

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

BEING THE

REPORTS

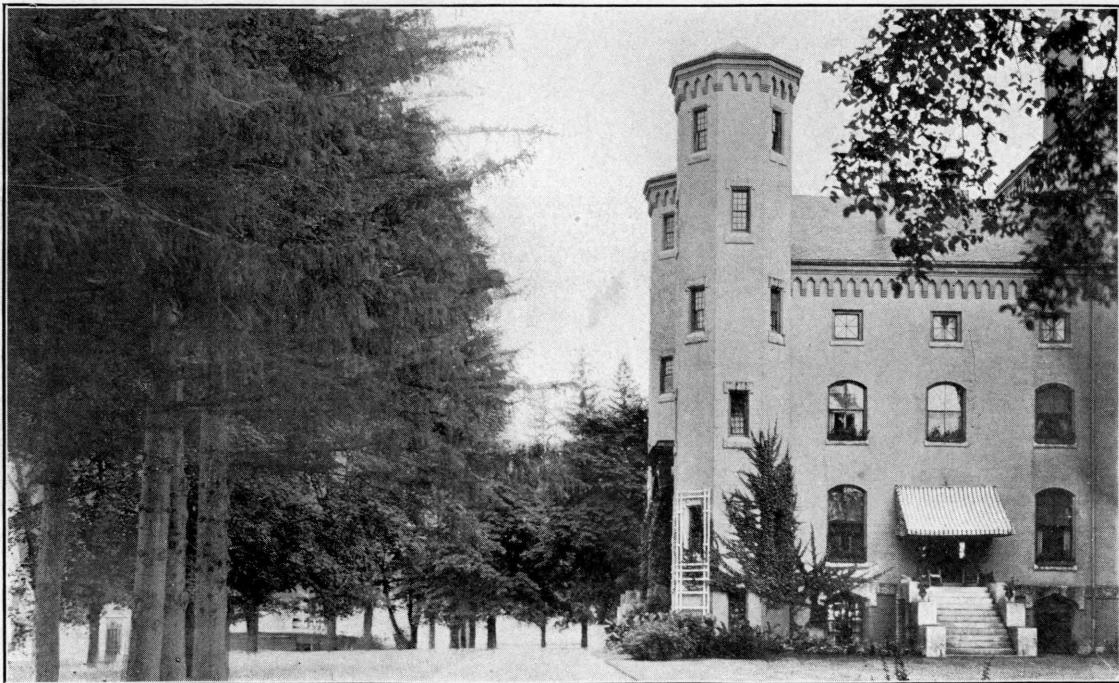
OF THE VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS, DEPARTMENTS  
AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR 1916

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VOLUME III



Administration Building. State School for Boys.

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Trustees and Officers

OF THE

Juvenile Institutions of Maine

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

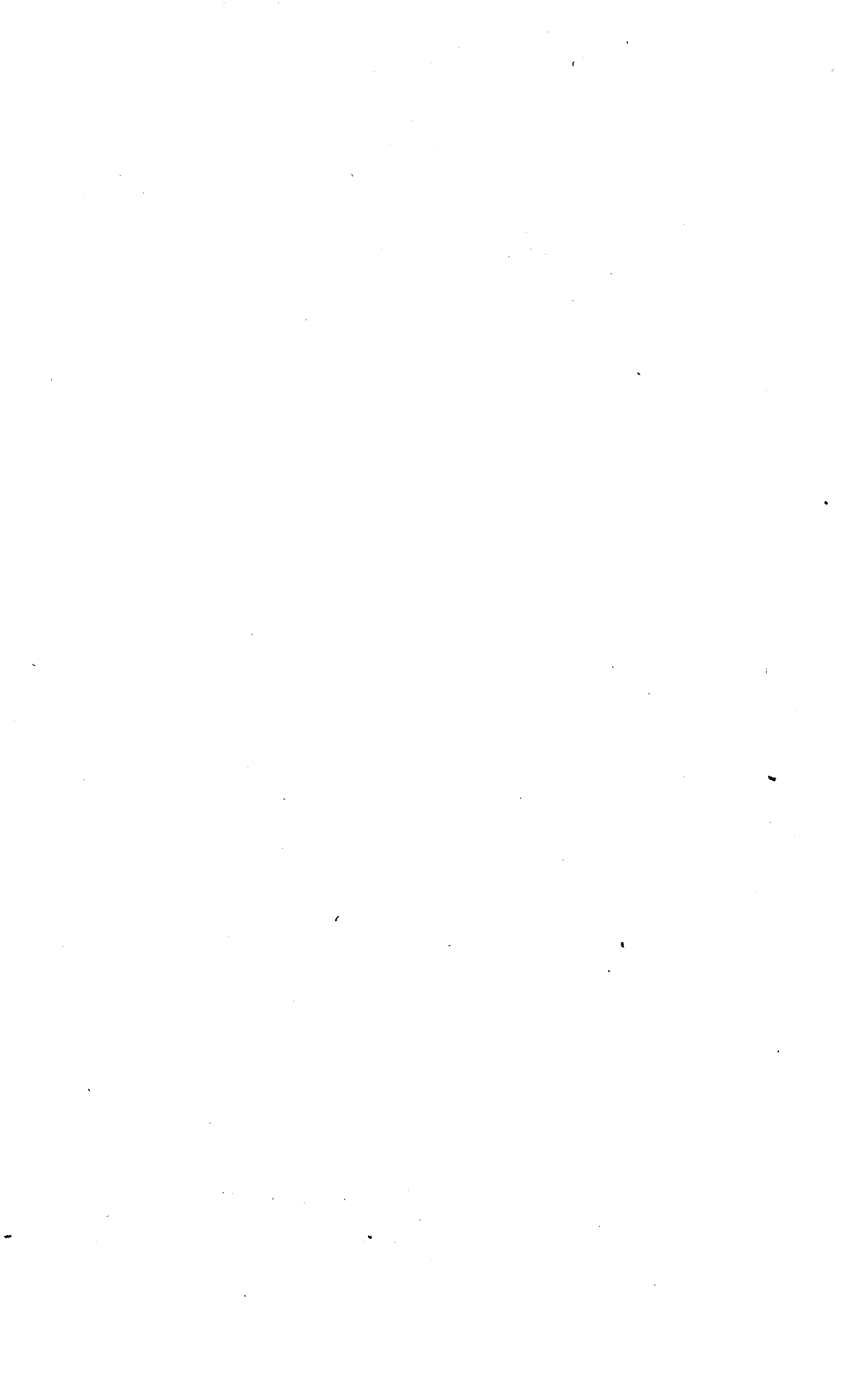
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For the two years ending  
November 30, 1916



WATERVILLE  
SENTINEL PUBLISHING COMPANY

1917



BOARD OF TRUSTEES, 1915-16.

FREDERICK W. HINCKLEY.....South Portland  
WM. G. MEANS.....Machias  
MRS. EDNA P. FLAGG.....Portland  
WM. H. WATERHOUSE.....Old Town  
WM. N. TAYLOR.....Portland  
EUGENE C. CARLL.....Augusta

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

*President.*

FREDERICK W. HINCKLEY.

*Secretary.*

WM. G. MEANS.

*Committee of the Executive Council.*

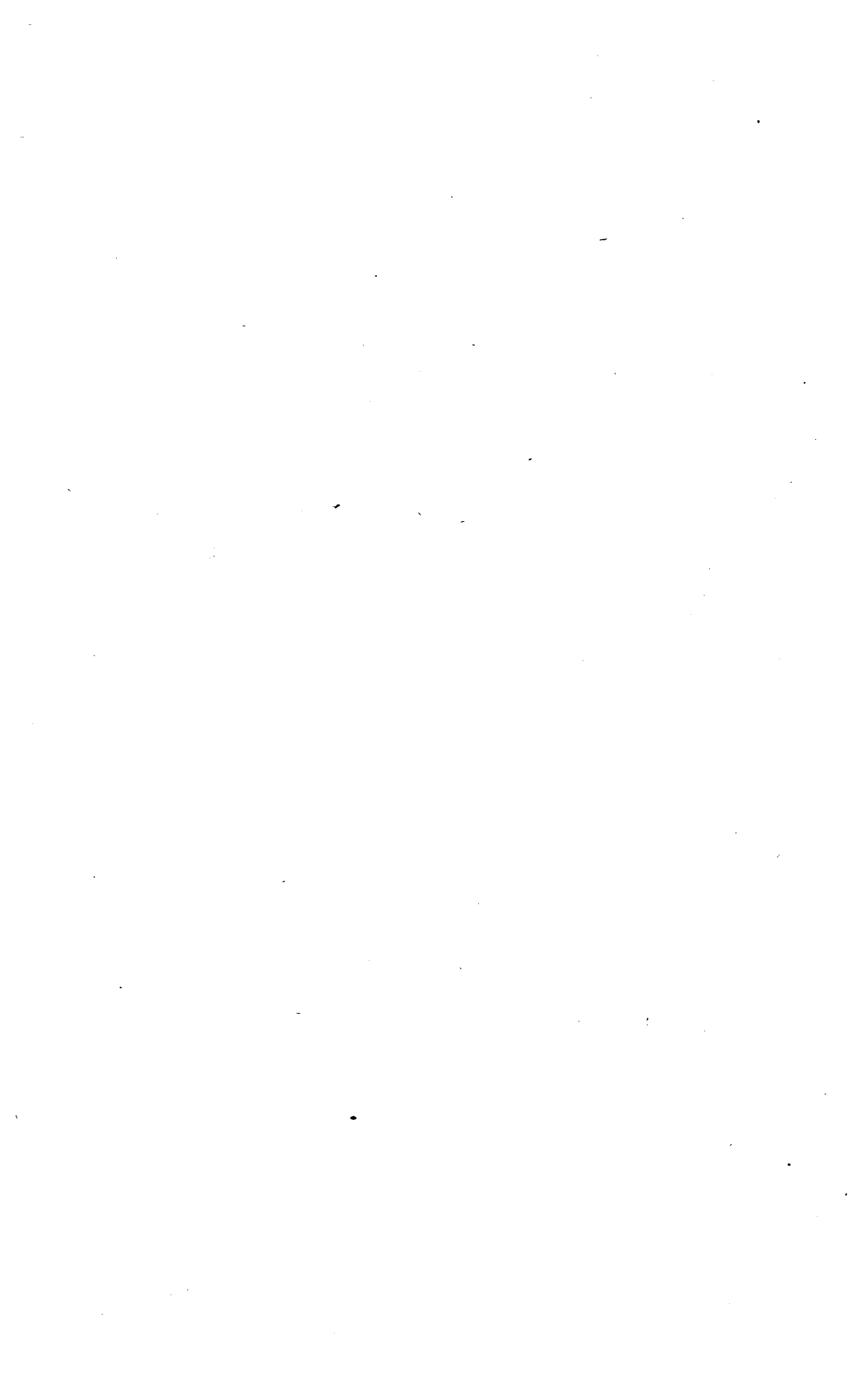
JOHN C. SCATES.....Westbrook  
JOHN A. CUNNINGHAM.....Ellsworth  
MICAJAH HUDSON.....Guilford

*Lady Visitor, State School for Boys.*

MRS. H. M. VERRILL.....Portland

*Superintendents.*

CHARLES DUNN, JR....State School for Boys, South Portland  
GERTRUDE L. McDONALD....State School for Girls, Hallowell



## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To the Honorable Governor and Council of Maine:*

The Board of Trustees of the Juvenile Institutions of the State has the honor to present its third biennial report, covering the years 1915 and 1916.

Since the last report submitted by the Trustees, some changes have taken place in the personnel of the Board, caused by resignations and new appointments by the Executive, but the policy of the board in the management of the institutions remains the same. We still have the same superintendents at South Portland and at Hallowell, and the board considers it fortunate for the State that we can retain the services of two such efficient officers to manage these institutions, for there are continually arising problems that require skill, experience and tact to handle aright and their experience and judgment is a valuable asset to the Trustees as well as the State.

At the State School for Boys we have been fortunate in the general good health of all connected with the institution. The boys are rugged and healthy and ever ready to apply themselves to whatever tasks they are requested to perform and apparently appreciate their many privileges. They are good students, and when we realize from what environment the majority of them come, the progress they make in their studies is remarkable.

It seems to us that the State should, as an economic measure, put in a lighting system to furnish their electric lights, as there is ample power from their own steam plant on the grounds that can be utilized at small additional expense for operating.

At the State School for Girls at Hallowell, the overcrowded condition has been slightly relieved by the purchase of a house and small lot of land adjoining the property of the State, which has been put in condition for the caring of the smaller girls of the school; but the relief is only temporary. They still feel the serious need of a central building in which there could



be school rooms, an assembly hall, laundry, gymnasium, and so forth. As it is now, all public exercises have to be held in a tent or in the open, regardless of weather.

There is another very serious condition at this school, and that is the need of a water system. The present one is inadequate, does not furnish nearly all the water required, is usually a dry system when needed, and offers no fire protection.

The proper care, supervision and training of girls presents more difficulties than that of boys, and the Trustees feel it a serious duty incumbent upon them to do all in their power to assist these girls to attain an education that will fit them for the duties of life.

We have carefully examined report of Superintendent of State School for Boys to Governor and Council and the same has been approved.

The Superintendent of State School for Girls and other officers of said school also made detailed reports to us; these have been approved and we recommend their careful perusal. All of these reports are printed herewith in full.

# STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

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## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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

I have the honor herewith to submit the report of the Superintendent of the State School for Boys for the years 1915 and 1916.

### ATTENDANCE AND PAROLE.

The attendance for the past two years has been as follows:  
110 committed, 23 discharged, average 173.

In my report of two years ago I said, "that notwithstanding the large number of commitments which have recently been made, that the capacity of the school is sufficient for the accommodation of the number of boys that would ordinarily be sent to us, and that there is no present need of any increase in the number of cottages, unless with the inauguration of a new parole system it might possibly become necessary to build and equip a house for the detention of such boys who are out on leave of absence, who might be returned to us in considerable numbers for breach of the conditions of their parole." The experience of the past two years has appeared to justify this view. In the first part of 1915 the commitments continued to be very numerous but during 1916 the number has fallen off considerably, so that with the very considerably increased number of disposals, either by parole or discharge, the capacity of our school is not now as severely taxed as it was when I reported to you two years ago.

In connection with the subject of attendance it is interesting to note that although a very much larger number of boys were placed out during the last two years than during the previous two years, the number returned for breach of the conditions of their parole have been just half as many as during the previous

two years. During the past two years 84 boys have been discharged by vote of the trustees, and a majority have earned their discharge by good conduct during the period of their parole. Also, during this period, there have been a less number of escapes than during any similar period in the past six years.

The requirements of the Board of Charities and Corrections have made it imperative that a more extended report of conditions connected with boys placed in their own homes or in foster homes, should be made than has formerly been the case. In the past we have depended very largely upon the quarterly reports from the boys themselves and from their guardians, and we long ago found out that these are not always to be depended upon. By vote of the trustees at the July meeting, the purchase of an automobile for the use of the school was authorized, the primary purpose of which was to enable the superintendent, or someone whom he would delegate, to make personal visits to the boys' homes and gain actual knowledge of their conditions. Routes were laid out and several trips were made to different parts of the State, and a great deal of valuable information was gathered concerning the conditions of the homes and parentage of the boys as well as the discovery of additional opportunities for placing boys out; and while this method has placed a large amount of additional work upon the superintendent, he has willingly assumed it in the belief that the efficiency of our placing out system has been greatly increased thereby. It enables the superintendent to have a degree of actual knowledge concerning the homes and lives of our boys which often serves as a means of deciding which is the better of two entirely different opportunities which may present themselves for the disposal of a boy. It also helps to confirm my belief that wherever the home conditions are at all tolerable, the best possible place for the boy is back in his own home and with his own people. The ties of blood are, in the majority of cases, stronger than any other ties, and not infrequently the taking of a boy out of his home by the authorities and placing him for a period in this school, has wrought a great change for the better in the home itself.

For the first time in the history of the school we have called upon the Board of Pardons and Parole to consider the case of

one of our boys who was committed to us under the provisions of Chapter 60 of the Public Laws of 1913, under which the parole authority is taken out of the hands of the superintendent and trustees and placed in the hands of the State Board of Pardons and Parole. It is gratifying to record the fact that this body, after hearing the circumstances in the case, were entirely in accord with our own views concerning the disposition that should be made of the boy, and gladly co-operated with us in the successful disposal of his case. We have but four other boys in the school committed under the same statute, and the great majority of our commitments are still under the provisions of chapter 143, which govern the general conduct of the school, which is without doubt the more desirable method of commitment.

I would recommend that the provisions of chapter 60 of the Public Laws of 1913 be amended so that its provisions might not apply to commitments to the State School for Boys.

In connection with the subject of parole I desire to express my appreciation of the very thorough and painstaking work which is being done by the Board of Charities and Corrections in gathering and classifying for present and future use, a set of very valuable statistics concerning the work of such institutions as this, and supplying a body of information which I am sure will in the future be of great and lasting benefit in shaping the policies of the State in regard to institutions of this kind.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Two years ago I recommended that during the next two years some steps be taken to thoroughly and practically investigate the expense of establishing an industrial training building at the State School, and that plans be formulated and presented to the legislature of 1917-1918 looking to the building and equipment of such a building. I am still of the opinion that a development of this kind would be for the greatest interest of the school, and that the fact of its need should not be lost sight of, but on the other hand kept full in view as a thing to be accomplished when circumstances favor it. However, at the present time the increased expense of material is greater than could possibly have been foreseen at the time I made the recommendation above referred to. A committee of the trus-

tees who have investigated such minor improvements as the extension of the heating plant from our central station to two cottages which are now heated by individual plants, has resulted in the discovery that the excessively high price of material is such that even the people who gave us the estimate for such extension, advised that it is not best to undertake any extensive construction until the materials can be had at lower prices. Therefore, I would not at this time recommend that any special appropriation be made for new building or extensive permanent improvements, notwithstanding our recognition of the fact that some of these things are needed and have become economical necessities at such time as they can be profitably added to our plant. In view of the fact that we are obliged to ask for a largely increased appropriation to meet the inevitable expense of living, such as food, clothing, and cost of upkeep, we must refrain from asking for such special appropriations.

#### HEALTH OF THE BOYS.

The school physician, Dr. Joseph Blake Drummond, who has been with us now for the past three years, was by vote of the board of trustees made a regular member of our staff at a yearly salary instead of being paid by the call as has previously been the case with school physicians. This gives a greater freedom of action of both the physician and superintendent, leaving the doctor free to call as often as he thinks he ought to call, and allowing the superintendent to call him at any time when there is even the slightest possible need of his attendance, without fear of adding too much to the medical outlay for the school. This change has been made without entailing extra cost, and will probably result in an actual saving, which is indicated by an examination of the cost of medical attendance for the past four years. Dr. Drummond has inaugurated a card index system for keeping the physical records of the boys admitted and enabling him to have a closer supervision of their individual needs. The health of the boys during the past two years has been quite remarkable in its freedom from all serious sickness and contagious disorders; and at no time have we had any considerable number of boys confined to the houses by illness, and for the most of the time there has been no illness of any kind whatever. Certain small physical dis-

abilities which boys bring into the school with them are sought to be relieved by Dr. Drummond by means of small operations, which have frequently resulted in allowing the boy to have a normal development which had hitherto been arrested by his disability. Dr. H. F. Norris has successfully and conscientiously filled the position of school dentist, giving us one day a week, taking the boys in turn and their mouths and teeth have been put in proper condition for regular and normal development. To both these gentlemen I wish to express my sincere personal thanks for their interest in the work of the school, which I believe to be something above and beyond the mere pecuniary consideration which they receive for their services.

Notwithstanding the rapidly advancing prices of foodstuffs of every kind, there has been no diminution of the quantity and quality of food furnished to our inmates. Recent investigation by the Russell Sage Institution of Pathology as reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association, shows that the amount of food required by growing boys of school age is half as much again as a farmer at work is believed to require. The appetites of growing boys are something that cannot be trifled with and it is now generally believed that the condition of a boy's health during the growing period depends very largely upon the quantity and quality of nourishment he receives. I believe that the health of the boys at this school is a further demonstration of the fact.

#### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING.

During the past year I have canvassed the ministers of Portland and vicinity with a view to having regular assignment of speakers for the afternoons of every Sunday in the year. This was done in the form of a letter sent to the several preachers, and their response was most gratifying to us and to all the officers of the school. These gentlemen have from their frequent visits to us, and their self sacrificing service in our behalf, become deeply interested and attached to our work, and with the voluntary services of these clergymen and of the Salvation Army we have now going on here at the school, one of the most interesting Sunday afternoon services to be found anywhere in the State. The sermons and talks which are

delivered to our boys are as carefully thought out and prepared as any, and I believe that the general effect of them is of incalculable benefit.

The Catholic boys continue to receive their instruction at the hands of Rev. Timothy J. Mahoney, an able and devoted priest who makes his regular visitation to the school count for much with his pupils. The boys work hard at their catechism and are extremely proficient in the church observances, and I believe their conduct as members of the school is influenced for good by the instruction that they are receiving at his hands.

#### ENTERTAINMENTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

It has been our good fortune to have remaining with us for another term of two years, Mrs. Harry M. Verrill, who was reappointed by Governor Curtis as our Lady Visitor, after she had served two years in the previous State administration. Mrs. Verrill has furnished a regular monthly entertainment for the boys through all the years she has had this official connection with our school, sometimes in the afternoon, sometimes in the evening, bringing to us some of the best local talent, both musical and dramatic. In addition to all this she has been untiring in her efforts in behalf of our boys, acquainting herself thoroughly with the conditions of their general welfare, and in many ways contributing to their comfort and happiness.

Through the kindness of Mr. M. J. Garrity, former trustee, we had a notable visit from Sir Harry Lauder on occasion of his last engagement in Portland. Sir Harry came among us in a most delightful and familiar way and told the boys about his own life as a little boy in the mines of Scotland, told them stories and sang for them, taught them a song to sing with him, and brought into their lives a personal touch which everyone of them will remember as long as he lives. There is no calculating the value of such incidents as this. Mr. Will C. Macfarlane, municipal organist, gave the boys an opportunity to hear the wonderful boy soprano whom he brought from New York for an entertainment in the Portland Municipal Concert Course, and we spent a delightful afternoon in listening to the same program which he gave to an audience in City Hall the evening before. Mr. Macfarlane told the boys about

the big organ and gave them an invitation to come in and hear it, an invitation which we shall accept at the earliest possible date. In return the boys sang for Mr. Macfarlane his own composition, "America the Beautiful."

#### FARM AND GARDEN.

In many respects the operations of the farm and garden have been handicapped during the past season by the unseasonable weather which prevailed through the ordinary time of planting and cultivating, and up to the haying season. This rainy weather was, however, exceedingly favorable to the growth of grass, and our hay crop was the largest ever known; also our cattle at pasture were fed from grasses as never before. Last year by the advice and consent of the trustees, we began the establishment of a herd of beef cattle, intending thereby to feed out our largely increasing hay crop in winter and to carry the beef animals along with our young dairy stock at pasture in summer. To carry out this idea we have leased from year to year a farm in Scarborough which has an unusually good pasture, capable of feeding thirty or forty head of beef and young dairy stock. This year we have fed sixteen head of cattle in this pasture, and one of the results has been a generous supply of beef of our own making which we are now consuming at the school. This has been obtained by the slaughter of such animals fattened on the pasture as we did not want to winter, and we have still remaining a small breeding herd of Hereford females with which to continue our experiment in raising our own beef. In this connection the trustees are contemplating the building, by the use of home labor, an addition to our ice house and the establishing of a cold storage refrigerator in the basement of the main building, in which we shall be able to hang up whole carcasses of beef and to keep other meats for home consumption. Our meat bill is a severe tax on the money appropriated for our maintenance at the present high prices of meat products and it is hoped that the plant now under way will be successful in lightening it. On the leased farm above referred to, we have raised this year our year's supply of potatoes and also produced a considerable quantity of beans and a small crop of sweet corn.



Our department of Berkshire swine has been carried along the usual lines established several years ago. In October of this year we sold to Hood Farm our boar, Baron's Successor 197499, which we developed from a pig purchased in 1914, for \$500. This boar has since won the Grand Championship at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago.

Our dairy herd has kept up its increase so that we have at all times been able to supply the institution with all the dairy products used, excepting the cheese. There has been some call for pure bred cattle for breeding purposes and we have been able to dispose of our surplus young stock in that way. The farm is constantly increasing in fertility, due to the carrying of a constantly increasing number of live stock, and the particular need now confronting us of further enhancing its usefulness and value, is proper drainage of the fields with a system of underground tile drains. This has been impressed upon us this year more than ever before. The surplus water resulting from the excessively rainy season in the early part of the summer made practically impossible the proper cultivation of some of our fields. Our root crop of mangels and turnips was practically cut off and we should have been without potatoes except for the opportunity which we had of growing them upon the leased farm.

#### IMPROVEMENTS TO BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

During the past two years a most necessary improvement has been added in the way of fire escapes placed on each one of the cottages to give a safe exit from the dormitories to the ground in case of fire. Heretofore this feature of safety has been omitted on account of the liability of its being used by the boys to escape from the institution by night; but during the year that has elapsed since ours were installed no attempt has been made to use them for that purpose.

The roof of the main building has for a long time been in need of thorough repair, and the work was done in a most satisfactory manner during the past summer. New slates and metal work, new metal gutters and conductors were put in and the whole made tight and serviceable.

Both of the last two improvements were made under the direction of a committee of the trustees consisting of W. G. Means and E. C. Carll.

In conclusion I desire to express to all the persons officially connected with the State School for Boys my thanks for their co-operation in the work of the institution: To Your Excellency and to the members of your Executive Council who have so efficiently served on the school committee; to the State Auditor for his faithful counsel; and to the members of the board of trustees, all of whom have been unflinching in their support and sympathy toward the important work of making our institution as successful as possible.

CHARLES DUNN, JR.,  
*Superintendent.*

1915.  
ATTENDANCE.

RECEIVED.			
In attendance Dec. 1, 1914.....	-		176
New commitments for 1915.....	61		-
Returned from parole.....	9		70
			246
OUT.			
Paroled.....	54		-
Escaped.....	4		-
Discharged by vote of trustees.....	11		69
			177

Average daily attendance for year 1915—176.

1916.  
ATTENDANCE.

RECEIVED.			
In attendance Dec. 1, 1915.....	-		177
New commitments for 1916.....	49		-
Returned from parole.....	5		54
			231
OUT.			
Paroled.....	54		-
Escaped.....	5		-
Discharged by vote of trustees.....	12		71
			160

Average daily attendance for year 1916—170.

## DISPOSALS.

Out on parole Dec. 1, 1914.....	-	154
Paroled 1915-1916.....	108	-
Escaped and still at large.....	9	117
		271
Discharged by vote of the trustees.....	84	-
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	61	-
Died out on parole.....	3	148
Out on parole Dec. 1, 1916.....		123

## BY WHAT AUTHORITY COMMITTED.

COURT.	1915.	1916.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme.....	3	6	207	216
Superior.....	-	1	40	41
Municipal or Police.....	45	34	1,947	2,026
Trial Justice.....	13	6	825	844
Federal.....	-	-	5	5
Governor and Council.....	-	2	1	3
Totals.....	61	49	3,025	3,135

## ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE.

ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE.	1915.	1916.	Previously.	Total.
To State Prison.....	1	2	146	149
To County Jail or House of Correction more than three months.....	-	-	235	235
Three months or less.....	45	39	2,427	2,511
No alternative.....	13	16	161	180
Fines and cost.....	-	-	51	51
Recognizance.....	-	-	3	3
Indeterminate sentence.....	2	2	2	6
Totals.....	61	49	3,025	3,135

OFFENSE FOR WHICH COMMITTED.

OFFENSE.	1915.	1916.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny.....	39	28	1,864	1,931
Truancy.....	12	7	357	376
Common runaway.....	1	4	172	177
Vagrancy.....	-	-	123	123
Assault or assault and battery.....	5	1	121	127
Felonious assault.....	-	-	1	1
Vagabondage.....	-	1	7	8
Forgery and uttering.....	-	-	3	3
Violation of postal laws.....	-	-	1	1
Cruelty to animals.....	-	-	10	10
Violation of city ordinance.....	-	-	2	2
Malicious mischief.....	-	-	121	121
Drunkenness.....	-	-	3	3
Breaking and entering.....	-	5	79	84
Shop breaking.....	-	-	19	19
Idle and disorderly.....	-	-	25	25
Cheating by false pretense.....	1	-	17	18
Common pilferer.....	-	-	20	20
Arson.....	1	-	15	16
Malicious trespass.....	-	-	8	8
Sabbath breaking.....	-	-	7	7
Manslaughter.....	2	-	4	6
Common drunkard.....	-	-	3	3
Robbery.....	-	-	3	3
Attempt to steal.....	-	-	5	5
Assault with intent to rob.....	-	-	2	2
Disturbing the peace.....	-	-	2	2
Embezzlement.....	-	-	2	2
Assault with intent to kill.....	-	-	2	2
Riot.....	-	-	1	1
Threatening to burn.....	-	-	1	1
Common night walker.....	-	-	1	1
Attempt to commit arson.....	-	-	1	1
Neglect of employment and calling.....	-	-	1	1
Sodomy.....	-	-	1	1
Secreting stolen goods.....	-	-	1	1
Threatening lives.....	-	-	1	1
Placing obstruction on railroad track.....	-	-	1	1
Lascivious speech and behavior.....	-	-	3	3
Sale of intoxicating liquor.....	-	-	2	2
Intoxication.....	-	-	6	6
Keeping liquor for unlawful sale.....	-	-	1	1
Receiving stolen goods.....	-	-	3	3
Indecent exposure.....	-	-	1	1
Injury to property.....	-	1	1	2
Pauperism.....	-	2	1	3
Totals.....	61	49	3,025	3,135

## ADMISSIONS FROM EACH COUNTY AND LAST RESIDENCE.

Counties.	TOWNS.	1915.	1916.	Previously.	Total.
Androscoggin...	Auburn.....	3	-	27	30
	Danville.....	-	-	1	1
	Durham.....	-	1	2	3
	East Livermore.....	-	-	5	5
	Greene.....	-	-	4	4
	Leeds.....	-	-	1	1
	Lewiston.....	2	1	118	121
	Lisbon.....	-	-	12	12
	Livermore.....	-	-	3	3
	Livermore Falls.....	-	-	1	1
	Mechanic Falls.....	1	-	1	2
	Minot.....	-	-	1	1
	Poland.....	-	-	8	8
	Turner.....	1	-	-	1
Webster.....	-	-	3	3	
Aroostook.....	Blaine.....	-	-	1	1
	Bridgewater.....	-	-	1	1
	Caribou.....	-	1	10	11
	Eagle Lake.....	-	-	1	1
	Easton.....	-	-	2	2
	Fort Fairfield.....	-	2	3	5
	Houlton.....	1	2	26	29
	Limestone.....	-	-	1	1
	Island Falls.....	-	-	1	1
	Linneus.....	-	-	1	1
	Littleton.....	-	-	1	1
	Mars Hill.....	-	-	1	1
	Perham Pl.....	-	-	1	1
	Portage Lake.....	-	-	1	1
	Presque Isle.....	3	-	10	13
	Sheridan Pl.....	-	-	1	1
	Sherman.....	2	-	1	3
	Smyrna.....	1	-	1	2
	Van Buren.....	-	-	1	1
Weston.....	-	-	1	1	
Cumberland....	Baldwin.....	-	-	3	3
	Bridgton.....	-	-	8	8
	Brunswick.....	-	-	30	30
	Cape Elizabeth.....	-	-	21	21
	Cumberland.....	-	-	6	6
	Deering.....	-	-	8	8
	Falmouth.....	-	-	1	1
	Freeport.....	-	-	3	3
	Gorham.....	-	-	10	10
	Gray.....	-	-	2	2
	Harpswell.....	-	1	2	3
	Naples.....	-	-	2	2
	New Gloucester.....	-	-	2	2
	Orr's Island.....	-	1	-	1
	Otisfield.....	-	-	1	1
	Portland.....	12	9	678	699
	Pownal.....	-	-	1	1
	Raymond.....	-	-	1	1
	Scarboro.....	-	-	5	5
	Sebago.....	-	-	1	1
South Portland.....	-	2	2	4	
Standish.....	-	-	2	2	
Westbrook.....	1	-	27	28	
Windham.....	-	-	3	3	
Yarmouth.....	-	-	5	5	
Franklin.....	Eustis.....	-	-	1	1
	Farmington.....	-	-	10	10
	Industry.....	-	-	1	1
	Jay.....	-	-	3	3
	Kingfield.....	-	-	3	3
	Madrid.....	-	-	1	1
	New Vineyard.....	-	-	1	1
	Phillips.....	-	-	3	3
	Rangeley.....	-	-	2	2
	Rangeley Pl.....	-	-	2	2
	Sandy River Pl.....	-	-	3	3
	Strong.....	-	-	1	1
	Temple.....	-	-	1	1
	Weld.....	-	-	-	-
Wilton.....	-	-	3	3	

ADMISSIONS FROM EACH COUNTY AND LAST RESIDENCE—CONTINUED.

Counties.	TOWNS.	1915.	1916.	Previously.	Total.
Hancock.....	Bluehill.....	-	-	2	2
	Brooklyn.....	-	-	1	1
	Bucksport.....	2	-	10	12
	Castine.....	-	-	2	2
	Cranberry Isles.....	-	1	-	1
	Dedham.....	-	-	1	1
	Deer Isle.....	-	-	11	11
	Eden.....	-	-	7	7
	Ellsworth.....	1	-	10	11
	Franklin.....	-	-	1	1
	Gouldsborough.....	-	-	1	1
	Hancock.....	1	-	3	4
	Long Island Pl.....	-	-	2	2
	Mt. Desert.....	-	-	6	6
	Orland.....	-	-	2	2
	Penobscot.....	-	-	1	1
	Sedgwick.....	-	-	1	1
Stonington.....	-	-	3	3	
Tremont.....	-	-	8	8	
Winter Harbor.....	-	-	1	1	
Kennebec.....	Albion.....	-	-	1	1
	Augusta.....	-	4	87	91
	Belgrade.....	-	-	2	2
	Benton.....	-	-	4	4
	Chelsea.....	-	-	7	7
	China.....	-	-	2	2
	Clinton.....	-	-	2	2
	Farmingdale.....	-	-	1	1
	Gardiner.....	-	-	56	56
	Hallowell.....	-	-	22	22
	Litchfield.....	-	-	5	5
	Manchester.....	-	-	4	4
	Monmouth.....	-	-	5	5
	Mt. Vernon.....	-	-	1	1
	Oakland.....	-	-	7	7
	Pittston.....	-	-	9	9
	Readfield.....	-	-	7	7
	Rome.....	-	-	5	5
	Sidney.....	-	-	3	3
	Vassalboro.....	-	-	5	5
Vienna.....	-	-	4	4	
Waterville.....	1	2	41	44	
Wayne.....	-	-	3	3	
West Gardiner.....	-	-	3	3	
West Waterville.....	-	-	3	3	
Windsor.....	-	-	1	1	
Winslow.....	1	-	8	9	
Winthrop.....	-	-	7	7	
Knox.....	Appleton.....	-	-	3	3
	Camden.....	-	1	17	18
	Cushing.....	-	-	2	2
	Friendship.....	-	-	1	1
	Hope.....	-	-	3	3
	Muscle Ridge Island.....	-	0	1	1
	North Haven.....	-	-	1	1
	Rockland.....	1	2	75	78
	Rockport.....	-	-	3	3
	South Thomaston.....	-	-	8	8
	St. George.....	1	-	6	7
	Thomaston.....	-	-	9	9
	Union.....	-	-	2	2
	Vinalhaven.....	-	-	8	8
Warren.....	-	-	4	4	
Washington.....	-	-	1	1	
Lincoln.....	Boothbay.....	-	-	12	12
	Boothbay Harbor.....	-	-	4	4
	Bristol.....	-	-	10	10
	Damariscotta.....	-	-	1	1
	Dresden.....	-	1	1	2
	Edgecomb.....	-	-	1	1
	Jefferson.....	-	-	3	3

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

Counties.	Towns.	1915.	1916.	Previously.	Total.
Lincoln.....	Newcastle.....	-	-	9	9
	Nobleboro.....	-	-	6	6
	Southport.....	-	-	2	2
	Waldoboro.....	-	-	10	10
	Whitefield.....	-	-	8	8
	Wiscasset.....	-	-	3	3
Oxford.....	Albany.....	-	-	1	1
	Andover.....	-	-	1	1
	Bethel.....	-	-	3	3
	Brownfield.....	-	-	1	1
	Canton.....	-	-	3	3
	Dixfield.....	-	-	3	3
	Greenwood.....	-	-	1	1
	Hiram.....	-	-	8	8
	Mexico.....	-	-	2	2
	Milton Pl.....	-	-	1	1
	Norway.....	-	-	8	8
	Oxford.....	-	1	1	1
	Paris.....	-	1	4	5
	Rumford.....	-	-	7	7
	Stoneham.....	-	-	1	1
	Sweden.....	-	-	1	1
Waterford.....	-	-	1	1	
Woodstock.....	-	-	1	1	
Penobscot.....	Alton.....	-	-	2	2
	Bangor.....	5	4	264	273
	Bradley.....	-	-	2	2
	Brewer.....	1	1	14	16
	Burlington.....	-	-	1	1
	Carmel.....	-	-	1	1
	Charleston.....	-	-	1	1
	Clifton.....	-	-	1	1
	Corinna.....	-	-	3	3
	Corinth.....	-	-	2	2
	Dexter.....	2	-	11	13
	Dixmont.....	-	-	1	1
	Eddington.....	-	-	1	1
	Enfield.....	-	-	1	1
	Exeter.....	-	-	3	3
	Garland.....	-	-	1	1
	Glenburn.....	-	-	4	4
	Hampden.....	-	-	1	1
	Hampden.....	-	-	3	3
	Hermion.....	-	-	1	1
	Holden.....	-	-	3	3
	Hudson.....	-	-	5	5
	Levant.....	-	-	6	6
	Lincoln.....	-	-	4	4
	Lincoln.....	-	-	1	1
	Lowell.....	-	-	1	1
	Medway.....	-	-	1	1
	Milford.....	-	-	3	3
	Newburg.....	-	-	1	1
	Newport.....	-	-	4	4
	Old Town.....	2	-	34	36
	Orono.....	-	-	8	8
Orrington.....	-	-	1	1	
Springfield.....	-	-	2	2	
Stacyville Pl.....	1	-	-	1	
Stetson.....	-	-	2	2	
Veazie.....	-	-	6	6	
Webster Pl.....	-	-	1	1	
Winn.....	-	-	1	1	
Piscataquis.....	Brownville.....	-	-	1	1
	Dover.....	-	-	2	2
	Foxcroft.....	-	-	1	1
	Greenville.....	-	-	2	2
	Guilford.....	1	-	2	3
	Milo.....	-	-	2	2
	Monson.....	-	-	3	3
	Orneville.....	-	-	3	3
Sangerville.....	-	-	4	4	

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS OF MAINE.

ADMISSIONS FROM EACH COUNTY AND LAST RESIDENCE—CONTINUED

Counties.	Towns.	1915.	1916.	Previously.	Total.
Piscataquis.....	Sebec.....	--	--	1	1
	Township No. 6.....	--	--	1	1
	Wellington.....	--	--	1	1
	Williamsburg.....	--	--	1	1
Sagadahoc.....	Arrowsic.....	--	--	3	3
	Bath.....	1	1	108	110
	Bowdoin.....	--	--	3	3
	Bowdoinham.....	--	--	1	1
	Phippsburg.....	--	--	1	1
	Richmond.....	--	--	13	13
	Topsham.....	--	--	3	3
	West Bath.....	--	--	1	1
	Woolwich.....	--	--	1	1
Somerset.....	Anson.....	--	--	16	16
	Athens.....	--	1	1	2
	Bloomfield.....	--	--	4	4
	Cambridge.....	--	--	1	1
	Canaan.....	--	--	2	2
	Concord.....	--	--	1	1
	Embden.....	--	--	4	4
	Fairfield.....	--	--	15	15
	Harmony.....	--	--	3	3
	Hartland.....	--	--	3	3
	Jackman.....	--	--	2	2
	Madison.....	--	--	4	4
	Mercer.....	--	--	1	1
	Moose River Pl.....	--	--	1	1
	Norridgewock.....	--	--	5	5
	New Portland.....	--	--	1	1
	Palmyra.....	--	--	1	1
	Pittsfield.....	--	--	11	11
	Ripley.....	--	--	1	1
	Skowhegan.....	4	2	34	40
Smithfield.....	--	--	2	2	
St. Albans.....	--	--	2	2	
Starks.....	--	--	1	1	
Waldo.....	Belfast.....	2	--	28	30
	Belmont.....	--	--	1	1
	Frankfort.....	--	--	12	12
	Jackson.....	--	--	1	1
	Knox.....	--	--	1	1
	Liberty.....	--	--	3	3
	Lincolntonville.....	--	--	4	4
	Monroe.....	--	1	5	6
	Montville.....	--	--	3	3
	Northport.....	--	--	1	1
	Palermo.....	--	--	4	4
	Searsmont.....	--	--	5	5
	Searsport.....	--	--	5	5
	Swanville.....	--	--	1	1
	Thorndike.....	--	--	1	1
	Unity.....	--	--	1	1
	Waldo.....	--	--	1	1
Winterport.....	--	--	2	2	
Washington.....	Addison.....	--	--	5	5
	Alexander.....	--	--	1	1
	Baileyville.....	--	--	1	1
	Calais.....	1	2	69	72
	Cherryfield.....	--	--	6	6
	Columbia.....	--	--	1	1
	Cutler.....	--	--	2	2
	Danforth.....	--	--	1	1
	East Machias.....	--	--	4	4
	Eastport.....	--	--	35	35
	Edmonds.....	--	--	3	3
	Jonesborough.....	--	--	1	1
	Jonesport.....	--	1	2	3
Lubec.....	--	--	3	3	
Machias.....	1	--	22	23	



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

Counties.	Towns.	1915.	1916.	Previously.	Total.
Washington.....	Machiasport.....	-	-	3	3
	Marion.....	-	-	1	1
	Marshfield.....	-	-	4	4
	Millbridge.....	-	-	7	7
	No. 10 Plantation.....	-	-	1	1
	Pembroke.....	-	-	7	7
	Princeton.....	-	-	1	1
	Robbinston.....	-	-	1	1
	Steuben.....	1	-	3	4
	Trescott.....	-	-	2	2
	Vanceboro.....	-	-	1	1
	Wesley.....	-	-	2	2
York.....	Acton.....	-	-	5	5
	Alfred.....	-	-	1	1
	Berwick.....	-	-	4	4
	Biddeford.....	-	4	145	149
	Buxton.....	-	-	4	4
	Cornish.....	1	-	4	5
	Dayton.....	-	-	1	1
	Eliot.....	-	-	1	1
	Kennebunk.....	-	-	8	8
	Kennebunkport.....	-	-	10	10
	Kittery.....	0	-	4	4
	Lebanon.....	1	-	1	2
	Limington.....	-	-	1	1
	Lyman.....	-	-	2	2
	North Berwick.....	-	-	3	3
	Old Orchard.....	-	-	1	1
	Parsonsfield.....	-	-	1	1
	Saco.....	1	-	77	78
	Sanford.....	-	-	17	17
	South Berwick.....	-	-	7	7
Waterboro.....	-	-	1	1	
Wells.....	1	-	4	5	
York.....	-	-	8	8	
Resident out of the State.....	Other states.....	-	-	17	17
	New Brunswick.....	-	-	3	3
	Nova Scotia.....	-	-	2	2
Totals.....		61	49	3,025	3,135

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES NOVEMBER 30, 1916.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand November 30, 1916.....	\$626 14
Real estate .....	175,200 00
Isaac Sanford Legacy held in trust.....	700 00
Inventories .....	37,110 87
Accounts receivable .....	14 60
State of Maine Appropriation Accounts.....	724 13
	<hr/>
	\$214,375 74

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable .....	\$1,122 11
Isaac Sanford Legacy .....	700 00
Appropriation Accounts .....	2,524 13
Surplus .....	210,029 50
	<hr/>
	\$214,375 74

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES NOVEMBER 30, 1915-  
NOVEMBER 30, 1916.

INCOME.

Farm products .....	\$10,831 61
Cows .....	121 00
Other live stock .....	1,351 81
Interest on bank balances .....	15 63
Maintenance .....	42,348 21
Permanent improvements and insurance.....	1,094 83
Interest on Isaac Sanford Legacy.....	45 35
	<hr/>
	\$55,808 44

EXPENSES.

Salaries of officers .....	\$11,579 83
Fuel .....	4,318 48
Light and power .....	1,058 44
Groceries .....	10,808 52



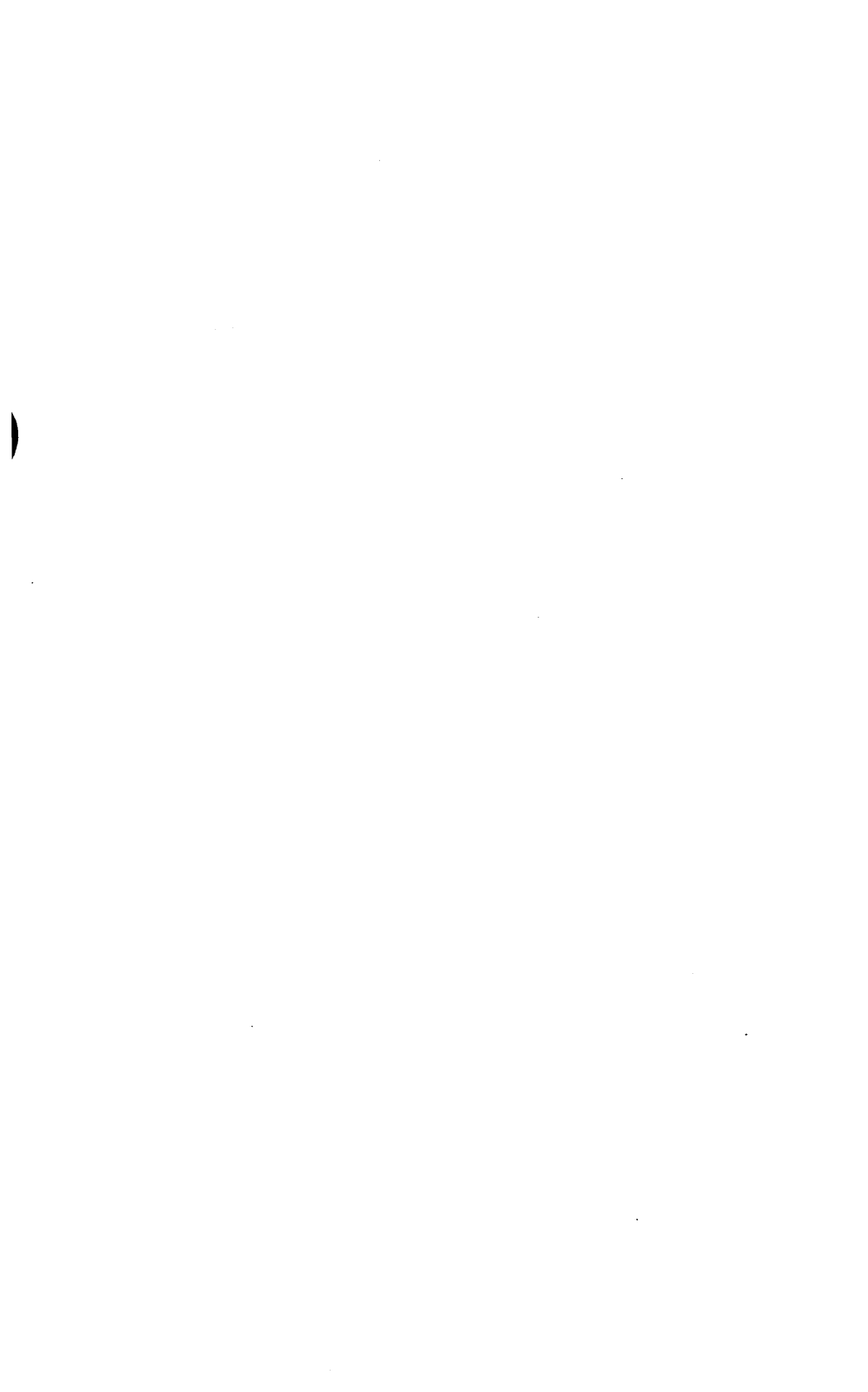
FARM PRODUCTS.

650	Bu. Potatoes .....	\$975 00
20	Bu. Onions .....	20 00
33	Bu. Beets .....	16 50
16	Bu. String Beans .....	8 00
14	Bu. Shell Beans .....	7 00
20	Bu. Y. E. Beans .....	140 00
800	Lbs. Cabbage .....	16 00
1,000	Lbs. Winter Squash .....	20 00
300	Lbs. Summer Squash .....	6 00
300	Lbs. Pumpkin .....	3 00
300	Doz. Sweet Corn .....	24 00
100	Doz. Cucumbers .....	12 00
6	Bu. Parsnips .....	3 00
400	Hd. Lettuce .....	12 00
8	Bu. Carrots .....	4 00
40	Bu. Tomatoes .....	24 00
300	Bun. Radishes .....	15 00
20	Bu. Turnips .....	10 00
1,400	Qts. Strawberries .....	140 00
10	Bu. Beet Greens .....	4 00
6	Bu. Turnip Greens .....	3 00
100	Bun. Asparagus .....	10 00
10	Bu. Peas .....	5 00
175	Tons Hay .....	3,500 00
120	Tons Ensilage .....	480 00
10	Tons Straw .....	100 00
1,470	Lbs. Poultry .....	367 50
2,288	Doz. Eggs .....	1,029 60
121,719.1	Lbs. Milk .....	3,651 57
1,160	Lbs. Beef .....	185 30
4	Hides .....	40 14
		<hr/>
		\$10,831 61





Administration Building. Opened December 11, 1906.



## STATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

### OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Name.	Position.	Appointed When.
	<i>Superintendent</i>	
GERTRUDE L. MACDONALD		Nov. 16, 1909
	<i>Assistant Superintendent</i>	
MINNIE M. STINSON		Aug. 20, 1916
	<i>Physician</i>	
DORRIS PRESSON-KRAUS, M. D.		Sept 1, 1913
	<i>Home Visitor</i>	
MRS. MAUDE E. PLUMMER		Jan. 22, 1912
	<i>Relief Officer</i>	
*MRS. LAURA A. STROUT		Feb. 19, 1912
	<i>Supervisor of Sewing</i>	
STELLA M. HUTCHINS		Sept. 1, 1915
	<i>Bookkeeper-Stenographer</i>	
ELSIE W. LUNT		Sept. 11, 1916
	<i>Matron Administration Building</i>	
MRS. MARY E. LORD		March 7, 1914
	<i>Matron Baker Hall</i>	
MRS. AMANDA M. HATCH		July 14, 1916
	<i>Matron Erskine Hall</i>	
MRS. MINNIE J. MOORE		Nov. 28, 1898
	<i>Matron Flagg-Dummer Hall</i>	
MRS. MYRTIE R. GERRISH		Sept. 1, 1915
	<i>Matron Farwell Cottage</i>	
MISS SARA I. CAMPBELL		Sept. 14, 1912
	<i>Assistant Matron, Baker Hall</i>	
MRS. EVA M. KNIGHT		Feb. 3, 1912
	<i>Assistant Matron, Erskine Hall</i>	
EDA M. FITTS		July 1, 1916
	<i>Assistant Matron, Flagg-Dummer Hall</i>	
HAZEL M. ADAMS		Sept. 2, 1916
	<i>Teacher 10th and 9th grades</i>	
CAMILLA M. WHITNEY		Dec. 21, 1898



	<i>Teacher 8th and 7-A grades</i>	
GLADYS L. WRIGHT		March 22, 1915
	<i>(Acting) Teacher 7-B and 6th grades</i>	
HELEN M. DUNTON	Oct.	16, 1916
	<i>Teacher 5th-1st grades</i>	
STELLA M. HUTCHINS	Sept.	1, 1915
	<i>Steward and Farmer</i>	
EDWARD W. POPE	Aug.	7, 1916
	<i>Assistant Steward</i>	
ALBERT W. HULLEY	July	10, 1916

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\*Away one year.

*To the Trustees of Juvenile Institutions of Maine:*

I herewith submit the report of the State School for Girls (formerly Maine Industrial School for Girls) for the biennial ending Nov. 30, 1916.

## POPULATION.

At the beginning of this biennial period we had an enrolment of 180 girls, we close with 185, 125 resident and 60 non-resident. We have admitted 65 new girls and discharged 60. The highest number in custody at any one time was 190, the lowest 178; the highest number resident was 134, the lowest 91; the highest number non-resident 95 the lowest 53.

## OVER-CROWDING.

Our main cottages were designed for a maximum of thirty girls each. We have increased the capacity here and there by making over small attic store-rooms into girls' quarters until, more than two years ago, we had come to the limit of such means of relief, with our families ranging from 35 to 46. As new girls came faster than we could accommodate we had come to a serious situation with from 15 to 20 girls sleeping on the floor in corridors or school-room, as the newcomers must have their rooms. This is an old story to you and has been pretty widely advertised throughout the State because it necessitated our again sending notices to magistrates that we could not accept commitments.

## LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

As you doubtless well remember in the fall of 1912 it was thought that the most consistent thing to do, having in mind the future welfare and probable growth of the School, was to present to the incoming Legislature a resolve for an appropriation for a Central Building, which was done.

The Legislative Committee on Juvenile Institutions visited the School as a body, and severally, during that winter, discussed the plan for this building, the needs it was to meet, and reported favorably; but the matter was left finally to a Recess Committee to investigate and report to the next Legislature. This committee we feel was unusually conscientious in its

investigation, spending considerable time here and visiting out-of-state institutions for wider knowledge and for comparison's sake. The committee reported favorably at the opening of the 1915 Legislature. Our bill early introduced in the Senate was the subject of considerable lively debate, won a favorable majority in both Houses and "finally passed." However, in the closing hours of the session it failed to receive the approval of the Governor, hence was vetoed.

#### PURCHASE OF HURD PROPERTY.

This Central Building was planned in its third story to provide quarters for 20 to 25 girls and officers, thus to relieve the cottages of that number by the transfer of girls and extra officers from them to the Central Building so as to give their rooms to girls, also to add a large dormitory room by discontinuing the third floor school-room at Baker Hall as such, since all the schools were to be transferred to the Central Building.

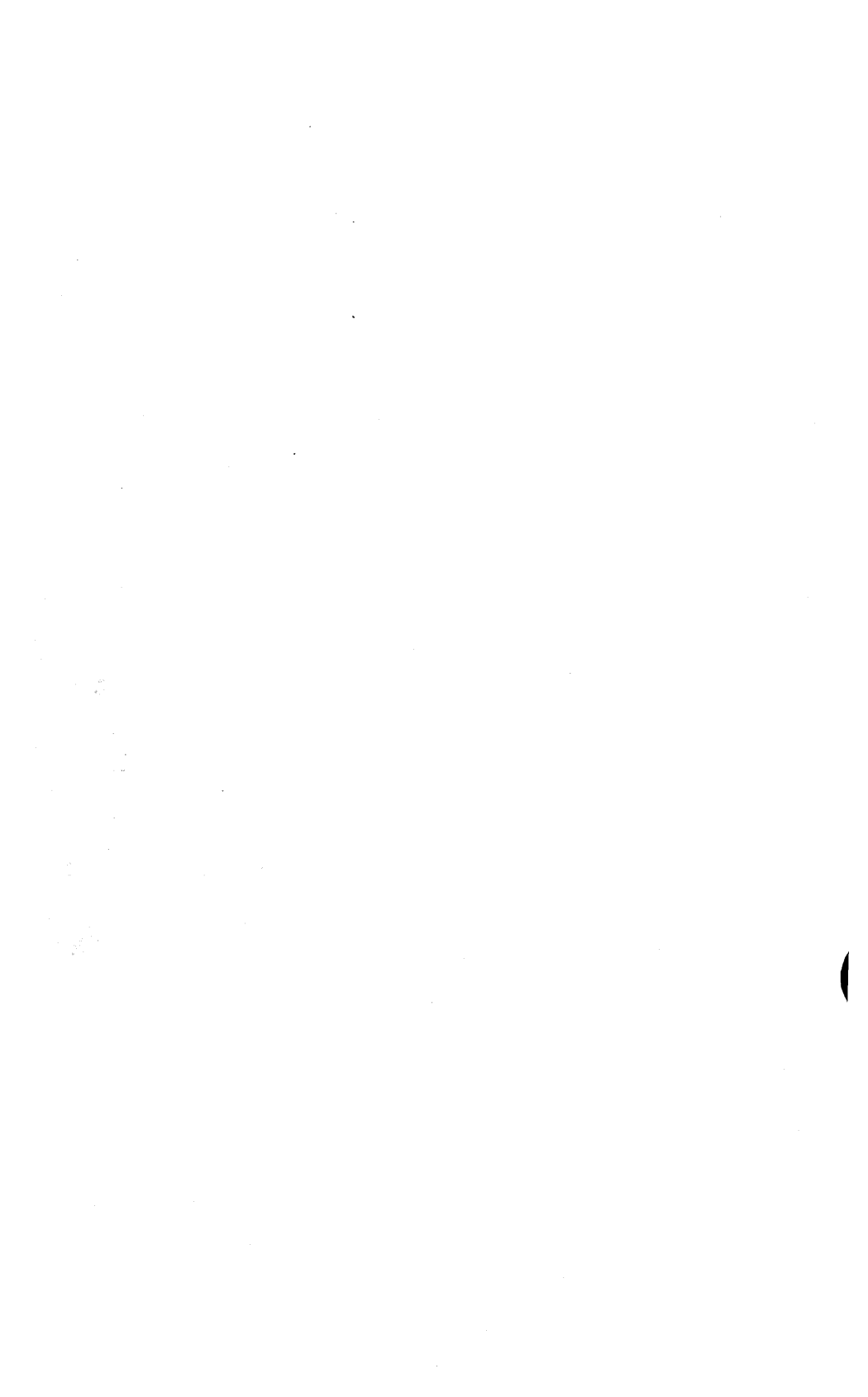
Failing to receive the appropriation for the Central Building and prospective relief from congestion in this way, the Board of Trustees at their next regular meeting, April 27th, authorized the Secretary to send a letter to the Governor and Council setting forth the facts as to the crowded condition of the School and asking advice as to the refusal of commitments. Two days later, April 29th, Messrs. Cunningham, Scates, and Hudson, Council Committee on Juvenile Institutions, made an official visit to the School to acquaint themselves with existing conditions and to see what could be done for relief.

The possibility of securing a nearby dwelling house was discussed and we were asked to find out what properties, if any, could be purchased. A special joint meeting of the Council Committee and the Trustees was called May 7. At this time after full discussion of finances and expediency the Trustees were authorized to put into formal writing the plan which seemed agreeable to all concerned and submit the same to the Governor and Council.

On May 26 Governor Curtis, Councilmen Cunningham and Burnham made a brief visit of inspection and later that day a Council order was passed and by the Governor approved that the Hurd property adjacent to the School should be purchased at a cost of \$3,000; said sum to be paid from our maintenance



A Group of Buildings along the Main Driveway.



appropriation for 1915. The legal transfer of the property was made June 11th following.

The urgency of providing more room necessitated the remodeling of the Hurd house as soon as possible, the cost of the same to be paid from such part of the appropriation for repairs and increase of water supply, \$2,000, as could be spared from other needs and whatever balance there might be to go over to this year, when we should have a larger appropriation for general expenses, this plan having the approval of our Council Committee.

Pursuant to this the Trustees appointed a Committee on Repairs, consisting of Messrs. Waterhouse, Carl, and Mrs. Flagg. This committee awarded the carpenter work to Noyes and Campbell, Contractors. Work was begun in July. The house was ready for occupancy in the fall, but owing to lack of water supply and money for the furniture we were unable to open the house until May 1, 1916. This was a happy day for the small children when 15 of them moved their belongings into their new home, attractive and bright with its new furnishings. A long-felt desire was thus satisfied in the separation of the younger children from the older girls of the cottages.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees they unanimously voted to name the new house "Farwell Cottage" in honor of Miss Clara M. Farwell, of Rockland, who had served on the old Board of Managers and the later Board of Trustees continuously for a period of 35 years.

The present capacity of the house is 16 girls with one matron in charge. For ready reference I append the following:

Purchase price of Hurd property.....	\$3,000 00
Remodeling and repairs .....	1,948 89
Furnishings .....	878 60
Installing water system .....	260 00
Connecting water system with city main	30 00
	\$6,117 49

\$5,064.55 was paid from maintenance; \$1,052.94 from special appropriation for repairs.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

The opening of Farwell Cottage and the placing out of an unusually large number of girls (about 35) at the close of

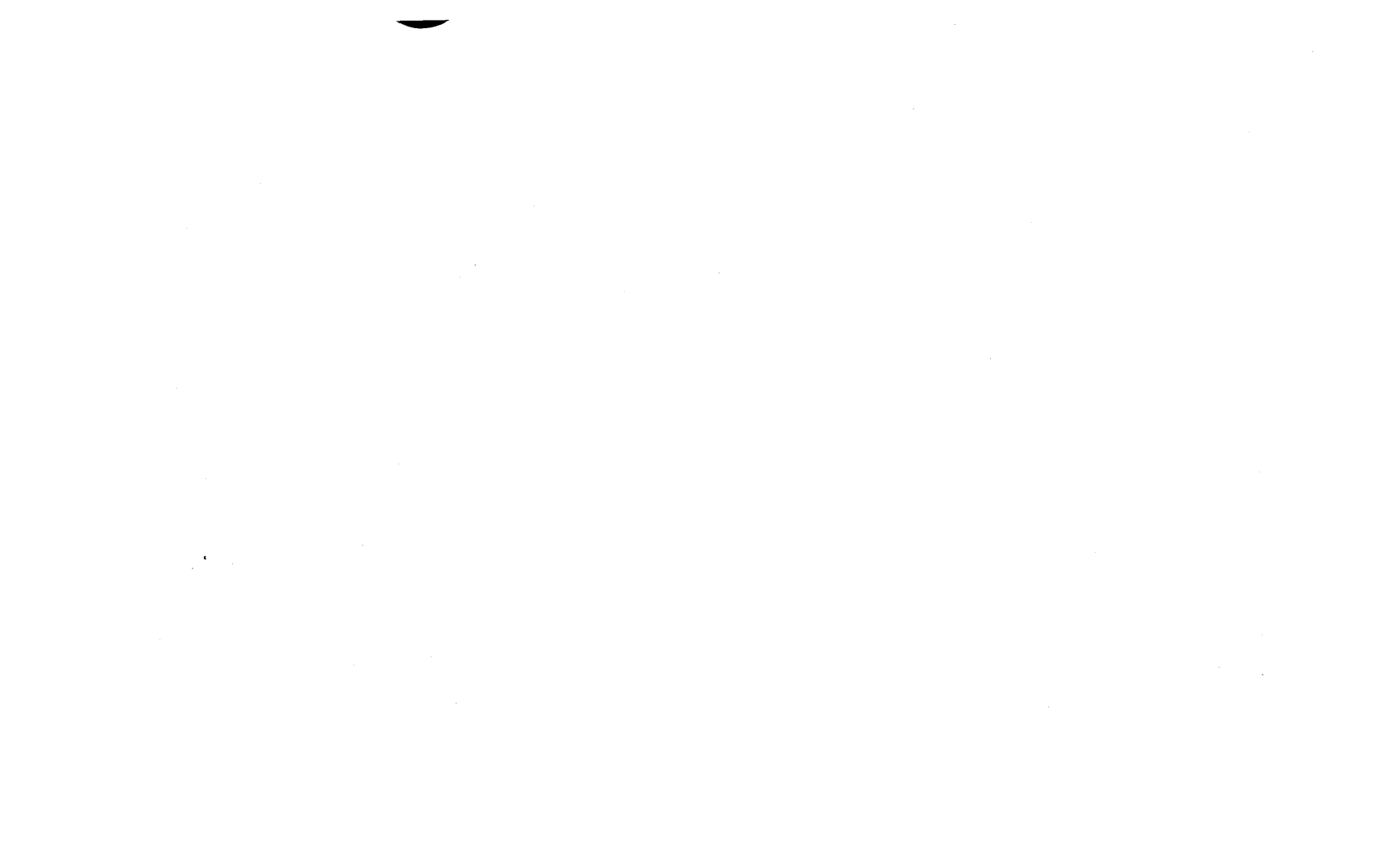
school in June brought our cottage life down to normal conditions of living and has made the last six months correspondingly easier for all concerned especially in matters of discipline. However, it must be borne in mind that we have every room and bed occupied at the time of this report.

There will doubtless be the usual number of commitments so that we must expect some over-crowding in the months ahead. In addition to the new girls for whom there must be room, there are always outside girls returning for a few days' vacation (often at the request of the family), or by reason of sickness, or improper conduct; the school girls must return to have clothing made. Hence the necessity that there should be a vacant room or two in each cottage for these short-period girls.

The average age of the 125 resident girls is only 15 years, 6 months, and 65 of that number have been committed within the period of this report. Practically all of these must be with us two years more not only to secure their training in various lines, but for the growth of character and stability of purpose, and sufficient age necessary before they reasonably could be expected to get on outside.

There is every reason to expect and to hope that this School should be able to take care of 200 resident girls. Not that it is our desire to see a great institution built up, nor that we believe that juvenile delinquency is greatly on the increase, but we believe that child-welfare work in Maine is being, and is going to be still better done. It is a big territory and there never have been workers enough for the field. In the past two or three years the appointments of State Agents for the Protection of Children have increased and through them our commitments have quite materially increased. They can easily care for the normal dependent child; but they must have a place for the delinquent girl who needs to be transplanted from her environment. If a concerted effort is made in this generation to stem the tide of juvenile delinquency, there will be less need of jails and prisons in those succeeding.

Given the facilities and time, we pledge all our strength to the task of doing our share in this beneficent work.







Farwell Cottage. Opened May 1, 1916

## CENTRAL BUILDING.

To build another cottage on the plan of our large ones is no longer in keeping with modern ideas of institution construction. Years ago it was deemed best that all the activities of a cottage family should be confined within the four walls of that house, their home-life, recreation, school, and whatever there was of domestic and industrial training. That did very well when our families averaged 25 girls to a cottage. The equipment for doing the work was adequate for a group of that size, but our kitchen and laundry facilities are no longer sufficient for the large families for which we must continue to provide. It is wasteful of time and energy, for instance, that hundreds of flat pieces,—sheets, pillow-slips, towels, etc., should have to be washed and ironed by hand every week, when a small well-equipped central laundry employing fewer girls would save much of that same time and energy for other things.

Our kitchen ranges are too small for the amount of cooking required if the girls are to have such variety of food as would be considered necessary by a trained dietitian. A small bakery, where the bread and a few other things could be cooked, would leave the housekeeper the time necessary to train her kitchen girls more slowly, to show them the whys of things, and do away with the rushing and consequent wear and tear on both housekeeper and kitchen girls which now obtains.

The school-rooms of the cottages are the only ones which the girls have for general living-rooms so it is school atmosphere all the time. They are not large enough now for the schools and not enough of them. The schools should all be under one roof so that supervision would be easier and so that departmental work could be done. The girls below the 6th, and possibly including that grade, should attend two sessions daily, as many of them need much more individual help than they can now receive. An additional teacher should be employed early next year to work one session in the lower grades and the other session in the upper grades. We could forward our school work a year by so doing.

This institution has always lacked an assembly-hall. The school rooms are wholly inadequate now for even our School gatherings, say nothing of rooms for invited guests who greatly

enjoy the entertainments we give. We likewise lack a suitable place for physical training during the cooler weather such as a gymnasium would provide.

To satisfy all these needs, and several others equally as important, the Central Building is planned. Under this one roof we should have combined what most other institutions have several buildings for, requiring a much larger force of officers than we should need for the work of the various departments.

#### FINANCES.

Our estimates for 1915 and 1916 were \$28,500 and \$30,500 respectively, which the Legislature granted in toto. The extra \$2,000 for 1916 was asked for on the supposition that we should get the Central Building and should need that much for partial equipment and support. The \$28,500, was regarded as what would be required for our maintenance for 1915. As elsewhere stated we took \$3,000 of that to pay for the Hurd property, leaving us \$25,500, which included the physician's salary and the cost of medical supplies, heretofore paid by a special appropriation so that we actually had but \$25,000, just as for the two years previous, to take care of a larger average population than ever before with higher cost of living, and a much reduced farm crop, owing to the bad weather. At the close of that year to eke out our maintenance account a balance of \$438.37 from the repair and water supply appropriation and of \$41.02 from trust funds was transferred by order of the Governor and Council to maintenance that we might close the calendar year without a deficit. But we did this by going without much that the best welfare of the girls demanded from the standpoint, not only of pleasures which they were wont to have, but also of comfort and health.

From our 1916 appropriation for maintenance we have paid in all \$2,031.42 for completing the remodeling of Farwell Cottage, for furnishings for the same, and for connecting up the water-system with the city main, the supply from the local well having proved inadequate after hot weather came, so that for maintenance and general repairs we have had \$28,468.58, a little less even than our estimate for 1915. Our financial report shows a balance November 30 of \$1,234.60 which, barring unforeseen emergencies demanding money, will carry us through December.

We have maintained Farwell Cottage for over five months, which means the extra salary of a matron, plus the cost of overhead charges, and have had the salary of a new officer, the assistant superintendent, to provide for since August 20.

There will be much in the line of household furnishings, particularly mattresses and blankets that must be replaced next year. These things had to go this year in order to make our money hold out.

REPAIRS AND ADDITIONS.

From the \$2,000 appropriation of 1915 expenditures have been made as follows:

Baker Hall .....	\$549 54
Barn .....	143 89
Flagg-Dummer Hall .....	75 26
Hurd House .....	792 94

making \$1,561.63 in all. As previously stated the balance \$438.37 was transferred to maintenance by order of the Governor and Council. In 1916 we had a special appropriation of \$500 for repairs. The extension of the fire-escapes to the third story of the Halls took \$195.00 of this, and the installing of a small pressure water-system at Farwell \$260.00. The balance was expended in general repairs.

The following list comprises the extent of major permanent improvements for the two years:

1. Relaying barn cellar wall.
2. Enlarging Baker Hall dining room, new cupboard, and shelving in pantries.
3. Finishing off large room in west attic at Baker for officer's room.
4. Refinishing dormitory room at Baker for officer.
5. Painting and papering all officers' rooms and dining room at Flagg-Dummer, refinishing girls' toilet, new flush closet on first floor, and painting lower hall.
6. Repapering two officers' rooms at Administration Building and recanvassing upper piazza floor.
7. Making over pantry, and finishing off bath-room at Steward's house. (Ready for fixtures.)
8. Extension of all fire escapes to third story of halls.

## WATER.

As mentioned above it was necessary to use the larger part of the \$2,000 appropriated for repairs and increase of water supply on the repairs. There was a balance of \$623.34 left in November, 1915, but as this was not sufficient to warrant any attempt to increase the water supply by the installation of an entirely new artesian well system which the committee on water supply, after having expert advice on the matter, decided was best for the institution, it was necessary to defer this matter till another Legislature. Last year happened to be unusually rainy so we had water enough for our present equipment, but these last few months we have been obliged to buy city water.

The first thing to be done next year should be to secure an ample supply of water under a pressure system so that we could adequately fight fire. We need several more bath rooms to be reasonably sanitary, and we also need much more water for domestic purposes.

## SCHOOL OF LETTERS.

Our schools have been in session three and a half hours per day for 39 weeks with Christmas and Easter vacations. Considering our serious limitations they have made good progress under the same corps of teachers. We have graduated 42 girls from the Grammar School department in the two years. Of that number 26 entered High School either here or outside. I think that it will be necessary by another year to provide the second year of the high school course here as several bright girls not long resident here will be completing their first year high at an age too young to be placed outside.

Although we have had girls out in several high schools for six years, this is the first year that the Hallowell school officials have allowed our girls to enter the local high school. Three girls are now enrolled, two as sophomores and one a freshman. There are 12 girls attending high school farther away, and 11 girls in the grades. One girl has just left our custody who will graduate in June, having made an enviable reputation for character as well as for scholarship, winning a prize of \$30.00 this year for greatest improvement in English.

I wish here to emphasize the fact that it bespeaks an unusual amount of ambition and desire for a high school education on

the part of our girls as they have to work their board in families during the school year and work through the summer vacation for money for clothing and such extras as could not be expected that the School should provide without bringing upon itself the charge of discrimination by the main body of students.

I greatly wish that some of the philanthropic people of our state would establish a fund for the particular purpose of assisting our deserving girls in their effort for higher education. Not to help too much, but a little lift now and then, perhaps to pay a girl's board through one school year in order to conserve her health for the next year's work; something like this would be a real god-send to a girl not always physically equal to the double strain of work at home and at school.

#### OFFICERS.

The addition to our force of an assistant superintendent, in the person of Miss Minnie M. Stinson, will result in greater efficiency, as she will share with me the supervisory work as well as relieve the bookkeeper-stenographer of some of the clerical work that has been altogether too great a load for one person to carry.

Miss Florie Stuart who had been our very competent bookkeeper and stenographer for four years resigned this fall, much to the regret of all. Miss Annie S. Duncan for over eight years the efficient housekeeper at Erskine resigned July 1st, considerably broken in health from over-work. For this position and a similar one at Flagg-Dummer we have two well-trained young women, domestic science graduates, valuable additions to our force. Very recently Miss Whitehouse, Baker Hall teacher for over five years, resigned to take up musical work, her fitness for which has been so well exemplified in the splendid work done here.

## FARM.

The past two years have been hard ones for crops owing to weather conditions, but our farm account shows a profit of \$1,003.19 for the two years.

Our young orchard came to bearing this year, the small fruits did well also. New strawberry and raspberry plants, the gift of Mr. Hinckley, trustee, have been set out. A small garden lot was added by the Hurd property. The relaying of the barn wall was a good piece of work done. The barn cellar should now be cemented, also the cellar of the Steward's house.

As previously reported, we need more land for tillage and pasturage. This should be purchased as soon as possible while there is some available within reasonable distance. Our present small herd of cows does not furnish sufficient milk and should be increased by two at least. I hope a piggery and hen houses can be added before the time for another report.

We need a dwelling house for the farmer, as there is no longer any available rent near the school.

Mr. J. L. Thompson who had served efficiently as Steward since June 1, 1915, resigned August 7, 1916 and Mr. E. W. Pope, of Vassalboro, was appointed to the position.

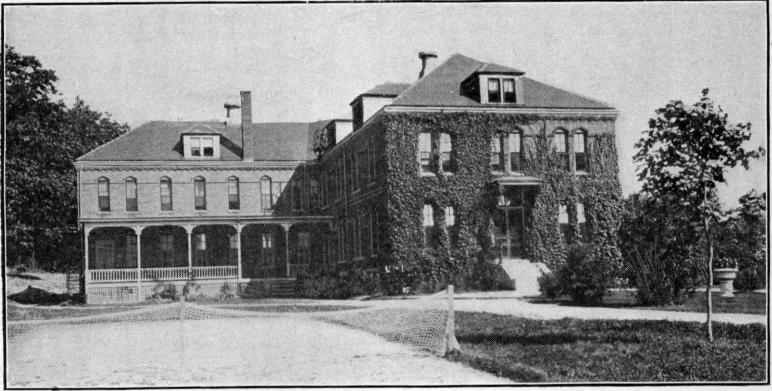
## MORAL INSTRUCTION.

The religious life of the girls is well looked after. The girls are required to attend the local churches on Sunday morning. They have Sunday school in the afternoon at their cottages, and evening services on Sunday and often in mid-week. I shall be glad when we can have all the schools meet in one place for the general exercises of the Sunday school, and have the classes divided so that the graded lesson-system can be used.

The Catholic girls have catechism weekly and confessions heard monthly by Father Carey, the local pastor of the Catholic Church.

## RECREATION AND AMUSEMENTS.

During the summer vacation of 1915, Miss Helen Vose of Sabattus, Maine, was employed as play-director, and this year Miss McGowan returned to us for her third summer's work. Basket-ball, tennis, and folk-dancing were the features of or-



Flagg-Dummer Hall. Opened January 20, 1875.

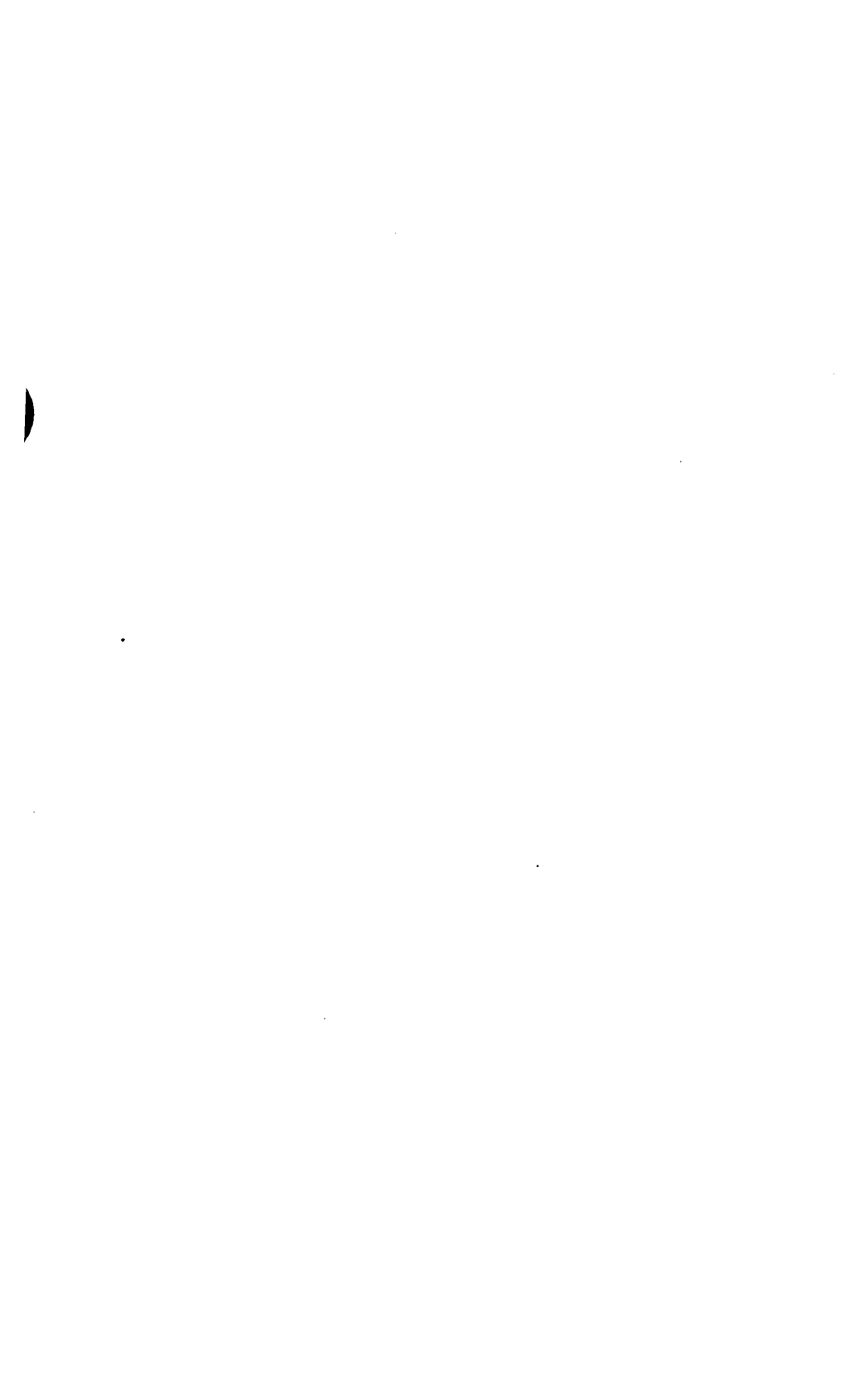


Erskine Hall. Opened September, 1902.  
(Replacing Erskine burned.)



Baker Hall. Opened December, 1898.





ganized play. We have done more than usual in the entertainment line. In February, 1915, the School presented "A Forest Carnival" at the local theatre and at the Opera House in Augusta. About 60 girls made up the cast. It was finely done and received much praise. In May of this year we presented "Daphne, the Child of the Woodland," in the local theatre for the benefit of Hubbard Free Library. At other times the girls have given beautiful vesper services in the local churches and have otherwise rendered assistance along musical lines in Augusta and Hallowell. The Baker Hall quartette has been conspicuous for the fine musical work done. Miss Bernice Whitehouse, teacher at Baker, has directed these productions; and the many costumes and accessories, representing a great deal of work, have been designed and made by Miss Campbell and Mrs. Knight of Baker, assisted by other officers on the grounds.

Recently Erskine Hall girls gave a Minstrel Show which everybody greatly enjoyed.

The officers relieve the monotony of cottage life by little social affairs for the girls which entail much extra work, but there is compensation in happier and more contented families. We are greatly indebted to the Augusta, Gardiner and Boothbay Steamboat Company for a free excursion in August down the Kennebec for the entire School; and to the Capitol Island Association for the use of the Casino during the three days.

In conclusion, while this biennial period has been trying at times, I can report faithfulness and loyalty on the part of the officers, and hard tasks willingly borne.

With grateful acknowledgements to the Trustees for their sympathetic coöperation and continued generous support of my administration.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE L. MACDONALD,

*Superintendent.*

TABLE I.

*Statistics Concerning Population.*

Number committed to the School since the dedication of the first building in January, 1875, to December 1, 1916	959
Number in custody of School, December 1, 1914.....	180
Number committed 1915 and 1916.....	65
Number discharged from custody 1915 and 1916.....	60
Number in custody of School, December 1, 1916.....	185
Living at the School December 1, 1916.....	120
Living outside the School .....	65
Increase for two years.....	5

TABLE II.

*Concerning Girls Outside of School, December 1, 1915 and 1916.*

	1915	1916
Number at work for wages .....	29	23
Number at work for school, board and clothes....	4	3
Number at work for school and board.....	9	10
Number at work for board and clothes .....	2	—
Number being boarded and attending school.....	8	9
Number being boarded not attending school.....	1	2
In Children's Hospital, Portland .....	1	—
In State Hospital, Augusta .....	1	—
In Augusta General Hospital .....	2	—
Number on probation with parents or other rela- tives and attending school .....	3	4
Number on probation with parents or other rela- tives and not attending school.....	6	14
Number unknown .....	4	—
Number visiting relatives .....	2	—
	—	—
	72	65

TABLE III.

*Concerning Girls Discharged from Custody from December 1, 1914 to December 1, 1916.*

	1915	1916
Of age .....	6	4
For good behavior .....	12	23
Married .....	4	6
To School for Feeble Minded.....	1	1
Incorrigible .....	—	2
Illegal commitment .....	—	1
	—	—
	23	37

TABLE IV.

*Birthplace of Girls Committed Since December 1, 1914.*

	1915	1916
Illinois .....	—	1
Maine .....	28	28
Massachusetts .....	1	—
New Hampshire .....	—	1
Rhode Island .....	1	—
Canada .....	3	1
Birthplace unknown .....	—	1
	—	—
	33	32

TABLE V.

*Cities and Towns from which Girls Have Been Committed  
Since December 1, 1914.*

Anson .....	4	Jay .....	1
Auburn .....	2	Lewiston .....	6
Augusta .....	6	Milo .....	2
Bangor .....	9	Millbridge .....	1
Bath .....	2	Old Town .....	1
Biddeford .....	3	Orrington .....	1
Bowdoinham .....	1	Palmyra .....	1
Calais .....	1	Portland .....	2
Cherryfield .....	1	Rockland .....	1
Dexter .....	3	Sangerville .....	1
Farmington .....	4	South Portland .....	1
Gouldsboro .....	1	Stonington .....	1
Hancock .....	1	Temple .....	1
Harrington .....	1	Thomaston .....	1
Hiram .....	1	Waterville .....	1
Houlton .....	3	York .....	1

TABLE VI.

*Stating Complaints for which Girls Were Committed from  
December 1, 1914 to December 1, 1916.*

Danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality.....	62
Committed by order of the Governor and Council under provisions of chap. 158 of Public Laws of 1913.....	3

TABLE VII.

*Stating Age of Girls Committed from December 1, 1914 to December 1, 1916.*

	1915	1916
15 years .....	3	14
14 years .....	11	3
13 years .....	12	6
12 years .....	2	2
11 years .....	2	2
10 years .....	1	4
8 years .....	2	1
	—	—
	33	32
1915 Average age 13 years, 5 months, 3 days.	、	
1916 Average age 13 years, 11 months, 27 days.		

TABLE VIII.

*Stating Age of Girls in Custody December 1, 1916.*

20 years .....	9
19 years .....	22
18 years .....	26
17 years .....	20
16 years .....	22
15 years .....	35
14 years .....	20
13 years .....	15
12 years .....	5
11 years .....	7
10 years .....	3
8 years .....	1
	—
	185
Average age 16 years, 3 months, 28 days.	

TABLE IX.

*Stating the Number of Wage-Earning Girls Returned to the School with Cause Therefor from December 1, 1914 to December 1, 1916.*

	1915	1916
No longer needed, good report .....	21	16
For change of place.....	12	14
For medical attendance .....	5	2
Vacation, family away .....	0	2
Unsatisfactory as to work.....	2	0
Unsatisfactory conduct .....	3	4
Insolence .....	1	1
To attend school .....	7	4
To prepare to attend High School outside.....	2	3
For marriage .....	1	0
Runaways .....	1	1

TABLE X.

*Showing Number of Relocations of Wage-Earning Girls from December 1, 1914 to December 1, 1916.*

	1915	1916
Relocated once .....	9	17
Relocated twice .....	6	5
Relocated three times .....	3	1
Relocated four times .....	2	1
Relocated five times .....	1	0
Relocated six times .....	1	1
Relocated seven times .....	0	1

In 1915, 22 girls were relocated 49 times.

In 1916, 26 girls were relocated 47 times.

In 1915, 25 girls went out to work for first time.

In 1916, 24 girls went out to work for first time.

TABLE XI.

*Number of individual girls in custody from December 1, 1914 to December 1, 1916.*

Average length of custody of 245 girls in the School .....	4 years, 4 months, 12 days
Average length of time 159 girls lived at the School before being placed out .....	2 years, 6 months, 12 days
Number of girls never placed out	86

TABLE XII.

*Girls Have Been Committed from the Following Counties Since the School was Established, January, 1875.*

Androscoggin .....	64	Oxford .....	22
Aroostook .....	22	Penobscot .....	117
Cumberland .....	135	Piscataquis .....	7
Franklin .....	22	Sagadahoc .....	69
Hancock .....	50	Somerset .....	41
Kennebec .....	147	Waldo .....	30
Knox .....	89	Washington .....	62
Lincoln .....	26	York .....	56



## REPORT OF HOME-VISITOR.

*To the Trustees of Juvenile Institutions:*

Herewith is submitted my report as Home-Visitor for the State School for Girls for the biennium ending December 1, 1916.

During the past five years in which I have served this Institution many changes have occurred among the girls of the parole department. There remain only six who were out in homes at the beginning of the year 1912. Of those discharged since then we have been able to keep in touch with nearly all; yet not so closely as I could wish because the time has been crowded with the supervision of others constantly coming into the department to take their places. Whenever possible I have visited and assisted the over-age girls. The majority are doing well; others have relapsed into their old methods of living.

The average number of parole girls for the year 1915 was seventy-five; for 1916 it was seventy. Throughout the biennium there have been seventy-four individual girls placed out for wages, several of whom were transferred to school homes or returned here to school at the beginning of the school year; sixteen individual girls were placed out for school; and fourteen on probation in their own homes.

## METHOD OF SUPERVISION.

In the supervision of the parole girls I have followed the same policy as in the past: namely, to place the girl in the home best suited to her especial needs; to observe careful discipline, an important factor in which is to convince the girl of the correct view of the matter under consideration; to encourage her confidences and to advise her regarding them; and to ever keep in mind the historic saying that eternal vigilance is the price of peace.

It is usually a sure indication of good conduct when girls manifest a confidential spirit or wish to make visits to the School or write frequently.

## MORAL PROGRESS OF GIRLS.

Though there have been occasional cases where strict discipline was necessary, yet I think there have been fewer trouble cases during the last two years than for the same length of time at any period previous to that since my connection with the School; and that the feeling of personal pride in their conduct has prevailed more generally among the girls. If these premises are correct, and the type of girls has not averaged higher than formerly, it might be safe to conclude that this result has obtained because of closer supervision. This has been possible, as may be seen from comparison with preceding years, because the visitation has been more frequent to the girls most needing it, and also on account of increased correspondence with nearly all of them.

It has been a source of gratification to observe the progress of the parole girls through their "teens" to the time of their discharge and after, and to note the gradual improvement in many of them through this period of character building. Some have advanced fully as rapidly as might be expected; others have proved a disappointment.

## PROBATION HOMES.

The probation problem is an important one to consider. A larger proportion of girls fail who go to live with parents or other relatives than those placed in other homes. The reasons are that conditions in these homes do not change radically in the few years that the girls remain here, and usually lack of discipline prevails; also that facts are withheld by the family lest the girl be returned to the School.

There are exceptions, however. One family, willing and able to provide for the material needs of the girl, felt that the responsibility of her management was too great and requested that she be returned here.

## NOTES ON THE SUMMARY.

The amount of traveling expenses given below covers the work as outlined, a portion of which was done by my substitutes during vacations and by the assistance of other officers throughout the biennium. This work has been principally the taking out, returning and transferring of girls. No reference has been made to parole work done by the Superintendent and covered by her expense account.

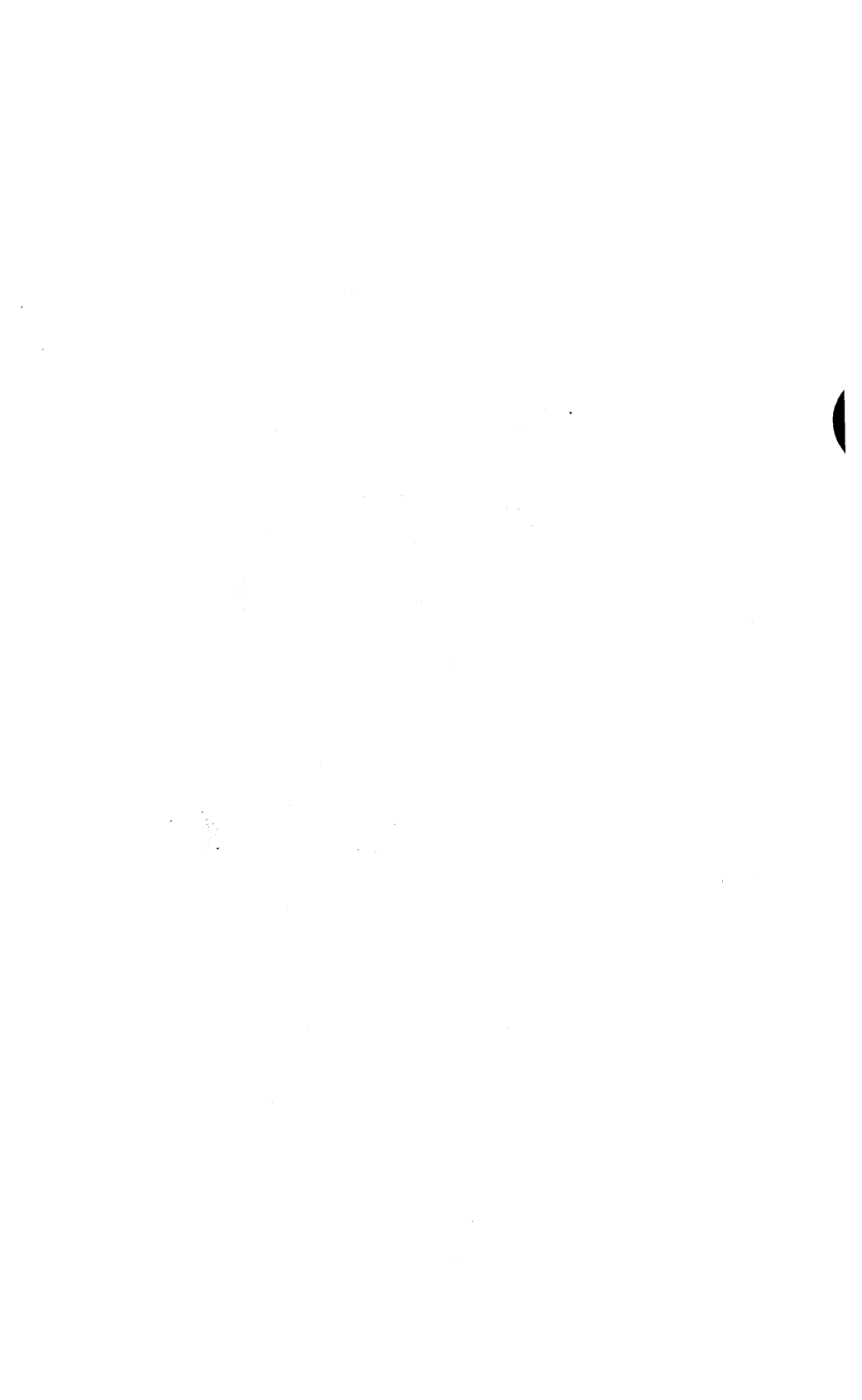
The numbers given in the table for girls taken out, returned and transferred do not include those who have traveled alone at their own expense or those accompanied by friends who have paid the traveling expenses.

The number of visits includes thirty to over-age girls; the number of homes investigated includes nineteen girls' homes.

As in past reports, I will again state that no mention has been made of special cases which have demanded considerable time and care; also miscellaneous work not classified. Time spent at the School has been crowded with clerical duties and other tasks pertaining to parole girls, and at times rendering general assistance in the office.

## SUMMARY.

	1915	1916
Girls placed in homes.....	96	82
Girls returned to School.....	54	53
Girls transferred.....	26	34
Visited in homes.....	210	196
Visited in schools.....	37	19
Visited in hospitals.....	6	9
Girls seen elsewhere.....	4	9
Taken to visit relatives.....	10	4
Taken to funerals.....	0	6
Taken to physician, oculist, dentist.....	35	49
Hospital cases.....	4	10
Shopping with girls.....	33	54
Shopping for girls.....	31	21
Friends of girls seen.....	14	11
Runaways hunted.....	1	1
Runaways found.....	1	1
Runaways returned.....	0	2
Homes investigated.....	57	42
Employment found.....	3	0
People interviewed.....	156	130
Visits, people out.....	17	17
Errands.....	72	134
Days at Institution, including half days.....	104	135
Traveling expenses, personal.....	\$234 61	\$199 85
Traveling expenses for girls.....	96 16	73 87





Folk-Dancing at State School for Girls.

## EXTENSION WORK.

In conclusion I wish to express from the parole officer's standpoint the urgent need of an organized form of extension work to supplement and strengthen the good begun by this Institution. It is disheartening in the extreme to know that after some of the girls leave our custodial care, the characters which we have so faithfully endeavored to upbuild are ruthlessly destroyed on account of this very need.

Some girls are committed to the School through dependency; others because of conditions in the homes which may be rectified later. Such girls have a prospect of assuming the responsibilities of life at twenty-one under normal conditions. But the majority are committed here because they are the victims of defective heredity. We, being powerless to improve the parents or the homes, can only begin with the daughters and strive to inculcate the principles of right living. If we succeed in educating a certain percentage of this class to raise their standard of living we shall thus enable them to pass on to future generations more stability of character than they now possess.

And there are those who are immature for their years or have no anchor when they leave the School; and yet others—generally of low mental type—who will eventually help fill hospitals and the Reformatory. All these, and the remaining percentage of the earlier mentioned classes, need further custodial care. Many of them would appreciate a mental, moral or spiritual uplift at an opportune time. For those who would not, some authority in connection with our regular laws would, I believe, be salutary in effect, thereby preventing crime.

Several men in whose families some of our girls have been placed, have broached the subject to me, and other thinking people besides welfare workers realize the necessity of such aid. I would especially call your attention to the vital importance of the safeguarding of these future citizens of our state.

Respectfully submitted,

MAUDE E. PLUMMER.

*To the Trustees of Juvenile Institutions of Maine:*

The report of the Physician is herewith submitted.

This biennial report finds the medical work well established, office hours are held by the physician three times a week at the Administration Building and the physician is on call at other times.

The medical room equipment has been very satisfactory and ample, the room however is too small and supplies crowded.

From December 1, 1914 to December 1, 1916, there were 1,987 office patients, 333 visits made to halls and 31 calls made upon sick girls outside of the institution. This, when totaled, amounts to 2,351 patients seen by the physician.

The following cases have been treated at the Augusta General Hospital:

Adenectomy .....	9
Amputation of finger at first joint.....	1
Appendectomy .....	1
Abscess of submaxillary gland.....	1
Adhesions elbow joint .....	1
Adhesions finger, second joint .....	1
Curettement of middle ear.....	1
Dilatation and Curettement .....	2
Hypertrophied breast, observation of .....	1
Mastoid operation .....	2
Otitis Media, acute .....	3
Otitis Media, chronic .....	1
Influenza .....	1
Pleurisy .....	1
Tonsillectomy .....	8
Typhoid fever .....	2
Resection of ovaries .....	1

Two cases of typhoid fever developed in two girls attending school in Richmond, the older of whom being brought to Augusta General Hospital, the other being cared for at her boarding home, and attended by a local physician. Dr. Nutting, Jr., was called in three times during the physician's absence. In the spring of 1915 one girl was admitted to the State Hospital at Augusta with the diagnosis of dementia praecox. She was allowed to go to the home of an uncle in May, 1916, and has recently been discharged by the Hospital.

The following conditions have been treated by the physician from December 1, 1914 to December 1, 1916, inclusive:

Abortion .....	1	Herpes labialis .....	4
Acne .....	16	Hordeolum .....	3
Adhesions .....	3	Hysteria .....	5
Alopecia .....	2	Hyperacidity .....	1
Amenorrhœa .....	17	Hypertrophied adenoids .	18
Amputation .....	1	Hypertrophied tonsils .	17
Anemia .....	13	Hypertrophied breast .	1
Appendicitis .....	1	Hyperhidrosis .....	1
Antointoxication .....	1	Indigestion—acute .....	33
Bronchitis .....	15	Indigestion—sub acute .	6
Bruise .....	10	Incontinence .....	3
Burn .....	5	Influenza .....	51
Bursitis .....	2	Ingrowing toenail .....	1
Catarrh, Acute nasal .	11	Mastoid .....	1
Catarrh, chronic .....	1	Measles .....	2
Catarrh, Naso pharyngeal	32	Neuralgia .....	6
Cerumen .....	1	Otitis Media .....	5
Chorea .....	1	Ovaritis .....	1
Clarus .....	7	Oxyuris .....	1
Conjunctivitis .....	3	Paronychia .....	1
Constipation .....	21	Phlegmon .....	8
Cyst, meibomian .....	2	Removal of foreign body	
Dysmenorrhœa .....	2	from ear .....	1
Disability—general .....	5	from hand .....	1
Diphtheria—aural .....	1	Scabies .....	3
Eczema .....	15	Sprain .....	23
Endometritis .....	6	Synovitis, knee .....	5
Enuresis .....	2	Synovitis, wrist .....	1
Erythema .....	5	Syphilis .....	8
Flat foot .....	6	Tonsilitis .....	6
Furuncle .....	9	Typhoid fever .....	2
Gonorrhœa .....	1	Ulcer, corneal .....	2
Gland, enlarged .....	2	Ulcer, nasal .....	2
Gland, abscess .....	1	Ulcer, oral .....	2
Heart disease, Systolic		Wound, incised .....	5
lesion .....	4	Wound, infected .....	25
Hemorrhoids .....	2	Wound, punctured .....	5



A slight epidemic of measles broke out at Erskine Hall during November, 1915. Only two girls developed the disease, both patients had sequelae, one acute otitis media followed by a mastoid abscess, which was operated upon. The other girl developed an abscess of a submaxillary gland, which was incised at the Hospital. Both patients recovered from the operations.

An epidemic of influenza broke out in the school in January, 1916. Half of the girls in the school were taken ill. At Baker Hall where the infection started the school room was converted into a hospital ward. The reception room was used as a convalescent ward. Two experienced nurses were on duty, one during the day and one at night. One girl had pneumonia accompanied by pleurisy, and was finally sent to the Hospital for treatment. Later the epidemic reached Erskine Hall and a nurse was employed there for a week. At Flagg-Dummer a number of the girls were also ill but cared for by the matron.

In March a girl came from the Hospital after a mastoid operation and was quarantined at Erskine Hall on account of a diphtheria infection of the middle ear. A trained nurse was in attendance for about a week. Four girls with heart lesions were excused from basket ball. Twelve girls have been referred to the oculist, Dr. Turner, of Augusta, and five girls to Dr. Beach of Augusta, for ear and eye treatment. Local dentists have attended to the dental work.

The Wasserman Reaction is made on the blood of the older girls entering the Institution, and has also been made on a selected number of girls entered before the medical work began. Unless an urgent case enters the tests are made only every three months. The cases examined from December 1, 1914 to October 1, 1916, give the following results; 27 negative, 1 doubtful, 7 positive. Some of the results are from the same individuals examined twice. The blood for the Wasserman is taken by the physician and sent to the State Hospital Laboratory where it is tested for us through the kindness of this neighbor institution.

Two girls were given ether by the physician for the extraction of teeth.

This past winter made our need of more room for the proper care of the sick very apparent. During the epidemic of influenza, school had to be closed in order that room could be had to care conveniently for the sick ones. This not only interfered with school routine but the routine of the daily work in the halls was very much upset.

In the diphtheria scare the patient was quarantined with a nurse in the sick room on the same corridor with the other girls. The Hall was quarantined and fortunately no other person contracted the disease, but I hate to think what might have happened had it been a severe infection.

I cannot be too grateful to each matron for the care they give the sick girls and the precision with which the physician's orders are carried out. However, the Institution must have better facilities for the care of its sick, more isolated room, and I would also suggest hiring an experienced nurse to care for ill girls. It is my sincere hope that these conditions may be remedied in the near future.

An infirmary and nurse are most essential to such an Institution as this, and by securing these may our hopes for the most modern treatment of disease be realized, through good nursing and complete isolation from the well girls.

Respectfully submitted,

DORRIS PRESSON-KRAUS, M. D.

## FARM REPORT.

The following crops have been raised:

	1915	1916	
Beets .....	32½ bu.	35 5-6	bu.
Brussel's Sprouts .....	6 qts.		
Cabbage .....	1,109 lbs.	704	lbs.
Carrots .....	4¾ bu.	15½	bu.
Cauliflower .....	15½ lbs.		
Corn .....	104½ doz.	106	doz.
Cucumbers .....	125 doz.	178¾	doz.
Cucumbers for pickles .....	1¼ bu.	5¾	bu.
Lettuce .....	550 hds.	1,016	hds.
Parsnips .....	68¼ lbs.	192	lbs.
Peas .....	17¼ bu.	20½	bu.
Potatoes .....	103½ bu.	75	bu.
Radishes .....	647½ doz.	489	doz.
Rhubarb .....	304½ lbs.	286	lbs.
Shell Beans .....	5½ bu.	11¾	bu.
Spinach .....	2¾ bu.	4¾	bu.
String Beans .....	21¼ bu.	20½	bu.
Swiss Chard .....	30 bu.	46	bu.
Tomatoes, Ripe .....	4½ bu.	9¾	bu.
Tomatoes, Green .....	3¼ bu.	7¾	bu.
Turnips .....	7½ bu.	26¾	bu.
Squash .....	971 lbs.	934	lbs.
Beet Greens .....		2	bu.
Apples .....	82 bu.	129¾	bu.
Pears .....	4½ bu.	10	bu.
Plums .....	2¾ bu.	2 1-5	bu.
Cherries .....	6¼ bu.	14 1-11	bu.
Currants .....		2½	qts.
Blackberries .....	68 qts.	14½	qts.
Raspberries .....	210½ qts.	138½	qts.
Strawberries .....	46 qts.	170½	qts.
Hay and Hungarian estimated (no Hungarian 1916).....	12 ton	15	ton

Ensilage estimated .....	15 ton	12 ton
Pork, dressed weight .....	1,061½ lbs.	1,076½ lbs.
Milk .....	29,502 qts	25,383 qts.
Veals sold .....	6	4
Beeves .....		1

Four hogs bought as pigs for \$23.00, sold for \$80.30 in 1915.

The Farm Products Account as shown below gives us a profit of \$208.19 for 1915, and \$795.00 for 1916.

DR.

	1915	1916
Vegetables and fruit.....	\$499 44	\$596 86
Milk .....	1,770 12	1,522 98
Pork .....	135 89	155 88
Hay .....	136 00	157 50
Hungarian and Ensilage (no Hunga- rian in 1916) .....	78 00	48 00
Cows sold .....	90 00	
Beeves and Veals sold (no Beeves in 1915) .....	64 77	95 50
Hogs .....	80 30	
Horses .....	200 00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,054 52	\$2,576 72

CR.

Farm Equipment .....	\$130 27	\$140 60
Repairs and Renewals of Equipment..	135 50	78 87
Cows .....	160 00	100 00
Horses .....	790 00	
Hogs .....	36 44	12 00
Feed .....	538 04	441 90
Hay .....	116 69	248 98
Labor on Farm .....	147 65	129 30
Farm Miscellaneous .....	45 85	21 24
Work on Brown Tail Moth Nests....	2 00	
Repairs on Barn (Special Appropria- tion for Repairs) .....	143 89	
Salary of Assistant Farmer .....	600 00	608 83
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,846 33	\$1,781 72

Milk is reckoned at .06 per quart; vegetables and fruit at an average wholesale price for the month in which they are harvested, pork at the market price when killed. The amount of hay, Hungarian and ensilage is estimated and carried out at an average price.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

DECEMBER 1, 1914 TO DECEMBER 1, 1916.

Dr.

	1915	1916
Payroll of Employees .....	\$8,648 48	\$9,157 48
Fuel (Coal) .....	2,106 01	2,019 00
Fuel (Wood) .....	266 50	145 80
Electric Lighting .....	361 35	390 91
Groceries* .....	3,201 00	5,265 93
Butter, Eggs and Milk* .....	2,555 60	2,499 28
Meats* .....	1,270 54	1,464 89
Fish .....	352 81	419 58
Ice .....	125 00	131 00
Water .....	108 34	79 88
Dry Goods and Millinery .....	1,935 77	1,881 49
Boots and Shoes .....	706 94	1,201 05
Books and Periodicals .....	8 00	
Medicine and Attendance .....	792 67	703 77
Miscellaneous Supplies .....	48 20	88 80
Work on Brown Tail Moth Nests .....	2 00	
Household Supplies .....	451 85	588 37
Household Furnishings (Includes Farwell 1916)	432 19	1,761 30
Repairs to Buildings and Grounds (Includes Farwell 1916) .....	477 25	1,845 90
Insurance .....	71 18	375 43
Farm Equipment .....	130 27	140 60
Repairs and Renewals of Equipment .....	135 50	78 87
Cows .....	5 23	4 50
Feed* .....	616 04	489 90
Hay* .....	249 69	406 48
Horses .....	590 00	
Labor on Farm .....	147 65	129 30
Hogs .....		12 00
Farm Miscellaneous .....	45 85	21 24
Telephone .....	241 58	233 28
Postage, Stationery and Printing .....	279 18	196 75
Traveling Expenses .....	531 01	464 16
Board of Girls .....	1,568 45	885 60
Tuition .....	36 40	238 21

\*Farm products are included in these items. Previous to this report no account of these has been made in the Financial Report.

Freight and Express .....	43 67	56 13
Detention and Return of Runaways.....	45 50	5 00
School Supplies .....	118 75	114 75
Office Equipment .....	14 73	14 03
Purchase of Real Estate .....	3,002 50	
Medical Examination, Equipment and Supplies, 1914 .....	41 67	
Eliza Mustard Fund .....	195 63	197 84
Nellie F. Shaw Fund .....	182 27	296 92
Peter Lane Fund .....		57 83
Augustus Hopkins Fund .....		14 68
Special Appropriation for Repairs .....	1,376 66	684 97
Cash from Sales at School .....	541 51	271 38
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$34,061 62	\$35,034 28

## Cr.

	1915	1916
General Expense 1914 .....	\$844 33	
Received from Home-Visitor 1914, money previously advanced for travel .....	100 00	
Received from sale of Stock, December, 1915....		\$69 39
Cash on hand 1914 from sale of Stock.....	33 14	
Cash on hand 1915 from sale of Stock.....		541 51
Medical Examination, Equipment and Supplies, Balance 1914 .....	41 67	
Special Appropriation 1914 Deficiency .....	637 40	
Special Appropriation 1911-12 Deficiency .....	3 87	
Nellie F. Shaw Fund, Balance 1914.....	5 01	
General Expense .....	27,939 75	29,467 39
General Expense, Balance 1915 .....		560 25
Special Appropriation for Repairs .....	1,376 66	500 00
Special Appropriation for Repairs, Balance 1915		184 97
Special Appropriation for Repairs, Transferred to Maintenance, 1915 .....		438 37
Nellie F. Shaw Fund .....	177 26	236 68
Nellie F. Shaw Fund, Balance 1915 .....		60 24
Eliza Mustard Fund .....	195 63	195 63
Peter Lane Fund, Balance 1915.....		57 83
Augustus Hopkins Fund, Balance 1915 .....		8 98
Augustus Hopkins Fund, Transferred to Main- tenance 1915 .....		41 02
Augustus Hopkins Fund .....		5 70
Interest and Discount .....	43 59	181 82
Farm Products .....	2,619 45	2,481 22
Hogs .....	43 86	
Books and Periodicals .....		3 28
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$34,061 62	\$35,034 28

APPROPRIATIONS, 1914.

GENERAL EXPENSE, 1914.

Balance .....		\$844 33	
Returned to Treasurer by Home-Visitor .....		100 00	
			<hr/>
	CR.		
Received .....	\$944 33		\$944 33

GENERAL EXPENSE, 1915.

Appropriation .....			\$28,500 00
	CR.		
Received .....	\$27,939 75		
Balance in State Treasury.....	60 25		
Balance, advance to School .....	500 00		28,500 00
			<hr/>

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION, ETC., 1914.

Balance .....			\$41 67
	CR.		
Received .....	\$41 67		41 67

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR REPAIRS, 1915.

Appropriation .....			\$2,000 00
	CR.		
Received .....	\$1,376 66		
Balance in State Treasury .....	623 34		2,000 00
			<hr/>

1914 DEFICIENCY.

Appropriation .....			\$637 40
	CR.		
Received .....	\$637 40		637 40

1911-12 DEFICIENCY.

Appropriation .....			\$3 87
	CR.		
Received .....	\$3 87		3 87



## JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS OF MAINE.

## NELLIE F. SHAW FUND, 1914.

Balance .....		\$5 01	
	CR.		
Received .....	\$5 01		5 01

## NELLIE F. SHAW FUND, 1915.

Appropriation .....			\$237 50
	CR.		
Received .....	\$177 26		
Balance in State Treasury .....	60 24		237 50

## ELIZA MUSTARD FUND, 1915.

Appropriation .....			\$195 63
	CR.		
Received .....	\$195 63		195 63

## AUGUSTUS HOPKINS FUND, 1915.

Appropriation .....			\$50 00
	CR.		
Balance in State Treasury .....	\$50 00		50 00

## PETER LANE FUND, 1915.

Appropriation .....			\$57 83
	CR.		
Balance in State Treasury .....	\$57 83		57 83

## APPROPRIATIONS, 1915.

## GENERAL EXPENSE, 1915.

	DR.		
Balance .....		\$560 25	
Received from 1915 sales to December 1, 1915..		541 51	
Received from 1915 sales for December, 1915 ..		69 39	
Transferred from Special Appropriation for Repairs .....		438 37	
Transferred from Augustus Hopkins Fund .....		41 02	\$1,650 54
	CR.		
Received .....	\$1,650 54		1,650 54

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS OF MAINE.

61

GENERAL EXPENSE, 1916.

Appropriation .....		\$30,500 00
Received for Sales from Stock .....		201 99

Cr.

Received .....	\$29,467 39	
Balance in State Treasury .....	1,234 60	\$30,701 99

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR REPAIRS, 1915.

Balance .....		\$623 34
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Cr.

Received .....	\$184 97	
Transferred to Maintenance .....	438 37	623 34

NELLIE F. SHAW FUND, 1915.

Balance .....		\$60 24
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Cr.

Received .....	60 24	60 24
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NELLIE F. SHAW FUND, 1916.

Appropriation .....		\$237 50
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Cr.

Received .....	\$236 68	
Balance in State Treasury .....	82	237 50

AUGUSTUS HOPKINS FUND, 1915.

Balance .....		\$50 00
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Cr.

Received .....	\$8 98	
Transferred to Maintenance .....	41 02	50 00

AUGUSTUS HOPKINS FUND, 1916.

Appropriation .....		\$50 00
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Cr.

Received .....	\$5 70	
Balance in State Treasury .....	44 30	50 00

PETER LANE FUND, 1915.

Balance .....		\$57 83
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Cr.

Received .....	\$57 83	57 83
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## PETER LANE FUND, 1916.

Appropriation .....		57 83
	Cr.	
Balance in State Treasury .....	\$57 83	57 83

## ELIZA MUSTARD FUND, 1916.

Appropriation .....		\$195 63
	Cr.	
Received .....	\$195 63	195 63

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Land and land improvements, 30 acres.....	\$3,000 00
Buildings and attached fixtures, (appraised 1915).....	118,000 00
Furniture and equipment, as per inventory .....	12,332 78
Supplies, as per inventory .....	8,380 36
Trust Funds .....	10,819 15
Cash on hand and in banks .....	1,337 55
	<hr/>
	\$153,869 84

## LIABILITIES.

Trust funds, limited as to use.....	\$10,819 15
Surplus .....	143,050 69
	<hr/>
Net assets November 30, 1915.....	\$153,869 84
Gain for year ending November 30, 1916 .....	134,727 40
	8,323 20

## APPENDIX

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### THE STATUTES GOVERNING THE STATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

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As a distinct State school the Maine Industrial School was established by an Act of Legislature approved March 17, 1899.

Extracts from laws governing the same:

#### CHAPTER 152, PUBLIC LAWS, 1915.

Section 1. The name of the Maine Industrial School for Girls is hereby changed to that of State School for Girls.

Section 2. "The Principal" of the "Maine Industrial School for Girls" shall hereafter be designated as the "Superintendent," and wherever the word "principal" is used in connection with this School in any law, it shall be construed to mean, under this act, the Superintendent.

#### CHAPTER 150, LAWS OF 1911.

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

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

#### CHAPTER 143, REVISED STATUTES OF 1903.

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

Sec. 22. A parent or guardian of any girl between the ages of six and sixteen years, the municipal officers, or any three respectable inhabitants of any city or town, where she may be found, may complain in writing to the judge of probate or any trial justice in the county, or to the judge of the municipal or police court for such city or town, alleging that she is leading an idle or vicious life, or has been found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice or immorality, and request that she may be committed to the guardianship of the officers of said school. The judge or judges shall appoint a time and place of hearing and order notice thereof to all persons entitled to be heard, and at such time and place, may examine into the truth of said allegations, and if satisfactory evidence thereof is adduced, and it appears that the welfare of such girl requires it, he may order her to be committed to the custody and guardianship of the officers of said school during her minority, unless sooner discharged by process of law. All precepts issued in pursuance of this section may be executed by any officer who may execute civil process; and the fees of judges, justices and officers shall be the same as for similar services in civil cases, and, when not otherwise provided for, shall be audited by the county commissioners and paid from the county treasury.

Sec. 23 (extract). The Board of Trustees of said School shall have all the powers as to the person, property, earnings and education of every girl committed to the charge of said trustees, during the term of her commitment which a guardian has as to his ward, and all powers which parents have over their children.

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

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

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

LEGAL FORMS FOR COMPLAINT AND COMMITMENT.

[Complaint by Municipal Officers or Three Inhabitants.]

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

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

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

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

Witness my hand and seal this \_\_\_\_\_ day of 19 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

[Complaint of Parent or Guardian.]

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

