

# 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 TWO YEARS

**JULY 1, 1922--JUNE 30, 1924**

**EIGHTH REPORT**

OF THE

**State Board**  
OF  
**Charities and Corrections**

(Ex-Officio State Board of Mother's Aid  
and Children's Guardians)

COVERING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30

**1924**

AUGUSTA  
CHARLES E. NASH & SON  
1924

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Edward C. Reynolds, Portland, *Pres.* . . . Appointed December 28, 1922  
Samuel Rosenburg, Portland . . . . . Appointed March, 1, 1916  
Rev. M. E. Curran, Waterville . . . . . Appointed December 28, 1922  
Mrs. William E. Brewster, Dexter . . . . . Appointed August 6, 1923  
M. E. Sawtelle, Augusta . . . . . Appointed March 1, 1924

### *Secretary*

Grube B. Cornish, York . . . . . Appointed April 4, 1923  
Office at State House, Augusta

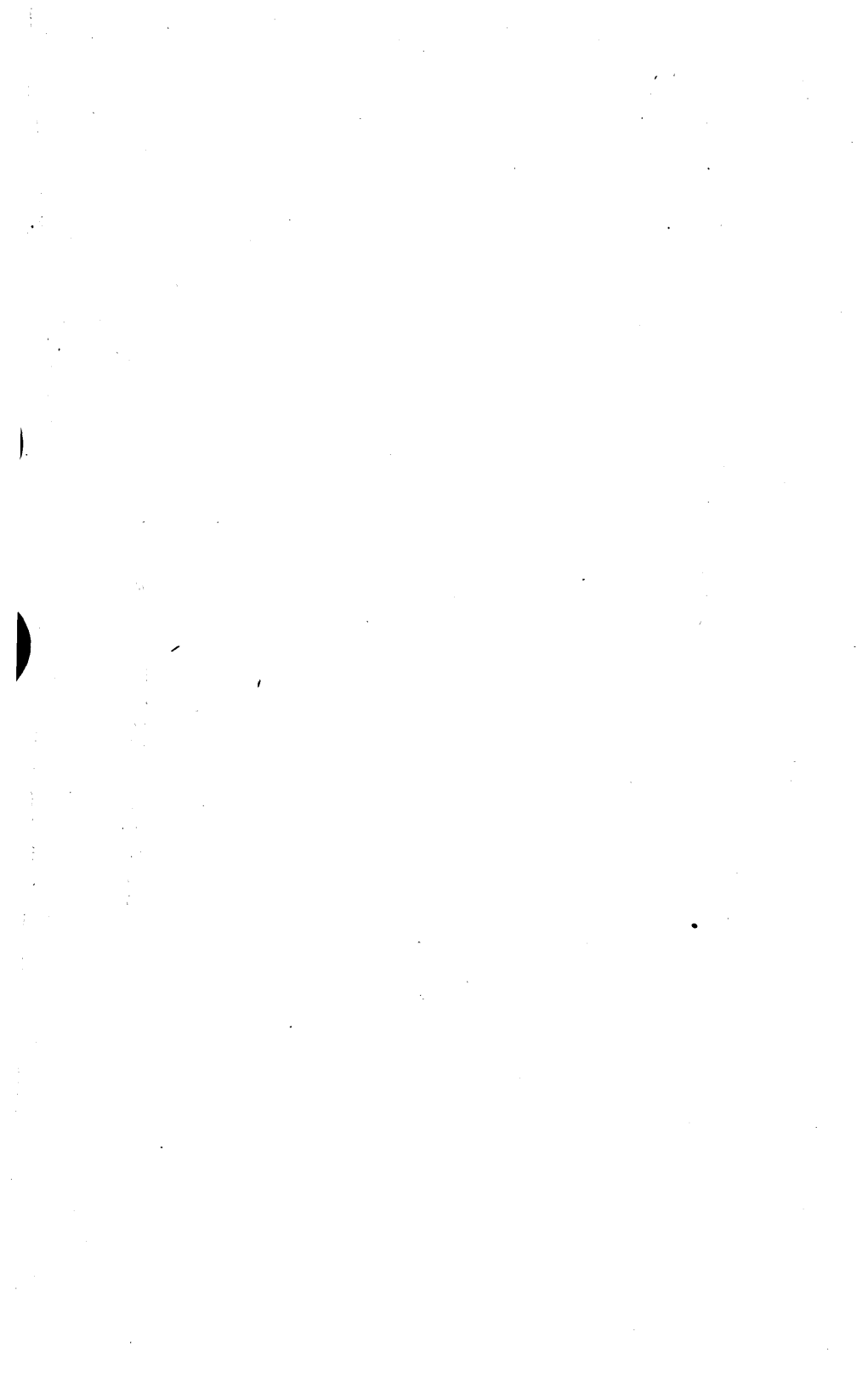
## FORMER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

John Wilson, Bangor . . . . . Term expired July 19, 1915  
John Liggett, Augusta . . . . . Resigned December 15, 1915  
Robert T. Whitehouse, Portland . . . . . Resigned September, 1922  
Thomas J. Nelligan, Bangor . . . . . Resigned November, 1922  
Mrs. Grace A. Wing, Portland . . . . . Term expired July 25, 1923  
Melville P. Milliken, Augusta . . . . . Resigned August 21, 1923  
Charles S. Hichborn, Augusta . . . . . Resigned February, 1924  
James F. Bagley, *Secretary*, Augusta . . . . . Died October 9, 1922

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## INTRODUCTION

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November 1, 1924.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:*

Conforming to the requirements of the Laws of the State of Maine, the State Board of Charities and Corrections submits the report of its activities for the biennial term ending June 30, 1924.

### *Duties:*

This Board has certain visitorial and advisory powers, specifically named in the laws creating it, but its activities are more generally known to the people of our state in its capacity of

1. Ex-officio Board of Mother's Aid; and
2. Ex-officio Board of Children's Guardians.

### *Beginnings:*

The Board's existence began in 1913. It has had but eleven years in which to provide its organization, to adapt itself to the purposes of its institution, to fit its work into the life of the people and to overcome some of the prejudices to which the character of its activities naturally gave rise. After eleven years of such effort, the Board here gives expression to its appreciation of the multiplying evidences that this labor of organization and adaptation on its part has been met very generously by a constantly increasing respect and marked spirit of helpful cooperation.

### *Finances:*

The Legislature of 1923 made the following appropriations, to be expended by the Board during this biennial term:

- |                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Mother's Aid         | \$200,000 |
| 2. Children's Guardians | \$300,000 |

Over the first of these two appropriations this Board exercises absolute control. Over the second, it cannot fully control the expenditures, because it has been determined by the law department of the state that it is the duty of the Board to provide for all of the children which our courts commit to its keeping. In obeying this mandate, in the event that the legislative appropriation is insufficient, the Board

has no option in the matter, but is obliged to care for the children, and to ask of the Governor and Council an allotment from the contingent fund to meet a portion of the expenses, which it has no power to restrict. Appeals by the Board to the Governor and Council for this purpose have always been honored. This last fiscal year the Board lived within all appropriations if reimbursements for board and care of dependent children from towns and cities were added to the appropriation for Children's Guardians.

The status of the appropriation for Mother's Aid as already indicated is different. The Board has expended the entire amount of the appropriation made for it by the Legislature of 1923, but no more. To keep strictly within the appropriation made for this purpose, as it is within the power of the Board to do, has made it necessary to refuse aid asked by many whose situation and needs are strictly within the requirements of the law. There were on file in its office on June 30, 1924, one hundred fifty-one applications for aid which have fully met the required test, but which the Board could not grant for lack of funds.

#### *Increased Appropriations:*

The Board will not undertake a campaign for increased appropriations by the Legislature of 1925 for the purposes indicated. It will, however, try to make clear the facts concerning the needs of this department and leave to the Legislature the determination of the policy of the state in this regard.

#### *Inspection:*

Under the provisions of the law creating this department, it is provided that the Board shall investigate and inspect the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions. The law, however, does not give to the Board power to enforce any changes in conditions of the institutions inspected, even where the need seems great. It is a pleasure, however, to report at this time that with constantly increasing willingness, the officers of these institutions, in large measure, are cooperating with the Board and giving heed to the recommendations which it makes. We believe, however, that provision should be made for more time to be given to this part of its work.

#### *The Future:*

One does not need to be closely identified with the work of this department to discover that the spirit of the times suggests constantly increasing range for its activities. The stronger humanitarian appeal of the day, with its growing manifestations of interest in those who are unfortunate of all classes, but more especially of mothers and children, point that way. It is true that present unsatisfactory con-



ditions result in no small measure from the moral obliquity of those whose duties and responsibilities are shamelessly ignored. But the need of aid and assistance is no less bitterly felt, because of this, and this the moral sense of the community recognizes and would relieve. Unless there is a great change in these tendencies, the work of this department, even without any enlargements of its functions, must increase with the passing of the years. And if so, greater demands will be made in the future for legislative recognition in the matter of appropriations for this work.

*The Board:*

Since the session of the Legislature of 1923, Mrs. Grace A. Wing and Mr. Melville P. Milliken, long associated with the Board, have retired from it. They had been connected with it during the early period of its existence, when it was in the initial state of proving that there was a reason for its creation and continuance. They gave freely of their time and rendered valuable services. Mr. Grube B. Cornish as secretary, succeeding Mr. James F. Bagley, has cooperated fully with the Board in its work of sympathetically interpreting, so far as it could for the benefit of those in need, the spirit of the law which prescribes its duties. Very generously the other departments of our state have evidenced a disposition to render any assistance possible to aid in the work of the Board. This assistance and all courtesies extended are fully appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD C. REYNOLDS,

*President of the Board.*

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE

The State Board of Charities and Corrections respectfully submits to the Legislature the following recommendations:

1. That all jails, police stations, lock-ups and similar places of detention be required to have matrons on duty when there are women prisoners.

2. That the management and control of all county jails be vested in the prison commission and the expense of their maintenance be borne by the state.

3. That the law governing payments to dependent mothers be changed so as to authorize this Department to monthly manifest through regular channels amount of payments due dependent mothers which shall be paid by the Treasurer of State. The Board of Charities and Corrections should recover for the State from the town of settlement, if any, of any such dependent mother, one-half of any such payments on account of said mother.

4. That the State Board of Charities and Corrections be authorized to recover from the town of settlement, if any, of any dependent child, one-half but not exceeding an average of two dollars per week, of any such payments on account of said dependent child. This change would relieve the State Treasurer of collecting amounts due from towns and cities and it is recommended with the approval of the State Auditor and State Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF THE BOARD

(For the year ending June 30, 1923)

Salaries:

Secretary (part of year).....	\$ 1,373 89	
Supervisor.....	1,800 00	
Clerks.....	5,272 00	
Field Workers.....	11,400 14	
	<hr/>	\$19,846 03
Furniture and equipment.....	\$96 71	
Traveling Expenses:		
Members of Board.....	440 74	
Employees.....	7,349 89	
	<hr/>	7,887 34
Telephone and Telegraph.....	\$519 24	
Postage.....	861 09	
Stationery and office supplies.....	1,404 45	
	<hr/>	2,784 78
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$30,518 15
Aid to Mother's appropriation.....	\$75,000 00	
Aid to Mother's expenditure.....	92,435 25	
	<hr/>	
Excess.....	\$17,435 35	

(For the year ending June 30, 1924)

Salaries:

Secretary.....	\$2,500 00	
Supervisor (one week).....	34 61	
Clerks (office).....	5,630 34	
	<hr/>	\$8,164 95
Furniture and equipment.....	\$2,280 18	
Traveling Expenses:		
Members of Board.....	329 59	
Employees.....	1,725 14	
	<hr/>	\$4,334 91
Telephone and Telegraph.....	\$741 66	
Postage (Office).....	725 00	
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	957 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,423 66
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$14,923 52
Aid to Mother's appropriation.....	\$100,000 00	
Apportioned for Field Workers	{ salaries . . . . . 6,200 00	
	{ expenses . . . . . 5,800 00	
Expended	{ salaries . . . . . 6,030 68	
	{ expenses . . . . . 3,325 14	
Expended (reimbursement to cities and towns)		90,644 18

## MOTHER'S AID STATISTICS

"The care and training that a mother gives her children are the greatest service she can render, and nothing should be allowed to interfere with that."

On July 1, 1922, 511 families were receiving aid. Since that time 229 additional cases have been allowed, 67 reopened, 186 discontinued, and 146 disallowed, leaving 554 families now in receipt of aid. The total number of applications to date is 1823.

<i>Reason why aid was denied in 146 cases</i>	<i>Number of families denied</i>
Aid not needed . . . . .	61
Aid not recommended by municipal board . . . . .	8
Mother incompetent or home unsuitable . . . . .	29
Mother withdrew her request . . . . .	3
Father still head of the family . . . . .	2
Mother remarried . . . . .	2
No children under sixteen years of age . . . . .	2
Mother and children not living together . . . . .	6
Mother left state . . . . .	3
No court action taken against deserting husband . . . . .	2
Not five years a resident of Maine . . . . .	8
Only one child under sixteen years of age . . . . .	5
Mother deceased since application was filed . . . . .	2
Mother not deserted one year . . . . .	6
Mother tubercular . . . . .	3
Member of family tubercular . . . . .	1
Father returned to his family . . . . .	2
Grandmother, not eligible . . . . .	1

The reasons for discontinuing aid in 186 cases are as follows:

<i>Reasons why aid was discontinued</i>	<i>Number of families in which discontinued</i>
Aid no longer needed . . . . .	32
Mother remarried . . . . .	45
Mother unfit . . . . .	31
Child not with mother . . . . .	9
Continuance not recommended by municipal board . . . . .	4
Aid relinquished by mother . . . . .	6
Mother died . . . . .	8
Husband returned home . . . . .	5

Mother out of State.....	8
Only one child under sixteen years of age.....	1
Family self supporting.....	21
Children reached age of sixteen years.....	11
Allowed but never paid.....	2
Mother refused to cooperate.....	1
Temporary to reimburse towns.....	2

<i>Length of time aid was given</i>	<i>Number of families</i>	<i>Length of time aid was given</i>	<i>Number of families</i>
81 months	1	36 months	3
80 "	1	35 "	4
75 "	1	34 "	3
72 "	2	33 "	1
71 "	1	32 "	3
70 "	1	31 "	2
68 "	3	30 "	3
66 "	2	29 "	2
65 "	1	28 "	3
64 "	1	27 "	4
63 "	2	26 "	3
61 "	3	25 "	1
60 "	3	24 "	2
59 "	2	23 "	2
58 "	1	22 "	3
57 "	1	21 "	1
56 "	2	20 "	3
55 "	2	19 "	5
54 "	2	18 "	4
52 "	4	17 "	4
50 "	3	15 "	2
45 "	3	13 "	6
44 "	2	12 "	5
43 "	1	11 "	6
42 "	4	10 "	2
41 "	12	9 "	4
40 "	8	8 "	3
38 "	2	7 "	4
37 "	6	6 "	6
		5 "	4
		4 "	2
		3 "	2
		1 "	2
		Aid never paid	3

The number of children in the families now aided is 1,862. Two children have died during the year.

The status of the father in the families aided is as follows:

<i>Status of father</i>	<i>Number so affected</i>
Dead.....	501
Deserted.....	11
Divorced.....	18
<b>In institution</b>	
For insane.....	12
For tubercular.....	2
<b>Not in institution</b>	
Paralytic.....	4
Cancer.....	1
Blind.....	3
Prison.....	2

CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS

The Declaration of Geneva expresses the desire of this department in dealing with the dependent children of Maine. "By the following Declaration of the Rights of the Child, called the 'Declaration of Geneva' men and women of all nations, realizing that humanity must give to the child that which is best, pledge themselves, rising above all considerations of race, nationality or creed:

- I. That the child shall have opportunity to develop normally, both materially and spiritually.
- II. That the child who is hungry shall be fed; the child who is sick, cared for; the backward child brought forward; the wayward child led back; the orphan and the destitute taken in and succored.
- III. That in time of distress, the child shall be first to receive aid.
- IV. That the child shall be equipped to earn his living, and protected from all exploitations.
- V. That the child shall be taught that his finest qualities should be placed at the service of his brothers."

Care of Children July 1, 1922 to June 30, 1923:

Appropriation . . . . .	\$105,000 00
Expended . . . . .	193,885 20
Excess . . . . .	\$88,885 20
Refunds from relatives . . . . .	3,984 18
Reimbursements from cities and towns . .	65,476 47
	\$69,460 65
Actual excess . . . . .	19,424 55

Care of Children July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924:

Appropriation . . . . .	\$150,000 00	
Apportioned for Field Workers:		
Salaries . . . . .	9,100 00	
Expenses . . . . .	6,900 00	
		\$16,000 00
Expended:		
Salaries . . . . .	7,421 21	
Expenses . . . . .	4,388 34	
	\$11,809 55	
Balance . . . . .	5,190 45	
		\$16,000 00

Apportioned for general board and care of Children.....	\$134,000 00
Expended (including balance of Field Work- ers' appropriation).....	\$231,807 93
Excess.....	81,807 93
Reimbursed by relatives.....	5,024 39
Received from cities and towns.....	79,339 38
Total amount of reimbursements.....	\$84,363 77

Towns in which children under care June 30, 1924, have pauper settlement.

<i>Name</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>No.</i>
Addison	2	Calais	10	Falmouth	1
Albion	1	Camden	2	Farmington	2
Anson	5	Canton	5	Fayette	1
Ashland	7	Caribou	26	Fort Fairfield	9
Athens	4	Carroll	2	Frankfort	3
Atkinson	2	Carthage	2	Franklin	5
Auburn	20	Centerville	2	Freeman	2
Augusta	15	Cherryfield	6	Freeport	2
Avon	1	Chester	2	Frenchville	1
Baileyville	10	China	3	Gardiner	16
Baldwin	6	Clifton	2	Garland	1
Bangor	30	Clinton	1	Georgetown	1
Bar Harbor	1	Columbia Falls	3	Gilead	2
Bath	26	Cooper	5	Gouldsboro	1
Belfast	8	Corinth	4	Gray	4
Benton	1	Cornish	1	Greenbush	1
Biddeford	5	Crystal	2	Hallowell	11
Bingham	4	Dedham	2	Hampden	1
Blaine	8	Deer Isle	3	Hancock	5
Bluehill	1	Dexter	7	Harrington	1
Boothbay Harbor	2	Dover-Foxcroft	2	Hartford	2
Bowdoinham	1	Eagle Lake	1	Hartland	5
Bradbury	2	Eastbrook	2	Hebron	1
Brewer	4	East Livermore	3	Holden	1
Bridgton	4	Eastport	10	Houlton	6
Bridgewater	1	Edgecomb	1	Hudson	6
Brooklin	2	Edmunds	4	Island Falls	1
Brownville	5	Eliot	1	Islesboro	1
Brunswick	3	Ellsworth	5	Jay	3
Bucksport	3	Enfield	4	Jefferson	1
Burnham	2	Etna	2	Jonesport	9
Buxton	1	Exeter	3	Kingman	1
Byron	1	Fairfield	4	LaGrange	1



Towns in which children under care June 30, 1924, have pauper settlement.

<i>Name</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>No.</i>
Lebanon	2	Orland	1	Southport	2
Leeds	4	Orono	4	South Portland	14
Lewiston	58	Oxford	3	St. Agatha	2
Lincoln	6	Paris	3	Standish	3
Lincolntonville	1	Parkman	5	Steuben	1
Limestone	5	Penobscot	1	Stockton Springs	2
Linneus	5	Perham	5	Stonington	1
Lisbon	10	Phillips	2	Surry	2
Litchfield	1	Phippsburg	1	Swan's Island	3
Littleton	2	Pittsfield	3	Temple	1
Lubec	3	Pittston	2	Thomaston	1
Lyman	1	Poland	7	Van Buren	4
Machias	7	Portage Lake	1	Vassalboro	1
Madawaska	2	Portland	150	Veazie	1
Manchester	1	Presque Isle	5	Vinalhaven	4
Mapleton	2	Readfield	1	Wade	1
Marion	2	Richmond	1	Waldoboro	4
Mechanic Falls	1	Robbinston	3	Warren	2
Merrill	1	Rockland	6	Washburn	1
Mexico	6	Rockport	1	Washington	1
Milbridge	1	Rome	1	Waterboro	2
Milford	2	Rumford	9	Waterville	2
Milo	4	Saco	5	Wayne	2
Montville	2	Sanford	9	Webster	4
Monticello	1	Sangerville	3	Westbrook	19
Newburg	4	Sebec	1	Westport	2
Newport	1	Searsport	3	Whiting	1
New Sharon	1	Saint Albans	1	Winslow	3
Nobleboro	1	Shapleigh	4	Winn	2
Norridgewock	1	Sherman	1	Winthrop	1
Northport	1	Sidney	5	Wiscasset	4
North Yarmouth	1	Skowhegan	4	Woodstock	3
Norway	3	Smithfield	1	Woodville	1
Oakland	8	Smyrna	4	Yarmouth	9
Old Orchard	4	Sorrento	1	York	3
Old Town	16	South Berwick	5		

## Ages of children receiving care:

One year or under	38	Eleven years	120
Two years	39	Twelve years	119
Three years	61	Thirteen years	120
Four years	77	Fourteen years	106
Five years	79	Fifteen years	99
Six years	79	Sixteen years	86
Seven years	98	Seventeen years	77
Eight years	101	Eighteen years	42
Nine years	145	Nineteen years	19
Ten years	138	Twenty years	11
			<hr/>
	Total		1,654

## PURCHASING PLAN

A new purchasing plan by which it is estimated that the State will make an annual saving of about ten thousand dollars was adopted in January, 1924, with the approval of the Governor and Council. All purchases for the wards of the State under supervision of this Board are made at wholesale rather than at retail.

A purchasing agent and two clerks were added to the regular force to handle this phase of the work. Approximately forty thousand dollars annually are expended for wearing apparel. Every employee has been obliged to work longer hours in making the plan the success it has been. In spite of very serious handicaps in lack of suitable store rooms the results obtained have fully justified the change. The store room at the State House is in a room used by Folders during Legislative sessions and it has been exceedingly difficult to properly work in a room without sufficient ventilation and shelf room. As the new plan continues in operation we believe it will prove of large economic value and will greatly aid our field workers in the efficient conduct of their work, saving time formerly spent in trading at retail stores.

## SUMMARY OF SERVICE OF FIELD WORKERS

July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924

*State Board of Mother's Aid*

Number Mother's Aid cases investigated . . . . .	187
Number Mother's Aid cases revisited . . . . .	782
Number calls made upon municipal boards . . . . .	839

*State Board of Children's Guardians*

Number complaints investigated . . . . .	455
Number complaints referred to other agencies . . . . .	49
Number children taken into custody . . . . .	215
Number children taken on dependent list . . . . .	50
Number of children in custody visited . . . . .	4,086
Number of children taken to hospital . . . . .	112
Number of children receiving mental examination . . . . .	12
Number of children receiving medical attention, eye treatment, dental work, etc . . . . .	336
Number children receiving physical examination on State form . . . . .	23
Number children taken to clinic . . . . .	113
Number children moved from one home to another . . . . .	513
Number children placed in free homes . . . . .	50
Number children adopted . . . . .	10
Number children died . . . . .	5
Number children returned to parents . . . . .	30
Number children discharged from custody . . . . .	62
Number licensed homes inspected . . . . .	268
Number applications for licenses investigated . . . . .	52
Number prospective free homes investigated . . . . .	207
Number prospective boarding homes investigated . . . . .	270

## CENTRAL INDEX

There is being maintained in the office of this Board a central index of all the State's dependents, defectives and delinquents, that is, of all persons towards whose support the State is contributing in whole or in part, whether in State institutions, in incorporated institutions or elsewhere. This index contains at the present time the names of about 15,000 persons and is being added to at the rate of about 2,000 names annually.

This index is arranged in three ways—alphabetically, so as to bring members of the same family together; geographically by place of birth so as to show what communities are producing the State's social welfare problems, what are its sore spots; and geographically by the place where the person is being cared for. This index is not only valuable now, but will become increasingly so as the years go by. It is in no sense a duplication of the institution and department records, but simply a skeleton record, reference being had to the original records for details.

## ILLEGITIMACY

Illegitimacy demands the serious attention of all who are interested in constructive social service. This department is especially interested to secure necessary protection to the child born out of wedlock. Careful investigation and supervision by our field workers have placed the burden upon parents and relatives for the support of nearly all these children. The tabulated statistics for the past two years are as follows:

Number of cases investigated: 161.

## 1. Mothers:

Average age at time of confinement: 20.8 years.

Occupation: at home, 64; housekeeper, 59; factory or mill employee, 33; office employee, 4.

Number of child: first, 121; second, 24; third, 8; fourth, 2; fifth, 1; sixth, 1; eighth, 1; tenth, 2.

Legal action attempted: yes, 30; no, 130.

Number of cases father not known: 34.

Married other than putative father: 16.

Mother married putative father: 10.

## 2. Fathers:

Average age of putative father: 25.9 years.

Occupation: mechanic, 8; laborer, 83; farmer, 7; office, 19.

Number who admitted paternity: 72.

Number who made financial settlement: 34.

Number who were already married: 15.

## 3. Babies:

Number born: 162.

Number died: 19.

Number committed into custody of State: 6.

Number adopted with consent of mother: 12.

Number cared for by relatives: 28.

Number cared for by mothers: 83.

Number cared for by parents who married: 10.

Number placed in institutions: 4.

## LICENSED BOARDING HOMES FOR CHILDREN

Persons maintaining boarding homes for children are required to have a license from the State Board of Charities and Corrections. These homes operating under license are carefully inspected by the Board from time to time and are classified under three classes.

Grade one implies that the home is satisfactory and that the children receive superior care. Grade three implies that either the physical equipment or the attention given the children, or both, are of such a kind that some doubt exists whether the license should be continued or not. Certain of these homes improve and are ranked higher as time goes on. Others do not measure up to a reasonable standard of child care and are given special attention or the license is revoked.

Homes which do not fall in grade one or three are classified as grade two, which implies a home where the equipment and the care of the children is of average quality. When a home falls below grade three it is sometimes put on short probation, but the license is usually revoked at once. A number of the homes now classified in the second grade were marked by the Field Worker, "second grade or better." In certain of these a single factor, perhaps great remoteness from school, church and physicians, keeps the home out of the first class.

Every licensed home is regarded as a public institution, though on a small scale, and is open to inspection by the State's Workers at any and all times. In this way the welfare of the children is safe-guarded and the abuses which sometimes in the past have been known to exist in boarding homes are done away with.

The Board invites the public to cooperate in this matter and should they learn of any ward of the State being inhumanely treated or neglected by those with whom they are placed, they are urged to report the matter at once to the Board for investigation and action.

There are 180 licensed boarding homes for children.

## INSTITUTIONS LICENSED TO BOARD CHILDREN

Bangor Children's Home, Bangor  
 Biddeford Day Nursery, Biddeford  
 Female Orphan Asylum, Portland  
 Good Will Home Association, Hinkleley  
 House of the Good Shepherd, Gardiner  
 Lewiston and Auburn Children's Home, Lewiston  
 Maine Home for Friendless Boys, Portland  
 Opportunity Farm, New Gloucester  
 Sweetser Orphan Asylum, Saco

LICENSES TO SOLICIT FUNDS ARE GRANTED  
TO THE FOLLOWING

American Red Cross of Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass.  
Children's Protective Society, Portland  
Good Samaritan Home, Bangor  
Good Will Home Association, Hinckley  
Maine Institution for Blind, Portland  
Maine Baby Saving Society, Bangor  
Maine Conference Association of Seventh-Day-Adventists, Portland  
Maine Public Health Association, Augusta  
Near East Relief, Portland  
New England Home for Little Wanderers, Caribou  
New England Home for Little Wanderers, Waterville  
Opportunity Farm, New Gloucester  
Penobscot Bay Bethel Mission, Rockland  
State Y. M. C. A., Waterville  
The American Committee for Relief of German Children, Portland  
The Christian Civic League of Maine, Waterville  
The Maine Sea Coast Missionary Society, Bar Harbor  
World Prohibition & Reform Federation, Washington, D. C.



## COUNTY JAILS

The Board of Charities and Corrections is interested in the intelligent and humane treatment of prisoners and in their reformation and uplifting through a betterment of their surroundings and conditions. The average offender is usually committed to the county jail as a consequence of unwholesome environment and lack of will power and he cannot be reformed by indifference and impersonal supervision, but by kindness and encouragement. It is not simply a question of keeping a boarding house. That would be an easy task. The county jail should be kept clean and sanitary at all times but the real opportunity, in my judgment, is to extend the helping hand. The helping hand will really lift a man from lower levels to higher ideas of life. It is inspiration and sympathy given to the man who needs help that arouses the seared conscience to right thinking and right living. "The true design of all punishment being to reform and not to exterminate mankind." This is the Magna Charta of a prisoner's liberty.

The county jails are clean and with few exceptions are orderly and well kept. The sheriffs are making good use of the buildings and equipment furnished by the county commissioners. Too frequently the county jail serves as an institution where men and women may be restrained but not reformed.

The following recommendations are submitted for the consideration of officials who are interested in the betterment of our present county jail system:

1. Every person received at the jail, whether under sentence or awaiting trial, should be required to change his clothes for a prison uniform. He should be given a Wasserman test. Positive cases should be given vigorous antisyphilitic treatments. Daily open air recreation periods would greatly reduce the possibility of disease.
2. Each cell should be equipped with a movable cot bed with springs, a stool and a box for the prisoner's belongings. The bedding should consist of a mattress, pillow, sheets and necessary blankets.
3. Each cell should be lighted by electricity. This is especially important. A long sentence in some of our jails would be very apt to seriously affect a prisoner's eyesight.

The two greatest defects in our present system are association in idleness and unrestrained communication of prisoners. Academic and vocational training would undoubtedly solve the problems presented by deterioration through idleness and vicious commingling.

## INDUSTRIAL TRAINING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Tendency to wrong doing cannot be corrected by confining prisoners in a building where they will be deprived of useful occupation. Regular, rational and productive industry should be a part of the program of every penal institution in the state. Many observations of delinquents in our institutions have revealed shocking conditions to thoughtful people. The conditions at the reformatories are different to those at county jails only in degree, particularly at the Reformatory for Women at Skowhegan.

If a main reason for confining those guilty or suspected is the safety of the public and its protection from those who defy its laws, that protection is not best secured under a system, which, as in county jails, herds young boys with old offenders in absolute idleness, permitting the former by unchecked association with the latter to complete their education in and develop their taste for criminal practices. If another main reason is reformation, what chance has a boy, in jail, under present conditions to reform?

We recommend that trade schools be established in the State Industrial Schools and Reformatories. Such schools would fit the inmates to do a particular thing in a way to enable them to offer marketable labor when they return to society.

For the older prisoners, we urge that they be trained in habits of industry, and that they be kept from degrading and demoralizing effects of idleness. They should be required to do all they can to support themselves and their dependents. To accomplish this will cost money but will check the process of manufacturing hardened law-breakers to be afterward apprehended, tried and convicted, at a great expense, perhaps many times. The controlling principle of our penal institutions must be the reformation of the delinquents.

The Board may recommend changes but has no power to effect them, except through the slowly increasing pressure of an enlightened public conscience which we hope may soon demand proper consideration for delinquents of the State.

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Weir, Mrs. Charlotte M., Field Worker	Saco

INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING STATE AID  
IN THE STATE OF MAINE

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Executive</i>
Augusta General Hospital	Augusta	Isabel G. Tate, R. N.
Augusta State Hospital*	Augusta	Forrest C. Tyson
Bangor Sanatorium	Bangor	Louise P. Hopkins
Bangor State Hospital*	Bangor	Carl J. Hedin
Bar Harbor Medical & Surgical	Bar Harbor	Julia E. Gertz
Bath City Hospital	Bath	Marguerite E. Robert, R. N.
Bath Military and Naval Orphan Asylum*	Bath	Louise R. Staples
Calais Hospital	Calais	W. N. Miner
Central Maine General Hospital	Lewiston	Rachel A. Metcalfe, R. N.
Central Maine Sanatorium*	Fairfield	John F. Shaw
Children's Aid Society	Belfast	Annie C. Craig
Children's Heart Work Society	Portland	John C. Stewart
Children's Hospital	Portland	Marie I. Dalsgaard
Charles A. Dean Hospital	Greenville Junc.	Vere Averill, R. N.
Eastern Maine General Hospital	Bangor	George H. Stone, M. D.
Eastern Maine Orphans' Home	Bangor	Sister Borgia, Superior
Gardiner General Hospital	Gardiner	Eunice R. Gale, R. N.
Girl's Orphanage	Lewiston	Sister Davignon
Good Samaritan Home	Bangor	Frances P. Scoboria
Healy Asylum	Lewiston	Sister St. Marguerite, Superior
Holy Innocents' Home for Infants	Portland	Sister M. Eugenia
Knox County General Hospital	Rockland	Maude E. Dunckler
Madigan Memorial Hospital	Houlton	Sister M. Cecilia
Maine Children's Home Society	Augusta	W. C. Hawes
Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary	Portland	E. E. Holt, M. D.
Maine General Hospital	Portland	Charles D. Smith, M. D.
Northern Maine General Hospital	Eagle Lake	Sister M. Beatrice of the Euch
Northern Maine Sanatorium*	Presque Isle	Walter T. Gutoushi
Old Town Hospital	Old Town	P. Otis Gould
Presque Isle General Hospital	Presque Isle	Margaret B. Cowan
Reformatory for Men*	South Windham	Guy H. Swasey
Reformatory for Women*	Showhegan	Mary W. Libby
Rumford Hospital Association	Rumford	E. M. McCarthy
School for Feeble Minded*	West Pownal	Stephen E. Vosburgh, M. D.
State Prison*	Thomaston	Lester D. Eaton
State School for Boys*	South Portland	Charles Dunn, Jr.
State School for Girls*	Hallowell	E. W. Webber
St. Elizabeth's Orphan Asylum	Portland	Sister M. Immaculato, Superior
St. Louis Home and School for Boys	West Scarborough	Sister M. Genevieve, Superior
St. Mary's General Hospital	Lewiston	Sister Davignon
Temporary Home for Women and Children	Portland	Susie P. Jordan
Trull Hospital Aid Association	Biddeford	Elizabeth N. McKenney
Waldo County General Hospital	Belfast	Gaylie L. Ryder
Webber Hospital	Biddeford	C. C. DeCormier
Western Maine Sanatorium*	Hebron	Lester Adams
York Hospital	York	Elizabeth P. Bigelow
York County Children's Aid Society	Saco	Maude E. Hamilton

\* Supported entirely by State appropriation.