

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, 1926 - JUNE 30, 1928



TENTH REPORT
OF THE
**Department of Public
Welfare**

(Ex-officio State Board of Mothers' Aid
and
State Board of Children's Guardians)

COVERING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD
ENDING JUNE 30
1928

GRUBE B. CORNISH
Executive Secretary

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COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Edward C. Reynolds, South Portland, President

Appointed December 28, 1922

Mrs. Florence H. Pendleton, Lewiston

Appointed August 4, 1927

Edwin C. Patten, Topsham Appointed December 29, 1927

Mrs. Blanche Hescoek, Monson Appointed July 20, 1928

Frank H. Holley, North Anson Appointed November 27, 1928

Executive Secretary

Grube B. Cornish, York

Appointed April 4, 1923

Office at the State House, Augusta

FORMER COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT

John Wilson, Bangor

Term expired July 19, 1915

John Liggett, Augusta

Resigned December 15, 1915

Robert T. Whitehouse, Portland

Resigned September, 1922

Rev. T. 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

Samuel Rosenberg, Portland

Term expired July 19, 1926

Rev. M. E. Curran, Waterville

Term expired August 3, 1927

Melvin E. Sawtelle, Augusta

Term expired December 21, 1927

Mrs. Carrie E. Brewster, Dexter

Died March 10, 1928

Albert J. Stearns, Norway

Resigned November 16, 1928

James F. Bagley, Secretary

Died October 9, 1922

EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT

	Office
Grube B. Cornish, Executive Secretary	Augusta
Miss Elizabeth Leslie, Supervisor	Augusta
Miss Evelyn Hibbard, Purchasing Agent	Augusta
Miss Mildred I. Starbird, Chief Clerk	Augusta

* * * * *

Andrews, Miss Delphene, Field Worker, Belfast	Griffin, Miss Agnes C., Clerk, Bangor
Besse, Miss Erdine, Field Worker, Auburn	Griffin, Miss Aurelia, Field Worker, Auburn
Chase, Miss Elizabeth, Field Worker, Bangor	Hackett, Miss Audrey, Stenographer, Augusta
Daniels, Mrs. Mildred, Field Worker, Augusta	Hall, Miss Mary L., Field Worker, Harrington.
Dean, Miss Elizabeth, Field Worker, Portland	Johnson, Mrs. Effie E., Field Worker, Bangor
Dodge, Miss Eva M., Assistant Pur- chasing Agent, Augusta	Kelley, Miss Elizabeth W., Field Worker, Houlton
Drake, Miss Elva M., Field Worker, Auburn	Marshall, Miss Theodosia J., Stenog- rapher, Augusta
Dunham, Miss Lillian, Field Worker, Portland	Murray, Miss Johanna F., Bookkeeper, Augusta
Feltis, Miss Ruth E., Filing Clerk, Augusta	Snow, Miss Arletta H., Statistician, Augusta
Fiske, Miss Myrtle B., Field Worker, Damariscotta	Weir, Mrs. Charlotte M., Field Worker, Biddeford
Gooding, Mrs. Edith W., Field Worker, Skowhegan	

INTRODUCTION

November 1, 1928.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

Conforming to the requirements of the Laws of the State of Maine, the Department of Public Welfare submits the report of its activities for the biennial term ending June 30, 1928.

1: Name:

In 1913 the Legislature created the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Since the Act creating the Board became effective it has borne that name, until 1927. Without changing the purposes for which the Board was created, or the powers which it exercised, the Legislature, at its 1927 session, changed its name from the State Board of Charities and Corrections to the Department of Public Welfare. This new entitlement is seemingly in accord with the general trend of the times, in giving to a class of public institutions names of kindlier import than have hitherto been used. The present name of this Department carries this thought. This change was suggested by, and largely brought about through the efforts of Mrs. William E. Brewster, a member of this Board for several years. It is the opinion of the Commissioners of this Department that the change was desirable.

2: Changes in Personnel:

Since the report of November 1, 1926, was made, with one exception, there has been an entire change of members or commissioners. The terms of the following members expired: Samuel Rosenberg, Rev. M. E. Curran and Melvin

E. Sawtelle. Mrs. Brewster deceased during her term. These vacancies have been filled by appointment by the Governor and the list of the present Commissioners will appear in its proper place in the report of the Department.

3: Scope of Work:

This remains unchanged, except in the magnitude of it. But this feature is very apparent to anyone acquainting himself with the volume and details of the work, either by actual contact with it or by a sufficient inspection of the official records or reports. The Commissioners take no pride in the fact of increased demand upon the State for the services that this Department is rendering, but do take pride in the fact that since existing conditions give occasion for these demands, the State does assume quite generously the obligation to aid in this line of work.

4: Comparisons:

(a) Mothers' Aid:

On June 30, 1922, 511 mothers were recipients of State aid. The appropriation for the fiscal year ending at that time was \$75,000. A special appropriation was made for office expenses and field work, so that this appropriation itself was net for aid purposes. On June 30, 1928, the number of mothers receiving aid was 568. The appropriation for the fiscal year ending on that date was \$100,000; this appropriation, however, included its proportionate part of the expenses of office and field work.

It will be seen by these figures that the appropriation for Mothers' Aid and the expenditures on their account have not been largely increased. There has been a small increase in this year there were 60 cases awaiting final action, which means awaiting the time when funds will be available for this purpose.

(b) State Board of Children's Guardians:

the number of those receiving such aid. On June 30th of

On June 30, 1922, there were 1654 children under the care of this Department. The appropriation for the fiscal

year ending at that time was \$105,000. There was a special appropriation for expenditures of office and field for this work, as in the case of Mothers' Aid. On June 30, 1928, there were 2,220 children receiving State aid. For the fiscal year ending on that date, the State had appropriated \$250,000. This included a proportionate part of the expenses of the office and field, thereby, of course, in a small degree, reducing the amount available for actual maintenance and care of the children.

The actual expenditures for the children for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, aggregated approximately \$323,028. It will be borne in mind that the State Law provides the State Treasurer "shall recover from the town of settlement one-half" of the expenses of maintenance and care of the children committed to the care of this Department, "but not exceeding an average of two dollars per week on account of said child."

On account of the limitation of the amount chargeable to the town of settlement, as will be seen from the above quotation, the State bears somewhat more than one-half of the cost of such care and maintenance.

All commitments of children to the custody of this Department are by Probate and Municipal Courts, after hearing on proper petitions and notice, and the children, so committed, this Department must receive and make provision for.

Appropriations for this work, however, uniformly, at least for the period named above, have proved insufficient and have been supplemented each year by funds taken from the Contingent Fund by the Governor and Council.

5: Free Homes:

It is the purpose of this Department to find free homes for the children in its custody to such extent as may be possible, the expense of the children's maintenance to be borne, in most part, by the persons into whose homes the children go.

Generally speaking, the children so placed are taken by people without children but who covet young life in their homes, and are taken with the avowed purpose of eventual adoption in the event that conditions continue satisfactory.

While it is the desire of the Department to secure as many free homes as possible, thereby relieving the State of part of its burden of cost for the maintenance of these children, the best interests of the children are always safeguarded. Every precaution is taken to make reasonably sure that the children shall not be exploited, and that they shall have comfortable homes, with good environment, and with the opportunity for education and character development. These requirements are never waived.

We seek to emphasize this continued effort of the Department to bring to the attention of those interested in child welfare this feature. And it is the wish that it may appeal to those so situated as to make a real home for some worthwhile child.

6: Satisfactions:

It seems quite apparent to the Commissioners that better results are being obtained as the natural outcome of added experience in this work. This, of course, should be the fact, and is only the natural, normal development of any undertaking.

The many very generous words of approval which we receive from the people of our State and the multiplying worthwhile achievements of many of our children who are now attaining maturity and beginning the actual work of life in a worthwhile way, are the evidences of the recognition of the value of the work which it is the duty of this Department to carry through.

7: Employees:

Any appreciative word which may have hitherto been written or spoken in recognition of the faithful and efficient services of the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Grube B. Cornish, and of those associated with him in the various

positions which they hold in this Department we would emphasize at this time, perhaps in fuller measure because seen from the viewpoint of a riper experience.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD C. REYNOLDS, *President*
For the Department of Public Welfare.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

Organization and Scope of Work

On March 28, 1907, the Legislature of the State of Maine passed a resolve providing for the appointment by the Governor of a committee to inquire into the advisability of creating a State Board of Charities and Corrections. Governor William T. Cobb appointed as members of this commission, Hon. Robert Treat Whitehouse of Portland, Professor A. W. Anthony of Lewiston, Hon. Levi Turner of Portland, Hon. Peter Charles Keegan of Van Buren, and Hon. John Wilson of Bangor. In accordance with the resolution, the commission submitted its report as Senate Document No. 36 to the seventy-third Legislature.

Senate Document No. 119, an act to create a State Board of Charities and Corrections, was indefinitely postponed by the Legislature of 1909. The bill known as Senate Document No. 31 by the Legislature of 1911, did not receive favorable consideration by the Judiciary Committee, and their report was accepted by the House, February 27, 1911.

On April 7, 1913, House Document No. 588, which provided for the creation of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, was passed to be enacted. The powers and duties thereof are prescribed in Chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes of 1916.

The name was changed in 1927 to the Department of Public Welfare. The five commissioners, holding office for terms of five years each, are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council. They served without salary until 1925, when the compensation was fixed at five dollars per diem. Meetings are held regularly the first Tuesday of each month.

The Department is required to investigate, inspect and examine into the conditions and management of all charitable and correctional institutions supported wholly or partly by the State, county or municipal appropriations, except the State Prison and any institution of a purely educational or

industrial nature. An effort is made through the inspections to assist such organizations by directing their attention to needed improvements in plant, equipment or administrative methods.

The very rapid growth of other phases of the work which have been added by legislative action, compels the Department to devote insufficient time to the task for which it was originally created. It should be remembered that the statutes merely provide that this Department may offer criticism and suggestions and it, therefore, must depend almost entirely upon the force of public opinion in order to raise the standard of efficient administration in the organizations under its indirect supervision. This is especially true of county and municipal institutions. State officials, with few exceptions, give serious consideration to recommendations submitted by the Department.

It does not require a special gift of prophecy to predict that, in the not too distant future, the Department of Public Welfare will become a central source of authority in every phase of public welfare service in the State. A few other states have successfully passed through the experimental stage in the consolidation of welfare work. It may soon be in order for the citizens of Maine to consider seriously some plan for the consolidation of social service activities. There appears to be no legitimate reason why more efficient business methods should not be applied to the work of caring for our defectives, delinquents and dependents. It is not the purpose of this suggestion, even by implication, to create any distrust of the members of the various Boards of Trustees, but rather to secure public consideration of the facts regarding the entire welfare program. It is time that our citizens in general should realize to the extent of a real vital interest, something of the tremendous responsibilities which are rapidly developing in every phase of welfare service.

The Legislature of 1917 passed a measure of far-reaching importance, known as the Mothers' Aid Law. This department was made ex-officio the State Board of Mothers' Aid and it was, therefore, directed to administer the work throughout the State. The measure was introduced largely

through the untiring efforts of Mrs. D. W. Adams of Augusta, who at that time was president of the State Parent-Teachers Association which sponsored the bill presented to the Legislature. This is the outstanding event in the care of needy children in Maine. This work has done much to make our government human and humane. This phase of our service has greatly increased, not because we have had a desire to expand the work of the Department, but rather because the people of the State are concerned in the conservation of human life—of childhood. Money is wisely expended when it will keep the dependent child with the mother in the home rather than turn it over to the care of the all too impersonal supervision of the institution, or place it in the home of interested friends. We make every possible effort to keep a family together whenever it is humanly possible to do so without jeopardizing the interests of the child. It is manifestly unwise, if not cruel, to pauperize a dependent family if the mother is fit and capable to bring up her children.

Mothers' Aid is prudence on the part of the State. It costs nearly one-third more to care for a child outside his own home. The State, by giving the mother financial aid, helps to prepare the children for good citizenship, and at the same time decreases the ultimate amount of assistance it would otherwise have to give.

Mothers' Aid is humanitarian and constructive in its work. We are confident that as its work becomes better known and understood, public-spirited citizens will make possible its legitimate growth—a development consistent with the gradual awakening of the social consciousness of the people. We urge you to study the statistical reports printed elsewhere in this bulletin.

In 1919 the Legislature again placed additional responsibilities with this Department by making it ex-officio State Board of Children's Guardians. At that time nearly 700 children, who were then under the supervision of County Welfare Agents, were automatically transferred into the custody of the State Board. There were 2,220 children in our custody, June 30, 1928. The statistical tables will give

detailed information regarding this important phase of our work, and we desire to stress at this time the outstanding advantages and accomplishments of this Board.

It is a significant fact that as our commitments increase, the population of our juvenile institutions decreases. We have repeatedly requested our courts to commit certain types of juvenile offenders into our custody for placement in family homes rather than send them to correctional institutions. The results fully justify our faith in home placements in the large majority of juvenile delinquency cases.

We make every possible effort to place a child in a family home in preference to an institution. Even a humble home is more to be desired for the normal child than the most splendidly equipped institution. It is not a difficult task to find suitable boarding homes in Maine. In fact, we have been successful in gradually improving the type of boarding homes during the two years past. So generous has been the response of our citizens that we now have available a large number of approved boarding homes for the placement of children who may be committed into our custody during the coming months.

Parents with whom we place children are not urged to adopt them. Forty-nine adoptions were consummated during the two years past. Before the Commissioners give consent to adoption, a child must actually live with the prospective foster parents for at least one year. This policy is seldom set aside, and then only in the most unusual cases. For various reasons we prefer to place our wards in "free homes" rather than to advise their adoption. This plan better protects the interests of the child and also permits the possible restoration of the child to the natural parents. It is meet and right that we should look forward with hope to the time when rehabilitation of the family may take place. Is it not tragedy for parents who have genuinely reformed to learn that their child legally belongs to others and that they have slight hope of a family reunion? Our duty, therefore, is to exercise justice with a large degree of mercy.

The appropriation available for the board and care of our dependent children cannot be used for so-called luxuries

such as dolls, games, sleds, skates, skis and toys. We desire to go one step further than the law will permit, and in November of each year we appeal to the public for contributions with which we may purchase gifts at Christmas time for our wards. In the supervision of the average child these articles are as essential as certain articles of wearing apparel. Service clubs and individuals have generously responded to our appeal and we have been able to give each child one of the three gifts for which he has expressed a desire.

* * * * *

Prior to January, 1924, all clothing and supplies for wards of the State Board of Children's Guardians, were purchased at retail stores. Two factors influenced the establishment of a Purchasing Department for the purpose of buying necessary merchandise at factory and wholesale prices. The first reason was to conserve the time of field workers who were then devoting as much of their labor to the purchasing of clothing as they were to actual field service. The second reason was to effect a reasonable business policy, looking forward to a more economical administration of the State's work.

We have closely studied the plan for four complete fiscal years. The results attained have more than justified the change. Our wards are better clothed and with greater satisfaction to all concerned. From the viewpoint of social workers, we would not willingly return to the former plan. From the viewpoint of a citizen interested in a fair and impartial administration of all State Departments, would you, having in mind the facts presented in the following tables, advise such a step?

The daily average number of children for whom clothing was purchased:

1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
819	990	1154	1276	1400

The annual per capita cost for clothing:

1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
\$68.00	\$32.73	\$27.53	\$32.00	\$28.19

The estimated gross annual saving over a retail purchasing plan:

1925	1926	1927	1928
\$34,808	\$46,703	\$45,936	\$55,734

The total estimated saving on clothing costs for the past four fiscal years as compared with the former retail plan has been \$183,181. It should be borne in mind that the present plan permits a more uniform method of supplying clothing and likewise enables us to make a more careful check on clothing needs. These guards materially influence the actual savings and therefore restrain anyone from charging our merchants with a policy of making excessive profits under a retail plan.

* * * * *

It has been a pleasure to cooperate with other State Departments. We have devoted much time to the investigation of various cases referred to us by the Executive, Educational, Health and Police Departments.

In an effort to secure impartial treatment of out-of-the-State persons who fall in distress in Maine, we have endeavored to centralize in our office, the task of determining legal settlement and making arrangements for the return of persons to their places of legal residence. We have also advised other States regarding cases that were reported as belonging to some municipality in Maine. This has always been done with the cooperation of the proper municipal officer having charge of dependent cases.

The transfer of out-of-the-State cases can be more expeditiously brought about if municipalities will communicate with this Department whenever such cases apply for aid. The New England States, with two possible exceptions, are willing to deal fairly and quickly in these cases. Reciprocity is a beneficial factor in this work.

STATE BOARD OF MOTHERS' AID

Mothers receiving aid, July 1, 1926	518
July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1928	
Cases allowed	218
Cases discontinued	161
Cases suspended	14
Cases reinstated	6
Mothers receiving aid, June 30, 1928	567
* * * * *	
Cases on waiting list, July 1, 1926	89
July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1928	
Cases reopened and placed on waiting list	41
New applications received	345
Cases denied	197
*Cases on waiting list, June 30, 1928	60
Total number of applications and reopened cases, June 30, 1928	2,507

REASONS FOR DENIAL

July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1928

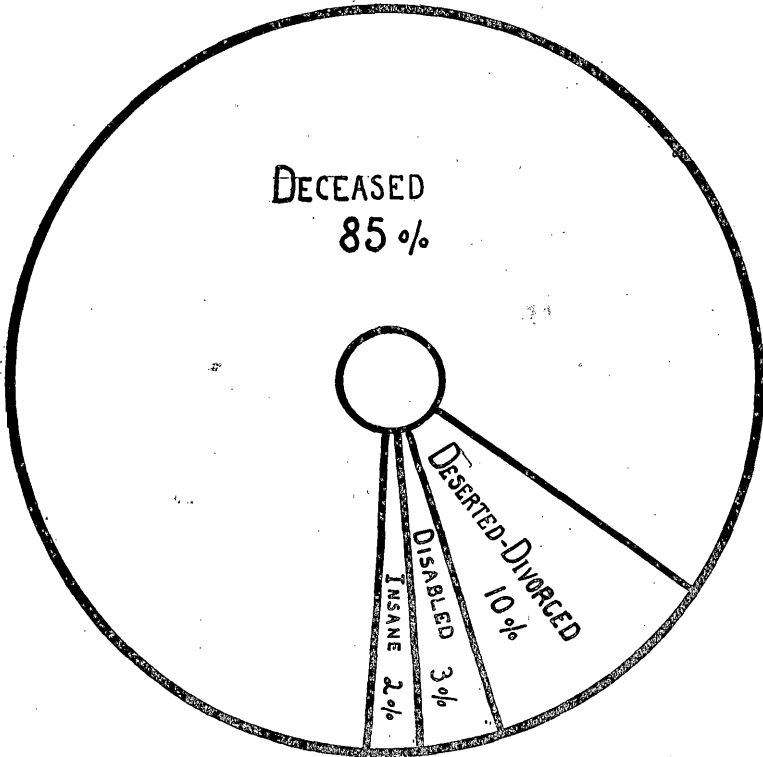
Children committed to custody of State	1
Family self-supporting	37
Family should be self-supporting	53
Mother deceased since filing of application	2
Mother did not meet requirements of Mothers' Aid law	45
Mother left State	6
Mother receiving State Pension	2
Mother remarried	11
Mother should receive pauper supplies	4
Mother's whereabouts unknown	1
Mother withdrew request	4
Municipal Board recommended denial	31
	<hr/>
Total	197

*A man who has his life still lent to him has small cause of complaint of the law providing aid to Mothers with dependent children. However difficult it may be for him to support his family adequately, he is still alive; therefore, he may continue to enjoy the privilege of keeping his own family together.

REASONS FOR DISCONTINUANCE

July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1928

Aid no longer needed	12
Aid relinquished by mother	15
Children committed to custody of State	1
Husband returned home	3
Mother committed to Insane Hospital	1
Mother deceased	7
Mother moved from State	6
Mother not meeting requirements of Mother's Aid law	13
Mother remarried	42
Municipal Board recommended discontinuance	34
Youngest child reached the age of sixteen years	27
Total	161



Status of Husbands
Active Cases June 30, 1928

SUMMARY OF SERVICES OF FIELD WORKERS

July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1928

General:	Total	1927	1928
Number of interviews with Municipal Officers	3,914	1,548	2,366
Number of illegitimacy cases investigated	212	89	123
Number of complaints investigated	842	436	406
Number of complaints investigated for other agencies	296	145	151
Number of complaints referred to other agencies	152	76	76
Number of interviews with reference to investigation of complaints	4,782	2,286	2,496
Number of applications for license to board children investigated	120	62	58
Number of inspections of licensed boarding homes	697	334	363
State Board of Mothers' Aid:			
Number of applications investigated	483	132	351
Number of visits to recipients	1,145	602	543
Number of interviews with interested persons with reference to Mothers' Aid cases	1,951	807	1,144
State Board of Children's Guardians:			
Number of children committed or moved into one field worker's territory from another's	942	404	538
Number of children moved out of one field worker's territory into another's or out of State	532	245	287
Number of children moved from one home to another within a field worker's territory	1,475	684	791
Number of children placed in free homes	440	116	324
Number of children returned to parents	56	23	33
Number of visits with children	14,404	6,393	8,011
Number of clothing inspections	3,205	1,558	1,647
Number of children who have received medical attention	1,909	917	992
Number of children who have received hospital treatment	295	149	146
Number of interviews with interested persons with reference to children	14,332	6,088	8,244
Number of prospective boarding homes investigated	686	374	312
Number of prospective free homes investigated	616	255	361

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

During the years past much has been said and written regarding juvenile delinquency in Maine. It has usually been in order for the Legislature to consider some proposed measure for the establishment of Juvenile Courts in this State. While favorable laws never have been enacted, it is a significant fact that each year there is an increasingly vital interest in this particular subject. Court officials and those engaged in social service work are anxiously waiting for someone to propose a definite program which will make possible the adequate care and supervision of our juvenile offenders.

This Department has not made definite recommendations concerning this problem. Anticipating definite action at the coming session of the Legislature, the Department invited the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., to conduct a survey of juvenile delinquency in Maine. The study has been completed and the report will be in our possession not later than December 20, 1928. Copies of this report, together with such other facts as we may have, will be given to any interested citizen upon application.

OLD AGE SURVEY

The 83d Legislature directed the Secretary of the Department of Public Welfare and the Commissioner of Labor to make a survey of the State of Maine with reference to the number of people resident therein, who on July 1, 1928, have attained the age of seventy years, also to collect such data as is feasible and proper regarding the financial status of and such conditions relative to them as would properly make them eligible for State assistance, should a law relative thereto be enacted. Said Secretary and Commissioner are required to make their report to the Governor and Council prior to the 84th Legislature, to which shall be transmitted such report during the first week thereof.

Pursuant to the Legislative order the survey is being made. The very generous response on the part of municipal

officers is much appreciated. It would have been physically impossible to secure the necessary information without their cooperation.

ALMSHOUSES

An almshouse should be the instrument of preserving human life and it should also bring comfort and peace into the lives of those who must apply to society for assistance. A careful study of the entire situation will reveal a decided lack of economy in the administration of the present system of caring for the dependents. It has been proved that it would be impracticable to attempt to establish County Almshouses. The most satisfactory and likewise the most economical system would be District Almshouses, owned and controlled by the State, but supported on a per capita basis by the municipalities in which the inmates had gained legal settlement. The total valuation of almshouse property and equipment is nearly two million dollars. This includes the valuation of ninety-three institutions, several of which are not now being used as almshouses. The daily population average was 660, while the net cost for their support was \$264,059, or an average weekly per capita cost of \$7.07. There are 225 persons regularly employed to care for 660 inmates.

COUNTY JAILS

Within the biennial period the County Jails have been thoroughly cleaned and painted. No permanent changes looking toward the betterment of the system have been enacted. The best that can be said of the present system is that prisoners are restrained. It may not be the task of the county officials to attempt to reform a man. Society, however, has a right to expect that, notwithstanding the handicap of having committed a crime for which the court deemed it wise to send him to the county jail, a man should be given fair consideration. The two greatest defects

in our present system of caring for county prisoners are association in idleness and vicious commingling. Possibly not until the county jails are placed under the direct control of the prison commission, will radical changes be made for the benefit of all concerned.

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 Wasser-man test. Positive cases should be given vigorous anti-syphilitic treatments. Daily open air recreation periods would greatly reduce the possibility of disease.

Justice may deprive a man of his liberty, it may even demand that he shall not profit by his labor, but no man has a right to force another human being to live in such a place or under such conditions that he will be robbed of his health.

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.

4. Meals should be served in a dining room. Food should not be allowed to accumulate in the cells or in the cell block.

5. Cell blocks should be properly screened to avoid the repetition of unfortunate incidents such as recently occurred in Kennebec County jail.

CARE OF THE BLIND

The maximum amount of yearly aid that may be granted to a blind person who is without means of support, is \$300. The limited appropriation makes it necessary to grant not more than \$180 each year. Blind children may be sent to the Perkins Institution for the Blind at Watertown, Massachusetts, at the expense of the State, by order of the Governor and Council.

The Maine Institution for the Blind located at Portland, is making excellent progress under the leadership of the Superintendent, Mr. Millard W. Baldwin. The State allows the Institution one dollar for each day of care given to a blind person. During the last fiscal year the State paid \$15,058 for such care. It is a matter of interest to learn that the blind inmates received during the year \$8,456.99 in wages as compared to the amount of \$7,631.47 paid to seeing employees.

The blind persons are kept busily engaged in the manufacture of brooms, mops, mattresses, window boxes and baskets. The chair repairing department reports an increase in volume of work. The income from the sale of manufactured articles was \$18,061.84, while the cost of materials and wages paid to the blind was \$17,662.59, leaving a gross profit of \$399.25. After paying all expenses for the year there was a balance of \$130.94 in the treasury.

The citizens of the State are cordially invited to visit this institution where physical handicaps are apparently overcome with an almost unbelievable spirit of fortitude.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

The annual appropriation for the special work at this hospital is \$42,500. The results have been so beneficial as to be clearly apparent to the average citizen and are the delight of those having intimate knowledge of the work of this hospital over a period of years. The results so far obtained have been most satisfactory but the tremendous need in-

creases year by year and the field is so large that it is not possible to accomplish all that is desired. Dr. Abbott and his efficient corps of assistants embrace every possible opportunity to render the highest type of service to the children, whose patience, at times through sufferings of intense pain, is an inspiration to those who come in contact with them. The hospital is worthy of every possible consideration by the citizens of Maine.

GENERAL HOSPITALS RECEIVING STATE AID

Twenty-five hospitals received state aid to the sum of \$141,900 for the 1927 fiscal year, and \$155,000 for the 1928 fiscal year. During the fiscal year 1928, these hospitals were thus enabled to treat 3,019 patients, giving a total of 58,435 days of treatment. The average number of days treatment per patient was 19.3 and the average cost to the State for medical service was \$51.06 per patient.

The checking of patients entitled to receive treatment at the expense of the State appropriation in accordance with Legislative resolve together with the days of treatment received by them is the responsibility in a large measure of the hospitals. Since it is obviously impossible for this Department to make a personal investigation without necessary machinery over the area of the State, the question may properly be raised as to whether the State does not run the risk of having false claims made for payment. In some cases it may be less difficult to make a charge against the State appropriation than it is to secure the collection from the town of legal settlement, or from relatives who are able but not quite willing to assume the responsibility. It is apparently not practicable for every hospital to employ a trained worker to properly investigate each applicant for hospital aid. There is a serious question of doubt as to the advisability of administering these appropriations as now provided by the states. We propose that a single appropriation should be made to this Department for the purpose of placing worthy persons in any hospital consenting to receive them at a sum not to exceed the cost of regular ward charges.

***INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES HAVING
SPECIAL LICENSES**

1.—To Board Children

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

2.—To Solicit Funds

Good Will Home Association, Hinckley
 Maine Baby Saving Society, Bangor
 Near East Relief, Portland
 Penobscot Bay Bethel Mission, Rockland
 The American Red Cross of Washington, Boston, Mass.
 The Children's Protective Society, Portland
 The Christian Civic League of Maine, Waterville
 The Maine Conference Association of Seventh-Day Ad-
 ventists, Portland
 The Maine Sea Coast Missionary Society, Bar Harbor
 The New England Home for Little Wanderers, Caribou
 The New England Home for Little Wanderers, Water-
 ville
 The Salvation Army, Portland

3.—To Place Children

The Children's Protective Society of Maine, Portland
 The New England Home for Little Wanderers, Caribou
 The New England Home for Little Wanderers, Water-
 ville

PRIVATE CHILDREN'S SOCIETIES

The State appropriated \$31,300 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927 and \$31,800 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928 to support in part the work of private Children's Societies. In 1928 these organizations received financial aid as follows:

Children's Aid Society, Belfast	\$2,800.00
Children's Heart Work Society, Portland	2,000.00
Eastern Maine Orphans' Home, Bangor	2,000.00
Healy Asylum, Lewiston	6,000.00
Maine Children's Home Society, Augusta	5,000.00
St. Elizabeth's and Holy Innocents' Home, Portland	5,500.00
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Lewiston	4,000.00
*St. Louis Home and School for Boys, Scarboro	2,500.00
York County Children's Aid Society, Saco	2,000.00
Total,	\$31,800.00

These societies may accept the care of dependent children under the provision of Chapter 64, Revised Statutes, Section 55, as amended by Chapter 171, Public Laws of 1919. The town of legal settlement, if any, of a child so accepted must bear one-half the expense, not to exceed an average of two dollars per week for each child.

Section 53 of the same chapter provides for the commitment of any dependent child into the custody of an individual, in which case the individual assumes the entire expense, or into the custody of the State Board of Children's Guardians, or into the custody of any duly incorporated children's institution or child welfare organization, consenting to receive same. The expense of board, care and clothing of children committed into the custody of private Societies is paid by the State Board of Children's Guardians, the rate being determined by the Society. The State is equipped to

*Special appropriation for 1927--\$2,000.00.

do this work at less expense than it now costs under the supervision of the society. One organization alone received \$23,837.67 from our general appropriation for the care and board of dependent children during the past two years.

PAYMENTS TO PRIVATE SOCIETIES

Amounts paid to private societies for board and clothing from general appropriation for the fiscal years 1927 and 1928:

	Total	1927	1928
Aroostook Hospital	\$52.50	\$52.50	\$ —
Bangor Children's Home	37.50	37.50	—
Brunswick Hospital	164.25	164.25	—
Cary Memorial Hospital	50.00	50.00	—
Central Maine General Hospital	43.00	43.00	—
Children's Hospital	51.10	5.00	46.10
Children's Protective Society	417.63	208.53	209.10
C. P. Wescott Sanatorium	2.00	2.00	—
Eastern Maine Orphans' Home	2,558.76	962.60	1,596.16
Elm City Hospital	44.50	—	44.50
Gardiner General Hospital	55.50	—	55.50
Girls' Orphanage	2,735.10	872.02	1,863.08
Good Samaritan Home	390.78	181.68	209.10
Good Will Home Association	2,278.16	1,328.50	949.66
Healy Asylum	8,089.64	3,961.89	4,127.75
Holy Innocents' Home	584.50	395.50	189.00
House of Good Shepherd	365.50	182.50	183.00
Lewiston and Auburn Children's Home	2,068.93	297.67	1,771.26
Madigan Memorial Hospital	35.00	—	35.00
Maine Children's Home Society	4,919.59	2,779.22	2,140.37
Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary	48.25	48.25	—
Maine Institution for the Blind	45.38	30.08	15.30
New England Home for Little Wanderers	10.71	—	10.71
Notre Dame de la Sagesse	150.00	150.00	—
Opportunity Farm	2,294.44	846.11	1,448.33
Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston	192.04	—	192.04
Sacred Heart Convent	395.68	123.25	267.43
St. Barnabas Hospital	10.00	—	10.00
St. Elizabeth's Orphanage	3,592.00	1,989.50	1,602.50
St. Joseph's Academy	227.38	—	227.38
St. Louis Home and School for Boys	3,345.82	1,792.82	1,553.00
Temporary Home for Women and Children	173.50	173.50	—
York County Children's Aid Society	23,837.67	11,588.09	12,249.58
Young Women's Christian Ass'n, Lewiston	27.14	27.14	—
Total,	\$59,293.95	\$23,298.10	\$30,995.85

INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING STATE AID

Name	Address	Executive
Augusta General Hospital	Augusta	Warren B. Sanborn, M.D., Supt.
*Augusta State Hospital	Augusta	Forrest C. Tyson, M.D., Supt.
Bangor Anti-Tuberculosis Ass'n	Bangor	Carmelita Freeman, Supt.
*Bangor State Hospital	Bangor	Carl J. Hedin, M.D., Supt.
Bar Harbor Med. & Surg. Hospital	Bar Harbor	Julia E. F. Gertz, R.N., Supt.
Bath City Hospital	Bath	Helen V. Downing, Supt.
*Bath Mil. & Naval Orphan Asy.	Bath	Mrs. Louise R. Staples, Supt.
Calais Hospital	Calais	W. N. Miner, M.D., Mgr. and Treas.
Central Maine General Hospital	Lewiston	Lewis F. Baker, M.D., Supt.
*Central Maine Sanatorium	Fairfield	John F. Shaw, M.D., Supt.
Charles A. Dean Hospital	Greenville Jc.	Vere A. Bradley, R.N., Supt.
Children's Aid Society	Belfast	Mrs. Anne A. Craig, Sec.
Children's Heart Work Society	Portland	Laura A. Slayton, President
Children's Hospital	Portland	C. Maude Culton, R. N., Supt.
Eastern Maine General Hospital	Bangor	George H. Stone, M.D., Supt.
Eastern Maine Orphans' Home	Bangor	Sister M. Borgia, Superior
Franklin Hospital	Farmington	George L. Pratt, M.D., Treas.
Gardiner General Hospital	Gardiner	Lillian Nash, R. N., Supt.
Good Samaritan Home	Bangor	Gertrude P. Atwood, Gen. Sec.
Healy Asylum	Lewiston	Sister Ste. Marguerite, Superior
Holy Innocents' Home for Infants	Portland	Sister M. Perpetua, Superior
Home for Aged Women	Belfast	C. W. Wescott, Treas.
Home for Aged Women	Rockland	Mrs. Frances H. Norton, Treas.
Knox County General Hospital	Rockland	Ella L. Richardson, R. N., Supt.
Madigan Memorial Hospital	Houlton	Sister M. Louis X., Supt.
Maine Children's Home Society	Augusta	W. C. Hawes, Supt.
Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary	Portland	E. E. Holt, M.D., Supt.
Maine General Hospital	Portland	Charles H. Young, M.D., Director
Maine Institution for the Blind	Portland	Millard W. Baldwin, Supt.
Maine Mission for the Deaf	Bangor	Harry T. Gleason, Treas. (Newport)
*Maine State Prison	Thomaston	George A. Buker, Warden
Northern Maine General Hospital	Eagle Lake	Sis. M. Beatrice of the Euch., Supt.
*Northern Maine Sanatorium	Presque Isle	Loren F. Carter, M.D., Supt.
Penobscot General Hospital	Old Town	Mrs. Myrtle B. Bamford, Supt.
*Pownal State School	West Pownal	Stephen E. Vosburgh, M.D., Supt.
Presque Isle General Hospital	Presque Isle	Allison MacNair, R.N., Supt.
*Reformatory for Men	So. Windham	Elmer B. Pratt, Supt.
*Reformatory for Women	Skowhegan	Mrs. Mary W. Libby, Supt.
Rumford Community Hospital	Rumford	Miss A. V. Henessy, Supt.
Sisters' Hospital	Waterville	Sister Eulalia Harbaugh, Supt.
*State School for Boys	So. Portland	Charles Dunn, Jr., Supt.
*State School for Girls	Hallowell	Rev. E. W. Webber, Supt.
St. Elizabeth's Orphan Asylum	Portland	Sister Mary Patrice, Superior
St. Joseph's Orphanage	Lewiston	Sister Davignon, Superior
St. Louis Home & School for Boys	W. Scarboro	Sister M. Genevieve, Superior
St. Mary's General Hospital	Lewiston	Sister Davignon, Superior
Temporary Home for Women and Children	Portland	Mrs. Susie P. Jordan, Supt.
Trull Hospital Aid Association	Biddeford	Elizabeth McKenney, Chr., State Free Bed Committee
Waldo County General Hospital	Belfast	Martha A. Wallace, Supt.
Webber Hospital	Biddeford	Maude S. Saltmarsh, Supt.
*Western Maine Sanatorium	Greenw'd Mt.	Lester Adams, M.D., Supt.
Winthrop Community Hospital	Winthrop	F. H. Badger, M.D., Supt.
York Hospital	York	Mrs. Olive S. Tebbetts, Matron
York County Children's Aid Soc.	Saco	Mrs. Maude E. Hamilton, Exec. Sec.

*Supported entirely by State appropriation.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

INSTITUTION	Year Organized	Acreage	Acreage Under Cultivation	Number of Buildings	Number of Employed Personnel	Normal Capacity	Daily Average Population 1927	Inmates Admitted 1927	Inmates Discharged 1927	Number of Deaths 1927	Weekly Per Capita Cost Gross Expense	
											1927	1928
Augusta State Hospital Augusta	1836	479	324	68	228	850	1179	285	147	111	\$6.24	\$5.94
Bangor State Hospital Bangor	1901	200	100	24	169	640	925	215	85	79	7.50	7.53
Pownal State School West Pownal	1907	1200	450	49	107	700	668	52	11	17	5.80	6.30
Western Maine Sanatorium Greenwood Mt.	1904	425	150	24	73	126	205	159	137	29	20.14	18.95
Cent. Maine Sanatorium Fairfield	1910	25	0	14	57	143	127	146	101	39	22.60	
Northern Maine Sanatorium Presque Isle	1919	28	19	9	42	105	94	136	113	26	19.31	20.37
Reformatory for Men South Windham	1912		294	32	18	128	62	76	4	0	17.18	16.08
Reformatory for Women Skowhegan	1915	200	60	12	18	115	117	91	44	1	10.15	7.84
State School for Boys South Portland	1850	185	132	21	30	160	166	66	6	0	9.05	9.52
State School for Girls Hallowell	1875	48 ½	23	14	30	160	115	44	36	2	11.98	11.79
Maine School for the Deaf Portland	1876	1	0	5	33	100	106	20	15	1	8.78	9.54
Mil. and Naval Orphan Asy. Bath	1865	1 ½	0	2	13	43	39	9	5	0	12.55	11.65
Maine State Prison Thomaston	1824	426	98	50	49	250	262	82	110	2	16.88	19.61

LICENSED BOARDING HOMES FOR CHILDREN

Persons boarding more than two children under sixteen years of age, to whom they are not related by blood or marriage, are required to secure a license from the State Department of Public Welfare. On June 30, 1928, there were 213 licensed boarding homes in the State. These homes are graded according to location, equipment and care given children.

Grade one implies that the location is central, the home satisfactory, and that the children receive superior care. In grade two homes the equipment and care of the children are of average quality and the location central. It may be, however, that the equipment, and care of the children are excellent, but that remoteness from school, church or physician keeps the home out of the first class. A number of the homes now classified in the second grade are marked by the field worker "second grade or better."

Grade three implies that either the physical equipment or the attention given the children is of such kind that some doubt exists whether the license should be continued or not. As these homes improve they are ranked higher at future inspections. If these homes do not show marked improvement under the continued supervision of this Department, the licenses are revoked.

There has been a marked improvement in the type of licensed homes for normal children. It is exceedingly difficult to secure suitable homes for problem children and likewise for those who are mentally deficient. The evident interest of the people of the State in this phase of work is very much appreciated.

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

The Department 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 office of the Department for investigation and action. It is our special business to protect the interests of our wards and we shall immediately remove any child from a home where he is not given proper care.

Illegitimacy

During the two years past we have carefully investigated 212 illegitimate births and endeavored to work out a satisfactory plan for mother and child. This is purely a voluntary service, but the results attained prove conclusively that more time should be devoted to this type of service.

The manner of doing a thing is always of as much consequence as the act itself, and often the act derives all its consequences and utility from the manner in which it is performed. Therefore, great care should be exercised before steps are taken to separate a mother and her baby. It never should be done either by inexperienced persons who are merely interested in the economic situation, or in an effort to provide a child for some special home. The rights of the child should be given preference over all other considerations.

It is increasingly difficult to place paternal responsibility on account of the usual unwillingness of the mother to reveal the identity of the father. In many cases where the name of the father is learned, his whereabouts are unknown. There can be no general rule affecting these cases, but legal action should be taken whenever it is possible to do so, without causing further injury to the mother and her child.

TOWNS IN WHICH BOARDING CHILDREN UNDER CARE OF
THE STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS JUNE
30, 1928, HAD LEGAL SETTLEMENT

- 1 each: Albion, Alfred, Baldwin, Benton, Bridgewater, Byron, Canton, Carthage, Damariscotta, East Machias, Frenchville, Garland, Gray, Greenbush, Hamlin Plantation, Harpswell, Hodgdon, Kingman, Lincolnville, Lubec, Ludlow, Mapleton, Meddybemps, Merrill, Monson, Monticello, Orland, Parsonsfield, Penobscot, Peru, Pittston, Portage Lake, Prentiss, Richmond, Rome, St. Albans, Sangerville, Sebec, Sherman, Smithfield, Sorrento, South Bristol, Steuben, Temple, Thomaston, Troy, Wade, Warren, Washington, Wells, Whiting, Willimantic, Wiscasset, Woodland, Woodville.
- 2 each: Anson, Atkinson, Bingham, Blaine, Bluehill, Boothbay, Bradford, Bradley, Brunswick, Burnham, Carroll, Centerville, Chester, Corinth, Danforth, Eastbrook, Etna, Exeter, Fort Kent, Freeman, Gouldsboro, Hiram, Holden, Leeds, Linneus, Littleton, Minot, Montville, Robbinston, Scarborough, Sedgwick, Southport, Wallagrass Plantation, Washburn, Wayne, Weld, Whitefield.
- 3 each: Avon, Bethel, Brewer, Carmel, Cherryfield, China, Crystal, Dedham, Deer Isle, Edgecomb, Frankfort, Franklin, Hancock, Howland, Hudson, Jay, Limington, Machiasport, Madison, Mechanic Falls, Nobleboro, Old Orchard, Orono, Parkman, Poland, Readfield, Searsport, Sidney, Skowhegan, Smyrna, Solon, Stockholm, Surry, Swans Island, Union, Waterboro, Westfield, Westport, York.
- 4 each: Athens, Berwick, Brownville, Camden, Clinton, Cornish, Dover-Foxcroft, Dresden, Edmunds, Farmington, Freeport, Hartland, Limestone, Madawaska, Milford, Milo, Newburg, Orrington, Patten, Standish, Vinalhaven, Waldoboro, Winn.
- 5 each: Bridgton, Canaan, Chelsea, Ellsworth, Guilford, Marion, North Berwick, Norway, Phippsburg, Waltham, Waterford, Winslow, Woodstock.
- 6 each: Bucksport, Cooper, East Livermore, Lagrange, Mexico, Naples, Raymond, Saco, South Berwick.
- 7 each: Bar Harbor, Hampden, Jonesport, Kennebunk, Millinocket, Unity.
- 8 each: Addison, Enfield, Greenwood, Kittery, Oakland, Shapleigh, Windham.
- 9 each: Eagle Lake, Machias, Webster, Winterport.
- 10 each: Ashland, Baileyville, Belfast, Fairfield, Limerick, Lisbon, Perham, Rockport, Yarmouth.

11 each: Lincoln, Pittsfield, Presque Isle.

12 each: Eastport, Houlton, Paris.

13 each: Calais, Gardiner.

20 each: Rockland, Rumford.

21 each: Biddeford, Waterville

Auburn, 24; Augusta, 31; Bangor, 34; Bath, 47; Caribou, 32; Dexter, 17; Fort Fairfield, 28; Hallowell, 14; Lewiston, 78; Old Town, 29; Portland, 168; Sanford, 22; South Portland, 26; Van Buren, 16; Westbrook, 15.

FINANCIAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

General Office Salary

Fiscal Year 1927

Appropriation		\$10,000.00
Expenditures:		
Salaries	\$7,311.50	
Personal Service (Commissioners)	295.00	
Lapsed to Contingent Fund, June 30, 1927	2,000.00	9,606.50
Balance		\$393.50

Fiscal Year 1928

Appropriation		\$10,000.00
Expenditures:		
Salaries:	\$8,607.21	
Personal Service (Commissioners)	405.00	
Transferred to State Board of Chil- dren's Guardians, Sept. 27, 1928	350.00	9,362.21
Balance		\$637.79

General Office Expenses

Fiscal Year 1927

Appropriation		\$7,500.00
Refunds		10.39
Total amount available		\$7,510.39
Expenditures:		
Traveling expenses—Commissioners, Secretary and Clerks	\$2,415.99	
Telephone and Postage	1,997.55	
Office supplies, furniture and equipment	2,365.25	

Automobile upkeep (State-owned Essex)	319.63	7,098.42
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance		\$411.97
	Fiscal Year 1928	
Appropriation		\$7,500.00
Refunds		31.47
		<hr/>
Total amount available		\$7,531.47
Expenditures:		
Traveling expenses—Commissioners, Secretary and Clerks	\$2,655.75	
Telephone and Postage	2,128.12	
Office supplies, furniture and equipment	2,130.56	
Automobile upkeep (State owned Essex)	405.58	7,320.01
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance		\$211.46

State Board of Mothers' Aid

—Fiscal Year 1927—

Appropriation		\$100,000.00	
Refunds		246.50	(1)
		<hr/>	
Total amount available		\$100,246.50	
Expenditures:			
Salaries and traveling expenses—			
Supervisor and field			
workers	11,609.24		
Reimbursements to municipali-			
ties on account of aid paid	88,227.77	99,837.01	(2)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Balance		\$409.49	

—Fiscal Year 1928—

Appropriation		\$100,000.00	
Refunds		10.00	
		<hr/>	
Total amount available		\$100,010.00	
Expenditures:			
Compensation	\$43.00		
Salaries and traveling expenses—			
Supervisor and field			
workers	12,846.60		
Reimbursements to municipali-			
ties on account of aid paid	85,377.39	98,266.99	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Balance		\$1,743.01	(3)

(1) Transferred from Contingent Fund from amount lapsed December 31, 1927.

(2) Included \$246.50 paid by Council Order from balance which lapsed.

(3) There are outstanding claims which have not yet been presented for reimbursement.

State Board of Children's Guardians

Fiscal Year 1927

Appropriation		\$180,000.00
Transferred from Contingent Fund		130,009.50
Refunds from relatives		3,047.71
Refunds from other sources		863.51
		<hr/>
Total amount available		\$313,920.72
Expenditures:		
Salaries and traveling ex-		
penses of field workers	\$16,106.06	
Board and care of children	292,140.42	308,246.48
		<hr/>
Balance		\$5,674.24

Fiscal Year 1928

Appropriation		\$250,000.00
Transferred from contingent fund		70,274.80
Transferred from Office Salary		350.00
Refunds from relatives		2,421.70
Refunds from other sources		535.55
		<hr/>
Total amount available		\$323,582.05
Expenditures:		
Compensation	\$723.29	
Salaries and traveling ex-		
penses of field workers	18,957.17	
Board and care of children	303,724.19	323,404.55
		<hr/>
Balance		\$177.50

Summary
Fiscal Year—1927

	<i>Total amount available</i>
General Office Salary	\$10,000.00
General Office Expenses	7,510.39
State Board of Children's Guardians	313,920.72
State Board of Mothers' Aid	100,246.50
	<hr/>
Total	\$431,677.61

Total Expenditures

General Office Salary	\$9,606.50	
General Office Expense	7,098.42	
State Board of Children's Guardians	308,246.48	
State Board of Mothers' Aid	99,837.01	424,788.41
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Balance		\$6,889.20

Fiscal Year 1928

	<i>Total amount available</i>
General Office Salary	\$10,000.00
General Office Expense	7,531.47
State Board of Children's Guardians	323,582.05
State Board of Mothers' Aid	100,010.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$441,123.52

Total Expenditures

General Office Salary	\$9,362.21	
General Office Expense	7,320.01	
State Board of Children's Guardians	323,404.55	
State Board of Mothers' Aid	98,266.99	438,353.76
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Balance		\$2,769.76

Expenses of Administration

	1927	1928
Salaries, office expenses, and traveling expenses of all employees	\$42,420.22	\$48,902.28
Reimbursements to municipalities on account of Mothers' Aid	88,227.77	85,377.39
Expense for board and care of children	292,140.42	303,724.19
Total amount of special appropriations administered for State-aided hospitals	156,409.00	173,303.45
Total amount of special appropriations for State-aided Children's Societies, Homes for Aged Women and Temporary Homes	34,766.18	35,853.49
	<u>\$613,963.59</u>	<u>\$647,160.80</u>
Percentage of administrative expense	6.9%	7.5%

STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS

Averages and Per Capita Expenses

*Amount Expended for Board, Care, and Clothing of Wards

1925	1926	1927	1928
\$248,733.47	\$260,655.82	\$292,140.42	\$303,724.19

Daily Average of Children in Custody

1925	1926	1927	1928
1,716	1,848	1,984	2,126

Average Annual Expenditure per Capita

1925	1926	1927	1928
\$144.95	\$141.05	\$147.25	\$142.86

Average Number for Whom Board Was Paid

1925	1926	1927	1928
858	969	1,076	1,142

Annual Per Capita Cost of Board for those Boarded

1925	1926	1927	1928
\$233.00	\$225.47	\$220.51	\$219.67

Monthly Average Number of Children in Free Homes

1925	1926	1927	1928
429	449	478	522

Average Number of Children Under Supervision
of Each Field Worker

1925	1926	1927	1928
157	169	180	163

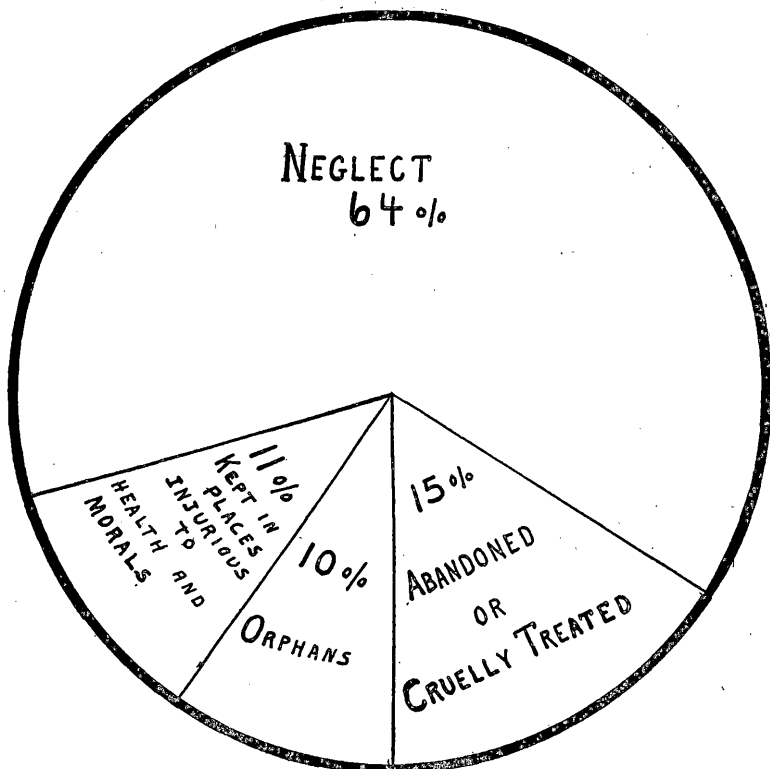
*This does not include salaries and expenses of field workers.

STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS

Reimbursements

Total expended (1926) for board and care	\$275,354.22
Reimbursements by towns and cities	\$91,445.38
*Reimbursements by parents	1,573.00
Reimbursements from other sources	391.82
	93,410.20
Net cost to State	\$181,944.02
Total expended (1927) for board and care	\$308,246.48
Reimbursements by towns and cities	\$111,941.53
*Reimbursements by parents	3,047.71
Reimbursements from other sources	863.51
	115,852.75
Net cost to State	\$192,393.73
Total expended (1928) for board and care	\$323,381.40
Reimbursements by towns and cities	\$114,258.20
*Reimbursements by parents	2,421.70
Reimbursements from other sources	535.55
	117,215.45
Net cost to State	\$206,165.95

*The parents of many of our children are cruel "like the ostriches in the wilderness." The children ought not to suffer because of the sins of the parents. These parents who become the propagators and perpetrators of crime are a discredit to the State and a curse to society. It is wrong to minister to necessities that are merely artificial. Sure punishment of such parents might be exceedingly beneficial.



Reasons for Commitment Covering a Five Year Period

Reimbursements by cities and towns for board and care of dependent children:

For the year ending December 31, 1920.....	\$19,802.86
January 1 to June 30, 1921.....	11,948.89
July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922.....	35,575.26
July 1, 1922 to June 30, 1923.....	65,476.47
July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924.....	79,339.38
July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925.....	92,078.60
July 1, 1925 to June 30, 1926.....	91,445.38
July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1927.....	111,941.53
July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928.....	114,258.62