries.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENTS.

During the winter months, walking, sliding, skating, and sleigh riding are the chief out-of-door recreations enjoyed by all who are physically able to take part. The weekly entertainments for the children through the winter months help to make the children happy and contented. In May the girls

make May-baskets and hang them. Baseball is the favorite game during the summer and fall. Saturday afternoons are usually given up for this sport, and all turn out to see whether the Hill Farm or the Valley Farm team comes out victorious.

Holidays are observed in some special manner so as to furnish enjoyment for the children. Sunday-school with song service is held Sunday forenoon. Sunday afternoons, the children spend much time outdoors, where they enjoy the openness and freedom of our grounds.

NEW CONSTRUCTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

The Nurses' Home was completed in December and occupied early in January. The installation of a permanent and adequate water supply system was also completed in December. This water system consists of a reservoir of reinforced concrete with a capacity of 250,000 gallons; 8,000 feet of supply water main and 4,000 feet of distributing main; a dam, filter bed, pumping station, and a gate house; two pumps, one with a pumping capacity of 300 gallons per minute, and one with a capacity of 500 gallons per minute; engine and electrical generator; and 6,000 feet of transmission line with transformers and motors.

A new 150 H. P. steam boiler was also installed last December, the old boilers having outlived their usefulness and efficiency. The new boiler heats and lights the two dormitories for girls and the Nurses' Home; furnishes light and power for the laundry; heats the water for bathing and domestic use; and furnishes power for pumping the water into the reservoir. Another boiler should be added at an early date, to protect the institution against serious crippling in case of breakdown or accident. Three hydrants have been installed and connected with the water main, one between Staples Hall and Girls' Home, one between Girls' Home and the Nurses' Home, and one at the Superintendent's Cottage. Five hundred feet of fire hose have also been purchased.

With an inexhaustible water supply to pump from, with two pumps of a combined pumping capacity of more than 600 gallons per minute, and a 250,000-gallon reservoir located at such an altitude that the pressure at the buildings is about 60 pounds, and with hydrants and fire hose in suitable locations, not only do we have plenty of water for the laundry, bathing, and domestic

service, but we also feel that part of the institution has reasonable fire protection. The hydrant system should, of course, be extended as far as it is practical to do so. The installation of the new water supply, I believe, solved the most serious and greatest problem in connection with the development of this institution.

The last Legislature made a special appropriation of \$2,500 for additional laundry equipment. A mangle, washer and an extractor were purchased and installed in July. The mangle is of sufficient capacity to take care of the future needs of the institution for many years. The additional washer and extractor enable us to do the washing properly and in less time than formerly. The new mangle also saves much steam, labor, and time.

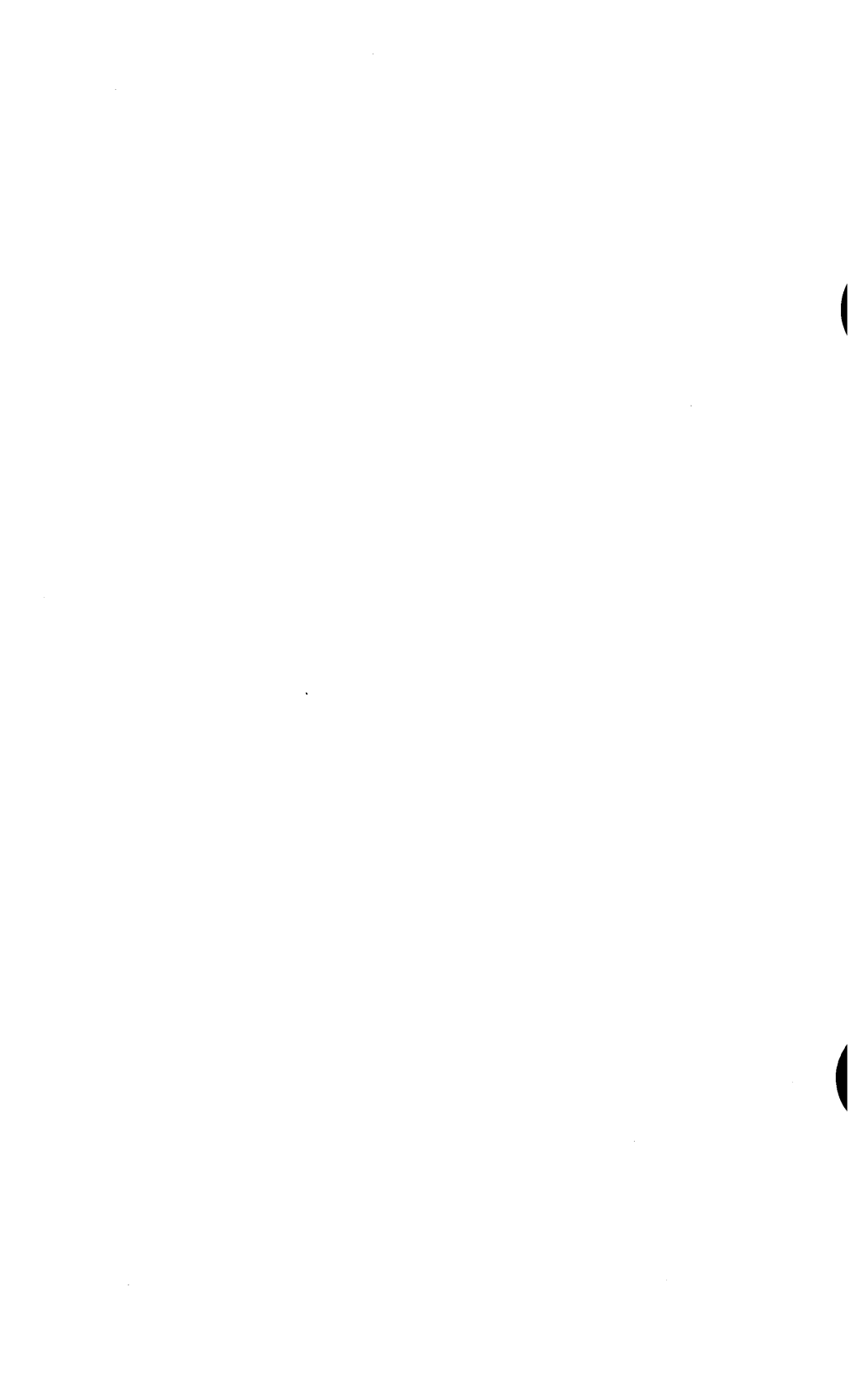
New cedar posts and wire have been purchased for fencing the new water supply. The posts have been set with the assistance of the boys, and the wire will be put on either this fall or early in the spring. A special appropriation of \$500 for this fence was provided by the Legislature of 1915.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

A great many repairs and improvements were made during the year. The following are among the more important:

The sewer from the Nurses' Home has been extended and connected with the main sewer. The trench for this sewer was over 600 feet long and varied from 6 to 9 feet deep. Service pipes for steam, hot and cold water were also extended to this building, which necessitated another trench 500 feet long. The installation of a new boiler last fall, with a permanent foundation, on the proposed site for the power plant called for much additional trenching to connect with the old system. All this trenching was done with the assistance of the older boys.

Both the Valley Farm and the Hill Farm dormitories have been repaired and painted outside and inside. The storehouse, the oil-house, and the vegetable cellar have been painted. The Morse House has been painted on the outside, and several rooms papered and painted. Part of the foundation of the Office Building has been relaid, the cellar partly excavated, and concrete foundation for a furnace put in. This building has also been repaired and painted. Steam heat has been installed in the Office Building and the Morse House. These buildings were





Manual Training Room.

formerly heated with stoves, necessitating many stove pipes running through wooden partitions, which made the danger from fire very great. The filter bed and the new reservoir have been roofed over and painted.

The grading around Staples Hall and the Nurses' Home has been completed. The lawns have been seeded down around Staples Hall, Girls' Home, and the Nurses' Home. Much grading has been done at the Valley Farm, and lawns seeded down. Last spring 100 apple trees, 9 plum trees, 9 pear trees, 23 ornamental trees, and 20 shrubs were set out. The apple trees in several of the old orchards have been pruned and treated. The earth has been excavated in front of the boiler house for a coal pocket and two concrete retention walls built, each 100 feet long. This coal pocket will hold one year's supply of soft coal, which will be within easy access of the boiler room. A new road about 500 feet from the highway to the new coal pocket was also built. Several culverts have been laid and roads repaired. A new road and an approach to Staples Hall have been built. Several old and dilapidated buildings have been torn down, the foundations removed and the ground leveled and seeded. A new wood road has been cut out, and the ground grubbed and leveled, to connect the Morse House with Staples Hall, a distance of about 2,000 feet, the distance around by the highway being about 3,500 feet.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The farm operations have been carried on along the same lines as in previous years. Owing to the late and cold spring, followed by an extremely wet season, there was a marked shortage in many of the crops. Several acres of garden land were under water for weeks at a time, and several acres of potatoes suffered likewise. The apple blossoms were attacked by blight early in the spring and hence a marked shortage in that crop. Our potatoes yielded less than one-fourth of what we would have had an ordinary year. The shortage in other vegetables, due to the wet weather, varied from 30% to 50%. The hay and corn crops were of average yield, but much of the hay got wet, and some of it had to be taken from land submerged, and dried on higher land. The bean crop was of average yield, and the oats crop was larger than in previous years.

The institution now has a herd of 22 grade Holstein cows, 15 heifers, 4 heifer calves one year old, and 3 under one year. During the year the unprofitable cows have been killed and have thus furnished us with some of the beef. The heifers are a fine looking lot, and during the coming year we expect to add several of them to our herd of cows. All the milk required for the institution has been furnished by our own herd, and I believe that as the population of the institution increases, the herd of cows should be increased to meet the demands. Not only is milk a wholesome and natural food for our patients, but it is also a much more economical food than meats and other food stuffs rich in proteids.

The hog department has produced over 4,000 pounds of pork more this year than was produced last year. Again I am glad to report that our herd has been tested and found free from bovine tuberculosis, and no disease has occurred among the hogs. The farm and garden products for the year are shown elsewhere in a table appended.

PER CAPITA COST.

Average number of inmates during the year.....	264
Average weekly per capita expenditure for maintenance and operating the farm.....	\$5.21
Deduct average weekly per capita income from the farm.....	\$0.99
Average weekly per capita cost for maintenance (including full support and education of all inmates and maintenance of property)	\$4.22
Deduct average weekly per capita income from inmates' board, interest and discount, etc.....	\$0.22
Average weekly per capita cost to the State for support and education of inmates and maintenance of property for the year ending September 30, 1915.....	\$4.00

The increase in the per capita cost over last year was due chiefly to the following causes: first, the dietary has been greatly improved both in quality and variety by adding more meats, fruits, and other varieties; second, an unusually large amount of repair work and permanent improvements was made during the year; third, flour, and many other necessary articles of food,

during the past year were much higher in price than usual, on account of the European War. All of these causes have aided in increasing the per capita cost.

OUR NEEDS.

The present limited kitchen accommodations and equipment make it necessary to cook each meal in two or more relays, and then carry the food a long distance out-of-doors to the various dining-rooms. This means a considerable waste of labor and material. The last Legislature made an appropriation of \$50,000 for a central kitchen and bakery for this institution. Plans and specifications for this building have been prepared and proposals for the contract received. It is hoped that this contract soon will be awarded, in order that the new kitchen and bakery may be built and completed as soon as possible.

The large waiting list for admission shows that there is a public demand for more accommodations at this institution. The last Legislature authorized the Governor and the Executive Council to use any unexpended balance in the Treasury for the erection of new buildings for more accommodations for inmates at this institution. Since at the present time there is a much greater and more urgent demand for room for boys than for girls, I would recommended that, if the State Treasury permits, one new dormitory for boys be erected.

The question whether the one story dormitory or the two story dormitory is the more practical and more suitable for the care of feeble-minded, has been contested in the past by men in this line of work. Both sides have prominent experts among their advocates. The chief points in favor of the one story dormitory are briefly that there is less danger in case of fire, and the danger of accidents through falling on stairs is removed. The points in favor of the two story dormitory are that it is claimed that it can be erected at a less per capita cost, and, in cold climates, is much more economical to heat. While I feel that the one story building is the more ideal in many respects, I believe that in Maine where we have the long and severe New England winters to contend with, the two story building becomes the more economical both in initial cost and in heating, and therefore the more practical. For these reasons I would recom-

mend that one two story dormitory of brick be erected for about 105 boys, with one ward especially arranged to care for cripples and helpless children. I believe that such a building could be built for about \$56,000. This building would meet the present urgent need of additional accommodations at this institution. Whether the one story or the two story type of building is adopted, it is very important that buildings for the feeble-minded should be simple but sanitary, and that they should be so constructed that they will admit an abundance of fresh air and sunlight.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS.

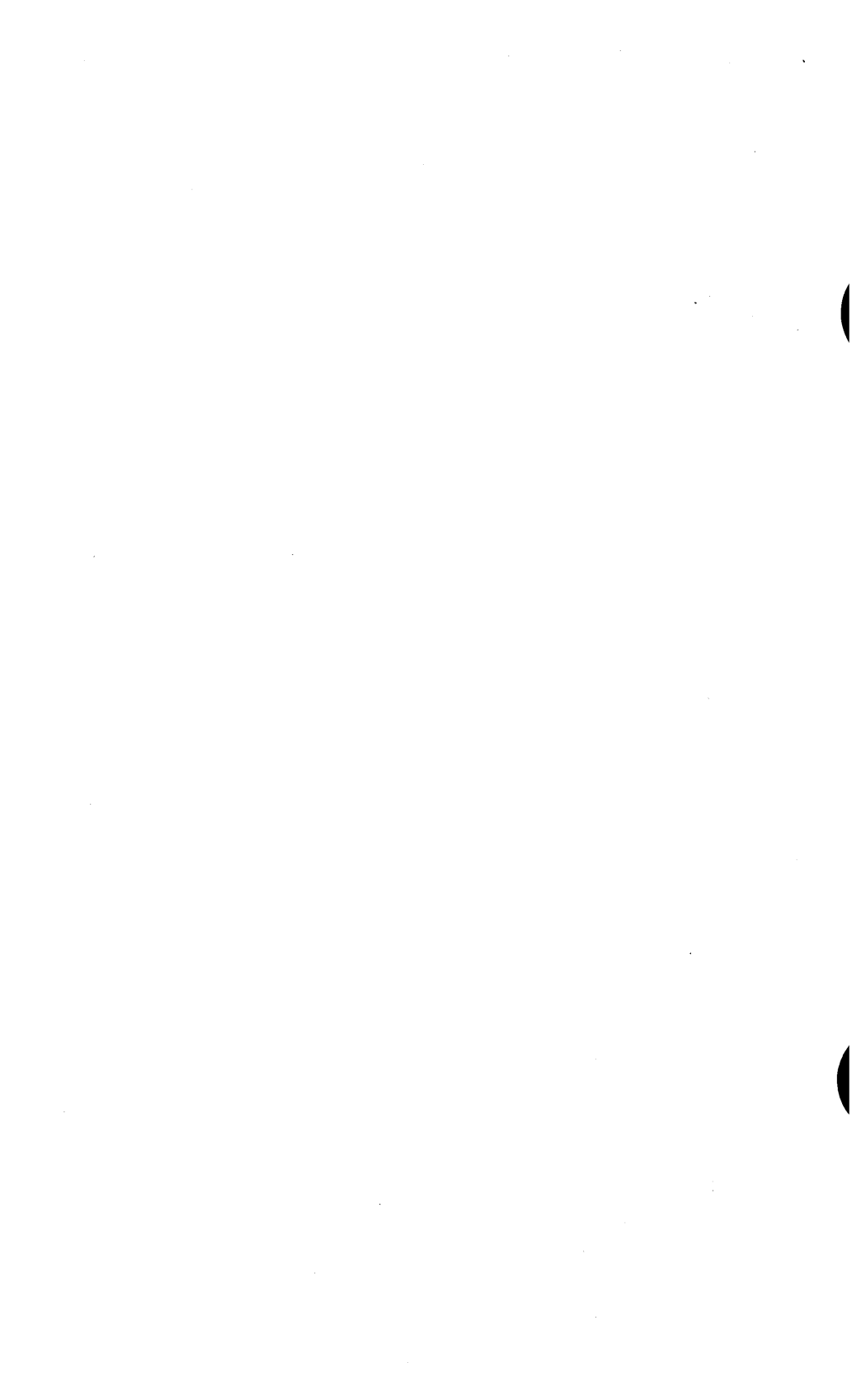
Dr. William C. Jensen was appointed assistant physician in October to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Dr. Alexander L. Darche. Dr. Jensen is a graduate of Tufts College Medical School, and has served one year as intern at the St. Vincent Hospital, Worcester, Mass. Dr. Darche resigned to enter private practice.

Miss Florence P. Libby, after two and a half years of painstaking and conscientious service as assistant teacher, resigned that position to accept the position of matron at the Girls' Home. Miss Sarah W. Young accepted the position of assistant teacher in January, and resigned in April to accept a position in the public schools. During the same month, Miss Grace Percy, who has had several years' experience as a teacher in the public schools, accepted the position left vacant by Miss Young.

Miss Helen F. Rose, who has been the teacher of industrial and handwork since the beginning of that work at this School, resigned in July. Miss Rose taught the girls successfully how to do something useful with their hands, and labored with patience to achieve results even with the feeblest minds. Miss Rose planned to take private pupils in the fall, and our best wishes are with her in her new undertaking.

The position of handwork and industrial teacher has been filled by Miss Adriana Brinton. Miss Brinton has had several years of experience as teacher at Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, and is rendering efficient service.

Mr. Irvin J. Sawyer returned as manual training instructor, in January, after four months of absence.





Our Boys Cutting Ice

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The following donations to the School are gratefully acknowledged: Lewiston Journal, clothing; Mrs. W. W. Brown, Portland, pianola; Cumberland Club, Portland, magazines and papers; Mrs. Blanche Johnson, Bangor, clothing; Mrs. B. H. Swift, Jefferson, Easter cards; Mr. A. T. Simpson, Woodfords, candy.

We are also indebted to Rev. Eleanor B. Forbes for conducting funeral services at the School whenever called upon to do so.

CONCLUSION.

Last July we were honored with a visit of His Excellency, the Governor, the Executive Council, and the Secretary of State. The Committee of the Executive Council, made up of Hon. Frank W. Burnham of Milbridge, Hon. Charles M. Sleeper of South Berwick, and Hon. John C. Scates of Westbrook, have also made other visits and inspections of the institution. All these gentlemen have sought to inquire into the present and future needs of the institution, and to them I feel indebted for helpful suggestions and advice.

Members of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and the Secretary have visited the institution during the year, and I wish here to record my appreciation for their continued interest and confidence in the institution and the welfare of the inmates.

To the loyal and faithful officers, teachers, and employees of the institution, I wish to extend my appreciation of their coöperation and efficient services. They deserve much credit for whatever has been accomplished in the care, treatment, and education of the unfortunate class of people for whom this institution was established.

Again it is my privilege to express to your Honorable Board my thanks for your continued confidence, support and counsel. I fully appreciate the valuable time and thought, which you have given during the past year, in the interest of this institution and the welfare of its inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL J. HEDIN,

Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1915

TABLE NO. 1.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Boys	Girls	Totals.
Number enrolled Oct. 1, 1914	117	140	257
Number on visit Oct. 1, 1914	2	1	3
Number actually present Oct. 1, 1914	115	139	254
Admitted within the year	11	30	41
Viz: by commitment	9	29	38
from visit	1	1	2
Nominal admissions for discharge	1	0	1
Viz: from visit	1	0	1
Whole number enrolled within the year	126	169	295
Dismissed within the year	12	7	19
Viz: discharged	8	5	13
died	3	1	4
escaped	1	0	1
on visit	0	1	1
Number actually present Sept. 30, 1915	114	162	276
Number enrolled Sept. 30, 1915	115	163	278
Daily average actually present	114.8	149.6	264.4

TABLE NO. 2.

AGES ON ADMISSION OF THE NEW ADMISSIONS.

	Boys	Girls	Totals
6 and under 10 years	2	5	7
10 and under 15 years	6	2	8
15 and under 20 years	0	8	8
20 and under 25 years	1	4	5
25 and under 30 years	0	2	2
30 and under 40 years	0	6	6
40 and under 45 years	0	2	2
Totals	9	29	38

TABLE NO. 3.

MENTAL AGE AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE NEW ADMISSIONS.

MENTAL AGE.	CLASSIFICATION.	Boys	Girls	Totals
Under 1 year	Low Grade Idiots	1	4	5
1 year	Middle Grade Idiots	0	1	1
2 years	High Grade Idiots	1	0	1
3 and 4 years	Low Grade Imbeciles	3	6	9
5 years	Middle Grade Imbeciles	2	3	5
6 and 7 years	High Grade Imbeciles	1	4	5
8 and 9 years	Low Grade Morons	0	7	7
10 years	Middle Grade Morons	1	2	3
11 and 12 years	High Grade Morons	0	2	2
Totals		9	29	38

TABLE NO. 4.
HEREDITARY FACTORS IN THE NEW ADMISSIONS.

	FATHER OR MOTHER			GRANDPARENTS.			COLLATERALS.			SISTERS OR BROTHERS			TOTALS.		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals.
Feeble-Mindedness.....	4	11	15	1	2	3	5	3	8	2	15	17	12	31	43
Insanity.....	-	1	1	-	2	2	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	6	7
Epilepsy.....	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	3	2	4	6
Alcoholism.....	3	4	7	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	6	10
Syphilis.....	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Tuberculosis.....	1	2	3	-	3	3	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	13	14
Unknown.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5

TABLE NO. 5.

RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES OF INMATES ENROLLED SEPTEMBER
30, 1915.

Androscoggin.....	19
Aroostook.....	15
Cumberland.....	38
Franklin.....	9
Hancock.....	19
Kennebec.....	24
Knox.....	11
Lincoln.....	5
Oxford.....	10
Penobscot.....	31
Piscataquis.....	10
Sagadahoc.....	17
Somerset.....	16
Waldo.....	13
Washington.....	17
York.....	24
Total.....	278

TABLE NO. 6.

AGES OF INMATES ENROLLED SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

	Boys	Girls	Totals
Under 6 years.....	0	1	1
6 and under 10 years.....	4	6	10
10 and under 15 years.....	17	20	37
15 and under 20 years.....	25	38	63
20 and under 25 years.....	23	34	57
25 and under 30 years.....	16	20	36
30 and under 40 years.....	15	31	46
40 and under 50 years.....	12	7	19
Over 50 years.....	3	6	9
Totals.....	115	163	278

TABLE NO. 7.

CLASSIFICATION AND CONDITION ON DISCHARGE OF PERSONS
DISCHARGED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Condition on Discharge.	Boys	Girls	Totals
Idiots, Low Grade.....	Unimproved.....	2	0	2
Imbeciles, Low Grade.....	Unimproved.....	1	1	2
Imbeciles, Middle Grade.....	Improved.....	1	0	1
Imbeciles, High Grade.....	Improved.....	1	0	1
Morons, Low Grade.....	Unimproved.....	1	1	2
Morons, Low Grade.....	Capable of Self-support.....	2	1	3
Morons, High Grade.....	Unimproved.....	0	1	1
Morons, High Grade.....	Capable of Self-support.....	0	1	1
Totals.....		8	5	13

TABLE NO. 8.

CLASSIFICATION AND CAUSE OF DEATH OF PERSONS WHO DIED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Cause of Death.	Boys	Girls	Totals
Idiot, Middle Grade.....	Epilepsy with Exhaustion	1	0	1
Imbecile, Middle Grade...	Intestinal Obstruction...	1	0	1
Imbecile, Middle Grade...	Mitral Insufficiency.....	0	1	1
Moron, Low Grade.....	Status Epilepticus.....	1	0	1
Totals.....		3	1	4

TABLE NO. 9.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION RECEIVED WITHIN THE YEAR,
AND AGES OF THE APPLICANTS.

	Boys	Girls	Totals
6 and under 20 years.....	16	17	33
20 and under 40 years.....	10	13	23
40 and under 45 years (girls only).....	0	1	1
Totals.....	26	31	57

TABLE NO. 10.

APPLICANTS BY COUNTIES WAITING FOR ADMISSION.

COUNTIES.	Boys	Girls	Totals
Androscoggin.....	7	2	9
Aroostook.....	6	0	6
Cumberland.....	12	0	12
Franklin.....	6	0	6
Hancock.....	7	0	7
Kennebec.....	10	2	12
Knox.....	8	0	8
Lincoln.....	4	1	5
Oxford.....	5	1	6
Penobscot.....	6	1	7
Piscataquis.....	5	0	5
Sagadahoc.....	3	1	4
Somerset.....	6	1	7
Waldo.....	7	1	8
Washington.....	3	0	3
York.....	9	2	11
Totals.....	104	12	116

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Hospital Trustees:

I herewith submit the following report of the financial affairs of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915:

CASH ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1914.....	\$1,085 60
--------------------------------	------------

RECEIPTS.

State of Maine.....	\$27,824 25	
Patient's account (board, clothing, etc.).....	2,976 69	
Farm (products, etc.).....	134 35	
Sundry receipts	733 46	
	\$31,668 75	
Total receipts		\$32,754 35

PAYMENTS.

State of Maine	\$2,259 27	
Salaries, wages and labor.....	24,199 70	
Supplies and other general expenses.....	5,417 59	
Cash on hand Sept 30, 1915.....	877 79	
Total payments	\$32,754 35	

INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

INCOME.

Balance of maintenance appropriation, 1914.....	\$35,516 24	
Received from deficiency appropriation, 1914.....	1,141 80	
Received from maintenance appropriation, 1915..	33,636 00	
Balance of new water supply appropriation, 1914..	34,913 85	
Balance of nurses' home appropriation, 1914.....	3,401 28	
Received of laundry equipment appropriation, 1915	2,403 57	
Received of fencing appropriation, 1915.....	317 20	
Board of patients.....	2,820 77	
Interest and discount	98 73	
Farm (products, cattle, hogs, hay, etc.).....	13,598 59	
Rubber goods	31 89	
	\$127,879 92	

EXPENSES.

Salaries, Wages and Labor:

Salaries of officers.....	\$6,287 41	
Pay roll of employees.....	17,350 41	
		<u>\$23,637 82</u>

Food:

Groceries	\$12,886 89	
Butter, eggs and milk.....	6,223 77	
Meats and fish.....	4,609 72	
		<u>\$23,720 38</u>

Clothing and Materials:

Hats, caps and clothing.....	\$1,649 78	
Dry goods and millinery.....	1,812 52	
Boots and shoes.....	1,081 11	
Miscellaneous supplies	356 30	
		<u>\$4,899 71</u>

Furnishings:

Kitchen utensils and crockery.....	\$405 01	
Household furnishings	627 43	
Office furnishings	56 24	
Laundry furnishings	13 89	
Storehouse equipment	2 80	
		<u>\$1,105 37</u>

Heat, Light and Power:

Coal (and freight on coal).....	\$3,944 84	
Wood	669 00	
Water supply expense.....	440 99	
Heat, light and power expense.....	98 22	
		<u>\$5,153 05</u>

Repairs and Improvements:

Repairs to buildings and grounds.....	\$3,223 77	
Repairs and renewals of equipment.....	446 19	
		<u>\$3,669 96</u>

Farm Stable and Grounds:

Farm equipment	\$488 04	
Horses	200 00	
Feed	3,810 87	
Hens	39 15	
Farm miscellaneous	2,585 92	
		<u>\$7,123 98</u>

Miscellaneous Supplies:

Insurance	\$126 33	
Telephone	394 38	
Postage, stationery and printing.....	488 37	
Traveling expenses (official).....	221 18	
Freight and express.....	325 49	
School industrial equipment and supplies...	151 57	

Miscellaneous Supplies:

Entertainment for the children	\$88 21	
Medicine and hospital supplies.....	193 30	
Books and periodicals.....	41 00	
Sundry expenses	109 41	
		<u>\$2,139 24</u>

Total expenses for maintenance and oper- ating the farm		\$71,449 51
Surplus		54,170 45
Receipts returned to State.....		2,259 96
		<u>\$127,879 92</u>

STATEMENT OF SURPLUS.

INCREASED ASSETS.

Plant account	\$68,884 77	
Patients' account	95 72	
		<u>\$68,980 49</u>

DECREASED ASSETS.

Inventories	\$3,144 12	
Cash	207 81	
State of Maine	26,409 13	
		<u>\$29,761 06</u>
		\$39,219 43

DECREASED LIABILITIES.

Appropriations	\$16,561 00	
		<u>\$55,780 43</u>

INCREASED LIABILITIES.

Audited Vouchers	\$1,609 98	
		<u>\$54,170 45</u>

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand Sept 30, 1915.....	\$877 79	
Inventories	40,467 01	
Plant account	275,274 57	
Permanent improvements	3,567 62	
Central kitchen and bakery.....	27 51	
Due from patients for board, etc.....	873 13	
Due from appropriations.....	57,638 24	
		<u>\$378,725 87</u>

LIABILITIES.

Audited vouchers	\$3,580 48
Balance of maintenance appropriation.....	28,991 14
Balance of laundry equipment appropriation.....	96 43
Balance of fencing new water supply appropriation	182 80
Balance of central kitchen and bakery appropriation	25,000 00
Balance of road appropriation.....	3,000 00
Balance or net surplus	317,875 02
	<hr/> \$378,725 87

STATEMENT OF PLANT ACCOUNT.

Plant account Oct. 1, 1914.....	\$193,207 00
New water supply (Valley Farm, completed)	1,288 24
Vegetable cellar	902 81
New power and heating plant.....	13,246 47
Dam, pumping station and water main.....	35,499 07
Reservoir	10,331 35
New water supply system.....	191 16
Nurses' home	15,861 97
Hill farm day-room.....	1,363 78
Artesian well	3,500 00
Expense of survey	175 00
Wire window guards	25 52
	<hr/> \$275,592 37
Credit plant account for amount of window shades recharged from plant account to household fur- nishings	317 80
	<hr/>
Balance of plant account.....	\$275,274 57

INVENTORIES.

Fuel, coal	\$967 50
Fuel, wood	210 00
Groceries	3,526 21
Hats, caps and clothing.....	571 69
Dry goods and millinery.....	3,610 97
Boots and shoes.....	214 98
Rubber goods	122 25
Kitchen utensils and crockery.....	736 41
Books and periodicals.....	36 32
Medicine and attendance.....	244 96
Miscellaneous supplies	344 37
Household furnishings	9,313 68
Repairs to buildings and grounds.....	2,093 39
Farm equipment	4,073 56
Cattle	3,695 00

Horses	\$2,900 00
Hogs	621 00
Hens	80 95
Feed	658 51
Hay	3,320 00
Office furnishings	1,077 25
Laundry furnishings	431 99
Entertainment for children.....	141 34
Storehouse equipment	21 54
School industrial equipment and supplies..	1,113 38
Farm miscellaneous	80 00
Insurance	259 76
	<hr/>
	\$40,467 01

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1914 AND 1915.

APPROPRIATION FOR	Years.	Total amount.	Receipts.	Expended during fiscal year.	Expended to date.	Balance at end of year.
Maintenance.....	1914.....	\$60,000 00	-	\$35,516 24	\$60,000 00	-
Deficiency.....	1914.....	1,141 80	-	1,141 80	1,141 80	-
Maintenance.....	1915.....	60,000 00	\$2,627 14	33,636 00	33,636 00	\$28,991 14
Water Supply.....	1913 and 1914.....	40,526 00	-	34,913 85	40,526 00	-
Nurses' Home.....	1913 and 1914.....	15,000 00	-	3,401 28	15,000 00	-
Laundry Equipment.....	1915.....	2,000 00	-	2,403 57	2,403 57	96 43
Fencing Water Supply.....	1915.....	500 00	-	317 20	317 20	182 80
Road.....	1915.....	3,000 00	-	-	-	3,000 00
Central Kitchen and Bakery.....	1915.....	25,000 00	-	-	-	25,000 00
		\$207,647 80	\$2,627 14	\$111,329 94	\$153,024 57	\$57,270 37

Respectfully submitted,

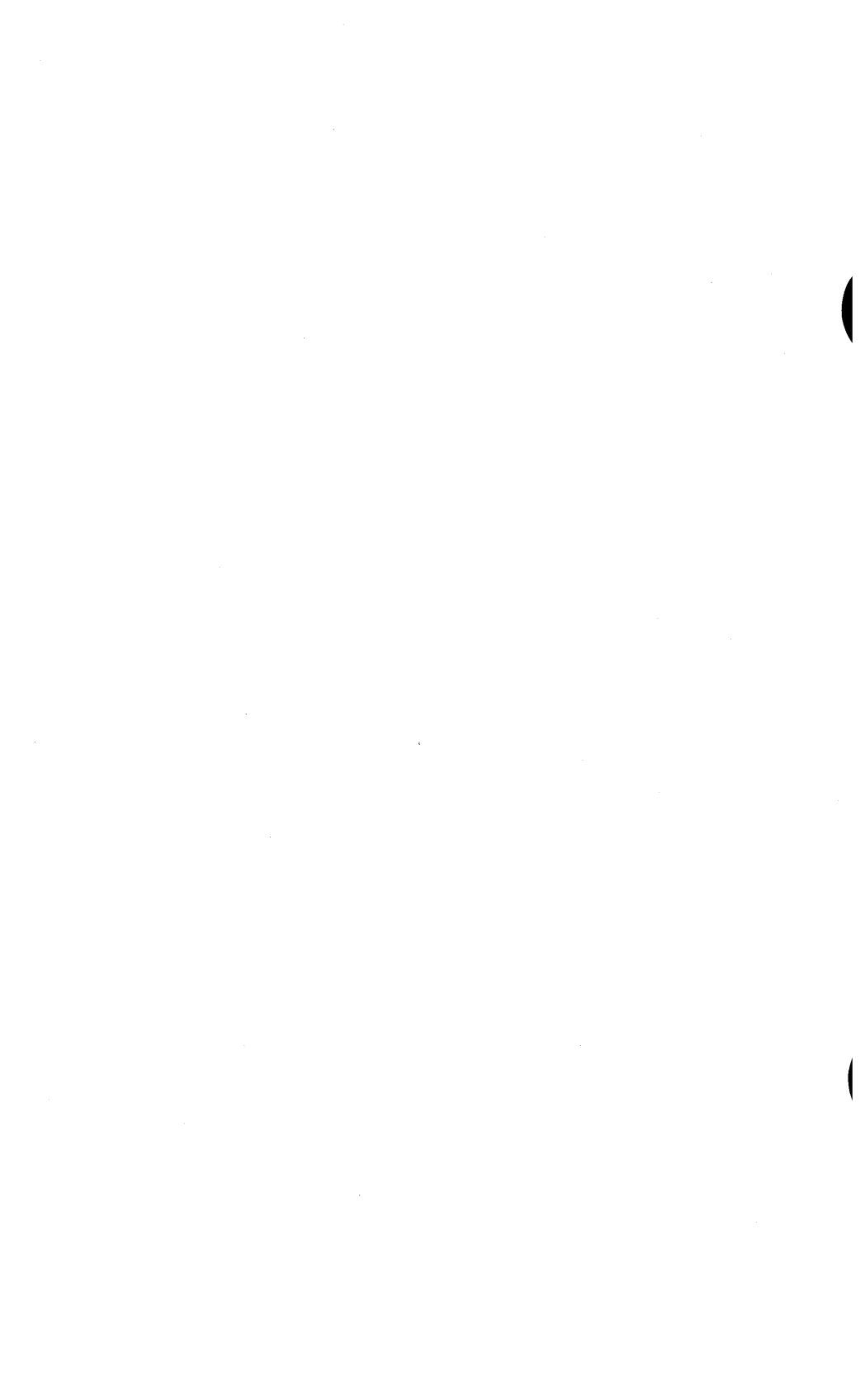
CARL J. HEDIN,

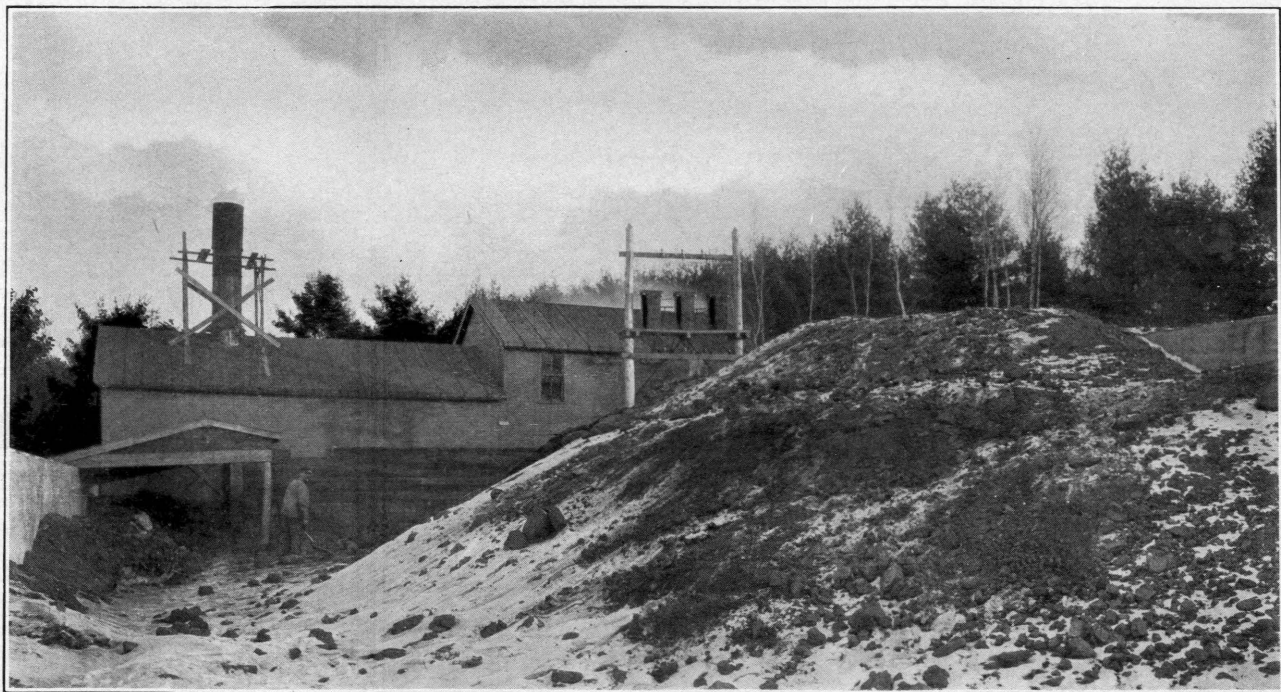
Treasurer.

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

J. EDW. SULLIVAN,

State Auditor.





Coal Pocket Built by Our Boys.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

DAIRY PRODUCTS AND MEATS.

549	Pounds beef	155,149	1-4 Pounds milk
407	1-2 Pounds butter	12,161	Pounds pork
274	1-12 Dozens eggs	647	Pounds veal

FRUITS, BERRIES AND VEGETABLES.

123	Bushels apples	25	Bushels parsnips (estimated)
150	Bushels beans, estimated (not thrashed)	95	Bushels peas
		989	Bushels potatoes
172	Bushels beets	2	Bushels plums
25	Bushels beet greens	14	Bushels rhubarb
4	Quarts blackberries	12	Bushels radishes
32	Quarts blueberries	16	Quarts raspberries
125	Bushels carrots	87	Quarts strawberries
73	Bushels corn, sweet	21	Bushels string beans
122	Barrels cabbage	9	Bushels squash, summer
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bushels cauliflower	11	Barrels squash, Hubbard
15	Bushels cucumbers	20	Bushels spinach greens
20	Bushels lettuce	19	Bushels tomatoes
5	Bushels onions	321	Bushels turnips
8	Barrels pumpkins	64	Bushels turnip greens

HAY, GRAIN AND FODDER.

130	Tons ensilage	25	Tons oat straw
125	Tons hay	2	Tons vegetable tops
1,069	Bushels oats		

ICE, WOOD, ETC.

615	Loads dressing	228	Cords wood
360	Tons ice		

ARTICLES MADE IN THE INDUSTRIAL ROOM DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

17	Aprons	1	Jabot
59	Button-holes	3	Yards lace (crocheted)
22	Bureau scarfs	16	Pairs mittens
26	Caps	14	Mufflers
1	Centre piece	1	Pair slippers
1	Crocheted rug	4	Sofa cushions
12	Dish cloths (crocheted)	152	Pairs stockings (machine)
15	Dish cloths (hemmed)	2	Sweaters
3	Doilies	12	Table covers
12	Dolls (made and dressed)	165	Ties
2	Handkerchiefs (hemstitched)	25	Towels (hemmed)
78	HOLDERS	25	Yards torchon lace 4"
7	Hoods	133	Yards woven rugs

ARTICLES MADE IN THE SEWING-ROOM DURING THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

135 Aprons (attendants')	17 Dozen garter tips
3 Aprons (bread)	2 Dozen holders (ironing)
24 Aprons (waitress)	12 Pairs mittens
103 Aprons (work)	410 Napkins (children's)
285 Bags (candy)	103 Napkins (family)
11 Bags (canvas)	244 Napkins (ward)
17 Bags (laundry)	454 Nightshirts
2 Bags (patch)	5 Pairs overalls
4 Bath robes	178 Petticoats
126 Bibs (attendants')	98 Pillow slips (family)
187 Bibs (children's)	619 Pillow slips (ward)
24 Bureau covers	16 Pairs rompers
10 Camisoles	25 Sheets (family)
209 Chemises	545 Sheets (ward)
10 Coverings (floor)	2 Strainers
6 Coverings (meat)	51 Towels (dish)
1 Covering (mangle)	258 Towels (family)
412 Corset covers	6 Towels (roller)
517 Dresses	475 Towels (ward)
209 Pairs drawers	28 Table cloths (children's)
3 Dusters	12 Table cloths (family)

ARTICLES MADE IN THE MANUAL TRAINING ROOM DURING THE YEAR
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

1 Baseball bat	1 Knife tray
41 Blocks	2 Measures
1 Bobbin winder form	308 Pegs
5 Bottoms for waste-baskets	1 Pointer
10 Boxes	1 Rack
1 Chair bottom	2 Rakes
2 Checker boards	5 Seats for hopper
1 Cribbage board	1 Spindle
13 Floor polishers	56 Splints
8 Frames for raphia weaving	2 Stools
5 Knee pads	3 2-3 Yards toweling (woven)

ARTICLES REPAIRED IN THE MANUAL TRAINING ROOM DURING THE YEAR
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

1 Baseball	1 Drawer
4 Baskets (shellacked)	1 Flag
4 Times board walk	2 Frames (numeral)
2 Box covers	2 Frames (picture)
6 Brooms	12 Frames (weaving)
2 Brush handles	1 Inset board
2 Cabinet drawers	1 Ladder (step)
12 Chairs	5 Times loom
4 Chairs (reseatd)	75 Pairs rubbers
2 Chests and locks	2 Pencil sharpeners (sharpened)
1 Checker board	52 Polishers (floor)
6 Clothes baskets	1 Saw handle
1 Clothes rack	1 Seat (school)
1 Cover	439 Shoes
1 Curtain pole	1 Stool (piano)
1 Desk (school)	

GENERAL INFORMATION.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Any one applying for admission of feeble-minded persons should fill out and return certain application blanks, copies of which will be forwarded to any address on application to the Superintendent.

Males eligible for admission must be between the ages of 6 and 40 years, and females between the ages of 6 years and 45 years, except that feeble-minded state paupers of either sex may be admitted after the above stated ages.

No person is admitted until an application for admission has been made to the Trustees and placed on file at the Institution.

As vacancies occur at the Institution, the Trustees accept for admission the most urgent applicants from the waiting list; and the Superintendent then issues certificates, stating that such persons will be received when properly committed.

The best period for the awakening and training of mental defectives is between the ages of 7 and 14.

The Institution is not intended for insane persons, no matter how mildly affected. Such persons, if admitted, will be transferred to the State Hospitals.

Only those who have been feeble-minded from infancy or childhood are suitable for admission.

No person is refused admission on account of pecuniary inability.

Any suitable person may be admitted on such terms as the Trustees may determine, according to the responsibilities and circumstances in each case.

Children should come to the School well provided with plain, strong clothing for summer and winter. Children who tear their clothing should be provided with garments made of such material as may not easily be torn. All articles of clothing should be marked with the *full name* of the owner.

LOCATION.

Maine School for Feeble-Minded is located at the junction of and in the towns of New Gloucester, Pownal, North Yarmouth and Gray, in Cumberland County, half way between Gray station on the Maine Central Railroad and Pownal station on the Grand Trunk. Each station is one mile distant from the Institution.

The nearest stopping point of the electric cars of the Portland-Lewiston Interurban line is Gray, four miles distant from the School.

The Institution is 20 miles distant from Portland and 16 miles from Lewiston.

VISITING.

Visiting by parents and friends of the patients is encouraged, and the Institution is open to them every day of the week.

The public is also invited to visit the Institution, and examine the school and its methods, on every day, except on Sundays and Holidays.

Meals and lodgings are not furnished to visitors.

The post-office address is West Pownal, Maine. Express packages should be sent to Pownal or Gray, Maine. Packages for the children should be addressed to the School, with the child's name on the outside of the package.

Express packages and telegrams should be prepaid.

All letters or inquiries in regard to the condition or progress of any inmate, or on business connected with the Institution, should be addressed to the Superintendent.