

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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MAINE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

(in three volumes)

VOLUME II

STATE INSTITUTIONS

1944

MAINE

Presque Isle
*
NORTHERN MAINE SANATORIUM

Skowhegan
*
REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

Bangor
*
STATE HOSPITAL

Fairfield
*
CENTRAL MAINE SANATORIUM

Augusta
*
STATE HOSPITAL

Hallowell
*
STATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Hebron
*
WESTERN MAINE SANATORIUM

Thomaston
*
STATE PRISON

Pownal
*
STATE SCHOOL

Bath
*
STATE MILITARY & NAVAL CHILDRENS HOME

S. Windham
*
REFORMATORY FOR MEN

Portland
*
STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Sp. Portland
*
STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS



Report of

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DEPARTMENT
OF
INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE

HARRISON C. GREENLEAF
Commissioner

Chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes of 1944 in part provides "The Department of Institutional Service as heretofore established, hereinafter in this chapter called the 'department' shall have general supervision, management and control of the grounds, buildings, and property, officers and employes and patients and inmates of all the following State institutions:

"The insane hospitals, Poznal State school, the State prison, the reformatories for men and women, the juvenile institutions, the State sanatoria, the school for the deaf, the military and naval children's home and such other charitable and correction State institutions as may be created from time to time."

December 31, 1944

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* Bureau of Accounts and Control	

To Governor Horace A. Hildreth and the Honorable Executive Council:

It is my pleasure to present, herewith, the first report of the Department of Institutional Service. In order that the report may be made current it covers the period February 18, 1943 to December 31, 1944, but it is recommended that such reports in the future will be made at the close of each calendar year.

Purpose: The purpose of this and subsequent reports is to acquaint taxpayers of the State of Maine more thoroughly with their State institutions, the problems inherent in their management, the programs of the respective institutions for the physical and mental and moral rehabilitation of the inmate and the plans of the department for future expansion and improvement of the State's institutional facilities to meet best the needs of that unfortunate segment of our population for which institutionalization is necessary.

Contents: This report includes a general summary of the departmental program, and a resume of changes in personnel and program that have been effected, recommendations for the improvement and development of our policies for institutional care and the annual report of the superintendent of each of the State institutions that may bring State institutions closer to the minds of the citizens of our State.

The Department of Institutional Service was created by act of the 1939 Legislature which provided that the department shall have general supervision, management and control of the grounds, buildings, property, officers and employees, patients and inmates of the thirteen State institutions, hitherto under the supervision of the Department of Health and Welfare, and jurisdiction over such other charitable and correctional State institutions as may from time to time be created.

Institutions now within the department are:

Institution	Superintendent	Inmate Population September 30, 1944
<i>Mental</i>		
Augusta State Hospital	Forrest C. Tyson, M.D.	1492
Bangor State Hospital	Carl J. Hedin, M.D.	1131
Pownal State School	N. S. Kupelian, M.D.	1087
<i>Tubercular</i>		
Central Maine Sanatorium	C. D. Cromwell, M.D.	177
Northern Maine Sanatorium	Loren F. Carter, M.D.	93
Western Maine Sanatorium	Lester Adams, M.D.	101
<i>Penal and Corrective</i>		
Maine State Prison	John H. Welch, Warden	276
State Reformatory for Men	Perry D. Hayden	68
State Reformatory for Women	Miss Chastine D. Kelley	126
State School for Boys	Edwin M. Purinton	116
State School for Girls	Miss Nellie French Stevens	145
<i>Charitable</i>		
Maine School for the Deaf	Miss Louise T. Young	98
State Military and Naval Children's Home	Mrs. Helen L. Webber	30
Total		4824

In common with public and private institutions throughout the country, Maine institutions have been faced with a serious manpower problem created by the war. A survey made in April 1943, for instance, revealed that whereas under normal conditions some 1,300 persons would be in the employ of the department at the various institutions, the actual number employed was 1,015, some 264 under normal employment conditions.

Employee Shortage

Hardest hit by loss of employees to higher paying defense jobs have been the State hospitals and Pownal State School. For example, on September 30, 1944 there were 1,492 patients in the Augusta State Hospital, yet the number of employees was 194, with only 71 on ward service, a ratio of one ward worker for twenty-one patients whereas one attendant for every eight or ten patients is normal and desirable.

Based on the daily average population of 1,497 patients, 187 of the 333 employees should be employed on ward service. Actually, since February, 1943, the average number of employees on ward service has been 89, or less than one-half the number required for highest standards in care and treatment of patients.

On the basis of the actual capacity of the hospital, 1,270, there should be 285 employees, 160 of whom would be on ward service.

With its present average population of 1,160, the Bangor State Hospital should have 209 employees (exclusive of 30 student nurses), of which number 116 should be engaged in ward service to meet the highest standards for care and treatment of patients.

Since February, 1943, the institution has had an average of 184 employees on duty with 98 on ward service.

The Pownal State School, even harder hit because of its location removed from sources of labor supply, should have 206 employees for maximum efficiency in care and treatment of patients but has operated on an average of 150 employees for the past year.

I feel that all reasonable steps to find a solution to this problem have been taken since February, 1943, but in my opinion had salary increases been granted and hours shortened prior to this time, the serious shortage of employees in the State institutions could have been averted, at least in part.

In March 1943 a general \$2 weekly increase was made effective for all institutional employees, except the professional staffs. New salary schedules for mental hospitals and the sanatoria have been presented, approved by the Personnel Board and placed in effect resulting in further individual increases so that there now are few starting wages less than \$15 per week and full maintenance.

Extensive use of newspaper classified advertising and full display advertisements has been made. Our needs have been made known from time to time to the War Manpower Commission and to the United States Employment Service whose cooperation has been appreciated. The Pownal State School

became affiliated with the War Manpower Commission Employment Stabilization Plan for Cumberland County.

The Personnel Board has been cooperative in approving recommendations of the department for salary increases in all the State institutions. New salary schedules were presented and approved for the mental hospitals, Pownal State School, tubercular sanatoria and State Reformatory for Men. New schedules are in preparation for the other State institutions. Transfers from the Institutional Emergency Fund made possible the payment of higher salaries.

Two State institutions, Augusta State Hospital and Pownal State School, have found employment of Civilian Public Service Men (conscientious objectors) extremely helpful in the face of the manpower shortage. For lack of sufficient men to assign to already approved projects, Selective Service rejected an application for a unit at the Bangor State Hospital, made by the department January 20, 1944.

Arrangements for the assignment of the above units to Maine were made with National Selective Service headquarters after approval of the plan by the Veterans of Foreign War and the American Legion. The employment of the two units, averaging 15 to 25 men each, materially assisted in overcoming the serious problem created by loss of employees to armed services and to high salaried defense industries.

The conscientious objectors are paid \$20 a month and provided the same maintenance as are other institutional employees in similar positions.

The shortage of institutional employees has not been confined to the non-professional staffs, and the mental hospitals and tubercular sanatoria have been hard pressed to maintain an acceptable minimum level of professional service. Some assistance in this respect has been obtained through the National Refugee Service, Inc., of New York City. As a result of interviews arranged by the department with this organization three physicians accepted positions at the Bangor State Hospital and it may be possible that other physicians may be obtained.

The American Psychiatric Association adopted in 1926 as a proper ratio in the cases of hospitals that do their full share of out-patient clinic work one physician to not more than 150 patients.

Recommendations made in 1940

In 1940 the report on State Hospitals by Dr. Samuel W. Hamilton, U. S. Public Health Service, revealed

Augusta State Hospital	1,591	5	1:318.2
Bangor State Hospital	1,159	5	1:231.8
Pownal State School	1,069	3	1:356.3

"It will be observed", the report stated, "that the average case load for a physician in the two hospitals is about twice that which the psychiatric association recommends as a minimum. It would seem that more is expected of these hospital physicians than they are likely to be able to perform.

"When the number of physicians in a hospital is inadequate to the amount of work that should be undertaken and carried on, they must distribute their attention, applying themselves primarily to the things that will keep the institution running and let other things go.

"It is not to be inferred that the physicians of the institutions in Maine work in any but the most helpful way for their patients but it must be obvious that the time they can spend with the individual patients is too limited. When the medical staff is shorthanded, what gets the first attention of the physicians is the physical condition of the patients and the individual treatment of patients for their mental illness is likely to have too little attention."

This was the recommendation in 1940 when doctors were far more readily available than under war time conditions which hospitals have operated under during the past three years.

If our professional staffs were considered low then obviously this condition has been more serious in the past year when the Augusta State Hospital has had but four including the superintendent; Bangor State Hospital, until recent months has had but four including the superintendent and Pownal has had three including the superintendent.

Clinic at Reformatory for Women

Mention should be made, also, of the fact that despite the shortage the regular out-patient consulting clinics conducted twice monthly at Bangor State Hospital have continued and that in addition, Dr. Hedin, the superintendent and the psychologist, Miss Kyer, have held regular clinics at the State Reformatory for Women under a program set up by the department.

Loyalty Deserves Recognition

No resume of the manpower problem would be complete without inclusion of some tribute to the loyalty of that large group of institutional employees who have stuck by their jobs during this difficult period and by their patience and high resolve to do their share have made a contribution to the war effort that should not go unrecognized.

Because he has so well expressed a thought which I have had many times while visiting wards in our State hospitals and observing the patience and consideration shown toward patients by the ward personnel I wish to quote the following paragraph from the annual report of Rodney H. Brandon, Director, Illinois Department of Public Welfare, regarding the attendants' place in mental hospitals.

"Job of the Hospital Attendant"

"I digress at this point to make a comment which might be considered out of place here and that is to wonder, why, after all, society ever came to regard the attendant in a State hospital as anything other than a highly skilled professional worker. I am becoming more and more of the mind that when some day in the future society finds out how really to care for insane people, the job of the hospital attendant which we have so long regarded as a very humble one, will be regarded as a much more expert task than registered nursing is today and will be compensated accordingly."

The department has turned its attention during the period covered by this report to (1) the accomplishment of improvements, the need of which

appeared to have been apparent for some time; (2) stepping up of the rehabilitative aspects of the program of certain of the institutions; (3) planning for post-war construction and, (4) strengthening of the parole system.

No attempt will be made to list all of the improvements which have been accomplished despite war time restrictions. The transfer of funds from the Institutional Emergency Fund to provide electric lights for sixty-one unlighted rooms in the three dormitories of the State School for Girls was approved by the Governor and Council April 2, 1943.

New Water System Removes Health Menace

Though established in 1916, the State Reformatory for Women at Skowhegan never has had an adequate water supply, depending upon a well for drinking water and upon a small reservoir for water for other purposes. This condition periodically left the institution devoid of fire protection and a sufficient water supply for domestic purposes and operation.

At the request of the department, surveys of the problem were made by the Public Utilities Commission. On June 24, 1944 the Governor and Council granted the department's request for a transfer of \$10,000 enabling the department to negotiate with the Skowhegan Water Company to service the institution.

This project, entailing the laying of 1,700 feet of main to the reformatory and the laying of new mains on the grounds of the institution was completed in September 1944 as recommended by the Public Utilities Commission whose survey found the quality of water from the reformatory source of supply had been "below the standard fixed by the State" and further reported "impure water in the pipe outlets is a menace to health" and that cross connection in the old system had been made without installation of standard safety equipment specified and enforced by the State in similar connections between water utility systems and other polluted supplies."

The old main from the reservoir has been tapped with a fire hydrant assuring ample water for fire protection.

Because no provision had been made in the budget for the institution it also was necessary to transfer funds from the Institutional Emergency Fund to the State Reformatory for Women when a thirty-year-old coal-fired boiler gave out in the Stevens Building and was found beyond repair on examination by the boiler inspection division of the Department of Labor and Industry. Replacement was procured in mid-winter and an adequate stoker also was installed in the hospital building with a resultant improvement in heating and saving in coal burned.

Conditions requiring attention prevailed in the physical plants of the State Reformatory for Men and the State School for Boys, and on August 23, 1944, the Governor and Council, apprised of facts in the case, approved an expenditure up to \$10,000 for the former and \$20,000 for the latter institution from the State Contingent Account, if sufficient funds were not available in the Institutional Emergency Fund.

Renovation at Men's Reformatory

At the State Reformatory for Men this money was used to replace obsolete refrigeration and to relocate the refrigerator adjacent to the kitchen; to repair a boiler in the industrial building; to repair bad leaks in the roof of the industrial building which had existed for some time; to install a ceiling in the dining room and shingle the barn with fire resistant asphalt shingles.

In my opinion the State Reformatory for Men had long been a neglected institution, definitely lacking in the facilities necessary to carry out a constructive program for an age group 16-36 whose offenses and individual backgrounds are widely divergent.

The institution never has had facilities for segregation and none for satisfactory punishment isolation. Early in this administration, the "dog hole" so-called—small dark room under a stairway—used for isolation punishment was condemned and ordered closed with full approval of the superintendent.

To replace this outmoded facility and to provide modern, clean and sanitary isolation facilities, a steel cell block with individual rooms each equipped with toilet and running water was obtained and installed in the institution. Purchased from a New Hampshire Boys School where its use for youthful offenders had been criticized, the unit represents a dollar and cent improvement of at least \$10,000 and far greater functional value to this institution at a cost to the State of approximately \$2,500. Credit should go to the reformatory staff for the efficient manner in which they dissembled and re-assembled at the institution this modern and virtually unused equipment.

For years this institution has been handicapped by a poorly lighted, ill-equipped kitchen with a concrete floor saturated with water and grease to a point defying cleanliness. A tile floor has been installed in the kitchen, skullery and vegetable room, the rooms have been plastered and new lights have been installed.

Repairs at State School for Boys

The funds provided by the Governor and Council for the State School for Boys have been expended on equally important repairs and improvements to this institution. Shower rooms in Cottages 2, 3 and 4 have been renovated with tile floors and walls. Toilets have been similarly renovated and plumbing repaired.

Replacements for obsolete laundry equipment that tore sheets and clothing have been purchased. The schoolhouse roof which leaked badly has been re-shingled with asphalt shingles; windows in dormitories and the administration building have been weatherstripped.

A new dairy barn has been built and the old, Bangs disease infected barn razed. A new dairy house has been built and a modern milk cooler installed. On recommendation of the Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry, the old herd at this institution was sold at auction and an all new Holstein herd provided by transfer from the herds of the Western Maine Sanatorium and the State Reformatory for Men.

At the suggestion of Donald M. Corbett, who served this department as Supervisor of Institutional Farms, on loan from the Department of Agriculture from May 8 to November 10, the construction of a henery was started at the State School for Boys. It is nearing completion and will provide a project of vocational value to inmates as well as a supply of poultry products for the State School and the Maine School for the Deaf in Portland.

Pownal State School

One of the most serious social problems affecting local communities throughout the State has been the inability of the Pownal State School to receive new cases in a number anywhere near sufficient to keep pace with the needs of the State for institutional care of mental defective children.

The department, particularly concerned over a number of most urgent cases on the waiting list of 436, has taken emergency steps which enabled the facilities of the school to be temporarily increased by 60. Again the Governor and Council showed a willingness to cooperate with the department's plans for emergency expansion of the school and on April 19 approved transfer of \$20,000 from the Institutional Emergency Fund for this purpose.

Its plans approved, the department obtained forthwith the permission of the War Production Board for construction of a vocational school building at the Pownal State School, this additional building making it possible to move vocational training classes from semi-basement dormitory rooms which then, after proper lavatory facilities were installed, became available for dormitory purposes.

Vccational Building Opened

The vocational building was opened for use in November 1944 and steps were being taken to put the new dormitory space into use as soon as possible. The new space not only made possible the acceptance of a number of urgent cases from the waiting list but also will help relieve crowded dormitory conditions within the institution if employes can be found.

Although the converted semi-basement rooms in Yarmouth Hall are light and well ventilated, the department does not intend the continued use of these rooms as dormitories upon construction of new dormitory facilities at the institution. Likewise, when the new school building recommended in the post-war plans of the department is built, the temporary school building will be used as a tuberculosis pavilion and was designed with that in mind. In this better segregation facilities for tubercular patients will be made available. Of modern design with good light and cross ventilation provided by ample window space, the building cost \$15,884, including alterations to Yarmouth Hall.

State Sanatoria

New X-ray equipment has been purchased and installed in each of the three sanatoria. In each case the new equipment replaced equipment which was worn or obsolete; the equipment at Northern Maine Sanatorium having been condemned by the superintendent in his previous year's report as "obsolete" and "dangerous" to patient and operator.

In an effort to improve diet and food service at the Central Maine Sanatorium, largest of the three, the services of a dietitian were obtained and recommendations of the dietitian in respect to balanced diet have been followed at this institution. It is believed desirable that each of the sanatoria employ a dietitian but efforts to fill positions at other institutions have not been successful.

The department is anxious to inaugurate more extensive occupational therapy in the sanatoria and toward that end conferences were held with representatives of the National Tuberculosis Association at Western Maine Sanatorium, in August. To date it has not been possible to employ a trained director for such a program.

At the direction of the department an extensive program to improve the physical appearance of the Central Maine Sanatorium was carried out. Corridors and rooms were lightened and made more pleasant for patients by use of cheerful colors.

Policy of Inmate X-raying

Feeling that inmates of State institutions should be X-rayed for tuberculosis, for their own good as well as for protection of other inmates, the department arranged with the Bureau of Health for this work to be done for the first time. Inmates of each State institution, except the Pownal State School and the mental hospitals, now receive benefit of X-ray. On the basis of reports two inmates, both infectious, were discovered and transferred immediately to sanatorium care. "Suspicious" cases will be followed up as recommended by the Bureau of Health whose cooperation is hereby acknowledged.

Receipts Reach New Peak

State law provides that all patients in the sanatoria shall pay the State for treatment received at a rate established by the department which, upon investigation, determines the amount to be paid. When there is valid inability to pay the law further provides that the city or town of settlement shall pay at the rate of \$2 per week, with no pauper disability accruing.

During the fiscal year, the department collected a total of \$68,888.46 from patients, relatives or towns and cities, \$4,094.78 more than any previous year.

Receipts from collections are set aside by law for emergency tuberculosis work within the sanatoria and private hospitals.

Receipts in five fiscal years have totaled \$276,076.22.

Institutional Program

The department feels strongly that the purpose of institutional care is treatment of the individual for his moral, mental or physical betterment as the case may be. The aim of the institution always should be to restore a better citizen to normal life in his community whenever possible.

With that in mind, for example, an all new inmate activity program combining the elements of work, recreation and study has been instituted at the

State Reformatory for Women with a success which is reflected in the atmosphere of the institution and the reaction of the inmate. Classes in current events, nutrition and diet, child care, arts and crafts have stimulated inmates to renewed interest in themselves and their future. Inmates always have been responsible for routine work at the institution, housekeeping duties, preparation of meals and sewing. The new program, representing a vast change in the operation of this institution, was accomplished at small expense. The attractive grounds of the institution provided an excellent playfield. Unused rooms in the hospital building were converted to classrooms. The department feels an excellent start has been made in the right direction. It feels courses of more vocational value to prepare these women for employment in our shoe factories and mills and other industries should become a part of our program as it is developed.

Training Is Important

Having in mind the importance of vocational training, a shoe repairing unit has been purchased and installed at the State Reformatory for Men and already is in operation under part-time instruction furnished by one officer. It is planned to expand this activity to service other institutions.

The department firmly believes that the two reformatories should become training schools where inmates can obtain the vocational training, either agricultural or industrial, that their individual classifications and aptitudes indicate is most desirable.

The institutions already have the farms for the development of training in the field of agriculture and more use of the farm in this respect already is being made at the State Reformatory for Women through assignment of more women to farm work. The farm always has been the chief occupational activity at the State Reformatory for Men but with the increasing number of inmates coming from urban areas of our State and unlikely to pursue agriculture as a vocation, it appears increasingly essential that the industrial aspect of vocational training be developed without delay. In connection with training programs for the reformatories it must be taken into consideration at all times, that the average period of commitment is a year or less.

Night School Started

To augment the vocational training inmates receive indirectly by working with institutional maintenance crews, under direction of officers, regular night school classes have been instituted at the State Reformatory for Men. The class program was set up in November after inmates educational level tests had been studied. The classes, planned to run from September to May, are under direction of a part-time director and staff will be added as needed. Plans are underway for readjustments in the program at the State School for Boys.

Post-War Program

The department submitted to the Director of Post-War Planning on August 27, 1943, a proposed building program embracing the thirteen State Institutions calling for an estimated expenditure of \$4,476,000 and providing an estimated 2,261,000 man hours of employment. Other departments filed similar reports in compliance with requests of Governor Sumner Sewall.

The institutional construction program was based on recommendations of the superintendents of the thirteen institutions and was designed as an over-all program to present current and anticipated requirements and desirable construction in State institutions. The program had a two-fold purpose (1) improvement and expansion of State institutional facilities and, (2) providing desirable work projects to absorb anticipated post-war unemployment.

Subsequently, the department divided this inclusive program into two parts (a) an immediate program necessary to meet existing needs for institutional care and (b) other projects desirable for future expansion of State institutions but not urgent.

The immediate and urgent program embraced Pownal State School, Augusta State Hospital and Bangor State Hospital, as follows:

- Pownal State School
 - Dormitory for 200 male patients
 - Dormitory for 200 female patients
 - Employees Building
 - Remodeling and alterations to heating plant, reservoir and water systems as needed to service above new buildings.
 - School building
 - Pre-parole cottages for 35 male and 35 female patients
- Augusta State Hospital
 - New male wing for patients and employees
 - Dormitory for female patients
 - Necessary additions to heating plant
 - Infirmery
 - Doctors and Employees Quarters
 - Laundry
- Bangor State Hospital
 - Dormitory for 200 patients
 - Employees Buildings
 - Laundry
 - Necessary additions to heating plant

On September 20, 1944 the legislature, in special session, enacted a resolve setting aside \$435,000 for new construction at the Pownal State School. Thus prompt action has been taken on the number one project in the department's post-war program.

May Build This Year

The legislature's action means that immediately permission can be secured to build from the War Production Board and building materials are available the following construction program will be started at Pownal.

1. Dormitory for 200 Girls Estimated Cost \$170,000
2. Dormitory for 200 Boys Estimated Cost 170,000
3. Additions to heating plant required for expansion 50,000
4. Addition to Water reservoir 25,000
5. Employees Building *

* \$100,000 set aside by legislature in 1943

The legislative action followed upon the department's presentation of facts concerning the Pownal State School where dormitories, particularly for low grade inmates, are crowded and there exists a State-wide waiting list of more than 400 cases, many urgently in need of institutionalizing.

An order approving the contract with the architect recommended by the department for this project now awaits approving action by the Governor and Council. Plans are well underway and application to start construction on the employees' building, which must be built first, will be filed shortly with the War Production Board.

New Style Dormitories

The dormitories will be "H" shape in design, each prong of the "H" representing dining or dormitory space and the cross bar of the "H" representing day or living space into which the dormitories will feed; together with such office space, storage and clothing space and lavatory facilities as are required.

The buildings have concrete foundations, sub-floors, roof walls and presently the department is considering the advisability of a ramp instead of a stairway. Superstructure walls are of brick, the inside face of the brick for a height of five feet six inches above the floor to be of vitreous glazed brick. Above this section, to the ceiling, it is planned to expose the bricks enamel painted, doing away with plaster. Lavatories, kitchen, dining room, day and wash rooms will be terrazzo floors; other floors to be of tile. Day room ceilings are to be of high sound absorbing accoustical material.

The buildings will be fireproof construction. Advantages of the "H" shape building are many, include cross ventilation for each dormitory and ample daylight, southern exposure for the day room space. The buildings are designed to provide dormitory and dining space per patient of 48 square feet and day space of 20.7 square feet or a total of 68.7 square feet per patient as compared to 56 square feet per patient in each of the two dormitories built at this institution in 1936-37.

Public Support Received

In evolving its plans for new construction at Pownal, the department enjoyed the support of the Maine Municipal Association, Maine Public Health Association, Maine Association of Municipal Judges, Maine Teachers Mental Hygiene Association and various town and city officials to whom the lack of proper facilities at this institution has presented an acute social problem for several years.

Mental Hospitals

Construction planned for Augusta and Bangor State Hospitals will be presented to the legislature in January. The need for action appears apparent. Dr. Forrest C. Tyson, superintendent of the Augusta State Hospital, for instance, reported the hospital has a normal capacity for 1270 patients yet it is caring for nearly 1,500. Dr. Carl J. Hedin, superintendent of the Bangor State Hospital, reports that with a normal capacity of 937 that institution is caring for nearly 1,200 patients.

Members of the Maine Municipal Association and others familiar with the problem from actual contact with it are particularly interested in the department's plans for development of a State Infirmary to be operated in connection with one or both of the State Hospitals.

The need for efficient facilities to provide necessary care and treatment for an increasing number of senile cases which come now to our mental hospitals is apparent from the statistical information on hospital admissions.

The records of the Bangor State Hospital, for instance, show that 44.5% of the first admissions for the year ending June 30, 1944 were 60 years of age and over and that 32% were 70 years of age and over on admission. Records of the Augusta State Hospital show that 19.26% of admissions during the year were in the 60 to 70 years of age class and that 12.30% were 70 years of age and over.

Care of such cases in the mental hospitals is a burden to an institution whose staff and facilities are directed toward the cure of mental disease and the construction of proper separate facilities for the care of such cases strongly is recommended and is included in the post-war plans of the department. Several plans are under consideration but they must await the war's end. If this problem increases the State might wish to consider conversion of the State School for Girls at Hallowell into a convalescent home for the care of such cases and with this long range possibility in mind, a new location for a modern cottage system State School for Girls on property deeded to the State has been considered.

Architects are working on preliminary plans for the new buildings proposed for these institutions and the plans will be available for committee hearings of the legislature.

The department's own post-war plans are augmented by recommendations obtained from the Division of Sanitary Engineering for installation of proper sewage disposal units and additions and corrections to existing war supplies at the various State institutions.

Seek Sound Economy in Design

This department seeks in all its new construction at the Pownal State School and in any construction that it may later undertake to achieve simplicity of design, a maximum of utility and a maximum of economy in maintenance. It wishes to keep construction costs at a minimum consistent with the use of appropriate materials and sound construction policies devoid of unnecessary ornament and unnecessary space. Architects working on projects for the department have been so advised.

Since it has been apparent through the press and announcements from Washington that Congress had given and will give more consideration to plans for post-war period public works as a means of providing employment during post-war years, the plans of the Department of Institutional Service have been made available to each member of Maine's Congressional delegation in the event matching Federal funds for such a building program might become available and it seemed advisable to consider application for such grants.

Maine's institutional post-war plans also were discussed with officials of the Massachusetts State Emergency Planning Board, charged with similar post-war planning in that State and the Maine program received favorable comment on the floor of the meeting of The American Prison Association at New York City, October 12, 13 and 14, 1944.

Division of Parole

The Department of Institutional Service also is charged with administration of the State parole system. The State Parole Board has reported annually to the Governor as required by law and its reports for 1943 and 1944 are on file.

The department has taken certain steps it and the parole board feel have materially improved the operation of the parole system, which, of course, can be no better than the supervision afforded.

For instance, prior to 1943 the Reformatory for Men had no parole officer and parole supervision for parolees of this institution was handled by the same parole officers who handled State prison cases. Their case loads obviously were too heavy to permit sufficient supervision of reformatory cases. The addition of a full time parole officer at the reformatory enabling close supervision of parolees from this institution has given real meaning to parole from this institution.

New certificates of parole, prepared by the department, are in use at the Reformatory for Men and the Reformatory for Women. They serve to better acquaint parolees with the obligation of their parole and make for better understanding between parolee and officer.

The parole board, taking cognizance of the manpower problem, has attempted to be lenient in the granting of parole but at the same time strict in its dealing with parole violations.

Bearing this in mind, the department has in turn taken steps to strengthen parole supervision by (1) placing greater emphasis upon the importance of personal visits by parole officers, (2) requiring weekly reports of parole officers to the Commissioner of their visits to parolees, (3) cooperation with the policy of returning to the institution without delay as violators parolees who have not responded to the opportunities afforded them by parole to suitable occupations.

Members of the parole board are Philip R. Lovell of Ellsworth, chairman, Francis P. Freeman of Portland and the Commissioner of Institutional Service.

The total case load of four parole officers for November was 246, too high for best results and the department has included funds for the addition of a parole officer in its budget recommendations.

On November 16, 1944, Mr. Perry D. Hayden, superintendent of the Reformatory for Men, voluntarily resigned as administrator of the Inter-State Parole Compact feeling this duty more properly should be delegated to someone more closely associated with parole. Governor Sewall appointed Commissioner Greenleaf to this position. Member States were notified and preliminary steps have been taken toward establishment of the adequate central report and record system made possible by this change. Standard forms for quarterly reports to sending States on all out-of-State parolees receiving supervision in Maine under the compact have been adopted and are in use.

Changes in Personnel

Appointments by the Commissioner of three new superintendents have been approved by the Governor and Council during this period:

Miss Chastine D. Kelley, superintendent of the State Reformatory for Women, whose appointment was confirmed by the Governor and Council, December 1, 1943.

Mrs. Helen L. Webber, superintendent of the State Military and Naval Children's Home, whose appointment was confirmed by the Governor and Council, May 24, 1944;

Edwin M. Purinton, superintendent of the State School for Boys, whose appointment was confirmed by the Governor and Council, May 24, 1944, effective as of August 1, 1944.

Miss Kelley succeeded Mrs. Mary W. Libby, who retired after many years service as superintendent of the State Reformatory for Women.

Mrs. Webber succeeded Mrs. Louise R. Staples, who retired after having served the State Military and Naval Children's Home as superintendent since September 1917.

Mr. Purinton succeeded Grube B. Cornish, who had served the State School for Boys as superintendent from 1932 to July 30, 1944, date of his retirement.

I feel the department has been most fortunate in obtaining persons of high calibre to fill these important positions. Each has had training and experience commending him for the position.

Institutional Farms

Nine of the State institutions operate farms to which revenues totaling \$287,791.81 were accredited during the fiscal year. Produce is consumed at the institution where it is grown or sold at current market prices to other institutions. The prison, for example, raises potatoes for other institutions and operates a cannery where, during the past year, 4,886 number 10 cans of tomatoes grown at the State School for Boys were canned for distribution to other institutions as a part of a cooperative farm program.

Revenues credited to institutional farms for the fiscal year 1943-44 follow:

Augusta State Hospital	\$54,864.14
Bangor State Hospital	14,812.07
Pownal State School	62,591.52
State Prison	46,536.48
Reformatory for Men	32,579.50
Reformatory for Women	15,367.11
State School for Boys	20,164.19
State School for Girls	12,722.36
Western Maine Sanatorium	28,154.44

Total \$287,791.81

State Prison

As the report of the warden will show the inmate population of the State Prison at Thomaston has been low, with an average daily population during 1943-44 of 280.7 against an average daily population of 333 in 1942-43.

Despite this fact, the prison has maintained an extensive farm program and for a short time operated a welding instruction course where selected pre-parole inmates had an opportunity to learn welding and therefore qualify for defense jobs as parolees.

Examination of the system of checking time records of inmates of the prison revealed need for a change which the warden recognized. A new system has been installed.

The new system, adopted following conferences with the Department of Attorney General, not only conforms to the law but also eliminates opportunity for misunderstanding on the part of prison inmates, a situation which according to the warden, had occurred frequently under the system which was in effect when he assumed charge of the institution.

While this recommendation may properly await other more pressing needs for new buildings in other institutions, there is need for more adequate recreational facilities.

The conditions of the property used as a store is not good and this wooden building should be replaced by a brick building housing salesroom and storage space.

Recommendations

The following recommendations include both immediate and long range objectives toward which I feel this department should work in the interests of the people of Maine:

Immediate Legislative action on building programs proposed for Augusta State Hospital and Bangor State Hospital.

Increase of medical staffs of mental institutions to meet recommendations of Dr. Samuel W. Hamilton's 1940 survey of the State Hospitals of Maine.

Increase in emphasis upon treatment and occupational therapy in State Hospitals with consideration given to recommendations of Dr. Joseph A. Raycroft in his report on Augusta State Hospital, December 7, 1944, and the report of Dr. George S. Amsden, retired professor of Psychiatry, Cornell University, December 19, 1944.

Eight hour day for all ward service employees of State Hospitals and Pownal State School.

Removal of the State School for the Deaf from its present location in a congested section of the City of Portland to a suburban location where modern buildings can be constructed and greatly needed out-of-door playfield space will be available.

Expansion of training facilities at State School for Boys, State School for Girls, Reformatory for Men and Reformatory for Women to permit instruction and training in vocational pursuits preparatory to work in industry as well as on farms and as domestics.

Segregation facilities for Reformatory for Men to permit better induction of new inmates during period of orientation.

A receiving and disciplinary cottage for the State School for Boys to permit more adequate and careful handling of new boys and disciplinary problems away from the population.

Gymnasiums for State School for Boys and State School for Girls so that year-around program of rehabilitation may better be carried out.

Greater emphasis upon parole supervision and upon supervision of youthful offenders from State School for Boys and State School for Girls.

More attention to vocational guidance and occupational therapy at the State Sanatoria, with prescribed courses and library reading for patients preparing to return to their homes.

Trained personnel to carry out the above recommendations aimed toward rehabilitation of the inmate whether he be ill physically or mentally or an inmate of a penal or corrective institution.

Conclusion

Inadequate medical and psychiatric staffs must be increased in our State hospitals if they are to become centers of maximum efficient treatment and care of patients.

If we want our correctional institutions to strike at the roots of delinquency and cut off the development of criminal tendencies in our youth before they become the pattern by which the youthful offender will rule his life, we must have trained and adequate personnel capable of instituting sound corrective and rehabilitative programs.

If we want our young men and women, after receiving the necessary training in the institution to receive adequate, kindly but firm supervision while they strive to make the difficult readjustment to life in their local communities we must provide adequately for parole supervision.

But if we are to achieve these ends we must become resigned to the fact it will cost some money. It will cost something to make up for our failure to provide funds for adequate maintenance of institutional property we now have. It will cost more to build and put into operation the new buildings that current demands upon our institutions make necessary at the earliest possible time. It will cost something to expand our professional and non-professional staffs to meet recommended standards and to make the improvements that our institutional programs and facilities require as they affect the moral, mental and physical well being of that unfortunate segment of our population whose care becomes our obligation.

I am including in this report the surveys of our Augusta State Hospital made by Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, medical consultant of the New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies, whose services were obtained by this department, and the survey made by Dr. George S. Amsden, retired professor, of Psychiatry, Cornell University, whose services were obtained by the Legislative Research Committee. Both surveys were made following criticisms of the hospital by the Attorney General, in the course of an investigation he was directed by a House order to make into the care and treatment of one patient. I commend these reports to your attention.

Acknowledgments: The department is pleased to take this occasion to express its appreciation of the assistance of the following State departments whose cooperation has been enjoyed during this period: Department of Finance; Department of Attorney General; Forestry; Superintendent of Public Buildings; Department of Health and Welfare; Department of Agriculture; Department of Audit; Labor and Industry; the Executive Department

and particularly Governor Sumner Sewall and the Executive Council whose interest in State institutions has been sympathetic and helpful; and town and city officials who have been cooperative in many ways.

I also wish especially to acknowledge the generous counsel afforded the department by Austin H. MacCormick, Executive Director of the Osborne Association, Inc., whose advice and suggestions made in the course of visits with me to certain of our institutions in April 1943 have been of great value and assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRISON C. GREENLEAF

Commissioner

EXPENDITURES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

	Expenditures July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944 Per Controller's Report	Elimination of Charge to Institution for Farm Products Consumed	Net Expenditures After Elimination
Augusta State Hospital			
Augusta State Hospital Institution	\$524,303.00	(\$ 53,377.00)	\$470,926.00
Augusta State Hospital Farm	53,936.00		53,936.00
Total	\$578,239.00	(\$ 53,377.00)	\$524,862.00
Bangor State Hospital			
Bangor State Hospital Institution	\$462,789.00	(\$ 14,180.00)	\$448,609.00
Bangor State Hospital Farm	11,034.00		11,034.00
Total	\$473,823.00	(\$ 14,180.00)	\$459,643.00
Pownal State School			
Pownal State School Institution	\$410,078.00	(\$ 62,424.00)	\$347,654.00
Pownal State School Farm	48,853.00		48,853.00
Total	\$458,931.00	(\$ 62,424.00)	\$396,507.00
Western Maine Sanatorium			
Western Maine Sanatorium Institution	\$169,648.00	(\$ 22,503.00)	\$147,145.00
Western Maine Sanatorium Farm	27,836.00		27,836.00
Total	\$197,484.00	(\$ 22,503.00)	\$174,981.00
State School for Boys			
State School for Boys	\$116,608.00	(\$ 15,198.00)	\$101,410.00
State School for Boys Farm	19,064.00		19,064.00
Total	\$135,672.00	(\$ 15,198.00)	\$120,474.00
State School for Girls			
State School for Girls	\$111,075.00	(\$ 11,318.00)	\$ 99,757.00
State School for Girls Farm	10,510.00		10,510.00
Total	\$121,585.00	(\$ 11,318.00)	\$110,267.00
Reformatory for Men			
Reformatory for Men	\$ 93,595.00	(\$ 29,271.00)	\$ 64,324.00
Reformatory for Men Farm	18,633.00		18,633.00
Total	\$112,228.00	(\$ 29,271.00)	\$ 82,957.00
Maine State Prison			
Maine State Prison	\$190,745.00	(\$ 23,044.00)	\$167,701.00
Maine State Prison Farm	47,294.00		47,294.00
Total	\$238,039.00	(\$ 23,044.00)	\$214,995.00
Reformatory for Women			
Reformatory for Women	\$ 94,896.00	(\$ 13,803.00)	\$ 81,093.00
Reformatory for Women Farm	12,367.00		12,367.00
Total	\$107,263.00	(\$ 13,803.00)	\$ 93,460.00
Central Maine Sanatorium	\$244,427.00		\$244,427.00
Northern Maine Sanatorium	136,370.00		136,370.00
Military and Naval Home	26,923.00		26,923.00
School for Deaf	53,271.00		53,271.00

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE

Amounts Available for Expenditure

(Includes balances carried forward, appropriations and estimated revenues)

	Amount Available 1943 - 44	Actual* Expenditures 1943 - 44	1945 - 46		1946 - 47	
			Department Request	Budget Recommendation	Department Request	Budget Recommendation
Dept. Institutional Service	\$ 20,420.00	\$ 11,994.49	\$ 21,659.00	\$ 21,659.00	\$ 22,659.00	\$ 22,659.00
Augusta State Hospital and Farm	631,072.70	578,238.76	740,159.00	719,595.00	765,188.00	734,188.00
Conversion of heating system	10,865.35	28,386.46	—	—	—	—
Bangor State Hospital and Farm	454,062.01	473,822.56	562,396.00	552,312.00	558,572.00	540,287.00
Pownal State School and Farm	438,675.41	458,930.95	514,359.00	509,836.00	646,358.00	576,285.00
Central Maine Sanatorium	189,290.79	244,427.29	297,106.00	278,836.00	253,275.00	253,275.00
Northern Maine Sanatorium	130,674.70	136,370.51	151,500.00	148,000.00	154,000.00	148,000.00
Western Maine Sanatorium and Farm	191,079.26	197,484.35	229,988.00	224,718.00	212,351.00	209,718.00
Maine State Prison and Farm	241,715.24	238,039.55	267,945.00	245,665.00	290,595.00	260,715.00
State Reformatory for Men and Farm	105,905.06	112,228.29	168,635.00	154,595.00	136,125.00	134,595.00
State Reformatory for Women and Farm	96,534.52	107,263.12	136,958.00	133,900.00	135,525.00	133,900.00
State School for Boys and Farm	118,068.24	135,671.87	196,153.00	153,110.00	155,994.00	138,200.00
State School for Girls and Farm	101,809.99	121,584.79	195,300.00	168,300.00	152,300.00	143,300.00
Land Purchase	450.00	—	—	—	—	—
Maine School for the Deaf	57,600.00	53,271.57	57,925.00	57,925.00	61,285.00	61,285.00
State Military and Naval Children's Home	27,620.00	26,923.05	28,500.00	27,980.00	27,500.00	27,500.00
Parole Board	11,790.00	8,647.59	14,229.00	14,229.00	14,229.00	14,229.00
Totals	2,828,633.27	2,933,285.20	3,582,812.00	3,410,660.00	3,585,956.00	3,398,136.00
Less farm products charged to institutions and credited to farms	287,791.81	249,526.27	282,366.00	282,366.00	283,865.00	283,865.00
	\$2,540,841.46	\$2,683,758.93	\$3,300,446.00	\$3,128,294.00	\$3,202,091.00	\$3,114,271.00

* Differences made up by transfer of balances and transfers from Institutional Emergency Fund approved by Attorney General and Governor and Council.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND GROSS SALARIES

For years ending June 30, 1944, 1942, 1941

Indicating increased salaries and drop in personnel

	1944		1942		1941	
	Number of Employees at June 30	Gross Salary	Number of Employees at June 30	Gross Salary	Number of Employees at June 30	Gross Salary
School for the Deaf	29	\$33,497	32	\$29,841	32	\$28,644
Military and Naval Children's Home	11	11,622	13	9,700	12	9,288
Augusta State Hospital	207	256,449	292	237,969	311	230,681
Bangor State Hospital	202	205,990	239	172,299	236	167,647
Central Maine Sanatorium	104	104,664	104	84,267	114	78,937
Northern Maine Sanatorium	58	60,622	61	48,983	58	45,760
Pownal State School	142	162,009	182	159,021	202	161,833
Western Maine Sanatorium	87	96,601	95	72,193	95	67,652
State School for Boys	40	39,220	36	30,545	36	27,011
State School for Girls	45	44,969	41	35,219	44	33,568
State Reformatory for Men	22	30,953	25	31,293	25	24,703
Maine State Prison	51	86,895	56	94,217	58	101,203
State Reformatory for Women	44	40,410	44	33,080	38	28,506
	<hr/> 1042		<hr/> 1220		<hr/> 1261	

REPORT ON SURVEY OF AUGUSTA STATE HOSPITAL, MAINE

By JOSEPH E. RAYCROFT, M.D.

Medical Consultant, New Jersey State Department
of Institutions and Agencies

This survey of the Augusta State Hospital, Maine, was conducted upon the invitation of the State authorities of Maine. An inspection was desired "by an impartial competent person" and was to "be directed toward the statements contained in the Attorney General's report and not on an over-all investigation of the organization and management and operation of the Augusta State Hospital".

The following brief comments are made after a personal inspection of the Augusta State Hospital and interviews with various institutional and state governmental authorities. Appreciation is expressed for their cordial cooperation.

Physical and Sanitary Conditions of Hospital

In his report to the Honorable Nathaniel M. Haskell, Ralph A. Leavitt and Robert E. Cleaves, members of the Ninety-First Legislature, Mr. Frank I. Cowan, the Attorney General of the State of Maine makes the statement that "we have permitted our fathers and mothers, our brothers and sisters, our sons and daughters, when mentally ill, to be shut up under conditions such as no good farmer would impose on his cattle".

An inspection of the hospital does not bear out this statement. The rooms in the buildings are found to be thoroughly clean, light and airy, and the kitchens are well kept and sanitary.

The Attorney General makes the further statement that "our state hospitals are still too close in character to Bedlam, that horrible English insane asylum of five hundred years ago".

This idea undoubtedly grows out of the general impression of a layman on visiting a mental hospital. In order to understand the situation existing in a mental hospital we have to recognize the nature of the overactive or disturbed type of mental patient who is largely illogical in conduct and often definitely disturbed, giving uncontrollable expressions in loud and irrational sounds which must necessarily impress unfavorably the person unaccustomed to contact with mental patients. This, of course, does not apply to a large percentage of the whole institutional population. But many lay people tend to characterize the hospital as a whole on the basis of limited observation.

Treatment of Patients

It is the policy of the hospital to examine all patients on admission—mentally and physically—and to make an appropriate record.

The patients are then placed in rooms or wards where they may find the type of care which meets their needs at the moment. All wards are visited daily by assistant physicians to conduct routine examinations and occasionally they go through the wards with a stenographer and make special notes on the various patients. If a patient is found to need special medical attention, it is given.

The Augusta State Hospital has a definite policy not to use mechanical means to restrain patients. If other means of quieting a disturbed patient fail a camisole may be used but the permission of the superintendent or a physician must first be obtained.

Special treatment difficulties are created for the hospital by the presence of an unusually large number of senile patients. The number of admissions of old folks presenting evidence of organic dementia due to arteriosclerosis and senile changes is growing.

The long term stay of patients dying in the hospital is to be noted:

Length of hospital stay of deceased patients	Per Cent
Under 5 years	41.3%
5-10 years	17.4
10 years and over	41.3

The death rate comparisons of the Augusta State Hospital and the mental hospitals in the United States are as follows:

	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 under treatment
Augusta State Hospital	62.1
State mental hospitals in United States	65.2

Curative Work of Hospital

Regarding the curative work at the Augusta State Hospital the Attorney General makes the following comments: "Obviously nothing much is done for any one patient. What the chances are of a person's being benefitted by treatment in such a hospital, I leave to your imagination. Some, we know, are helped. Some come home cured, but that must be in spite of and not because of the treatment they receive."

The test of the validity of this statement is the record of discharged patients. In respect to its ability to discharge patients from care the Augusta State Hospital compares favorably with the State mental hospital situation in the United States as a whole.

On the basis of the latest report of the United States Census Bureau (Patients in Mental Institutions, 1941) the annual Ratio of Discharge of Mental Hospital Patients per 100 Admissions was 52.4 and in the Augusta State Hospital the ratio was 52.9 (One Hundred and Fourth Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Augusta State Hospital to the Department of Institutional Service, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1944.)

Another valid comparison regarding the curative work of the hospital may be on the basis of the condition of patients on discharge as shown by the following figures:

Condition on discharge	Augusta State Hospital	Per cent State Mental hospitals in United States
Recovered	45.9%	25.9%
Improved	42.2	44.9
Unimproved	8.1	7.9
Without psychosis	3.8	21.2

Competence of Assistant Physicians and Staff

A review of the qualifications of the assistant physicians and staff showed that they were generally competent, had received appropriate training and have considerable experience in mental hospital work.

Reference is made by the Attorney General to Dr. Israel Newman, Assistant Physician, "who because of inadequate training cannot be admitted to practice his profession in Maine" and who is "some product of a sub-standard medical school who finds he can't get a license to practice privately and gets a job, at starvation wages, practicing on your friends and relatives and on mine, if any are unfortunate enough to get into his hospital".

It cannot be said that Dr. Newman has inadequate training or experience as he is a graduate of the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, 1916; he interned at the U. S. Marine Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y., the Berwind Maternity Clinic, New York City, and at the Laura Franklin Hospital for Children in New York City. He took post graduate studies at Charite Augenlinik, Berlin, Germany. He was employed for fourteen months at Bangor State Hospital, Maine, for three years at Larned State Hospital, Kansas and for one year at the National Jewish Hospital (tuberculosis) at Denver, Colorado. He is a member of the New England Society of Psychiatry and the American Psychiatric Association.

The question was raised that Dr. Newman is not registered by the Maine Licensing Board because he is not a graduate of a Medical School recognized by the Maine Licensing Board. It should be pointed out, however, that the fact that the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery is not now recognized in Maine would not bar him from registering in other states where this college is recognized.

Those coming in close contact with Dr. Newman think very highly of him as a physician, regard him as a scholar who has made valuable contributions to leading medical and psychiatric journals.

Shortage of Personnel

The war has created a very serious situation for the hospital for its personnel has been cut to one-half or even one-third.

Before the war the average number of employees was 301. Last summer there were 108 vacancies, 68 of which were in the ward service, 12 in the dietary department and the rest distributed through the other departments.

This shortage was relieved somewhat in the men's department by assignment of a C. O. unit of 25 men to the hospital.

An examination of the salary schedule prevailing at the Augusta State Hospital shows that the salaries are low and need rectification to bring them up to desirable standards, although some substantial increases have been put into effect in recent years.

Program for a Modern Mental Hospital

The war situation undoubtedly makes it extremely difficult, no matter how eager the hospital authorities may be, at present to carry out in full a comprehensive medical and psychiatric treatment program at the Augusta State Hospital.

The main points of the contents of such a program, drawn up by the American Psychiatric Association are as follows:

1. There must be an **adequate medical staff** of well qualified physicians; the proportion to total patients to be not less than 1 to 150 in addition to the superintendent, and the number of patients admitted annually not less than 1 to 40. There must be one or more full-time dentists.
2. There must be an **adequate nursing force**, in the proportion to total patients of not less than 1 to 8, and to the patients of intensive treatment and acute sick and surgical units of not less than 1 to 4. Provisions must be made for adequate systematic instruction and training of the members of the nursing force.
3. There must be a staff of consulting specialists at least in internal medicine, general surgery, organic neurology, diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and radiology, employed under such terms as will ensure adequate services. A record of their visits must be kept.

4. The patient must be classified in accordance with their mental and physical condition, with adequate provision for the special requirements for the study and treatment of the cases in each class, and the hospital must not be so crowded as to prevent adequate classification and treatment.
5. The classification must include a separate reception and intensive study and treatment department or building, a special unit for acute physical illnesses and surgical conditions, and separate units for the tuberculous, and the infirm and bedfast. Each of these units must be suitably organized and equipped for the requirements of the class of patients under treatment.
6. The hospital must be provided with a clinical and pathological laboratory, equipped and manned in accordance with the minimum standards recommended by the Committee on Pathological Investigation.
7. Mechanical restraint and seclusion, if used at all must be under strict regulations and a system of control and record by the physicians, and must be limited to the most urgent conditions.
8. No patient should be discharged or sent home without a careful and comprehensive physical and mental examination as to his condition on leaving the hospital and a proper record has been made.

It is recommended that the administrators of the Augusta State Hospital together with the State authorities carefully examine the possibilities of this program and lay the foundation for action just as soon as conditions will permit.

AMSDEN REPORT

To the Legislative Research Committee
State House
Honorable Lauren M. Sanborn, Chairman
Honorable W. Mayo Payson, Secretary
Gentlemen:

This communication constitutes a report to you of my inspection of the Augusta State Hospital. As a preface to this report I beg permission to state certain facts of information which I trust you may find relevant.

On Thursday, December 14, the Secretary of your committee invited me by telephone to come to Augusta and as a psychiatrist to inspect the Augusta State Hospital and report to you. I arrived in Augusta early on the next evening, December 15, according to the expectation I expressed to Mr. Payson. On the morning of December 16, not having received instructions and not having been met, I was puzzled as to how to take the first step in carrying out my mission. Feeling that I may have confused the names of "Payson" and "Tyson", I telephoned Dr. Tyson who knew nothing of the plan for me to come and referred me to the Commissioner of Institutional Service, Mr. Harrison C. Greenleaf. The latter informed me that he also did not know I was expected and said he would call to see me very soon. Immediately after communicating with Mr. Greenleaf, I was handed a special delivery communication from your chairman and secretary, which included an official authorization for me to inspect the hospital, together with a letter indicating the original reason for making the inspection and stating that "the committee wishes you to make as thorough-going an investigation of the management, conditions, and treatment of the patients as may be done in the time at your disposal. All this is without limitation as to what you shall investigate at that hospital, but only in a broad directory sense. We shall rely upon your knowledge and experience to handle the matter as your qualifications direct you."

Immediately Mr. Greenleaf called and took me to the hospital so that I arrived there approximately an hour after I had telephoned Dr. Tyson. I spent the remainder of the day at the hospital and also the greater part of Monday, December 18. I was freely granted every request I made to facilitate my inspection. In formulating the following report, I shall also, for the purpose of making myself unmistakably clear, beg the privilege of including some information which may or may not be known to all of the members of your committee. I shall also seek the privilege of expressing myself in simple and unofficial terms.

The **buildings** of the hospital devoted to the housing and use of the patients and for their care and treatment consist of a nucleus of old buildings, of some buildings about 30 years old and one building erected in about 1937. The old buildings have been considerably modified to render them more adequate to the service of the patients. The new building is wholly modern and of excellent design and construction. The modifications of the old buildings have obviously been made with excellent foresight and understanding of the needs for which they were to serve. There are still further modifications of the nature of extension of building structure and of internal arrangement which are needed.

These buildings which house the patients are connected with one another and supply buildings by a complex of corridors above and below ground so that there are communications for the passage of personnel and patients, for the distribution of food and other supplies, for the carrying of steam pipes and other pipes required by the plumbing necessities.

The buildings are now calculated to maintain 1,270 patients. At the present time they house some 1,500 patients, which is about 19% above their normal capacity. This excess is accommodated by placing beds in some of the corridors, sitting rooms, and sun rooms. The need for additional housing space is obvious.

The **condition** of these buildings as seen from the inside appears to be good. The structural arrangement for safeguarding the patients from accident is also good. There appears to be a satisfactory provision for protection against fire. There is considerable which should be done toward the upkeep of the buildings.

The **equipment** of the hospital plant for medical and surgical diagnosis and treatment appears to be standard. There is apparently an excellent x-ray outfit and apparatus for treatment by light, heat and electricity. There is also provision for surgical work which meets the requirement of almost any major surgical operation. In addition there are good facilities for dentistry and the specialties of eye, ear, nose, throat, etc. Throughout the wards there is equipment for hydrotherapy, good in quality though it needs some additions. The several units are for the most part provided with facilities for physical examination and treatment of minor surgical ailments.

The **housing space** for patients is subdivided into 35 units or wards varying in size, each containing more or less 50 patients. From the standpoint of housekeeping, the interiors of the buildings are excellent. The condition of the rooms, corridors, dining rooms, pantries, serving rooms, storage spaces, toilets and bathrooms of the buildings for patients is also excellent. I found no evidence of anything unsanitary, in spite of the overcrowding and lack of help. The passage ways between the buildings through which the patients may pass and the food is conveyed are everywhere clean and well kept.

The **medical staff** consists of the superintendent and three associated physicians. The standard official ration of associated physicians to the average number of patients in the hospital would call for about 10 such associates. At the present time it is essentially impossible to secure competent physicians to fill this gap. The result is that the medical staff is confronted with much more than a double duty.

In addition to the resident staff there is a non-resident consultation staff of surgeons, internists, gynaecologists, urologists, dentists, and physicians for the medical specialties.

As in all standard hospitals of the class of your hospital the medical superintendent formulates the policies of the institution and organizes medical, nursing and maintenance departments in such a way as to carry out his policies. He delegates to his associates such duties as he sees fit and the associates are responsible to him. Through the superintendent of nurses, the dietitian, the matron and others, the medical superintendent extends his control over all departments which have to do with the care and welfare of the patients. In your hospital, I observe all this carried out in an efficient standard way to say the least. The associate-physician in all high-grade state hospitals have their work so distributed that every patient

is each day seen by one of them. Your superintendent requires that each patient be seen by a physician twice a day. The medical contact with patients is facilitated by the training of nurses and attendants so that what the physician does not personally observe or cannot observe is called to his attention through records made by the nurses and by personal report.

The individual patient in all first class mental hospitals is studied from the moment of his admission to the hospital until he leaves it. These studies are incorporated in permanent records and cover the heredity, childhood and development of the patient and the ups and downs of his life up to the time of his admission. In addition the patient is studied physically and mentally in the hospital so that his physical and mental condition is revealed so far as is possible. For this purpose, in addition to the physicians, a psychologist and social worker are employed. Moreover, those patients who leave the hospital are kept track of by the social worker in the interest of furthering the continued well-being of the patient. All this work in your hospital appears to be well carried on.

Patients admitted to a psychiatric hospital represent a wide variety of disorders. Many of them suffer from brain tissue defects due to hardening of the arteries, senile deterioration and to the results of infections and intoxications. While not curable, proper medical care and treatment may greatly ameliorate these conditions. There are other patients who suffer from long standing bad emotional habits or constitutions. Some of these may be to a great degree salvaged by suitable treatment. This treatment requires much time, often one hour a day per patient over a long time. Naturally this type of treatment under the present circumstances must be slighted. Otherwise, my inspection of the case records indicates that the medical activities of the hospital are carried on at an excellent level. The percentage of patients discharged cured or improved is up to the level of that of the best state hospitals for mental disorders in this country.

In my opinion therefore, and under current circumstances the Augusta State Hospital does not suffer in its medical organization and care of patients in comparison with any other first-class state hospital.

The **nursing staff** and nursing service in all hospitals suffers from lack of personnel. In normal times in your hospital the force of nurses and attendants amounted to 180 persons, and a training school was maintained. The latter of necessity has recently been given up temporarily. In normal times the full quota of nursing personnel meant that in the daytime every 10 or 12 patients might have a nurse or attendant assigned to them. The ideal number which Dr. Tyson states he held as his goal is one nurse to every 8 patients and at best, he states he was able closely to approach this ideal. By contrast now, the number of nurses and attendants is reduced to about 65—eked out by a few so-called dining room attendants called in case of need for simple routine service. This situation means that the nursing personnel must be spread out very thin. It is a question of judgment on the part of the superintendent of nurses and the medical staff as to how the available personnel may with least risk be distributed. That there is risk goes without saying, but under the circumstances the risk cannot be avoided.

In the inspection I have made, the organization and quality of the nursing service must be estimated by the records, by the appearance of the patients and the condition of their beds and clothing, by the neatness and cleanliness of the patients and their rooms, by the condition of the corridors, dining rooms and pantries, by the state of the accessory rooms such as bathrooms, toilets, storage rooms, by the demeanor of the nurses and, above all, by the attitude of the patients toward their nurses. In all these respects, I was unable to find anything to criticize adversely. I do not hesitate to express my astonishment at the high level I found in all these respects, especially in respect to cleanliness and the sanitary conditions. In the wards housing the aged and feeble, who may be restless and uncooperative, the criteria for estimate in the above respects must be those of the physician whose experience indicates what, while being humane, is humanly possible in their care.

For convalescent patients capable of using them, there are papers, magazines, games and minor occupations. A librarian is employed who interests herself in

providing reading matter to individual patients. The hospital provides mass entertainment in the form of moving pictures. Religious services both Catholic and Protestant are also provided. Intensive occupational therapy is at the present time necessarily in abeyance.

The food is prepared in a central kitchen where the equipment appears to be good. The food is conveyed in heat-retaining containers which I found clean. The food is delivered to the various hospital units by clean elevators. It is served in clean dining rooms when the patient is able to go to the dining room, or it is served on trays when the patient is unable to go to the dining room. There is a dietitian in residence who is responsible for the balancing of the food ration. She also provides special diets on the physician's prescription. The milk supply comes in part from the hospital dairy and in part it is bought. Both sources are under state control. The water comes from the Augusta municipal supply.

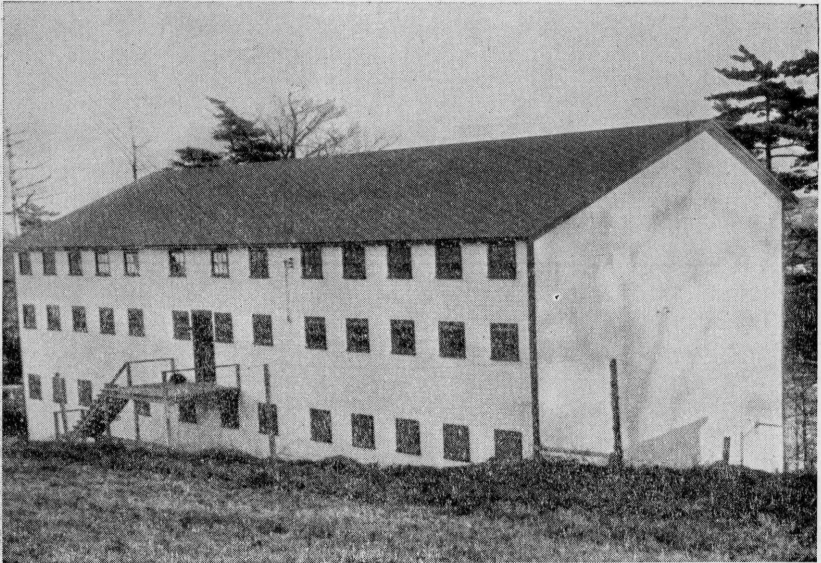
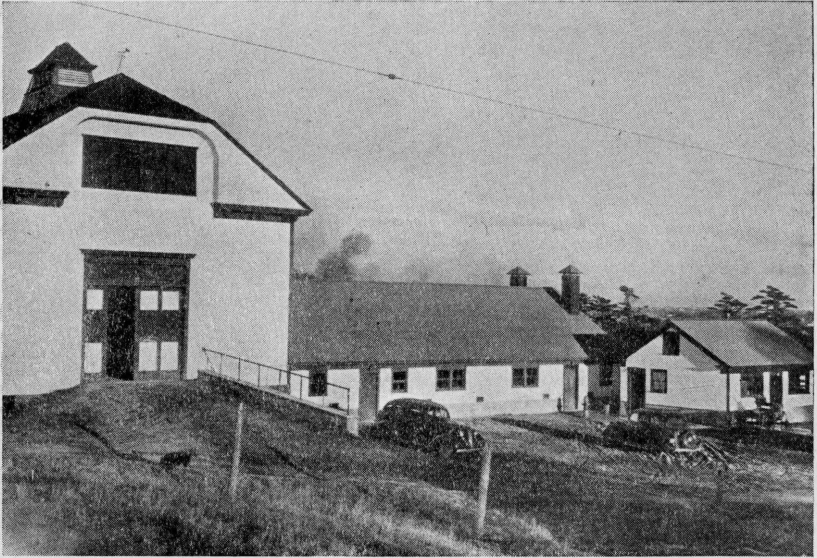
The laundry is done in the hospital plant and appears to me to be done carefully and well though it is done under crowded conditions.

Finally, I am compelled to refer to one aspect of the hospital which I admit may seem vague to the casual observer, but which to one experienced in hospital practice is clear and distinct. This is what might be called the hospital atmosphere. It is, in my mind, an important index of the quality of the hospital organization. It is a reality which, good or bad, filters down throughout the organization from its dominating head, the superintendent, much is epitomized in this hospital spirit. Entire without sentiment and only in the interest of accuracy I may say, with a restraint tending to understatement, that this feature of your hospital is more than satisfactory.

Therefore to summarize in a few words my reply to your request to find out what kind of a hospital you have, I may say that you have a good plant which, however, needs amplification in some respects; that in its operation, even in this time of handicap, it functions at a grade of efficiency to bring it into the group of the better state hospitals.

DR. GEORGE L. AMSDEN

December 19, 1944



New dairy barn wing and dairy room at the State School for Boys is shown above together with new hennery which will provide poultry products for this and other institutions as well as an excellent vocational project for older boys.

AUGUSTA STATE HOSPITAL

DR. FORREST C. TYSON
Superintendent

Resident Staff:

Harry Elkins, M.D.	Assistant Superintendent
Matthias Marquardt, M.D.	
Israel Newman, M.D.	
Grace R. Foster	Psychologist
Virginia Gaudet	Occupational Therapist
Winifred S. Bagley	Superintendent of Nurses
William H. Deering	Steward-Treasurer
Bliss R. Shaw	Farm Superintendent
Mary M. Adams	Director of Social Service

Established	1836	Area of grounds—acres	604
Inmate capacity	1,342	Under cultivation	364
Average population	1,497	Number of buildings	59
Average employees	235	Plant value *	\$2,704,100

Appropriation	\$575,550
Expenditures	553,248
Personal Services	\$256,449
Contractual Services	43,438
Commodities	221,201
Capital Expenditures	32,075
Grants and Pensions	85
Total	\$553,248*

**Per capita \$344

*Includes \$28,386 for conversion of heating system ordered by OPA.

Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner
 Department Institutional Service

I submit herewith a report of the Augusta State Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944:

GENERAL STATISTICS OF PATIENT POPULATION
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

	Men	Women	Total
Patients on books June 30, 1943	677	902	1579
In Hospital	645	854	1499
On Trial Visit or otherwise absent	32	48	80
Admitted during the year:			
First admissions	69	118	187
Readmissions	30	38	68
Transfers	2	0	2
Total admitted during the year	101	156	257
Total under treatment during the year	778	1058	1836
Discharged during the year.	56	79	135
As recovered	16	46	62
As improved	32	25	57
As unimproved	6	5	11
As not insane	2	3	5
Court observations	1	0	1
Mental deficiency	1	2	3
Others not insane	0	1	1
Died	35	74	109
Total discharged during the year	130	114	244
Total remaining on books June 30, 1944	687	905	1592
In Hospital	645	844	1489
On Trial Visit or otherwise absent	42	61	103
Average daily number of patients in hospital	644	853	1497
Voluntary cases admitted during the year	2	4	6

There was a decrease of 10 patients from last year. The number of patients on trial visit or otherwise absent was 23 more. The capacity of the hospital for patients is 1270. 1489 patients remained at the end of the year, which is 8 less than the daily average in the hospital. The hospital has cared for 219, or 17.2% in excess of its capacity. The total admissions were 9 more than last year. The discharges for both years were the same.

The number of patients discharged as recovered was 16 more than last year, and the number discharged as improved was 13 less. There was one less death this year than last. Six patients were admitted on voluntary application, 2 men and 4 women. 3 men and 1 woman were admitted on court order for observation.

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

There were 187 first admissions during the year, 69 men and 118 women. This is an increase of 9 over last year and represents 72.7% of all the admissions.

Psychosis of first admissions	Men	Women	Total	Per Cent
Senile psychoses	2	11	13	6.95
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	19	15	34	18.18
General paralysis	7	7	14	7.48
With cerebral syphilis	0	1	1	.54
With other brain or nervous diseases	0	1	1	.54
Alcoholic psychoses	5	0	5	2.67
Manic-depressive psychoses	11	44	55	29.41
Involution melancholia	0	1	1	.54
Dementia praecox	12	22	34	18.18
Paranoia and paranoid conditions	2	1	3	1.60
Epileptic psychoses	1	2	3	1.60
Psychoneuroses	2	3	5	2.68
With mental deficiency	7	9	16	8.55
Undiagnosed psychoses	0	1	1	.54
Without psychoses	1	0	1	.54
	69	118	187	100%

AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Men	Women	Total	Per Cent
Under 20 years	3	5	8	4.27
20 to 30 years	10	19	29	15.50
30 to 40 years	9	16	25	13.36
40 to 50 years	10	22	32	17.12
50 to 60 years	8	25	33	17.65
60 to 70 years	14	22	36	19.26
Over 70 years	15	8	23	12.30
Unascertained	0	1	1	.54
	69	118	187	100%

CITIZENSHIP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Citizens by birth, total 151, 54 men and 97 women; citizens by naturalization, total 12, 5 men and 7 women; aliens, total 11, 5 men and 6 women; citizenship unascertained, total 13, 5 men and 8 women.

NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

United States, total 145, 50 men and 95 women; Canada, total 25, 12 men and 13 women; Lithuanian, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Italy, total 3, 1 man and 2 women; Austria, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; England, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Albania, total 1, 1 man and 0 women; Newfoundland, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman unascertained, total 7, 5 men and 2 women.

RACE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

English, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Finnish, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; French, total 27, 12 men and 15 women; German, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Greek, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Hebrew, total 1, no men and 1 woman; Irish, total 5, 2 men and 3 women; Italian, total 4, 1 man and 3 women; Lithuanian, total 1, 1 man and no women; Scotch, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Mixed, total 137, 48 men and 89 women; Austrian, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Unascertained, total 6, 5 men and one woman.

EDUCATION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Illiterate, total 12, 5 men and 7 women; read and write, total 10, 6 men and 4 women; common school, total 92, 29 men and 63 women; high school, total 46, 16 men and 30 women; college, total 4, 3 men and 1 woman; unascertained, total 23, 10 men and 13 women.

ENVIRONMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Urban, total 109, 41 men and 68 women; rural, total 77, 27 men and 50 women; unascertained, total 1, 1 man and 0 women.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Dependent, total 18, 10 men and 8 women; marginal, total 56, 26 men and 30 women; comfortable, total 109, 29 men and 80 women; unascertained, total 4, 4 men and 0 women.

MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Single, total 51, 23 men and 28 women; married, total 98, 34 men and 64 women; widowed, total 22, 6 men and 16 women; divorced, total 5, no men and 5 women; separated, total 8, 5 men and 3 women; unascertained, total 3, 1 man and 2 women.

USE OF ALCOHOL BY FIRST ADMISSIONS

Abstinent, total, 119, 28 men and 91 women; temperate, total 30, 18 men and 12 women; intemperate, total 21, 18 men and 3 women; unascertained, total 17, 5 men and 12 women.

PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS

	Men	Women	Total	Per Cent
Senile psychoses	0	2	2	2.94
General paralysis	1	1	2	2.94
Alcoholic	4	0	4	5.88
Manic-depressive	13	17	30	44.11
Dementia praecox	9	11	20	29.43
Paranoia and other paranoid conditions	1	1	2	2.94
Epileptic	1	1	2	2.94
Psychoneuroses	0	2	2	2.94
With mental deficiency	0	2	2	2.94
Without psychoses	1	1	2	2.94
	30	38	68	100%

READMISSIONS (cont.)

The readmissions represent 26.4% of the total admission, 2 less than last year. The maniac-depressive psychoses, being recurrent forms of mental disorder in most instances, account for 44.11% of the readmissions, the prognosis being good only for each individual attack. Of the continuous forms, dementia praecox forms the largest group that fails to make satisfactory social adjustment outside of an institution.

DISCHARGES AND RECOVERIES

The number of discharges, exclusive of deaths, for the year was 135 patients. Of these, 62 were recovered, 57 improved, 11 unimproved and 5 not insane.

The recovery rate based on the total number of discharges, exclusive of deaths, is 45.8%. The rate based on the number admitted for the year is 24.1%. Of the recovered patients, 1 had cerebral arteriosclerosis, 4 were alcoholic, 1 had psychosis associated with somatic disease, 41 were manic-depressive, 2 with dementia praecox, 1 paranoid, 3 epileptic, 4 psychoneurotic and 5 were mentally deficient.

DEATHS

There were 109 deaths during the year, 35 men and 74 women. This number is less than last year. The death rate based on the total number of patients under treatment is 5.9%

The causes of death in the various psychoses were:

Senile psychosis, total 11, 1 man and 10 women. Causes of death were: cerebral hemorrhage, 0 men and 2 women; chronic myocarditis, total 4, 0 men and 4 women; chronic endocarditis, total 2, 0 men and 2 women; bronchopneumonia, total 1, 1 man and 0 women; lobar pneumonia, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; purulent cellulitis (abdominal), total 1, 0 men and 1 woman.

With cerebral arteriosclerosis, total 23, 5 men and 18 women. The causes of death were: cerebral hemorrhage, total 5, 2 men and 3 women; chronic myocarditis, total 6, 1 man and 5 women; chronic endocarditis, total 4, 1 man and 3 women; coronary sclerosis, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; lobar pneumonia, total 2, 1 man and 1 woman; acute bronchitis, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; diarrhea and enteritis, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; chronic nephritis, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; gangrene of the leg, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; gangrenous cellulitis, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman.

General paralysis, total 5, 3 men and 2 women; The causes of death were: general paralysis, total 4, 3 men and 2 women.

Alcoholic psychoses, total 3, 2 men and 1 woman. The causes of death were: coronary thrombosis, total 1, 1 man and 0 women; bronchopneumonia, total 1, 1 man and 0 women; carcinoma of left breast, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; bronchopneumonia, total 1, 1 man, 0 women.

Manic-depressive, total 14, 5 men and 9 women. The causes of death were: cerebral hemorrhage, total 4, 3 men and 1 woman; chronic myocarditis, total 2, 1 man and 1 woman; bronchopneumonia, total 1, 1 man and 0 women; diarrhea and enteritis, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; exhaustion from acute mental disease, total 5, 0 men and 5 women.

Dementia praecox, total 39, 14 men and 25 women. The causes of death were: pulmonary tuberculosis, total 13, 6 men and 7 women; cerebral hemorrhage, total 3, 1 man and 2 women; chronic myocarditis, total 8, 0 men and 8 women; chronic endocarditis, total 5, 3 men and 2 women; coronary thrombosis, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; bronchopneumonia, total 2, 1 man and 1 woman; lobar pneumonia, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; carcinoma of the stomach, total 1, 1 man and 0 women; diarrhea and enteritis, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; chronic nephritis, total 1, 1 man and 0 women; ovarian cyst ruptured, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; gangrene of the leg, total 1, 1 man and 0 women; diabetes mellitis, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman.

Epileptic psychosis, total 5, 2 men and 3 women. The causes of death were: status epilepticus, total 3, 1 man and 2 women; chronic myocarditis, total 1, 1 man and 0 women; bronchopneumonia, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman.

Psychoneurosis, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman. The cause of death was gangrenous cellulitis.

With mental deficiency, total 5, 2 men and 3 women. The causes of death were: pulmonary tuberculosis, total 2, 1 man and 1 woman; chronic myocarditis, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; coronary thrombosis, total 1, 1 man and 0 women; lobar pneumonia, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman.

Other psychoses, total 2, 1 man and 1 woman. The causes of death were: encephalomyelitis, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; coronary thrombosis, total 1, 1 man and 0 women.

Not insane, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman. The cause of death was myasthenia gravis.

AGES OF DECEASED

	Men	Women	Total	Per Cent
Under 20 years	1	0	1	.95
From 20 to 30 years	1	3	4	3.66
From 30 to 40 years	4	3	7	6.42
From 40 to 50 years	3	6	9	8.25
From 50 to 60 years	7	9	16	14.67
From 60 to 70 years	10	17	27	24.77
Over 70 years	10	35	45	41.28
	—	—	—	—
	35	74	109	100%

HOSPITAL RESIDENCE OF THE DECEASED

	Men	Women	Total	Per Cent
Under 1 month	1	8	9	8.25
1 month to 3 months	1	8	9	8.25
4 months to 7 months	3	5	8	7.33
8 months to 12 months	2	1	3	2.75
1 year to 2 years	1	9	10	9.17
3 years to 4 years	2	4	6	5.54
5 years to 10 years	8	11	19	17.43
11 years to 20 years	8	15	23	21.10
Over 20 years	9	13	22	20.18
	35	74	109	100%

PATHOLOGICAL AND LABORATORY WORK

During the past year 1 post-mortem examination, 1 male, was performed by members of the hospital staff. Mental diagnosis and cause of death was; Dementia praecox, cause of death, ruptured duodenal ulcer.

Laboratory work done by a technician under the supervision of the staff is as follows: urinalysis, 558; Kahn tests, 269; Blood counts, 107; Spinal fluids, 45; Sugar, 45; Globulin, 45; Cell count, 45; Mastic, 45; Gold curve, 45; Sulfanilamide tests, 54; Blood sugars, 32; Icterus Index, 6; smears for gonococcus, 27; tuberculosis examinations, 11; NPN, 1; Gastric contents, 2; Malaria, 2; Bacterial examinations, 8.

SOCIAL SERVICE REPORT

The social service work has continued under the direction of Miss Mary Adams. The following report is submitted, showing the activities of this department:

Anamneses obtained outside of hospital	48
Additional histories obtained outside of hospital	88
Visits to patients on trial visit	133
Other visits in behalf of patients and investigation of home conditions	142
Outside interviews at request of patients	40
Letters written in behalf of patients	232
Reports on cases of ex-service men and dependents	21
Anamneses obtained at hospital	2
Ex-patients visited	8
Interviews regarding prospective patients	4

27 men and 48 men, a total of 75 patients were on trial visit at the beginning of the year. 79 men and 125 women were sent out on trial visit during the year, a total of 106 men and 173 women, 279 cases under supervision of social service. Daily average on trial visit, 87 cases.

Outside cases given psychometric examinations by psychologist, 27, 17 boys, 10 girls.

LIBRARY, AMUSEMENT AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES

We have continued to take fifteen of the most popular magazines. These are distributed to the patients through the library. In addition to the magazines, the hospital receives 4 copies of the Lewiston Evening Journal, 6 copies of the Kennebec Journal and 1 copy of the Bath Independent. We have received from other sources newspapers, magazines, books and other literature. The library has been renovated and the patients visit three times a week. Fourteen new books were added to the medical library this year.

Moving pictures are presented on Thursday afternoons and evenings to two different groups of patients. These pictures are carefully selected, run through the entire year and are a source of great pleasure to the patients.

Protestant and Catholic religious services are held regularly in the Chapel, Catholic services being held on Saturday. Both Protestant and Catholic clergymen have rendered services to the patients on the wards as required.

COURT OBSERVATIONS

Four cases were committed by order of court for observation. All were committed by Justices of the Superior Court. The criminal charges, results of obser-

vation, and the final disposition of the cases are as follows: (1) Breaking and entering and larceny of an automobile, no psychosis, discharged to await trial. (2) Assault with a dangerous weapon, dementia praecox, recommitted to the Augusta State Hospital. (3) Murder, mentally deficient, no psychosis, life imprisonment. (4) Burglary, still under observation.

MEDICAL SERVICE

Owing to the shortage of nurses and attendants, as well as physicians, special medical services have been largely curtailed. No special treatments were carried out. It has even been necessary to discontinue most hydrotherapy treatment. There have been no serious infections or epidemic diseases and very little incidents of injuries or accidents. The number of feeble and infirm patients has gradually increased. Those who have aged in the hospital after many years of residence ordinarily would form the nucleus of the infirmary wards, but in the past few years the majority of these infirmary patients have been recently committed and sent to the hospital, practically all of them presenting evidences of organic dementia due to arteriosclerosis and senile changes.

The hospital should employ a full time pathologist with a well equipped laboratory. However, we are obliged to get along with what the resident physicians find time to do in this regard assisted in routine clinical examinations by a technician.

CAPACITY AND NEEDS OF THE HOSPITAL

The hospital has a capacity for 1270 beds. The average number in the hospital during the past year was 1497, 644 men and 853 women. Six patients were admitted under the voluntary provision.

We attempt to limit the admission of late organic cases. This has been difficult and not very successful. Occasionally a person suffering from arteriosclerosis or senile dementia, may have a recurring manic-depressive psychosis, so that limiting such patients on an age basis would work hardship for them. Nevertheless, the aged and infirm should be limited only to those cases that actually need care on account of their mental condition rather than their physical disability.

The following statement epitomizes from the Budget Report requests for the next biennial period.

The matter of personnel is the most urgent problem. Shortage of help, reduction in hours, wages and living conditions all need adjusting and improvement. It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain help, not only on the wards, but in the other departments. This shortage has been serious at times. In 1940, the pre-war average of employees was 301. At the present time we have 108 vacancies, 68 of which are in the ward service, 12 in the dietary and the balance scattered throughout the other departments. This shortage has been somewhat relieved in the men's department by assignment of a C. O. Unit of 25 men to the hospital. Fifteen of these were placed on duty in the wards, 3 in the kitchen, 1 in the store and 4 in the mechanical department. These men have received \$20.00 per month with maintenance. It is apparent that without their assistance, several male wards would have had to be closed. Shortage of help on the wards makes it impossible to fix responsibility for accidents, which fortunately have been rare. Normally there should be a ratio of 1 attendant to 8 patients.

The question of hours on duty and time off is as important as wages. During the past year, wages have been increased approximately 35%. However, it has not been possible to introduce a general 8 hour working day. At the present time in the ward service, employees are on a 12 hour a day basis. However, each employee has one day off each week and 8 Sundays off to off-set holidays. Total time off is 75 days per year. During the day one to two hours off duty is allowed in addition to time for meals.

Providing employees with proper rooms has been a serious problem. With a minimum working personnel, sufficient rooms are not available. One ward in a patients' building is set aside for the use of employees in addition to rooms scattered throughout the various buildings.

The minimum requirement for personnel should total 185 employees on the wards, a ratio of 1 attendant to 8 patients. This would make it possible to establish a 3 shift system of from 8 to 9 hours a day, taking care of time off, vacations and holidays on a six day work week. Such an arrangement would provide an on duty responsibility ratio of 1 employee to 31 patients. The recommendations in the Budget also provide for an increase in pay and provision is also made for the filling of existing vacancies in the medical staff, the number of which should give a ratio of 1 physician to 150 patients.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

- Additional housing facility to accommodate 300 patients should be provided.
- (1) An addition to the Male Pavilion to complete the first half of the infirmary group. In connection with the construction of this building, the Male Pavilion to which it is attached should be remodeled with fire-proof floors, stairways and a new roof. Cost of this construction is estimated at \$360,000.
 - (2) The construction of another building designed for the care of disturbed patients in the women's department. Estimated cost, \$300,000.
 - (3) An employees' building. Estimated cost, \$150,000.
 - (4) Laundry building and equipment. Estimated cost, \$65,000. This construction involves remodeling and enlargement on the present laundry facilities.
 - (5) A 40 foot extension of the male and female Stone Buildings for the care and treatment of disturbed men and women patients. Estimated cost, \$144,000. Additional improvements such as the re-designing of existing wards on the Stone Buildings as receiving wards for new patients.

Other requests are as follows:

Officers' Duplex Houses	\$30,000
Renovation of Cow Barn	16,000
(Enlarge Refrigeration Plant	
(New Vegetable Refrigeration	16,000
Farm: Shed	3,000
Tile Silos	2,000
Greenhouse	1,500
Employees' Garages	12,000
Expansion of Heating Plant caused by construction of new buildings	10,000

All of the above items have been submitted in detail in the general budget report.

On Friday evening, May 5th, a large building known as the hospital Piggery was destroyed by fire. 32 pigs perished, 10 were saved. Many items of farm machinery stored on the first floor were also destroyed. No one was in the building at the time the fire started. Attention was called to the fire by the dense smoke. The Augusta Fire Department was called and they succeeded in saving an adjoining building used as a slaughter house. General equipment including a hay rack, seeder, tractor cultivator, corn planter, tedder sprayer, two mowing machines, horse cultivator, snow plow and other machinery were lost. The response of the Augusta Fire Department to the fire was prompt and efficient. This building was constructed approximately 50 years ago and was the object of considerable discussion in the Legislature because of the modern appliances which were said to be too good for a Piggery.

As the value of the building was less than \$10,000, the State has not been able to collect insurance.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

	Receipts	
Received from appropriations		\$575,550.00
Received from paying patients		76,409.49
Transferred from farm		928.46
Received from all other sources		658.56
Total receipts		\$653,546.51

Disbursements

Expenditures for maintenance	
Salaries and wages	\$229,345.82
Purchased provisions	149,238.85
Fuel, light, water	86,320.85
All other expenditures for maintenance	59,397.56
Total expenditures for maintenance	524,303.08
Total expenditures	524,303.08
Amount returned to State treasurer or other officials	76,409.49
Amount transferred at close of year	52,833.94
Total disbursements	\$653,546.51

In closing, I wish to express my appreciation for the cooperation and assistance of Mr. Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service. I also wish to express my gratitude for the loyalty and service rendered by the employees in the hospital during this past year.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST C. TYSON, M.D.
Superintendent

BANGOR STATE HOSPITAL

DR. CARL J. HEDIN
Superintendent

Resident Staff:

Walter J. Hammond, M.D.	Assistant Superintendent
Samuel I. Epstein, M.D.	
Werner D. H. Lippmann, M.D.	
Herbert Lichtenstein, M.D.	
Clara Aharoni, M.D.	
Marguerite E. Kyer	Psychologist
Eloise F. Wood	Occupational Therapist
Regina Shirley	Superintendent of Nurses
Harold G. Wood	Steward-Treasurer
Charles Corneil, Jr.	Farm Supervisor
Frank H. Mead	Dentist

Established	1895	Area of grounds—acres	240
Inmate capacity	1,106	Under cultivation	168
Average population	1,160	Number of buildings	59
Average employees	209	Plant value *	\$1,812,750

Appropriation	\$437,300
Expenditures	459,643
Personal Services	\$205,990
Contractual Services	31,425
Commodities	215,691
Capital Expenditures	5,979
Grant and Pensions	558

		Total	\$459,643
**Per capita	\$396		

CONSULTING STAFF

Medical: H. C. Knowlton, M.D., A. W. Fellows, M.D., W. R. Gumprecht, M.D., H. D. McNeil, M.D., L. R. Ford, M.D.

Surgical: E. B. Sanger, M.D., E. L. Herlihy, M.D., M. F. Ridlon, M.D., H. L. Robinson, M.D., J. B. Thompson, M.D., L. S. Mason, M.D.

Specialists: J. D. Clement, M.D., Eye; J. E. Whitworth, M.D., Eye; D. J. Clough, M.D., Eye; R. M. McQuoid, M.D., Nose and Throat; A. Woodcock, M.D., Orthopedics; S. S. Silsby, M.D., Orthopedics; M. A. Vickers, M.D., Endocrinologist; C. E. Blaisdell, M.D., Urologist; F. Ames, M.D., Roentgenologist.

ATTENDING CLERGYMEN

Protestant Ministers: Rev. Arthur M. Little, Rev. John A. Furrer, Rev. Arlan A. Baillie, Rev. A. M. Winsor, Rev. Lester L. Boobar.

Catholic Priests: Rev. Thomas J. Nelligan, Rev. Walter McFarland, Rev. Harold Butler, Rev. John Carlson.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

Hon. Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service

The forty-third annual report of the Bangor State Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, is herewith submitted.

STATISTICS OF THE PATIENT POPULATION

	Men	Women	Total
On books July 1, 1943:			
In hospital	611	555	1166
On parole	33	47	80
Total	644	602	1246
Admissions during the year:			
First admissions	120	98	218
Readmissions	34	36	70
Transfers	0	0	0
Total	154	134	288
Total number under treatment during the year	798	736	1534
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	47	43	90
As improved	36	21	57
As unimproved	9	5	14
Total	92	69	161
Died during the year	82	57	139
Total discharged and died	174	126	300
Patients in hospital June 30, 1944	570	556	1126
On parole	54	54	108
Patients on books June 30, 1944	622	612	1234
Daily average number of patients in the hospital during the year	602	558	1160
Daily average number of employees	119	90	209
Daily average of total population	721	648	1369
Weekly per capita cost—Gross		\$7.551	
Weekly per capita cost—Net		\$6.695	
	Men	Women	Total
Voluntary patients admitted	12	13	25
Criminal cases admitted for observation	7	0	7
World War II Veterans admitted during the year	1	0	1
World War II Veterans in the hospital at end of year	7	0	7
World War I Veterans in the hospital at end of year	12	0	12
Number of patients on parole during the year	77	84	161
Daily average number on parole during the year	38	45	83
Persons examined and given advice at the Mental Hygiene Clinics	26	14	40
Support of patients in the hospital at the end of the year:	Per cent		Number
Supported wholly by the State	85.97		968
Supported wholly by private means	12.16		137
Supported partly by private means	01.86		21
	100.00%		1126

ADMISSIONS

The number of patients admitted during the year was 218 first admissions, and 70 readmissions, a total of 288. Compared with the previous fiscal year, this is a decrease of 44 cases first admissions, and 19 less readmissions, or a total of 63 patients less admitted during this fiscal year.

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Men	Women	Total
Psychoses with:			
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	4	3	7
Post-infectious psychosis	1	0	1
Alcoholic psychoses	12	2	14
Psychoses due to drugs	2	0	2
Post-traumatic personality	1	0	1
Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis	30	12	42
with cerebral embolism	1	0	1
with cardio-renal disease	1	0	1
Psychoses with convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	3	1	4
Senile psychoses	21	19	40
Involutional psychoses	1	6	7
Psychoses with other somatic diseases	2	1	3
Psychoneuroses	7	2	9
Manic-depressive psychoses	9	32	41
Schizophrenia	7	12	19
Paranoid conditions	1	1	2
Psychoses with mental deficiency	2	0	2
Without psychoses:			
Alcoholism	5	0	5
Drug addiction	0	1	1
Mental deficiency	4	2	6
Psychopathic personality	6	4	10
Total	120	98	218

AGES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Men	Women	Total
Under 20 years	8	4	12
20 to 30 years	11	17	28
30 to 40 years	14	15	29
40 to 50 years	12	10	22
50 to 60 years	17	13	30
60 to 70 years	14	13	27
70 years and over	44	26	70
Total	120	98	218

It will be noticed that 44.5 per cent of the first admissions were 60 years of age and over; and 32 per cent were 70 years of age and over when admitted.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Dependents	94	42	136
Comfortable	26	56	82
Total	120	98	218

USE OF ALCOHOL BY FIRST ADMISSIONS

Abstinent	55	89	144
Temperate	30	4	34
Intemperate	35	5	40
Total	120	98	218

MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Men	Women	Total
Single	48	19	67
Married	41	53	94
Widowed	21	21	42
Separated	6	3	9
Divorced	4	2	6
Total	120	98	218

FIRST ADMISSIONS

The number of patients admitted during the year, who had never before been in any hospital for mental patients was 218, a decrease of 44 patients less than the first admissions during the previous fiscal year.

The first admissions were 75.7 per cent of the total number admitted, and the readmissions 24.3 per cent.

The psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis group is the largest group of the first admissions with 42 cases, 19.27 per cent.

The manic-depressive psychoses were the second largest group of the first admissions, with 41 cases, or 18.8 per cent.

The third largest group was the senile psychoses with 40 cases, or 18.34 per cent.

Schizophrenia with 19 cases was the fourth largest group; and the alcoholic psychoses with 14 cases was the fifth largest group of the first admissions.

The without psychoses group of 22 cases included 5 chronic alcoholic, one drug addict, 6 cases of mental deficiency and 10 psychopathic personalities.

PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS

Psychoses with:	Men	Women	Total
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (G. P.)	0	2	2
Alcoholic psychoses	5	0	5
Cerebral arteriosclerosis	1	2	3
Senile psychoses	1	1	2
Psychoneuroses	1	4	5
Manic-depressive	9	18	27
Schizophrenia	8	7	15
Paranoid conditions	1	0	1
Psychopathic personality	1	0	1
Mental deficiency	4	0	4
Without psychosis	3	2	5
Total	34	36	70

PSYCHOSES OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED

The manic-depressive psychoses and the schizophrenia group were the two largest groups among the readmissions.

Psychoses:	Men	Women	Total
Syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	3	1	4
Alcoholic psychoses	13	1	14
Psychosis due to drugs	1	0	1
Cerebral arteriosclerosis	3	3	6
Convulsive disorders	1	0	1
Senile psychoses	3	3	6
Involuntional psychoses	0	2	2
Psychosis due to other metabolic diseases	1	0	1
Psychoneuroses	8	2	10
Manic-depressive psychoses	21	39	60
Schizophrenia	14	11	25
Paranoid conditions	2	2	4
Psychoses with psychopathic personality	1	0	1
Psychoses with mental deficiency	3	1	4
Without psychosis	18	4	22
Total	92	69	161

CONDITION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED

	Men	Women	Total
As recovered (55.9 %)	47	43	90
As improved (35.4 %)	36	21	57
As unimproved (8.7 %)	9	5	14
100.00%	92	69	161

The discharge rate figured on the number of patients admitted during the year was 55.9 per cent.

The manic-depressive group with 60 cases had 49 recoveries; the schizophrenia group with 25 cases had 7 recoveries; the alcoholic psychoses group with 14 cases, and the without psychoses group with 22 cases each had 10 recoveries. As the percentage of senile and arteriosclerotic cases admitted increase the recovery rate decreases.

DURATION OF HOSPITAL RESIDENCE OF DISCHARGED PATIENTS

Of the 161 patients discharged, 51 were in the hospital less than three months; 31 between three and six months; 33 between six months and one year; 15 between one and two years; 14 between two and three years; 9 between three and four years; 6 between five and ten years; and 2 over ten years.

PSYCHOSES AND CAUSES OF DEATH OF PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR

Number of deaths Psychoses — Causes of death:	Men	Women	Total
1. Senile Psychoses			
Chronic myocarditis	12	12	24
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	0	1
Generalized arteriosclerosis	2	4	6
Broncho-pneumonia	2	0	2
Carcinoma of breast	0	1	1
Senility	1	0	1
Accident — falling out of bed	1	0	1
Total	19	17	36

	Men	Women	Total
2. Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis:			
Chronic myocarditis	14	3	17
Cerebral hemorrhage	0	3	3
Generalized arteriosclerosis	5	1	6
Broncho-pneumonia	1	1	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1	0	1
Total	21	8	29
3. General Paralysis:	Men	Women	Total
General paralysis of the insane	3	0	3
Chronic myocarditis	1	0	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1	0	1
Total	5	0	5
4. Alcoholic psychoses:	Men	Women	Total
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	0	1
Generalized arteriosclerosis	1	0	1
Acute myocarditis	1	0	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1	0	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2	0	2
Total	6	0	6
5. Manic-depressive:	Men	Women	Total
Neuro-syphilis	0	1	1
Exhaustion from manic existence	0	1	1
Chronic myocarditis	3	3	6
Broncho-pneumonia	1	0	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1	1	2
Acute nephritis	0	1	1
Sudden death—cause unknown	0	1	1
Suicide—Bichloride poisoning	0	1	1
Total	5	9	14
6. Involution Melancholia:	Men	Women	Total
Chronic myocarditis	0	1	1
Suicide by hanging	0	1	1
Total	0	2	2
7. Dementia Praecox:	Men	Women	Total
Chronic myocarditis	6	4	10
Cerebral hemorrhage	0	1	1
Generalized arteriosclerosis	0	1	1
Acute myocarditis	1	0	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1	0	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1	6	7
Lobar pneumonia	0	1	1
Total	9	13	22
8. Epileptic psychoses:	Men	Women	Total
Status epilepticus	2	0	2
Chronic myocarditis	0	1	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	1	2
Acute myocarditis	1	1	2
Total	4	3	7
9. Psychoneuroses and Neuroses	Men	Women	Total
Cerebral hemorrhage	0	1	1
Total	0	1	1
10. Psychoses with psychopathic personality:	Men	Women	Total
Chronic myocarditis	1	0	1
Total	1	0	1
11. Psychoses with mental deficiency:	Men	Women	Total
Neurosyphilis	1	0	1
Chronic myocarditis	1	0	1
Acute myocarditis	1	0	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1	0	1
Carcinoma of breast	0	1	1
Total	4	1	5
12. All other psychoses:	Men	Women	Total
Status epilepticus	1	0	1
Chronic myocarditis	1	0	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	0	1
Purpura hemorrhagica	1	0	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2	3	5
Lobar pneumonia	1	0	1
Acute nephritis	1	0	1
Total	8	3	11

AGE OF PATIENTS WHO DIED	Men	Women	Total
Under 20 years	1	0	1
20 to 30 years	2	3	5
30 to 40 years	7	4	11
40 to 50 years	7	5	12
50 to 60 years	10	8	18
60 to 70 years	16	12	28
70 years and over	39	25	64
Total	82	57	139

DEATHS

During the year 139 patients died, or 9.06 per cent of the total number treated. Of the deaths 92 cases, or 66.18 per cent occurred in the senile and arteriosclerotic groups.

Ninety-two patients who died, or 66.1 per cent were 60 years of age or over at the time of death. Sixty-four patients who died, or 46.4 per cent were 70 years of age or over at time of death.

The tendency to commit to mental hospitals persons who are suffering from organic changes due to advancing years continues. This is the chief cause of overcrowding of the institution. As has already been pointed out 44.5 per cent of the patients admitted were 60 years of age and over when admitted. The great majority of these patients are suffering from organic physical conditions due to advancing years such as senile and arteriosclerotic changes in the brain, heart and kidney diseases and other organic changes that affect the cerebral circulation and cause mental symptoms.

The admission of such a large percentage of old people lowers the recovery rate and increases the death rate of the number of patients treated.

MEDICAL SERVICE

We had no epidemics of infectious disease and the general health of both patients and employees has continued to be reasonably good. All new patients and employees under 60 years of age were immunized against typhoid.

As in previous years, treatment continues to be stressed as the primary function of the hospital. Electric shock therapy was administered to 73 patients with the following results: In all, 709 treatments were given. Twenty patients recovered or had complete remissions, 27 improved, and 26 showed no improvement after the treatments. Intensive anti-syphilitic treatment was also given all cases of neuro-syphilitic and blood syphilis.

The consulting staff have responded promptly when called and given freely of their time in spite of the shortage of physicians due to war conditions. Treatment in the hydratherapy and physiotherapy departments has been carried on as in previous years.

STAFF MEETINGS

During the year 112 staff meetings were held on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 10:00 A.M. to 12:00 noon. These meetings are held for the purpose of discussing diagnosis, treatment and advisability of parole or discharge.

They also serve as psychiatric clinics for the student nurses. Two hundred and 83 cases were discussed for diagnosis, 158 for parole and 38 for discharge. In all, 479 were presented and there was an average attendance of 4.41 physicians at each meeting.

LABORATORY WORK

The laboratory work was carried on by a full-time laboratory technician. During the ten months that we had a laboratory technician the following work was done: Urinalyses 1223; blood serology—Hinton's 356; chemical examinations 361; bacteriological examinations 77; spinal fluids 188; basal metabolism 7; icteric index 2. Total number of laboratory examinations 4213.

DENTAL WORK

All new patients have been examined and charted. An effort is made to eliminate all dental foci for infection on the new admissions. Each patient is treated until all extractions, fillings and cleanings are accomplished.

The following dental work was done by our half-time dentist: 173 examinations, 270 extractions, 228 fillings, 48 treatments, 780 prophylaxes, 5 Vincents, 17 surgical cases, 36 repairs, 11 new plates, 14 impressions, 11 plates cleaned, and 5 inlays.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

The occupational therapy department has continued to interest patients in such activities as handiwork, physical training, recreation, amusements and library.

The total number of articles made in this department during the year was 1790, of which 420 were consigned to the store for use in the institution. The demand for the finished articles made in our occupational therapy department is greater than we can supply. The sales of finished work amounted to \$945.21. Of this sum \$543.74 was refunded to the State for cost of material and the profit above cost of material \$401.21 was placed in the patients' special amusement fund.

A total of 224 patients were treated in the occupational therapy department during the year; 166 women and 58 men.

PHYSIOTHERAPY and HYDROTHERAPY

Physiotherapy and hydrotherapy treatments were given female patients. The male patients only received physiotherapy as we were unable on account of war conditions to employ a properly trained man to give hydrotherapeutic treatments to male patients.

AMUSEMENTS and LIBRARY ACTIVITIES

As in former years, weekly moving pictures were shown to from 700 to 800 patients in our chapel.

Special entertainments were furnished as follows:

July 4, 1943—Field Day with prizes and refreshments

November 1 and 2—Card game parties

November 29—Concert—Dow Field Orchestra

December 15—Special movie, "Hollywood Inn," a gift from St. John Episcopal Church, Bangor

December 24—Christmas Eve entertainment, Christmas tree, gifts

December 28—Rick and His Lone Pine Mountaineers

February 14, 1944—Santini the Magician

February 23—Orono and Old Town Musical Show

March 31—John Higgins, Variety Show

May 2—Hugh Jameson Company, Musical Comedy

June 6—Maurice Sullivan, Park Naturalist—Moving pictures of birds and flowers in Maine

The patients' library was opened Monday afternoons. Donations of bound books were received from Maine State Library, Bangor Public Library and private individuals. The Bangor Public Library also donated a large number of discarded magazines which were greatly appreciated by the patients.

THE SCHOOL OF PSYCHIATRIC NURSING

The three months' course in psychiatric nursing for affiliate students begun in 1942 was continued during the year. The number of students completing this course were as follows:

From: Eastern Maine General Hospital	Bangor	49 students
Augusta General Hospital	Augusta	12
Madigan Memorial Hospital	Houlton	9
Aroostook General Hospital	Houlton	8
Maine Eye & Ear Infirmary	Portland	12
Mercy Hospital	Portland	16

Total Number of Students 106

As stated in the previous annual report, the purpose of this course is to aid the general hospital nurse to understand mental symptoms and train her in the nursing care of mentally ill patients, as well as to give her a better understanding of psychological factors involved in any illness, physical or mental.

Fifteen affiliate students are accepted for three months' training every six weeks so that the total number of affiliate students in the hospital at one time is 30. The course is as follows: (1) Psychiatric Nursing—Lectures and classes, 20 hours; Occupational therapy, 4 hours; Hydrotherapy, 6 hours; Physiotherapy, 2 hours; Anatomy of the nervous system, 10 hours; Total number of hours, 42. (2) Psychiatry—Lectures, 20 hours; Clinics, 12 hours; Staff meetings, 6 hours; Child guidance and mental hygiene, 3 hours; Legal and economic aspects of mental disease, 1 hour; Total number of hours 42.

MENTAL HYGIENE and PSYCHIATRIC CLINICS

Mental hygiene clinics were held twice a month as in previous years. The clinics were attended by problem children and problem youths who were referred by parents, teachers, physicians and officers of the law. These individuals were given physical, psychiatric and psychometric examinations in order to determine their physical and mental condition, and then given advice according to the findings.

Psychiatric clinics were also held by the Superintendent for classes in abnormal psychology from the University of Maine during the summer and fall terms.

All new attendants and newly admitted patients are given psychometric tests by the psychologist in order to determine their intelligence level and amount of mental disfunctioning which may be temporarily or permanently present.

CAPACITY OF THE INSTITUTION

	Men	Women	Total
Capacity	455	482	937
Daily average number of patients in the hospital during the year	602	558	1160
Average number of patients more than the capacity	147	76	223
Percentage of over-crowding		19.2%	

NEEDS OF THE HOSPITAL

1. Building for 200 patients and equipment \$557,000.00

The present capacity of the institution is for 937 patients. The daily average number of patients during the past year was 1160 or 223 more than the accommodations provide for which means 19.2% over-crowding. More single rooms are also necessary for the proper care of the physically and mentally acutely ill patients.

2. Duplex House for Physicians and equipment \$20,000.00

The Bangor State Hospital medical staff is very inadequately provided with living quarters. Enlargement of the hospital and necessary increases in medical personnel have not been accompanied by additional living quarters. Some of the quarters now occupied by physicians are badly needed for other employees. Several physicians have refused to accept positions on our medical staff because we did not have suitable living quarters for them and their families.

3. Building for 80 employees and equipment \$133,000.00

Sixty-two men and women employees room in basements and attics in rooms not suitable for living quarters. An increase in the patient population requires an increase in the personnel and our present quarters for employees are woefully inadequate and unsuitable.

4. Addition to bakery and equipment \$ 17,000.00

The present bakery was planned and designed for a population of between 700 and 800 people. The population of patients and employees is now nearly 1400. Additional space and equipment in the bakery is absolutely necessary in order to do the required work in a sanitary and satisfactory manner.

5. New Laundry building and equipment \$ 50,000.00

The old laundry built 45 years ago is located over the machine shop and is fast deteriorating. It is too small and the equipment is inadequate and worn out. The old laundry space is much needed for an industrial and repair shop.

6. Two boilers and boiler room renovation \$ 55,000.00

One new boiler is needed for replacement and two additional boilers will be necessary to carry the extra load of heating and power when the proposed three new buildings are built and in operation.

7. Renew Electric Wiring and Fixtures

\$ 50,000.00

When the institution was built, 45 years ago DC current electric generators were installed. These generators wore out and became obsolete about 18 years ago, and since that time the hospital has purchased electricity from the Bangor Hydro-Electric Company. The electric wiring needs to be replaced and about 45 worn-out DC motors should be replaced by AC motors.

8. An additional water main

On several occasions in the past the water main has broken and left the institution without water for several hours. On September 2, 1940, (Labor Day) the water main broke and left the institution without water for about six hours. For a hospital with a population of approximately 1400 people to be left without water is a very serious situation, first—from a health and sanitary standpoint, and second—in case a fire should take place at such a time it might easily result in a disaster with loss of life and property due to lack of water.

This condition has been reported in previous annual reports but, as far as the superintendent knows, nothing has been done about it.

The superintendent would recommend for the Commissioner of Institutional Service to take this matter up with the Bangor Water Board and have the condition remedied at an early date, even if Legislative action is required to do so.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Catholic service is held on the first Sunday of every month in our chapel at 8:00 A.M. Protestant services are held on the second, third and fourth Sundays at the same place and hour. The Catholic priests are on call for critical cases and the Catholic priests and the Protestant ministers make many visits to patients throughout the year by request of the hospital and relatives.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To the many friends of the patients and of the hospital who have donated books, magazines and furnished entertainments I wish to express my thanks and appreciation.

My appreciation and thanks go to the members of the Visiting Committee for their interest and assistance in the hospital affairs.

The consulting staff have continued to respond and given freely of their time in consultation in regard to severely ill and complicated cases, and to the various members I wish to express my sincere thanks for your valuable assistance and advice.

To the medical staff, the steward and treasurer, and all other loyal employees, who have carried on the work during the past year under extreme difficulties due to shortage in the personnel which has often necessitated double work, I wish to express my appreciation for your whole-hearted support and efforts to maintain a high standard of care for our patients.

I wish to thank the Commissioner of Institutional Service, Mr. Harrison C. Greenleaf, for his interest and helpful cooperation. This has been the most difficult administrative year in my experience, and the cooperation from him and the heads of other State Departments has been greatly appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL J. HEDIN
Superintendent

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
 APPROPRIATION AND EXPENSE

	July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944	
Appropriation		\$437,300.00
Credits to Appropriation		2,582.12
Transferred from War Fund		7,672.63
Transferred from Other Fund		12,087.92
Total to Account for		\$459,642.67
	Expenditures	
Administration		\$ 20,045.59
Dietary		161,565.70
Laundry		16,352.01
Housekeeping		20,077.26
Plant Operations		58,661.63
Maintenance and Repairs		23,357.26
Motor Services		2,592.82
Professional Services		139,752.72
Industries		6,136.22
Farm		11,101.46
Total Accounted for		\$459,642.67
Total Expense		459,642.67
Less Increase Inventory		2,898.51
		\$456,744.16
Gross per Capita Cost per week, \$7.551.		
Less Credit to Income		51,802.57
		\$404,941.59

POWNAI STATE SCHOOL

DR. N. S. KUPELIAN
Superintendent

Resident Staff:

Karl B. Sturgis, M.D.	Assistant Superintendent
Charles H. Leach, M.D.	First Assistant Physician
Leonore A. Kenniston, R.N.	Nursing Directress
Geneva Irish	Dietitian
Ernestine H. Porter	Psychologist
Ruth S. Gilpatrick	Community Service Supervisor
I. James Merry	Director of Education
Vera S. Burton	Chief Clerk
Clarence E. Gray	Chief Engineer
Irving S. Mitchell	Chief Mechanic
Christopher S. Lowe	Head Farmer

Established	1907	Area of grounds—acres	1,390
Inmate capacity	1,120	Under cultivation	500
Average population	1,079	Number of buildings	59
Average employees	148	Plant value	\$1,834,536.00

Appropriation	\$375,000.00
Expenditures	396,507.00
Personal services	\$162,009
Contractual services	20,128
Commodities	210,742
Capital Expenditures	3,628
	<hr/>
	\$396,507

** Per capita \$363

CONSULTING STAFF

Sylvester Judd Beach, M.D.,	Portland	Ophthalmologist
William V. Cox, M.D., *	Auburn	Neurosurgeon
Benjamin B. Foster, M.D.,	Portland	Dermatologist
Thomas Albert Foster, M.D.,	Portland	Pediatrist
Everett C. Higgins, M.D.,	Lewiston	Internist
Henry P. Johnson, M.D.,	Portland	Laryngologist, Otologist & Rhinologist
Henry W. Lamb, M.D.,	Portland	Orthopedist
Adam Phillips Leighton, M.D.,	Portland	Gynecologist
William Ross McAdams, M.D.,	Portland	Ophthalmologist
Henry W. Swift, M.D.,	Portland	Neuropsychiatrist
Langdon T. Thaxter, M.D.,	Portland	X-Ray Diagnostician
Philip E. Tukey, D.M.D.,	Portland	Operative Dental Surgeon
Mortimer Warren, M.D.,	Portland	Clinical Pathologist
Wallace E. Webber, M.D.,	Lewiston	Surgeon

CHAPLAINS

Rev. Gerald W. Beals,
Gray, Maine

Rev. Peter J. Flanagan,
Portland, Maine

(* Serving in U. S. Army)

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

I herewith submit my annual report as Superintendent of Pownal State School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

From the administrative standpoint, the past year has been one of the most difficult and trying years since 1918. The employee situation has been gradually getting worse since our country entered the World War II on December 7, 1941. When the defense work was in full swing all over the country many of the employees left the institution, as attractive wages were offered them by the industries manufacturing war supplies. The institution could not compete with the defense work wages. In the early part of 1944, the employee situation in this institution became so acute that the matter was called to the attention of the Commissioner to find a way to relieve the situation. Through his efforts arrangements were made with Col. Kosch of the Selective Service Department in Washington to secure a unit of CPS men. On December 9, 1943 Com. Greenleaf came to Pownal State School with Mr. J. H. Westover of the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia to make the final arrangements for the arrival of the CPS men. On January 25, 1944 Theodore S. Horvath, Asst. Director of CPS Unit 130 arrived at Pownal State School. During February, 1944 fifteen men of CPS Unit 130 arrived and they were assigned work in several departments of the institution.

Movement of Population

	Males	Females	Total
Present at Pownal State School July 1, 1943	549	526	1075
(No. of temporary patients present July 1, 1943)	1	6	7)
Absent July 1, 1943	16	19	35
Enrolled July 1, 1943	565	545	1110
Admitted during fiscal year:			
First admissions	16	11	27
Readmissions	0	0	0
(Temporary patients admitted—one of these girls was a re-admission)	1	8	9)
Discharged:			
Outright from School	0	2	2
From trial visit, visit, or escape	1	0	1
(Temporary patients discharged)	2	14	16)

Deaths:	15	6	21
Present at Pownal State School June 30, 1944	541	532	1073
(No. of temporary patients present June 30, 1944)	0	0	0)
Absent from the School, June 30, 1944	24	16	40
Enrolled June 30, 1944	565	548	1113
Daily average present for fiscal year	546	533	1079
Daily average enrolled for fiscal year	565	546	1111

Of the **admissions** (not temporary),

16 males, 11 females, total 27:

9 males and 6 females were committed through the Probate Court and 7 males and 5 females were committed through the Municipal Court.

Two girls were sent from State Reformatory for Women, having been committed through the Probate Court.

Of the **temporary admissions and readmission:**

1 male, 8 females, total 9 (all but one girl were first admissions):

8 girls were admitted from State School for Girls for tonsillectomies or an adeno-tonsillectomy.

1 baby boy was born of an inmate pregnant on admission to Pownal State School.

Of the discharges (not temporary patients),

1 male, 2 females, total 3:

1 male was discharged from visit,

2 females were discharged outright from the School.

CONDITION ON DISCHARGE

	Males	Females	Total
Capable of self-support	0	1*	1
Capable of partial self-support	1*	1	2
Total	1	2	3
(*Improved)			

REASONS FOR DISCHARGE

	Males	Females	Total
At request of relatives	1	1	2
Not eligible for institutional care	0	1	1
Total	1	2	3

Of these discharges, 1 male and 1 female were morons, and 1 female was dull-normal or borderline.

Of the **temporary patients discharged** (2 males and 14 females), 2 males and 1 female (all infants) were discharged into the custody of the State; 13 girls were returned to the custody of the State School for Girls.

During the fiscal year July 1, 1943-June 30, 1944, there were the following **escapes:**

21 males, 3 females, total 24 (of whom 16 males and 3 females were returned before the end of the year, leaving 8 males and 2 females absent on escape July 1, 1944—3 males and 2 females being escapes of 1942-3).

Besides 8 males and 2 females absent on escape, 7 males and 5 females were absent on visit, 9 males and 9 females on trial visit, at the end of the fiscal year.

Of the **deaths** (15 males and 6 females, total 21):

all but one boy died in the Hospital; 7 males were classified as idiots, 6 males and 3 females as imbeciles, 2 males and 2 females as morons, and 1 female as a dull-normal.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (one of these was chronic fibroid type)	4	0	4
Miliary Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	0	1	1
Broncho pneumonia	2	0	2
Acute Lobar Pneumonia	0	1	1
Asphyxiation (following attempt at suicide)	1	0	1
Chronic Myocarditis	0	2	2
Chronic Myocarditis and Nephritis	1	0	1
Chronic Nephritis	0	1	1
Arteriosclerosis with Malnutrition	0	1	1
General Arteriosclerosis	1	0	1
Diarrhea and Acute Enteritis	1	0	1
Acute Enterocolitis	1	0	1
Cerebral Hemorrhage	1	0	1
Exhaustion following Epileptic Convulsions	1	0	1
Congenital Microcephaly with Congenital Debility	1	0	1
Carcinoma of Stomach	1	0	1
Total	15	6	21

The number of deaths was 21 or 1.9% of the average daily present, compared with 2.1% last fiscal year.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1944

Besides many requests granted for rides for the children, or outings for the day, or extensions of visits or trial visits, 159 children were allowed to go on visit or trial visit (113 males and 46 females) and 3 were discharged (1 male and 2 females).

Applications on the Waiting List showed an increase as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
June 30, 1944	203	231	434
June 30, 1943	192	214	406
Increase	11	17	28

The turnover of employees for the year showed a decrease from 63.6% to 29%, as 25 men and 18 women left the service of the Pownal State School, compared with 51 men and 54 women during the previous year.

The average for the year was 69 men and 79 women employees, or a total of 148 compared with 165 the previous year.

During this past year new applications for admitting cases to Pownal State School were received in increasing numbers. Our waiting list on June 30, 1944 reached 434. Demands for admissions became so frequent that plans were made to construct a temporary school building for the purpose of vacating the basements at Yarmouth Hall to add 70 additional beds, authorized under Council Order No. 50. The temporary school building is still in process of construction. It is hoped that it will be ready for occupancy some time during October, 1944. Proper repairs and renovations were also made on the basement floors of Yarmouth Hall. The contractor for the above mentioned constructions was Samuel Aceto & Co. of Portland.

I am happy to report that Pownal State School participated actively in the war effort. Employee personnel and higher grade patients were well organized into First Aid units, air raid wardens, firemen's units, observers, gas decontamination units, and took part in air raid rehearsals in conjunction with the Portland Area. Besides thousands of pounds of rubber, junk metal, tin cans and fats were salvaged by the institution and turned over to the U. S. Government. Seven of our Boy Scouts with a group of Boy Scouts from Portland district went to New Sweden, Aroostook County to help harvest the potato crop of 1943. The Camp Fire Girls and sewing-room girls helped the American Red Cross by making hospital bed jackets for men and women, beside bags, kit bags and women's and children's clothing. During the drive to raise funds for the American Red Cross our employees contributed \$333.19 besides donating about \$65 for the United Community and War Chest. Some of the employees donated blood to the Red Cross.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT REPORT

Considering the disability and malnourishment of many of the patients admitted to the institution and of those already present, the general health has been good. By a rather rigid program and limiting contacts as much as possible with persons outside, we were able to escape any serious epidemic. New admissions to the institution are given complete physical examinations as well as dental care.

Again attention is called to the marked inadequacy for care and treatment of patients with tuberculosis. There is an urgent need for a cottage or pavilion for the treatment of tuberculosis among our children.

Medical record office represents no small part of the institutional organization. A complete stenographic record is kept of all patients and their hospital care, as well as staff conferences.

Staff Conferences from February 9, 1944 to June 28, 1944:

16	Girls
20	Boys
—	
36	Total

Surgical

47	Minor operations have been performed.	(Sutures taken)	(Minor operations as follows:)
53	Visits were made to clinics		2 Tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy
1	Normal delivery		9 Tonsillectomy
	(Major operations as follows:)		
1	Appendectomy and repair of abdominal hernia		1 Apendectomy and falletctomy
1	Appendectomy		1 Adenoma cyst of neck
1	Amputation of breast		1 Anal fissure

X-RAY REPORT

Abdominal	1
Ankle	1
Arm	5
Chest Plates	85
Clavicle	1
Elbow	2
Foot	2
Hand	7
Knee	1
Leg	1
Pelvis	1
Shoulder	10
Teeth	1
Wrist	6

DENTAL CLINIC

488	Boys treated
478	Girls treated

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

14	Patients attended ear clinic
372	Visits were made by patients to clinic for treatment

EYE CLINIC

10	Male patients attended eye clinic
12	Female patients attended eye clinic

INOCULATIONS

2	Antitetanic inoculation
2	Sulfanilimide pulvis in wounds

4	Patch Tests
32	Smears taken for Vincent's Angina

OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT (Emergency Room)

Intrainstitutional

134	Male patients attended clinic for treatment	4	Patients treated with Thermospectral light
904	Visits made by male patients to clinic	53	number of treatments
103	Female patients attended clinic for treatment	1	Liver extract injections
1381	Visits made by female patients to clinic	43	number of injections
237	Total number patients attended clinic	12	Patients treated for Vincent's Angina, males
2285	Total visits made by males and females to clinic	641	number of treatments
13	Patients treated with diathermy	14	Patients treated for Vincent's Angina, females
135	number of treatments	718	number of treatments
1	Patient Acne Vaccine treatment	43	Male, patients, miscellaneous treatments
3	number of treatments	94	number of treatments
4	Iodobismitol injections	37	Female patients, miscellaneous treatments
4	number of treatments	47	number of treatments
1	number of patients having tuberculin treatment	2	Patients, nose treatments
8	number of treatments	2	number of treatments
1	Prescription hypo (Female Employee)	2	Patients, throat treatments
38	number of treatments	5	number of treatments

AUTOPSY

1	autopsy performed (Linwood E. Lewis)
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Dietary Department

The report of the dietitian, Miss Geneva Irish, is as follows:

Many changes have been made in the Dietary Department the past year to meet the shortage of food supplies and personnel. At present we have nineteen persons employed in this department: six are cooks at the Commons Kitchen, one cook is at the Hill Farm and one at the Valley Farm Colonies. We have managed very well despite the shortage of employees, due to the cooperation of all and the fact that we have trained with untiring patience our most responsive children to do cooking with very little, if no guidance. They have accepted this new responsibility and are doing a grand job. Some of our kitchen equipment is badly in need of repair, but with careful handling we hope it will be useful for the duration. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions we were fortunate to be supplied abundantly with green vegetables.

The members of this department have worked longer hours and have done it willingly. We have taken the present day conditions as somewhat of a challenge and to the very best of our ability prepared a well balanced diet to the satisfaction of all.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The enrollment for the year was 176 boys and 197 girls, making a total of 373, 32.82% of the school having received some form of educational instruction. This enrollment is an advancement of 2.14% over last year.

The aggregate divisional enrollment was as follows:

Academic Division	42 boys	41 girls	Total	83
Physical Training	160 boys	including 27 Boy Scouts		
	155 girls	including 22 Camp Fire Girls		315
			Total	398
Vocational Divisions:				
Manual Training	31 boys			
Dressmaking and Tailoring		16 girls		
Textile Repairing		25 girls		
Boys' Industrial	58 boys			
Girls' Industrial		78 girls		
Sub-Industrial	23 boys	24 girls		
Home Economics (cooking)		20 girls		
	112 boys	163 girls	Total	275

Our Academic Division has been operating at a disadvantage this year, as Mrs. Hatch left us last November and both the Boys' and Girls' Grammar classes were suspended without date. In March of this year the Boys' Primary and Grammar classes were merged with Mr. James Parker, who came to us as a temporary teacher. This work has continued as well as could be expected under an inexperienced instructor; this being his first academic school.

Our Girls' Grammar classes are still without a teacher.

The usual physical classes as well as Boy Scouts and Pioneers have been maintained during the year and the instructors have been engaged in directing the Army Air Corps Warning Post located on our grounds.

About 50 boys and 14 girls have been stationed at this post for service at various periods both day and night, and we have reasons to be justly proud of the manner in which this work has been carried on.

On August 23rd of this year our Boy Scout Troop went on a hike to Bradbury Mountain, where the Tenderfoot Boys cooked outdoors and served a dinner of second class requirements. The Troop also collected some 1,100 pounds of scrap rubber, 12 old tires, 900 pounds of waste fat and 3,000 pounds of iron, copper and brass.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The number of articles produced and price value.

	Articles	Value
Manual Training Division	929	\$ 822.67
Dressmaking and Tailoring Division	8,705	6,131.15
Boys' Industrial	2,573	449.80
Carpeting by foot	352	64.12
Girls' Industrial	540	390.39
	13,099	\$ 7,858.13

In addition, the number and value of articles repaired were as follows:

Manual Training Division	4,719	\$ 2,774.36
Dressmaking and Tailoring Division	405	81.90
Textile Repairing	108,401	9,899.84
Boys Industrial	331	29.82
	113,856	\$12,785.92

	Articles	Value
Total articles produced	13,099	\$ 7,858.13
Total articles repaired and remodeled	113,856	12,785.92
Total articles hemmed	1,740	Interdepartmental
Total articles tagged	3,261	201.70
Total value of Production and Repairing		\$20,845.75

Respectfully submitted,

I. JAMES MERRY,

Director of Education

COMMUNITY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

During the year a number of boys and girls were placed in wage homes. The eligibility of these children was determined by their mental progress, physical condition, chronological age, past history, present behavior and conduct, personality, makeup, number of years spent in the institution, progress in the school and efficiency in the domestic science. Among those who have gone to the wage homes only a few have been returned for failure. Routine visits were made in houses by the Community Service Supervisor to give the children counsel and meet problems that they may have. Again our psychologist has responded willingly to many calls coming from different locations within the State to give counsel and psychometric tests. She also examines all new cases admitted to the institution. Instructions are also given to a selected group of boys and girls in social etiquette about the usefulness of good manners; necessity of laws and regulations and reasons why more are necessary in cities and crowded buildings; common laws of community, state and nation; possible reasons for some apparent inequalities; keeping a budget and some practice in making change; food habits and problems in eating in restaurants; qualities looked for in employees and opportunities to help themselves.

MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICE

Among the important repairs and renovations was the painting of the interior of Vosburgh Hall by Theodore Logan and Son of Portland. It was necessary to have outside help to do this work, as one of our painters entered the U. S. Military Services and the other left for more lucrative employment.

Two additional wooden fire escapes were constructed at the Shailor House: one on the south side and one on the north side of the building.

We were also successful in painting the inside of Hill Farm and Valley Farm dormitories. There was a bad break in our water main which was promptly repaired by our engineering department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

An extensive report on the institutional finances has already been forwarded to the Commissioner of Institutional Service.

FARMING

During the past year we had remarkable success with the institution's farm. We raised about 5,000 bushels of potatoes. Hay and silage corn crops were excellent and there was an abundance of green vegetables. Our milk production fell somewhat, due to culling and also eliminating cows reacting to Bang's disease. We are trying to improve our herd, and hope to improve our milk production considerably in the near future. All young stock are inoculated against Bang's disease. 130 cattle again passed the Intradermic Tuberculin Test and an Accredited-Herd Certificate has been received from the Bureau of Animal Industry.

FUTURE CONSTRUCTION NEEDED

Three Officers' Cottages\$22,000

I wish to emphasize again the need of proper living quarters for medical officers. When the proposed dormitories are constructed adding 400 patients, it will be necessary to add more medical officers to our staff. Present quarters are inadequate. If we are to attract desirable medical men, homes must be provided so that they can have living quarters comparable with outside physicians.

Male School Building\$104,200

At present basement rooms of the dormitories are used for practically all of our educational program. This arrangement is unsatisfactory. It is very difficult to carry on a full program of educational, vocational and recreational activities because of limited space. Modern educational methods for the training of mentally defective children make the construction of such a building imperative.

Additions to and Alterations in Kitchen Building\$59,472

Addition of 400 cases to our patient population makes these alterations necessary. The working space in Kitchen is insufficient for our present needs. It will be entirely inadequate to take care of the dietary needs of several hundred additional patients.

Additions to and Alterations in Dining-Room Building\$94,000

The present dining-room facilities for patients and employees are very inadequate. The upper floor, which is intended as a dining-room for children, is now occupied two-thirds for a chapel hall and one-third for employees' and officers' dining-room. If another dormitory is constructed, it will be absolutely necessary to provide further additional dining-room space. In original planning of the dining-room building, construction was such that addition could be anticipated.

**Addition to Dairy Barn and Construction of a New Dairy House
with Equipment\$35,000**

It is necessary to add to our dairy barn to produce more milk, as the present barn is such that we cannot add more cows to our herd. At present we are purchasing additional milk and it is costing the institution considerably more than it can be produced here.

Addition to and Alterations in Piggery, with Equipment\$8,000

Present piggery is small and getting old. Ventilation is very poor and there is considerable moisture in the winter, so that the interior woodwork is rotting.

Recently Mr. J. Elliott Hale, Acting Director Division of Sanitary Engineering came to the institution for the purpose of surveying the water supply and sewage disposal. He states in his report: "It is apparent that some changes should be made to the filter bed to assure its year around operation and with an increased consumption additional filter area may need to be provided. It also appears to me that steps should be taken for protection of the pumping station and filter plant against flood and ice. An emergency pump with auxiliary power should also be provided for use in case of power failure."

1. Additions and Alterations to the Filter Bed at the Pumping Station\$15,000

Water filter bed at present cannot be cleaned in the winter as it freezes solid. It should be built up one story with brick and enlarged and equipped with heat so that filter can be worked during the winter months.

2. Addition and Alteration to the Sewage Disposal System\$15,000

Mr. Hale's recommendations for sewage disposal are as follows: "It appears to me that this means of sewage disposal (in central buildings and colonies) is inadequate at the present time, and plans should be made for constructing a suitable system."

It appears to me that Mr. Hale's recommendations should receive serious consideration before the proposed dormitories are constructed. I also recommend that a blueprint showing a complete plan of water and sewage system be made.

3. Enlargement of Septic Tanks at the Colonies\$5,000

Two septic tanks at the Colonies should be enlarged, as they are inadequate.

Respectfully submitted,
N. S. KUPELIAN, M.D.
Superintendent

STATISTICAL DATA

1. Date of opening										1908
2. Value of institution property (Real estate including buildings)										\$1,834,535.64
3. Total acreage, owned by institution										1390 Acres
Total acreage under cultivation										500 Acres
4. Actually in service at end of year										
Superintendents					Males	Females				Total
Assistant Superintendents					1	0				1
Other Staff Physicians					1	0				1
Principal of Schools					1	0				1
Psychologist					0	1				1
Teachers of Grade Subjects and of Special Subjects					4	4				8
Social Worker					0	1				1
Graduate Nurses					0	4				4
Matrons					0	7				7
Cottage Masters					2	0				2
Ward Attendants					32	25				57
All Others					36	38				74
Total Officers and Employees					78	80				158
*This includes 2 teachers on vacation.										
5. Census of population at end of year										
In Institution										
Feeble-minded (not epileptic)					Males	Females			Total	
Feeble-minded (epileptic)					441	453			894	
Total					97	76			173	
Colored					Males	Females			Total	
Feeble-minded (not epileptic)					3	3			6	
Feeble-minded (epileptic)					0	0			0	
Total					538	529			1067	
Enrolled but absent from Institution										
On visit					Males	Females			Total	
On visit (epileptic)					13	14			27	
On escape					2	0			2	
Total					8	2			10	
Grand Total (white and colored)					23	16			39	
Total					565	548			1113	
5. Average daily number of Patients actually in Institution during year										
Present					Males	Females			Total	
Enrolled					546	533			1079	
Total					565	546			1111	

DEATHS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO MENTAL STATUS AND CHRONOLOGICAL AGE

	Total			For the year ending June 30, 1944						Borderline			Psychotic						
	M	F	T	Idiot			Imbecile			Moron			M	F	T	M	F	T	
Under 10 years																			
10 to 20 years	5	1	6	4	0	4	1	1	2										
20 to 30 years	4	2	6	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	1				
30 to 40 years	1	0	1				1	0	1										
40 to 50 years	1	0	1	1	0	1													
Over 50 years	4	3	7	1	0	1	2	2	4	1	1	2							
Unascertained																			
Total	15	6	21	7	0	7	6	3	9	2	2	4	0	1	1				

CAUSE OF DEATH	CONTRIBUTING CAUSE OR OTHER CONDITION		
	Males		
Diarrhea and Acute Enteritis	Congenital Mental Deficiency		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Congenital Mental Deficiency		
Chronic Fibroid Type	Congenital Mental Deficiency		
Acute Enterocolitis	Congenital Mental Deficiency		
Asphyxiation, following attempt at suicide	Congenital Mental Deficiency		
Cerebral Hemorrhage	Congenital Mental Deficiency		

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Congenital Mental Deficiency Congenital Lues, and Epilepsy
Bronchopneumonia	Lues, duration unknown Congenital Mental Deficiency Mongolism
Exhaustion following epileptic convulsion	Microcephalic Idiocy
Congenital Microcephaly with Congenital Debility	Congenital Idiocy
Bronchopneumonia	Congenital Mental Deficiency and Epilepsy
Carcinoma of the Stomach	Congenital Mental Deficiency
General Arteriosclerosis	Congenital Mental Deficiency
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Congenital Mental Deficiency
Chronic Myocarditis and Nephritis	Congenital Mental Deficiency Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Congenital Mental Deficiency
Acute Lobar Pneumonia	Females Accompanied with Mental Deficiency
Miliary Tuberculosis	Congenital Mental Deficiency
Chronic Myocarditis	Congenital Mental Deficiency
Chronic Myocarditis	Congenital Mental Deficiency
Chronic Nephritis	Congenital Mental Deficiency
Arteriosclerosis with Malnutrition	Congenital Mental Deficiency

STATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

NELLIE FRENCH STEVENS
Superintendent

Resident Staff:

Viola P. Willey	Assistant Superintendent
Carmen Avore	Parole Officer
Norman Gray	Farm Superintendent

Established	1875	Area of grounds—acres	110
Inmate capacity	177	Under cultivation	55
Average population	151	Number of buildings	15
Average employees	41	Plant value *	\$347,210

Appropriation	\$ 88,000
Expenditures	110,267

Personal Services	\$ 44,969
Contractual Services	19,164
Commodities	42,226
Capital Expenditures	3,897
Grants and Pensions	11

Total	\$110,267
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** Per capita \$721

Harrison C. Greenleaf,
Commissioner of Institutional Service

I submit herewith the annual report of the Superintendent of the State School for Girls.

Provocative discussions, reports and surveys of educational institutions throughout the United States, provide the stimuli as well as "yard stick" for measuring the work done in our own State School for Girls. Looking back over the year 1943-44, one notes the failure to accomplish much that was conceived worthy of accomplishment; however, the maintaining of a high standard of living, keeping in mind the spiritual, moral and physical development of the individual girl, has not been lost sight of—rather the conviction grows stronger that close personal interests and contacts over a period of time are the big factors in this business of rehabilitating the juvenile.

To give individual attention to 150-175 girls calls for whole-hearted and unselfish endeavor on the part of all workers. Shortage of help has made closer attention to such needs more difficult and less fruitful. **Teachers** have gravitated to the State School for Girls while cities and towns sensed a great dearth of instructors, but suitable custodial help **still** remains a problem. All faithful workers have given of their time and energy realizing that in so doing they, too, were rendering a great service in this time of unrest and tension.

It is much more difficult to absorb many new girls into the institution as experience has taught us that we do not know the "real" girl or even gain her confidence immediately on arrival. In many cases it takes six months or a year—some stubborn cases cannot be diagnosed with the aid of a psychiatrist. Recently a fine girl who returned home to attend school, said, "I was in the school one and one-half years before I changed my attitude and became truly receptive to the advantages offered."

A better spirit has existed among the school girls this year. The educational director and her staff have endeavored to create a happy, healthful atmosphere in which the girls could work—keeping before them the fact that each individual is a part of the **WHOLE**—making her contribution, helpful or otherwise, through her behavior and attitude toward others. The school year was climaxed by graduation activities with special guests including Mrs. Sumner Sewall, Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service, Miss Mary Krick of Waterville and Judge Cyril M. Joly of Waterville.

Self expression through music, dramatics, crafts, sports, as well as the usual avenues of sewing, cooking, home making and gardening have kept minds and hands occupied. Girls especially enjoy movies in town the year around, while picnics and swimming are the favorite summer sports. It is suggested that even an **outdoor** swimming pool for seasonal use would provide more pleasure and healthful exercise than any one other activity.

As usual there have been original and impromptu programs to which the public was invited; stunt nights, parties and holiday celebrations for the entertainment of the group. Special summer projects were—work at the Community Canning Center; picking apples at the Maine State Experimental Farm, Highmoor, with pay in apples; a class in mending took care of the institution's needs along that line and mended 208 blankets for the Men's Reformatory. Beauty Culture, an ever popular course was well patronized. Fifty permanents were given to girls at the cost of materials. Gardening was a daily duty for those who chose to work outdoors. Girls also helped with the haying and general barn work. Considerable mimeographing has been done for the Maine State Conference of Social Welfare and 225 favors were made for its annual banquet in November. One particularly enjoyable diversion participated in by a dozen or more girls was the planning, preparation and serving of a luncheon to 220 delegates attending the Governor's Recreational Conference at the State House in May. Our contribution to the defense program has been knitting and making surgical dressings. Religious services or vespers were held weekly during the summer as the walk to and from the local churches proves rather taxing in warm weather for the older housemothers.

More medical, dental (see tables) and optical services were needed as the population increased. Forty-five eye examinations and glasses were provided; nineteen replacements besides five examinations and fittings by a specialist. With the money which girls earned from day placements, those who needed glasses and dentures, paid for their own thereby curtailing to some extent expenses for this necessity. All girls were fingerprinted by Captain Shepherd, Maine State Police and members of his staff.

The number of girls discharged during the year exceeded previous records. This was due for the most part to over-crowded conditions in the school and very heavy case load for the Visitor.

It is gratifying to find our judges more and more interested in the girls whom they commit. Some continue their manifestations throughout the girl's stay in the institution by letter, gifts and visits. Some girls working and living outside the school prefer to spend their "days off" at the institution; others come back for vacations. This habit is encouraged. Many have been home for visits; sometimes for a few hours, a day or even several weeks according to the environment and security which the home offers.

A new assistant superintendent assumed her duties in January; her willing efforts, interest, helpfulness and general understanding of the needs of the institution, have made her services invaluable. A new herdsman, replacing the one who had filled that position for many years, has made a place for himself in our midst.

The need for psychiatric service still is vital. When one realizes that many girls could be helped to gain better control and understanding of their emotions and release the tension created by causes so deep-seated only a specialist can touch, it is deplorable that no such service is available to the juvenile institution. Ernestine Porter, psychologist at Pownal State School visited the school once during the year. Time was so short, the need so great that only a few girls were interviewed. Follow up visits should have been carried on.

Needed repairs, replacements and additions were made to buildings and equipment as time and money allowed. Mason and some carpenter work called for outside help which was made available through the Superintendent of Buildings, State House, whose advice and cooperation have helped no end. A review of work, according to buildings follows:

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Patched ceilings in office, dining room and halls. Rebuilt front steps and laid new underpinning. Transferred files from various departments into main office in order that all girls' histories could be kept together and safe.

BAKER HALL

Girls papered and painted their own rooms; made curtains for windows and closets, supervised by housemother. Painted and papered two officers' rooms. Bought furniture for same. Four dozen chairs for dining room, using others for recreation and girls' rooms.

ERSKINE HALL

Papered and painted sixteen girls' rooms; made curtains, bought new chairs, rugs and mirrors. Two new showers for girls' bathroom, second floor. Covered walls with temper tile, painted same. Built clothes closets and storage rooms in attic. Put new ceiling in reception room; papered and varnished same; installed new lighting fixtures and switches, concealing old open wiring; new window shades and curtains.

FLAGG DUMMER HALL

Completely built over both front and back porches, including underpinning and floors. Bought one dozen additional chairs for dining room. Further repairs have been held up awaiting masons.

CENTRAL BUILDING

Plastered ceiling in auditorium, patched walls; redecorated both; stained auditorium seats; new ceilings in two girls' rooms, patched others; replaced some falling plaster in halls. All girls' rooms (sixteen) papered and painted; dining room and kitchen painted throughout including tables and chairs; painted gymnasium floor. Retubed and relocated high pressure boiler at great expense; during this interval, laundry was carried to and from South Windham. Their careful attention to the handling of this extra work was much appreciated.

HOSPITAL

Painted kitchen and dining room; new curtains for both; bought suitable light for dental office. New curtains for girls' rooms and baths; slip covers for chairs in officers' rooms.

FARWELL

In the absence of dietitian who joined the WACS, this house was closed for five months. During that time extensive repairs were made to refrigerator such as new motor and evaporator.

BUNGALOW

Building completely renovated; bath room installed, all new fixtures, piping and water tank; two small windows were cut in front of building to provide light for bath room and improve outside appearance. Papered and painted house throughout; new shades and screens; shingled room with fireproof shingles.

FARM HOUSE

Papered and painted three rooms and front hall.

BARN and FARM

Improved equipment with a much needed silo; installed catch basin and new drainage system. Raised all replacements in herd thereby doing away with several old cows; raised for consumption: 1869 lbs. beef, 2800 lbs. pork, 160,818.4 lbs. or 79,809.1 qts. of milk. Carried on routine tests required by State. Raised enough potatoes (665 bu.) to last until June as well as regular garden produce for immediate consumption and canning. Raised beans and corn for factory which netted the school \$557.00 in money besides \$396.00 worth of canned goods. Had large crop of strawberries and raspberries. Estimated value of farm products raised and consumed, \$11,318.00. Figure does not include factory beans and corn. Raised nearly enough hay for own use; cut one additional small farm; improved 5 acres of pasture land as recommended by Extension Service Department. Completed grading of tennis courts to point of finishing. Kept better records of farm detail in order that department might receive full credit for its production.

Tables and more detailed information in regard to education, placement, medical and dental services follow.

It has been very gratifying to have the courageous, moral support and advice of the Commissioner of Institutional Service during the trying year which has passed.

Respectfully submitted,

NELLIE FRENCH STEVENS

STATISTICAL DATA

TABLE 1

Number in custody of the School June 30, 1943	196
Number committed from July 1, 1943 to July 1, 1944	80
Number discharged from July 1, 1943 to July 1, 1944	60
Number in custody of School June 30, 1944	216
Number living outside of the School June 30, 1944	61
Number whereabouts unknown	5
Number of babies born to inmates July 1, 1943 to July 1, 1944	6
Number of babies to Bureau of Social Welfare	6
Increase for year	20

TABLE 2

Concerning girls discharged from custody July 1, 1943 to July 1, 1944.

Discharged			
Of legal age	1	Illegal Commitment	1
To relatives	25	Committed out of State	2
To be married	12	Another Institution	1
As no longer needing supervision	9	Good Behavior	7

60

TABLE 3

Birthplaces of girls committed from July 1, 1943 to July 1, 1944:			
Maine	68	Kansas	1
Massachusetts	2	Vermont	1
New Hampshire	3	Florida	1
Canada	3	Connecticut	1

80

TABLE 4

Commitments by Counties since School was established:			
Androscoggin	148	Oxford	55
Aroostook	143	Penobscot	215
Cumberland	336	Piscataquis	31
Franklin	34	Sagadahoc	109
Hancock	94	Somerset	86
Kennebec	276	Waldo	56
Knox	131	Washington	110
Lincoln	37	York	120

TABLE 5

Commitments by Counties from July 1, 1943 to July 1, 1944:
 Androscoggin, 3; Aroostook, 11; Cumberland, 21; Franklin, 2; Hancock, 3; Kennebec, 11; Knox, 2; Lincoln, 1; Oxford, 6; Penobscot, 6; Piscataquis, 1; Sagadahoc, 4; Somerset, 3; Waldo, 1; Washington, 2; York, 3. Total, 80.

TABLE 6

Commitments by cities and towns July 1, 1943 to July 1, 1944:
 Augusta, 3; Bangor, 6; Bath, 4; Bar Harbor, 1; Belfast, 1; Brunswick, 3; Calais, 1; Caribou, 6; Dover-Foxcroft, 1; Ellsworth, 2; Farmington, 4; Gardiner, 3; Houlton, 4; Jackman, 1; Lewiston, 3; Machias, 1; Norway, 2; Pittsfield, 1; Portland, 17; Rockland, 2; Rumford, 2; Sanford, 3; Skowhegan, 2; South Portland, 1; Van Buren, 1; Waterville, 4; Wiscasset, 1. Total, 80.

TABLE 7

Complaints for which girls were committed July 1, 1943 to July 1, 1944:
 Assault, 1; Adultery, 1; Common Nightwalker, 1; Common Runaway, 13; Danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality, 27; Fornication, 3; Idle and Disorderly, 2; Idle and vicious, 3; Larceny, 5; Truancy, 5; Wanton and Lascivious, 19. Total, 80.

TABLE 8

Ages of girls committed from July 1, 1943 to July 1, 1944:

16 years, 18; 15 years, 28; 14 years, 21; 13 years, 10; 12 years, 2; 11 years, 1.

TABLE 9

Binet-Simon Intelligence Quotients of girls committed from July 1, 1943 to July 1, 1944:

120 and over, 1; 110 and over, 7; 100 and over, 9; 90 and over, 8; 80 and over, 14; 70 and over, 16; 60 and over, 13; 50 and over, 9; 40 and over, 1. No. test, 1. Tested—no score, 1. Total, 80.

TABLE 10

Classification by race of girls committed from July 1, 1943 to July 1, 1944:

American, 34; American-Canadian, 3; American-Danish, 1; American-French, 16; American-Irish, 5; American-Italian, 1; American-Scotch, 1; American-Swedish, 1; French-Irish, 2; Irish, 3; English, 1; French-Scotch, 1; Irish-Scotch, 2; French, 5; Portuguese, 1; French-Canadian-American, 2; Irish-French-Canadian, 1. Total, 80.

TABLE 11

Domestic Condition of girls committed from July 1, 1943 to July 1, 1944:

Parents living and together, 39; Parents living and separated, 15; Father dead, 8; Mother dead, 9; Stepfather, 6; Stepmother, 2; Foster Parents, 1; Illegitimate, 1; Father's whereabouts unknown, 3; Mother in institution, 1; Both parents deceased, 1.

TABLE 12

Condition of girls committed July 1, 1943 to July 1, 1944 with regard to venereal diseases:

Venereal diseases at time of commitment, 75; Gonorrhea, 3; Syphilis, 2. Total 80.

TABLE 13

Girls who received hospitalization or special care outside of Institution from July 1, 1943 to July 1, 1944.

Appendectomies, 2; Tonsillectomies, 15; X-rays (5 chest and 2 re-checks), 12; Adnoidectomy, 1; Hospital: Augusta State for Observation, 1; Fairfield Sanatorium for treatment, 1; Clinics, Crippled Children's, Waterville, 1; Electro Cardiogram, 1.

Number of girls committed to the School from the dedication in January 1875 to July 1, 1944, 2023.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Celia N. Gross, Director

School opened September 13, 1943 and Closed June 9, 1944, having been in session 183 days. The following table shows our registration as it was in September, changes made during the year, and registration as it was when school closed.

Grade	Below 6	7	8	9	10	11
September registration	10	15	17	23	16	5
New girls admitted	4	9	10	8	4	1
Girls leaving school	0	1	1	6	7	0
June registration	14	23	26	25	13	6
Average age	13.4	14.3	15.5	15.3	16.6	17.5

The shortage of physical education teachers left us with a vacancy which we were fortunate in filling with a specialist in reading. Our need was great because of the French speaking girls with very grave reading difficulties. This teacher worked with individuals in the morning, the whole ungraded group in the afternoon.

To fill the need for feminine supervision for out of door work our seventh and eighth grade teacher taught in the morning and was relieved for out of door work in the afternoon by the regular teacher of the ungraded group. This was a sacrifice we disliked to make but with the present force it seems to be a necessity. However, when the seventh and eighth grade teacher was unable to return after the spring vacation we accepted our afternoon arrangements and carried on under circumstances which were most difficult as that room had grown to forty-nine in number. The Director relieved the situation somewhat by teaching the 8th grade arithmetic.

In the high school and the grades we followed the Maine State Courses of Study, but feel we are privileged to make our courses fit the individual rather than the individual to fit the course. The subjects offered in the High School were English I, II, and III, Civics, Science, French, U. S. History, Arithmetic, Algebra II, Junior Business, Typing I and II, Shorthand I and II, Bookkeeping I and II and Music.

The year before we met an emergency by having one girl do her Junior year in our school. It was most gratifying to have the girls ask if we couldn't make the Junior year a permanent addition to our school. Thus we have mostly Seniors attending high school in the various towns and cities of Maine.

The usefulness of our Library was greatly increased. Some books were bought while a great many were given us by the State Library. Instruction and help in using reference material were available.

Approximately thirty-five girls received instruction on piano, violin, cello, trumpet and trombone. Knowing that most of the girls are here only a comparatively short time, it was most gratifying to have a small orchestra for graduation. All grades had weekly lessons in general music and singing, while the choir rehearsed three times a week and participated in many programs throughout the year. The Christmas contribution was a cantata, "The Little Town of Bethlehem".

As Visiting Sunday came near the closing of the school year we had our usual exhibition of school work on the first Sunday in June. The girls were invited to show their guests through the school rooms and the Arts and Crafts Shop, where many samples of work were on display. The Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Director, and teachers received and we felt that it gave the parents a greater understanding of the work which we try to do. The guests numbered approximately 250.

Another feature of graduation week was the splendid high school program. This was made up of three parts; a short play, "Sylvia's Aunts", a musicale, "Thirty Minutes with Stephen Foster", and rhythmic drills with tableaux.

It seemed quite fitting to conclude a very successful year by having the Commissioner of Institutional Service, Mr. Harrison C. Greenleaf, give an inspiring address on "Preparing for World Citizenship". Miss Mary Krick, Agent for Maine Branch, Home for Little Wanderers, presented the diplomas to twenty-six girls completing the eighth grade.

We were honored to have as our guest the First Lady of the State, Mrs. Sumner Sewall. She was most gracious in her remarks.

PAROLE DEPARTMENT

Carmen Avore, Visitor

The following is a report of the Parole Department for the fiscal year, 1943-1944.

The war, with its far reaching effects, has been felt in the work of the Parole Department, as it has in every other type of work. The demand for girls to work has been greater than ever, and because of this, we have been able to place our girls

in homes and in work, where they would receive higher wages, patient understanding, better supervision, and more helpful environment. The war also brought with it many problems. Certain cities, due to the large number of service men stationed there, proved to be unwise for placements. This was because of the attraction for men in uniform by, not only our girls, but all "teen age" girls. It was necessary therefore to find placements elsewhere and find outside recreation which would be more wholesome and which would help a girl become adjusted to life outside the institution and take her place as a good citizen. This has been possible with a majority of the girls and they have shown by their interest that they too, want to help in making our country a better place in which to live.

The girls, who have been returned to the school for other reasons, than that they were no longer needed, were for the most part, girls of low mentality and those who did not desire to become fine young ladies, but were satisfied just to have a "good time". Perhaps, if it were possible to spend more time with this group, they too could be started on the right way of living.

This year has seen a greater increase in the number of discharges, due to the influx of girls to the school, thereby making it necessary to increase the number of girls on parole. It was made certain, however, that the future of each girl was provided for, either by their parents or relatives, or that they were capable of self support. In many cases the girls were married and no longer needed our supervision.

Most of the girls, who were working, were employed as domestics, earning wages plus their board. However an effort was made to change this and to find work suited to each girl's ability. Many worked on farms, others in factories, beauty parlors, and in hospitals as nurse's aides and ward maids. Several of the high school students were employed for the summer in hotels doing waitress work. One girl entered training as a Nurse Cadet and two as Nurse's attendants. A larger number than formerly attended high school on parole. These girls helped with the housework for their board and a small wage. The high school girls were fortunate in being placed in homes, where the employer made them a part of the family, helping them with their clothes and making it possible for them to live and dress as well as the average student.

The parole girls have \$1,862.42 on the books as of June 30, 1944. Besides this amount, many of them have several bonds which they purchased during the various war bond drives.

STATISTICS FOR PAROLE DEPARTMENT

Average number of months girls spend in training before placement	15-18
Average number of girls on parole during the year	58
Girls placed out to work July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944	77
Girls placed for summer vacation work	12
Number paroled to parents or relatives	33
Number on parole, whereabouts unknown	2
Number at work for board and small wages, attending school	13
Number attending school living with parents or relatives	5
Number transferred from one home to another without returning to school	5
Girls returned:	
Unsatisfactory	4
No longer needed	6
Pregnant	2
At own request	4
Misconduct	4
Unmanageable	5
Impossible disposition	3
Girls on parole who became of legal age	3
Girls on parole who were discharged to parents or relatives	24
Girls on parole who were discharged by recommendation	31
Girls discharged because of illegal commitment	1
Girls on parole discharged to another institution	1
Girls married because of pregnancy	0
Number of girls married with consent	5
Number of girls married without consent	7
Calls on homes requesting girls to work	50
Calls on paroled girls and employers	344
Investigations	58

Shopping trips with or for girls	61
Service cases (contacting girls over twenty-one or discharged)	2
Number of paroled girls taken to oculist	5
Number of paroled girls taken to hospital for an appendectomy	1
Number of girls taken for an electric cardiogram	1
Trips with girls to appear before the Grand Jury	4
Number of girls in institution, home for short visits	60

PLACEMENT REPORT

Viola P. Willy, Assistant Superintendent

During the year (fiscal) approximately sixty-five of the girls at the School have had temporary or day placements. The following tables reveal the number and type of placements made:

Type of Placement

Housework	46
Volunteer, Canning Center	8
Ward work in hospital	4
Hospital kitchens	3
Shoe factory	1
Office work	1
Beauty Culture	1
Assistant Director of Canning Center	1
(filling a vacancy caused by illness of the person originally designated)	

The efficacy of temporary placements has been demonstrated by the fact that approximately forty girls out of the number who had temporary and day placements now have permanent positions.

The girls have received approximately \$1,540.38 in remuneration for their work during the year. They have purchased \$81.75 in War Stamps and \$350.00 in War Bonds. The money earned is used by them for such personal necessities as wearing apparel, dental replacements, optical repairs, transportation, gifts to members of their own families, movies and recreation other than that included in the regular program of the school.

MEDICAL REPORT—G. R. CAMPBELL, M.D.

I beg to submit the following report of the medical work of this institution over the period of July 1, 1943 to July 1, 1944.

New Girls, 80; Births, 6; Blood Test, 96; Pelvic Smears, 198; Intramuscular Injections, 10; Intravenous Injections, 3; Syphilis, 2 (1 fast positive negative spinal tap), (1 recovered); Gonococcus infections, 3 (Intracellular) recovered.

General Medical and Infections: Acute Respiratory influenza type, 40; Rhinitis, 15; Tonsillitis, 10; Enlarged Tonsils, 20; Pyelitis, 2; Gastric neurosis, 15; Sub-acute appendicitis, 1; Allergy-rhinitis, 1; General debility, 7; Nasopharyngitis, 7; Laryngitis, 7; Enlarged cervical glands, 4; Anemia, 10; Bed wetting, 1; Paronychia, 25; Furuncle of face, 5; Furuncle of leg, 7; Furuncle of the fingers, 20; Furuncle under left arm, 1; Furuncle under right arm, 1; Furunculosis in ears, 10; Furunculosis in right nostril, 1; Vague intestinal pains, 10; Sub-acute cold, 5; Epistaxis (during menses), 4; Canker, 4; Slight mitral murmur, 1; Temporary mania, 1.

SPRAINS AND STRAINS

Traumatics: Strained backs, 11; Strained knees, 10; Twisted knee, 5; Sprained back, 2; Sprained right ankle, 18; Sprained left ankle, 8; Sprained anterior arch, 3; Sprained neck, 1; Sprained right wrist, 7; Sprained left wrist, 5; Bruised knees, 18; Bruised elbow, 10; Strained thigh, 1; Lame right arm, 1; Lame right knee, 1; Lame right side, 1; Pitchfork wounds, 16; Sprained foot, 1; Ax wound (4 stitches taken), 1; Scratches on legs, 15; Sprained fingers, 10; Strained ribs, 4; Ingrowing toenails (operated on), 2; Black eyes, 3; Spinabifida (6th lumbar vertebrae), 1; Prepatella Bursitis, 6; Bursitis, 5; Spinal tap, 1; Pencil wound, 1; Hammer toes, 25; Corns (from wearing short shoes), 40; Wound over left eye (three skin clips taken), 1; Sprained right thumb, 1; Bursitis of right wrist, 1; Lame left knee, 1; Abrasion on knees, 10; Furuncle of left wrist, 2.

Ophthalmology: Hordeolum, 20; Infected eye from turpentine, 1.

Orthopedics: Flat feet, 30; Poor posture, 10; Scoliosis, 1.

Dermatology: Scabies, 6; Chemical dermatitis 10; Poison Ivy, 34; Impetigo, 1; Athletic feet, 28; Pediculoses capitis, 26; Eczema of hands, 4; Eczema of face, 1; Eczema back of ears, 1; Soap dermatitis, 2.

OBSTETRICS

Pregnancies, 11; Labors, 6; Births, 6, 2 normal under five pounds, 4 normal over seven pounds; Normal Puerperium, 6; Not Delivered, 5; Varicose veins of right thigh and right leg above knee, 1; Muscular neuralgia, 1; Sprained right ankle (six months pregnancy), 1.

GYNECOLOGY

Trichomonas Vaginitis, 20; Cervical Vaginitis, 8; Vaginitis, 30; Ovarion insufficiency, 4; Metrorrhagia, 10; Amenorrhoea (epistaxis), 3; Salingitis, 2; Bipartite Vagina, 1; Retroverted uterus, 4.

Girls sent to Pownal Hospital for operations: Tonsillectomies, 11.

Girls sent to Augusta General Hospital for operations; Tonsillectomies, 4; Appendectomy, 1; Adenoidectomy, 1.

Girls sent to Augusta General Hospital for X-rays: X-ray of lower lumbar vertebrae, 1; X-ray of right ankle, 1; X-ray of pelvic, 1; X-ray of throat and chest, 1; X-ray of sinus, 1; X-ray of right knee, 1; X-ray of two upper incisors, 1.

Miscellaneous: Warts removed, 10; Starvation diet, 1; Hysteria, 2; Constipation, 3; Nervousness, 1; T. B. Vollmer tests, 79; T. B. Reactors, 6; Girls sent to Fairfield Sanatorium for first chest X-rays, 5; Rechecks, 2; Girls transferred to Augusta State Hospital under observation, 1; Girls transferred to Fairfield Sanatorium for treatment, 1.

YEARLY REPORT OF DAILY CLINICS FOR THE MONTHS JULY 1, 1943 - JULY 1, 1944

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Clinic	250	200	280	300	350	250	200	300	380	280	250	200	3,140
Douches	250	200	200	400	300	200	200	240	300	150	100	75	2,615
Smears	12	24	24	30	15	12	14	14	20	16	18	10	199
New girls	6	11	11	6	4	3	7	5	10	7	7	3	80
Khans	8	12	11	9	4	3	9	8	10	9	8	6	97
I. V.	0	0	0	9	5	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	23
I. M.	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Exam. of Urine	5	8	4	8	12	4	5	8	8	14	20	20	120
Pregnancies	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	6	5	5	11
Deliveries	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	6
Poison Ivy	8	3	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	35
Impetigo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pediculosis Cap.	0	3	1	5	3	2	0	1	5	4	4	0	28
Scabies	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	6
Athlete's Foot	8	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	28
T. B. Tests	6	11	11	6	4	3	7	5	10	7	7	3	80
T. B. Reactors	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	1	6
Girls admitted to Hosp.	4	4	2	4	6	6	15	10	15	10	2	6	84
Vaccination S. P.	6	12	11	6	4	3	6	4	9	7	7	2	77

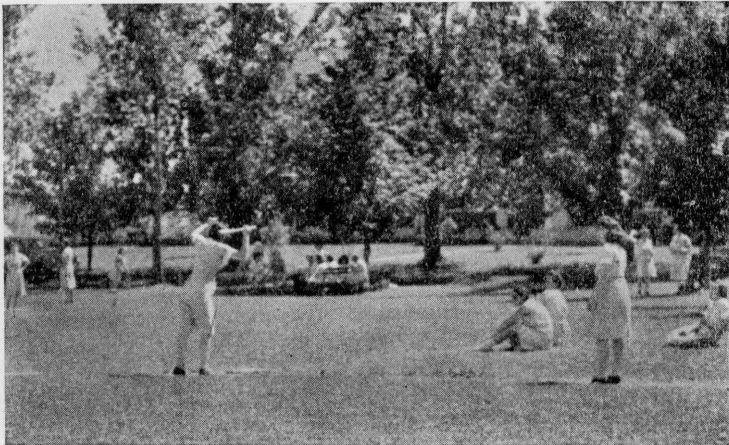
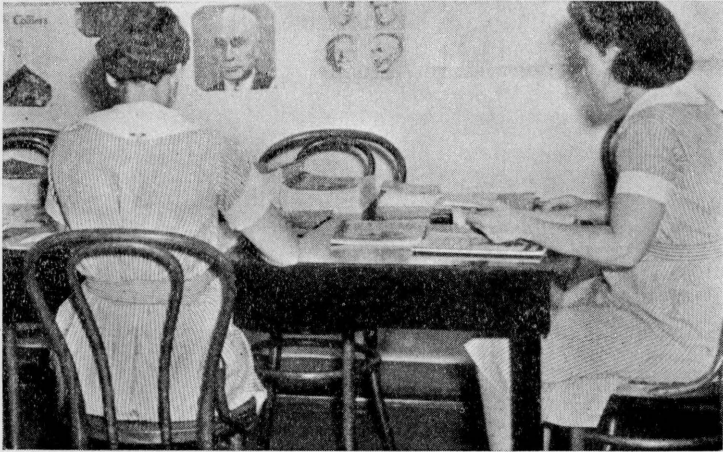
DENTAL REPORT

H. L. Paikowsky, D.D.S.

I beg to submit the following report of the dental work at this institution over the period of July 1, 1943 to July 1, 1944.

Solicate Restorations, 234; Amalgam Restorations, 433; Temporary Restorations with cement bases, 45; Extractions, 248; Prophylaxis, 200; Gold Inlay, 1; Two-tooth bridges, 3; Partial Upper Dentures, 8; Full upper and lower denture, 2; Open face crown, 1; 3rd molar lanced, 1; Abscess lanced, 1; Open root canals, 2; X-ray of two upper incisors, 1; Gum treatments, 3; Recommend full lower and upper dentures, 2.

During the past year considerable progress has been made along the lines of putting teeth in order. With the competent cooperation of Mrs. Connor and the staff, I expect equally as good progress to be made in the future.



Work, study and recreation make up the new inmate activity program at the Reformatory for Women at Skowhegan. Above, left to right, is shown a corner of the classroom, a group of inmates at work in the gardens and another group on the recreation field.

STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

CHASTINE D. KELLEY
Superintendent

Resident Staff:

Oliver J. Caza, M.D.	Physician
Ruth Pullen	Parole Counselor
H. L. Paikowsky	Dentist
Arthur I. Penley	Farm Manager

Established	1915	Area of grounds—acres	200
Inmate capacity	150	Under cultivation	100
Average population	127	Number of buildings	13
Average employees	38	Plant value *	\$407,549

Appropriation	\$ 80,800
Expenditures	\$ 93,460
Personal Services	\$40,410
Contractual Services	16,407
Commodities	32,542
Capital Expenditures	4,101
Grants and Pensions	

	Total	\$ 93,460
** Per capita	\$703	

To Mr. Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner, Department of Institutional Service:

The Superintendent of the Reformatory for Women submits the following report for the fiscal year July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944.

POPULATION:

The daily average inmate population for the fiscal year was 126.6 being less than that of the previous year—141.4.

The inmate population on July 1, 1943 was 143; on June 30, 1944, it was 121. As of July 1, 1942, it was 138; and on June 30, 1943, it was 143.

During the year 74 women were committed by the courts, 7 of these being recidivists. Two (2) women were transferred to the Reformatory from the Maine State Prison. Other admissions were 14 parole violators and 1 parole escapee readmitted to complete unexpired portion of sentence.

Two (2) women were committed each of whom brought a child under one year of age. These children were boarded at the Sisters' Hospital, Waterville, pending commitment to the Department of Health and Welfare.

PERSONNEL:

At the present time, the institution is operating with a full staff. However, we face the same general help problems, which face all institutions and find a larger turnover in help than in former times. Salary readjustments have been made, and living quarters have been made more attractive and comfortable for the employees.

By employee request, instead of following the six-day week ruling as set up by the Personnel Board, and with the approval of the Personnel Director, matrons are given four consecutive days each month plus holidays or their equivalent in time off. All other employees work a six-day week less holidays with the exception of the instructors or teachers who work a five-day week. In accordance with this, each employee has received full amount of time due.

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAM:

This part of the institutional program which is still in the experimental stage was started for the purpose of providing necessary activity for the inmates during the day so that little time would be spent in idleness. In addition to this, it is our aim to provide for the maximum amount of activity which will be of educational, vocational, and health value. Thus far, classes have been started in adult education, craft work, nutrition, and outdoor recreation.

While a definite vocational program is desirable, mental and physical incapacities among committed girls greatly limit the number who would be eligible for such training.

In addition to the newly established classes, instruction is given in sewing, laundry work, kitchen and dining room work, general housework, and gardening.

RELIGION:

Religious services are held each Sunday afternoon. Catholic services are held once each month. More attention is being given to the choir, a local choir director giving instruction one afternoon each week. Guest soloists have contributed greatly to these services from time to time.

It is hoped that religious instruction may be added to our educational classes.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL:

The medical program in effect at the present time is practically the same as it was when the institution was established in 1916. It is becoming more evident that any rehabilitation program from which we can hope for any permanent results must be dependent on good health.

A full time resident nurse would be desirable, one who would be in a position to identify herself with the institution. Since our nurse needs to devote but little of her time to actual bedside care, there would be ample time and opportunity for an interested person to instruct the girls in child care, personal hygiene, and other related subjects.

Our doctor has given many years of service to the institution. As soon as more doctors are released from military duty and resume private practice, it would be desirable to employ a staff physician who would devote ample time to the health problems of the inmates and who would be interested in carrying out a general health program. We also feel the need of the security that a doctor on call at all hours would give us.

Our present dental program is satisfactory. The majority of girls admitted have had little or no previous dentistry. During her residence in the institution, each inmate receives necessary dental attention.

It is hoped that in this next year our outmoded dental equipment will be replaced with new equipment and that this will be installed in the Hospital Building as part of the medical unit. This will release the large sun porch at Stevens Building for use as a much needed central library.

MENTAL HEALTH:

Psychological and psychiatric services, long in great need, have been arranged for by the Commissioner of Institutional Service. This is proving to be of immeasurable value in enabling us to place each girl advantageously in the institutional program, to aid us in handling disciplinary problems, and to guide us regarding post-institutional placement and supervision.

DISCIPLINE:

Our discipline problem is a very minor one. During this year ground privileges were granted up until 6:00 P.M. whereby each girl is allowed to come and go without escort to her classes, departments, and other buildings on errands. Infractions of rules are punishable by loss of privileges, the extent of which is dependent upon the nature of the offense. Under no circumstance does any matron use corporal punishment. In cases when it is necessary to confine a girl to her room for a time, a balanced diet is provided as well as outdoors exercise periods.

Three girls each escaped twice during the year. These girls were soon apprehended. Two of the three are of low mentality, one having been recommended for commitment to Pownal State School, and the third has been diagnosed as a psychopathic personality with borderline intelligence deficiency.

The majority of the inmates try conscientiously to fulfill the standards set for them.

PHYSICAL PLANT:

Two stokers and a boiler have been installed this past year. These stokers will not function efficiently with wet and frozen coal. Therefore, it would seem advisable to build a coal shed. There are many other general repairs needed and provided for in budget recommendations.

Arrangements have been made by the Commissioner of Institutional Service for the installation of a permanent water system. The institution has always been dependent on the inadequate and uncertain supply from a reservoir.

FARM:

We foresee the need in the immediate future of a new farm manager who will undoubtedly expand the present farm program.

Many major equipment replacements are necessary, such as tractor, truck, and other farm machinery.

Since it seems advisable to increase our herd, we hope to purchase additional hay and pasture land.

There is urgent need that the hennery be replaced and modernized.

Several repairs on farm buildings are needed, one of the most necessary being the roof on the vegetable cellar.

A garden matron has been employed for the summer months to supervise approximately twenty-five girls who assist in the planting and caring for the gardens.

REPORTS:

Attached are reports of the parole department, crafts department, nutrition department, recreational program, academic report, farm production sheet, and the statistics for the fiscal year.

To my staff and the inmates, I wish to express my gratitude for the helpfulness and cooperation they have shown in the meeting of our many problems.

To the Commissioner of Institutional Service, I wish to express my appreciation for the valuable help and advice given during the year.

PAROLE DEPARTMENT Ruth Pullen, Parole Officer

There were 53 girls (3 State Prison Cases) on parole, July 1, 1943, and 80 girls (3 State Prison Cases) on parole, June 30, 1944.

During the year 1943-1944, 88 were placed on parole, 2 of these being from the Maine State Prison. Eight meetings of the State Parole Board were held at the Reformatory.

Each girl sentenced to the State Reformatory for Women is given parole consideration at the end of eleven months, and if parole is granted, the girl is placed on parole at the end of the first year of her sentence. Some are continued for later consideration and some denied parole. In each case where parole is granted the problem of placement is quite thoroughly discussed by the Parole Board, parole counselor, superintendent of the Reformatory, and the girl, attention being given to each girl's mental and physical health, family background and situation, nature of the offense, and institutional record. Necessary investigation is made before any placement is made.

Of the 88 placed on parole, half (44) were placed with relatives (either in their own homes or in a new locality), with foster parents, or with friends willing to take the responsibility of supervision. Several in this group of girls, because of low mentality, need close supervision and are not capable of self-support without the very close interest of some person or family. Some of this group were mothers of children being cared for by some relative, and the mother returned to the home to assume the care of her children and to assist in their financial support. Other girls live at home and work in factories, stores, laundries, etc. One in this group attended school completing her senior year of high school.

Thirty-nine (39) girls were placed as wage earners in private homes, hospitals, convalescent homes, or in industry. Three attended school, one in high school and two in business college. One of those attending business college secured office work.

Four women went back to live with their husbands, one of them having a family of children.

One girl returned to her home in Massachusetts and was supervised by the parole department of that state under the Inter-State Compact.

One girl from the Massachusetts' Reformatory was accepted by this state for parole supervision. She was returned for violation of parole by leaving her place

of residence and employment without permission and by not reporting regularly for venereal disease treatment.

Fourteen girls were returned to the Reformatory for violation of parole, nine (9) of these being of the 88 who were placed on parole during the year. All of the violations involved morals offenses, 3 of them also leaving their places of residence without permission. One other girl who ran away has not been apprehended. In each case, effort was made before bringing the girl back to get her to realize that her conduct was not acceptable in the community. Two (2) of the 14 returned were pregnant.

Thirty-three (33) girls were discharged by the Parole Board. The majority of these girls had been on parole for a year and had complied with their parole regulations, and after investigation and as a result of frequent contact with the girl, it seemed that further supervision was no longer needed.

Fourteen (14) were discharged because of expiration of sentence, 2 of these being State Prison cases.

The number of Indians given parole consideration and placed on parole was somewhat larger than in previous years, 7 being placed on parole. Generally speaking, these women are more unstable than the others. The offense for which each was committed was intoxication, and previous to this offense were many others of like nature as well as morals offenses. Five of these, two of them unmarried, were placed back on the reservation, all having children there being cared for by some relative. Although this placing back into the same situation from which the girl was committed is not good, there does not seem to be any other plan which can be followed with the Indians which will be satisfactory to them. It is hoped that by the close cooperation and friendly interest of the local authorities and the Indian Agents some improvement in behavior will be made. The fact that the Indian women are so kindly disposed toward the institution and the officials here helps a great deal in their control while on parole. One Indian girl was placed in a Catholic hospital but violated by drinking and being immoral. Another was placed in a very ordinary farm home and has made an excellent adjustment.

That many of the parolees have benefited from the vocational and educational training received at the Reformatory is evidenced by the adjustments which they have made to parole situations. Many have acquired self-confidence and self-respect to such an extent that they will take an active part in various community activities such as church groups, choir, and the grange. One girl who learned to sew adds to the family income by doing dressmaking. In the majority of cases where the girl has returned to her relatives or friends who knew her before commitment, there is reported a marked change in her attitude toward duties in the home and about personal cleanliness.

By arrangement with the State Bureau of Health, girls on parole who have problems of health, especially those who need further venereal disease treatment, are referred to the Public Health Nurse in the area to which she is paroled. This makes it possible for girls who have received only part of the course of 70 treatments required in the treatment of syphilis to go on parole and continue treatment at the clinic. Society is protected by the close check on these treatments, and at the same time the girl feels that she has found a friend in the nurse.

It has been our endeavor to keep in as close contact with each parolee as possible and to be informed of all her activities and problems. Consideration has been given to all requests for advice and to the numerous seemingly insignificant problems which are so important at the time to the girl. Visits have been frequent, more so in cases in which the girl was having difficulty because of her psychopathic tendencies or emotional instability. The considerable amount of correspondence with parolees demands much time and thought.

In order to make the work of the parole department more efficient and to allow for the constantly increasing amount of case work and investigation, I would recommend that a full-time social worker be employed to take over as part of her work

those duties in the institution of the parole officer which do not come under the category of parole work, such as censoring incoming and outgoing inmates' mail and helping with case histories as well as a certain amount of office work having to do with parole. In this way more field work can be done, not only regarding the parolees but more investigation on new admittances so that the girl can be more advantageously placed in the institutional program and the parole officer will have a more thorough knowledge of the background and problems which will confront the girl when she is eventually placed on parole.

ARTS AND CRAFTS DEPARTMENT

Alice S. Thomas, Instructor

The Arts and Crafts Department has undertaken many varied activities. Work of an occupational therapy nature has been done with mentally defective inmates by teaching girls knitting, crocheting, embroidering, and weaving. The more mentally alert girls have been taught more advanced work and have been able to bring to successful completion articles which have been saleable. Individual girls have earned from \$25 to \$30.34 from the sale of such things made in the department as cloth toys, crocheted chair sets, lunch cloths, and napkins, coat ornaments, crocheted dickies, shopping bags, table mats, fir pillows, hand painted cards, mittens, sweaters, etc.

Special work has been done by the Indians in basketry, and thirty-nine (39) baskets and vases have been completed.

Table decorations and place cards were made in the department for the special holidays during the year.

Children's garments and puffs were made for the Red Cross.

A large part of the work done by the department has been repairing of furniture and redecorating of rooms. Twenty (20) rooms have been redecorated. Repair work on furniture has been as follows:

- 82 chairs varnished. Many more reglued.
- 2 rockers resealed.
- 20 tables varnished, rubbed in oil, or otherwise repaired.
- 1 desk repainted.
- 1 bookcase repainted.
- 3 plant stands rubbed down in oil.
- 5 stools rubbed down in oil.

Much time, effort, and patience has been devoted to the individual inmates in teaching these various accomplishments, and the teacher has been available to the girls at any time during the day, the girls feeling free to consult her. This has been of great benefit to them.

Whereas a considerable sum of money has been saved by the repair work done at the institution, without doubt more lasting and worthwhile results consist in the knowledge gained by the girls. This is equally true regarding the hand work taught as many girls who never had been interested in any way have found these arts a source of great pleasure and can derive financial benefit after they leave the institution as they apply this knowledge in their own homes.

NUTRITION DEPARTMENT

Elizabeth L. Friend, Nutritionist

As food and nutrition problems hold a very important place in the daily life of individuals and of families and as nutrition is recognized as a very important factor in the growth and development of children and in physical fitness of people of all ages, it seemed advisable to have classes on the subject. These classes were opened January 12, 1944.

One of the major objectives of the classes is to teach the girls how to improve their own food habits and when they leave here, to teach their families to improve their food habits. As people become genuinely interested in good food habits only when they see the relation of food habits to their own health and other personal problems, that is the angle from which I have approached the subject with the girls.

The chart prepared by the Nutrition and Food Conservation Branch of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington dealing with the basic seven foods has been emphasized. This consists of groups of foods which are necessary to include in the diet for best health. Early in the course, a simple discussion of the types of food needed by the girls and their families was held pointing out always the relationship between good nutrition and good health.

This involved some simple study of the value of minerals and vitamins found in these various groups as well as the energy values. Considerable time has been spent with the classes on the planning of menus for various family groups as represented by the class members. The girls seem to show much interest and to have a better understanding of this; therefore, this method has been used the last few weeks in attempting to put across desired points. The girls have been interested in applying this knowledge to themselves, and some have changed their food habits here at the institution considerably since learning more about the relationship between good eating habits and good health.

Some class periods have been spent on arrangements of kitchens, heights of working surfaces, selection and care of kitchen equipment, proper methods of cooking, proper methods of dish washing, and proper methods of storing foods. Mainly, however, emphasis has been placed on good health through good nutrition. This includes both physical and mental health.

Plans for the future include more class work on proper serving of foods and courtesy at the table; intelligent marketing, important because nutrition is affected by the choices of food and the values obtained for a given sum of money.

To date, the class work in nutrition has been conducted without the use of a definite textbook and using group discussion and dictation methods. Pamphlets from the United States Department of Agriculture and from the State Department of Health have been largely used. Charts sent the department by Miss Florence Jenkins of the Maine State Department of Education are proving of inestimable help. More could be accomplished if textbooks were available for the girls.

Pre-parole Class:

One extremely interesting class has been held made up of girls who are eligible for parole consideration. This has been conducted as a brief six weeks' discussion of home economics dealing with the personal relationship, the family budget, health, diet, child care, and other phases of home life. A special effort has been made to make this course of value to the girls. It has been repeatedly brought out by the girls in the class that such points had never been discussed with them. In working with the girls in this course, one realizes more than ever how necessary it is that parents have an understanding of the problems facing young people and one object of this course is to help the girls to this understanding so that they in turn may apply the correct methods with their families as presumably all these girls may eventually have homes of their own and anything which can be done to teach them principles of home economics will be of great benefit to them and to their families.

In the nutrition work direct with the kitchen matrons the same principles have been emphasized, an effort being made to serve an adequate diet to each individual connected with the institution, both officers and inmates, and to have adequate foods available so that the health of each individual may be increased and maintained.

Using a yardstick of good nutrition, the day's food should include selections from seven main groups, the same groups which were emphasized in the nutrition classes. Only having the foods available will not solve the problem, however. The diet must be so planned, properly prepared and served as to be attractive and palatable. It was found that so intended "hot" cereals were being served to the girls

and were not being eaten. This was checked, and it was found that it was being put on the table before the girls entered the dining room. This practice was changed resulting in more girls eating their hot cereal.

Some difficulty was experienced in getting the dinners on the tables at Stevens so that the food was hot, but this was overcome and to the best of my knowledge no difficulty is had there now.

The diet offered at present, however, is lacking in fruits and vegetables. The excessive cost of fresh fruits prohibit their use at the present time, and lack of points prohibit the use of canned fruits. Dried fruits are being used insofar as we are able to obtain them, but the current shortage limits their use.

It is my hope that we may overcome the vegetable shortage through more and more canning this summer. Every effort possible should be made so that not a bit of the garden produce is allowed to go to waste. This can be accomplished only by close cooperation of the nutrition department, kitchen matrons, farm manager, and garden matron. This institution should provide practically all the vegetables needed for a year round diet. The kitchen matrons indicate absolute willingness and interest in canning if only the produce is brought to them. I have spent time with each matron on the subject and left a canning bulletin and a canning time table for processing fruits and vegetables with each matron and have asked them to send a weekly report of the canning done to the Superintendent's Office. I also am asking the garden matron to send a weekly report of the produce taken to each house to the Superintendent's Office.

A slightly higher egg production would be advantageous to the institution. However, at present the amount of production is adequate to allow the minimum requirement of four (4) eggs a week per individual, but the distribution is such that the inmates are not getting quite that.

When the bread situation was first looked into, it was found that bread out of proportion to needs was being purchased. This fault has been corrected.

The fat situation was studied and now is so arranged as to meet adequate health standards. Much of this has to be purchased, and it seems to me that more butter should be produced at the institution. Checking with the farm matron on this, I am told that the milk production does not warrant making more at this time.

The meat and fish situation has been studied some, and more remains to be done on this.

Adequate milk is being sent to each house so that all girls are getting a good amount of milk in their diets.

Some time has been spent in looking over and checking canning equipment. All five pressure cookers were taken to the Farm Bureau Office where they were checked over by an engineer from the University of Maine. Gauges were found to be in order except on one which over registered slightly. Notation of this was made on the canner. All safety valves were found to be stuck which if used, would have been dangerous. These were cleaned and are now in a usable condition.

An effort has been made to keep a list of available supplies up to date and in the hands of each kitchen matron. This has been of help to them and to the supply matron.

Stock rooms and store rooms in the various houses have been inspected periodically and stock taken frequently. In general it has been found that the store rooms for canned goods are too hot. This can be overcome somewhat through the winter by controlled opening of windows. This cannot be done at the Hospital Building as there are no windows.

Approximately one morning a week has been spent with the supply matron working on and checking over requisitions of the various houses. Much time and work has been put on planning the amounts to requisition from the Bureau of Purchases.

Plans for the future include further work on adequate diets with more definite checks on individual weights and general health. This calls for cooperation between the nurse and the nutritionist and should be a definite part of a nutritionist's work. There also should be more definite work with the kitchen matrons on planning, preparation, and serving of meals; more consolidation of the different angles connected with the planning, buying, distribution, preparation, and serving of foods, keeping always in mind the direct connection between good nutrition and the health, morale, and stamina of the individuals.

RECREATION PROGRAM

Rachel H. Conant, Director

At first, our aim in the new program was to interest the girls in active participation in outdoor recreation. Later we added a course in the fundamentals of First Aid as presented in the latest Red Cross manual. It seemed wise to contribute some part of the recreation time to the war effort.

About 71 inmates enrolled in this program.

The first week began with baseball, croquet, and relay races. Gradually we have added ring toss, several bean bag games, hand ball and tennis. The last game was made possible through a gift of some old equipment presented some time ago. We have the equipment for volley ball and are about to add that to our program.

I have tried to encourage the girls to originate games and to direct them whenever possible. Besides sharing the pleasure and relaxation of the games, the girls have shared the responsibility of setting up and taking care of all the equipment under my supervision. Their appreciation of the new program and their cooperation with me have helped greatly in organizing the class work.

Two days a week we devote half of our time to class work in First Aid. Much of the instruction is given during the practice period when each girl has her chance to apply what she is learning. They seem to be intensely interested in this work.

Arrangements have been made so that we can go inside in rainy weather and play games or enjoy chorus singing, social dancing, music, or amateur performances.

Considering the newness of this program, the difficulty of fitting it into the full work schedule of the institution, and the lack of facilities due to the war, I am encouraged by the results and believe that in time it could become a valuable factor in character building and in the development of healthful, normal interests.

ACADEMIC PROGRAM

Doris P. Eames, Instructor

In September, 1943, Educational Classes were started with 48 girls in attendance.

The first class in the morning was given over to elementary subjects with eleven girls attending who, it was felt, needed this instruction. Arithmetic was taught ranging from primary work to some work on budgeting for some of the women who would return to their families.

One woman, 39 years old, who had never attended school, learned to count and to add and subtract so that upon her parole she was able to work in a factory where she sorted paper spoons into groups of one dozen. She seemed especially grateful for the opportunity to attend school.

One girl who will eventually go to Pownal wanted to come to classes, and she was kept busy for one hour during the day in doing kindergarten work.

We did some work in reading and spelling and some work in letter writing in which so many of the girls needed instruction.

From 10:30 A.M. until 4:30 P.M., the classes were given over to Adult Education. We planned to have about 15 girls in each class, and each group stayed

one hour. The girls studied from "Current Events", "Every Week", and the "Reader's Digest". We used the "New York Times" as our daily newspaper. Some work was done in English, and about 25 girls made "State of Maine" booklets during the year.

As time went on, interest increased in the war news and in science, and the girls asked if they could write articles on different people in the news. We have had on exhibition in the class room attractive and interesting scrap books and life stories of Eisenhower, Mountbatten, Mark Clark, MacArthur, Marshall, Admiral King, and Montgomery. Also there was one booklet on "Penicillin" which was very well done and which was the subject of much favorable comment from our many visitors.

Although the ages of these girls were from 17 years to 25 years, the grade average in their work was seventh and eighth grade.

There were few disciplinary problems because for the one hour the girls attended class they were kept quite busy and they were interested. Once a week a class was given over to simple quizzes or story reading by the instructor.

During 1944, we will add some textbooks on social science to the course, will give more study to English, and will continue the subjects used during 1943.

STATISTICAL REPORT

PRESENT IN INSTITUTION JULY 1, 1943:

Women Inmates	143
Male Employees	7
Women Employees	33

ADMITTED:

	Women	Babies
From Courts (7 recidivists)	74	
From State Prison	2	
For Violation of Parole	14	
Re-admitted for 89 days (additional time for running away)	1	
Babies under 1 yr. of age brought to institution with mothers		2
Babies born at Sisters' Hospital		19
	91	21

DISCHARGED:

	Women	Babies
Women Paroled (2 Prison Cases)	88	
Discharged Expiration of Sentence (3 Prison Cases)	18	
Appealed and Released	1	
Released (expiration of additional time for running away)	1	
Transferred to Bangor State Hospital	2	
Transferred to Pownal State School	2	
Transferred to Central Maine Sanatorium	1	
Babies committed to Health and Welfare		17
Babies placed with relatives		4
	113	21

PRESENT IN INSTITUTION JULY 1, 1944:

	Women	Babies
Women Inmates	121	
Male Employees	6	
Women Employees	32	

PAROLE STATISTICS

PRESENT ON PAROLE JULY 1, 1943:

(3 Prison Cases)	53
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ADMITTED DURING YEAR:

(2 Prison Cases)	88
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DISCHARGED:

Expiration of Sentence (2 Prison Cases)	14
Violation of Parole	14
Discharged by Parole Board	33
	61

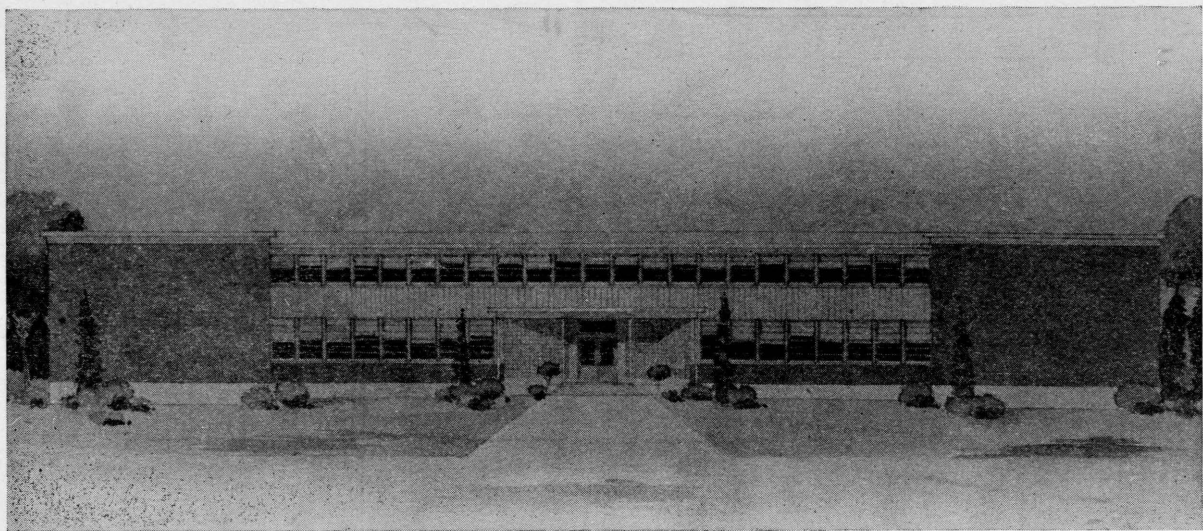
PRESENT ON PAROLE JULY 1, 1944:

(3 Prison Cases)	80
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TABLES

JULY 1, 1943 to JULY 1, 1944

1. Offenses for Which Committed:		
Wanton and Lascivious in Speech and Behavior		36
Idle and Disorderly		12
Intoxication		10
Adultery		5
Fornication		3
Nightwalker		2
Steal, Take, and Carry Away		2
Desertion of Minor Children		1
Manslaughter		1
Disturbing Peace and Common Nuisance		1
Forgery		1
Neglect of Children		:
Assault		1
		76
2. Places from Which Committed: Auburn, 2; Augusta, 8; Bangor, 15; Bath, 2; Biddeford, 3; Brunswick, 1; Caribou, 5; Eastport, 3; Ellsworth, 1; Farmington, 1; Gardiner, 1; Hallowell, 1; Lewiston, 3; Old Town, 2; Portland, 15; Presque Isle, 3; Rockland, 3; Sanford, 2; Skowhegan, 1; Van Buren, 2; Waterville, 1; Wiscasset, 1. Total, 76.		
3. Age Group: Under 20 years of age, 26; 20 to 30 years, 34; 30 to 40 years, 16. Total, 76.		
4. Religion: Protestant, 49; Catholic, 26; None, 1. Total, 76.		
5. Education:		
Never attended school		1
Attended Grade 4		5
" " 5		5
" " 6		7
" " 7		9
" " 8		18
Attended High School—1st year		8
" " " —2nd year		13
" " " —3rd year		2
" " " —4th year		8
		76
6. Occupation before Commitment:		
Not Employed		21
Waitress		14
Domestic		13
Factory Worker		8
Shipyards Worker		7
Hospital Attendant		5
Housewife		5
Chambermaid		1
Clerk		1
Laundry		1
		76
7. Marital Conditions:		
Single		35
Married		21
Separated but not divorced		11
Divorced		7
Widow		2
		76
8. Marital Status of Family:		
Parents living together		20
Father living (mother dead)		9
Living with father and stepmother		14
Mother living (father dead)		1
Living with mother and stepfather		1
Living with other relatives		13
Foster Parents		3
Both Parents dead		8
		76



Architect's sketch of proposed dormitory for 200 patients at the Pownal State School. New style dormitory is described elsewhere in report. Funds for this building and other construction at this institution were provided by the Legislature in September 1944.

STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

EDWIN M. PURINTON
Superintendent

Resident Staff:

Jerome Hanson	Farm Supervisor
John F. Hyde	Parole Officer
Arthur Douglas	Steward

Established	1850	Area of grounds—acres	207½
Inmate capacity	160	Under cultivation	151½
Average population	135	Number of buildings	23
Average employees	36	Plant value *	\$290,042

Appropriation	\$ 97,900
Expenditures	120,474
Personal Services	\$39,220
Contractual Services	16,745
Commodities	46,814
Capital Expenditures	17,695
Grants and Pensions	
	\$120,474
** Per capita	\$828

The change in the superintendency of the State School for Boys found Edwin M. Purinton replacing Grube B. Cornish, who retired on July 30, and this brief introduction to the statistical report of the institution substitutes for the regular report of the superintendent.

An increase in the average attendance of boys from 109 during 1942-43 to 135 during the last fiscal year increased the administrative problems at the institution.

Personnel has also become a problem at this institution and probably will remain so until adequate increases can be financed. Six employees retired in the 90 day period prior to August 1 and four of the present 36 are beyond the retirement age with twelve others in the 60 to 69 year age group and another twelve in the 50 to 59 year age group.

The end of the fiscal year found many buildings seriously in need of repair and some of this work has been accomplished with money transferred to the institution by the Governor and Council.

The physical plant has been greatly improved by the construction of a new dairy barn, milk room and a new hennery which were nearing completion at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1944.

In an effort to improve the relationship between the school and community to provide valuable follow-up guidance for boys who have been paroled from the institution, a full time probation officer has been assigned to this work with the likelihood that a case worker will be added as soon as a competent person can be found.

There are plans under way to convert the basement of the school building to a manual training shop and to place greater emphasis upon vocational training. Regular academic school through the eighth grade is maintained during the year and the following table shows the number of pupils in each grade for the past three years:

Grade		1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
High School —	Freshmen	—	14	29
	Sophomores	—	5	6
	Total	16	19	35
7th and 8th	7th	19	21	22
	8th	29	28	24
	Total	48	49	46
5th and 6th	5th	—	—	25
	6th	—	—	26
	Total	23	35	51
3rd and 4th	3rd	—	14	18
	4th	—	14	13
	Ungraded	—	1	5
	Total	18	29	36

On July 1 there were 125 boys as residents and 94 on probation from the institution.

Following is the statistical report:

1943 - 1944
ATTENDANCE
RECEIVED

In attendance July 1, 1943		123
New Commitments	139	
Re-Commitments	8	
Re-committed from Parole	10	
Returned from Parole	19	
Captured	33	209
		332

OUT

Paroled	153	
Discharged	5	
Transferred to Reformatory for men	9	
Case appealed to Superior Court	2	
Escaped	38	207
<hr/>		
In attendance July 1, 1944		125
Average daily attendance for year 1943-1944		135

DISPOSALS

*Out on Parole July 1, 1943		53
Paroled		153
<hr/>		
Discharged	83	
Returned from Parole	19	
Returned from Parole by Re-committal	10	112
<hr/>		
Out on Parole July 1, 1944		94

* This report corrects a clerical error in 1941-1942 and this report is correct.

BY WHAT AUTHORITY COMMITTED

Court:	1943-1944	Previously	Total
Supreme		269	269
Superior	3	102	105
Probate		1	1
Municipal	148	3801	3949
Trial Justice		955	955
Federal		5	5
Governor and Council		3	3
<hr/>			
	151	5136	5287

ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE

Alternative Sentence:	1943-1944	Previously	Total
To State Prison	3	186	189
To Reformatory for Men	8	29	37
To County Jail or House of Correction more than three months	5	395	400
Three months or less	6	3600	3606
No Alternative Sentence	133	846	979
Fines and Costs		58	58
Recognizance		3	3
Indeterminate Sentence	3	9	12
<hr/>			
	158	5326	5284

OFFENSE

	1943-1944	Previously	Total
Larceny	58	3016	3074
Taking Auto	15	92	107
Truancy	15	551	566
Common Runaway	8	206	214
Vagrancy	0	126	126
Assault or Assault and Battery	2	189	191
Felonious Assault	0	17	17
Vagabondage	0	10	10
Forgery and Uttering	1	10	11
Violation of Postal Laws	0	1	1
Cruelty to Animals	0	11	11
Violation of City Ordinance	0	3	3
Malicious Mischief	1	160	161
Drunkenness	0	3	3
Breaking and Entering	17	343	360
Shop Breaking	0	19	19
Idle and Disorderly	0	39	39
Cheating by False Pretenses	0	20	20
Common Pilferer	0	21	21
Arson	1	30	31
Malicious Trespass	0	11	11
Sabbath Breaking	0	7	7
Manslaughter	0	6	6
Common Drunkard	0	3	3
Robbery	0	4	4
Attempt to Steal	0	5	5
Assault with Attempt to Rob	0	2	2
Disturbing the Peace	0	3	3
Embezzlement	0	2	2
Assault with Intent to Kill	0	2	2
Riot	0	1	1
Threatening	0	1	1
Common Night Walker	1	4	5
Attempt to Commit Arson	1	1	2

Neglect of Employment and Calling	0	1	1
Sodomy	0	2	2
Secreting	0	2	2
Threatening Lives	0	1	1
Placing Obstruction on Railroad Track	0	1	1
Lascivious Speech and Behavior	3	14	17
Sale of Intoxicating Liquor	0	3	3
Intoxication	1	11	12
Keeping Liquor for Unlawful Sale	0	1	1
Receiving Stolen Goods	0	3	3
Indecent Exposure	0	8	8
Injury to Property	2	48	50
Pauperism	0	3	3
Ungovernable	0	2	2
Juvenile Delinquency	6	102	108
Attempted Rape	0	1	1
Rape	0	3	3
Escape from Jail	0	1	1
Evading Railroad Fare	0	1	1
Carrying	0	2	2
Fornication	0	2	2
Driving without License	1	0	1
Danger of Falling into Vice	2	0	2
Gambling	2	0	2
Larceny and Armed Assault	1	0	1
Concealed Weapon	1	0	1
Armed Assault	1	0	1
Armed Larceny	2	0	2

ADMISSION FROM COUNTIES

Counties:	Towns		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Androscoggin	6	4	10
Aroostook	22	3	25
Cumberland	59	1	60
Franklin	0	6	6
Hancock	0	3	3
Kennebec	12	0	12
Knox	3	0	3
Lincoln	0	1	1
Oxford	0	1	1
Penobscot	13	5	18
Piscataquis	0	1	1
Sagadahoc	0	2	2
Waldo	5	5	10
Somerset	4	4	8
Washington	2	1	3
York	11	2	13
Out of State	1		1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	138	39	177

STATE REFORMATORY FOR MEN

PERRY D. HAYDEN
Superintendent

Resident Staff:

Preston F. Welsh	Deputy Superintendent
James C. King	Farm Superintendent
Frank A. Smith, M.D.	Physician
Merton R. Johnson	Parole Officer

Established	1919	Area of grounds—acres	422
Inmate capacity	150	Under cultivation	374
Average population	62	Number of buildings	34
Average employees	20	Plant value *	\$255,982

Appropriation	\$ 73,300
Expenditures	82,957
Personal Services	\$30,953
Contractual Services	13,589
Commodities	32,051
Capital Expenditures	6,293
Grants and Pensions	71
	\$82,957
Total	

**Per capita \$1,231

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner,
Department of Institutional Service
State House, Augusta, Maine

The Annual Report of the Superintendent for the State Reformatory for Men at South Windham, Maine, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, is herewith submitted:

The institution had been subject to considerable criticism in matters of maintenance, general appearance and housekeeping, and justly so. It is with some pleasure, therefore, that the Superintendent can report, that during the fiscal year 1943-1944, major improvements in the appearance and care of the plant; major improvements to the physical equipment and a re-interpretation of purpose and program has been effected. To be sure, at the close of the year, many of the changes were still in the process of development, or still in the planning stage, but it is felt that definite progress was being made.

The commissioner has worked closely with the superintendent in the achievement of improvements that have been made and the planning of others to come.

At the very beginning of the year, after considerable study, it was quite evident that all needed changes could not be effected at once but that something could be done during the year about those problems that appeared to be most urgent, namely, the general improvement in the appearance of the main buildings, particularly the Industrial Building and the store room; the replacement of the segregation facilities, the addition of some vocational industry, the overhauling of the heating system in the Administration Building and the repair of the emergency aspects of the farm wiring situation.

By the close of the fiscal year all of these projects had been completed. Under the direction of a new officer the appearance of the Industrial Building was greatly improved and the Store Room placed in order. A new, modern, ten cell segregation unit was installed in the Industrial Building and the heating system in the Administration Building was completely overhauled and a new vacuum pump added to the system. The emergency aspects of the farm wiring situation was eliminated, greatly reducing the fire risk.

The general institutional Program of the institution, of work, supervised recreation, education, individualization of treatment of the inmate, insofar as possible, was carried on throughout the year. The administration continued to operate under the broad general policy that the inmate was at the institution not for punishment but as punishment and continued to operate a non-regimented, minimum and medium security plant where inmate self-control is constantly accented and abusive methods of treatment are prohibited. The loss of privilege was the form of punishment used in the majority of disciplinary cases, while segregation, with a maximum of five days on restricted diet, is the most severe form of punishment used in cases of severe violation of regulations. Physical abuse or striking of the inmate is prohibited and was not used as a form of punishment in any instance during the year.

Population

During the year 92 persons were received from the Courts of the State and 9 were transferred from the State School for Boys. Forty-nine were committed from the Superior Courts for felonies, 43 from Municipal Courts for misdemeanors, while the nine transfers from the State School were Juvenile Delinquents who had been deemed incorrigible at the School and were over sixteen years of age.

This total commitment of 101 is higher than the previous year's figure of 76, yet the daily average population was 62 while during the previous year it was 79. A consideration of the type of crime for which the inmate was committed will serve to explain this differential in daily averages since, for the first time in many years, the majority of the commitments were for misdemeanors or transfers, who serve

shorter periods of time before they are eligible for parole consideration. In addition to the regular commitments 11 persons were returned as parole violators, and one parolee returned voluntarily pending his induction into the Armed Forces.

Ninety-seven inmates were released on parole and two given full discharges during the year. Other forms of release were one inmate to an escape warrant brought by the Superintendent, three transferred to the Maine State Prison, one on appeal to the Superior Court, two returned to the Municipal Court of commitment upon the Court's request and two released on order of Justice Thaxter of the Supreme Court.

Nineteen inmates escaped during the year and at the close of the fiscal year one, who had escaped on June 16, 1944 was still at large. This number of escapes is about the average over a period of years. It is interesting to note, however, that in nearly five years of the present administration, the only escapee at large on June 30, 1944 was the one mentioned above.

Employment

Idleness on the part of the inmate is to be avoided whenever possible and during the fiscal year the great majority of the inmate population was employed all of the time. The farm activity absorbed the majority of the employed inmates. Other forms of employment were assignments in the kitchen and dining room, in the laundry, and the carpenter shop, in the boiler room, truck drivers and general maintenance crews. Throughout the year at least 80% of the population was employed full time while the remainder were employed at least part time during the mornings. As previously mentioned most of the work is of vocational value but of equal importance is the fact that the inmate, in the majority of cases, for the first time in his life, was made to work at something.

Recreation

During the Spring, Summer and Fall an excellent out-of-door recreation program was in operation including softball, baseball, horse shoes, basketball and swimming and every inmate had an opportunity to participate in one of these sports. During the Winter months there were no facilities for an active recreational program, but the institution provides a pool table, ping-pong, table games, boxing and wrestling and motion pictures once a week.

The institution did not maintain a regular library but a few of the best current books were available to interested inmate readers and current periodicals and newspapers were provided.

Health

The institution does not have a resident physician and Dr. Frank A. Smith of Westbrook calls at the institution three times a week during the year, and was subject to call in the event of any emergency. Each inmate is given a thorough physical examination, blood tests, and is inoculated against typhoid fever and diphtheria. During the year every inmate was X-rayed for tuberculosis by a portable unit operated by the State Bureau of Health. Dr. Smith cares for all patients and cases of emergency or those requiring special care are referred by him to the Maine General Hospital, Portland, Maine. During the year no inmate was seriously injured or seriously ill. Seven inmates had slight cases of scarlet fever during the year and were isolated and treated at the institution.

Religion

Protestant services are held every Sunday and Catholic services are held every other Sunday. Occasionally outside religious groups hold services in addition to the regular services.

The institution lacked during the year an additional unit which is directly related in its purpose to the problem and discipline and inmate morale. This unit is standard equipment in modern correctional institutions and is usually known as a commitment segregation unit. Each new commitment is held in a room in this unit until he has been examined, mentally and physically, studied and classified and drilled in the rules and regulations of the institution. When this period of "orienta-

tion" is complete he is permitted to participate in the general program and his participation is planned before he is released from his initial segregation. Lack of this facility has made it necessary, since the founding of the institution in 1920, to introduce the new inmate immediately into the regular routine, without preliminary examination and study, often to the disadvantage of the inmate and the remainder of the population as well.

While the purpose of all employment activities at the institution were self-support and training, and not for production for sale, the farm operations produced \$3,308.00 in surpluses which were sold to other institutions and on the market. On two occasions the laundry proved to be of assistance to other institutions, when the work for the State School for Girls and the State School for the Deaf, was done during periods that their respective laundries were inoperative.

As a direct contribution to the War effort twenty inmates worked for the Gorham Canning Company at Gorham, Maine, for three weeks during the Fall of 1943. A letter from the Company acknowledged the fact that the efforts of these inmates greatly assisted the Company in completing their Army contract for corn, and also complimented the boys on their excellent conduct while at the plant.

Summary of Major Repairs and Improvements

1. The purchase and installation of a new, modern, ten cell segregation unit for disciplinary purposes, replacing totally inadequate units condemned by the Commissioner.
2. The complete overhauling of the heating system in the Administration Building and the installation of a new vacuum pump in the system.
3. The installation of a complete shoe repairing outfit.
4. The re-wiring of the farm electrical system, eliminating the emergency hazard there.
5. The general improvement in the appearance of the Industrial Building and the clean-up and re-organization of the Stock Room.

In closing allow me to express my deep appreciation to the Governor and Executive Council for their interest and helpful cooperation during the year, to Mr. Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service, for his leadership and understanding, and to the staff of the institution for their loyalty and faithful service.

Respectfully submitted,

PERRY D. HAYDEN,
Superintendent.

PERSONNEL

Average number of full time male employees	16
Average number of full time female employees	2

INMATE POPULATION MOVEMENT

Total inmate population July 1, 1944	65
Admitted: (All forms)	
By Courts	92
By transfer from the State School for Boys'	9
Parole violators returned	11
Escapes returned or surrendered	16
Parolees returned voluntarily	1
Returned from the Maine General Hospital	4
TOTAL ADMITTED:	133
Released: (All forms)	
By parole	97
By discharge	2
Escape or attempt escape	18
Transferred to the Maine State Prison	3
Released to escape warrant for trial	1
Transferred to Maine General Hospital	4
Appealed and not returned to institution	1
Returned to Municipal Courts	2
Released on order of Justice Thaxter—Supreme Court	2
TOTAL RELEASED:	130
Total inmate population June 30, 1944	68
Average daily inmate population for period	62

Statistical Report
1943-1944

Appropriation	\$ 73,300.00	
Cash credits to appropriation	3,478.20	
Transferred from War Emergency Fund	6,323.23	
Total to account for:		\$ 83,101.43
Personal Services:		
Regular salaries and wages	\$ 30,952.78	\$ 30,952.78
Contractual Services:		
Professional fees and Services	2,664.84	
Professional fees and Services—State Departments	9.75	
Traveling expenses—State employees	303.83	
Operation of State Owned cars	308.90	
Operation of State Owned trucks, etc.	563.49	
Utility Services	2,740.37	
Repairs (incl. repair materials)	5,978.39	
Insurance and Bonds	502.79	
General Operating Expenses	508.12	
		\$ 13,580.48
Commodities:		
Foods	\$ 16,168.21	
Fuel	9,483.75	
Office Supplies	204.36	
Clothing	2,148.44	
Other Institutional Supplies	4,190.12	
		\$ 32,194.88
Grants, Subsidies, Pensions:		
Unemployments Compensation Benefits	71.34	71.34
Capitol Expenditures		
Equipment	1,955.58	1,955.58
Buildings and Improvements:		
Cell Block	\$ 2,000.00	
Unit Cost	2,346.37	
Installation Cost		\$ 4,346.37
Total Expenditures		\$ 83,101.43

Courts from which Inmates were Received During Year:

Superior Courts:		Municipal Courts:	
Penobscot	10	Portland	24
York	10	Dexter	3
Cumberland	9	Bangor	2
Kennebec	4	Auburn	2
Aroostook	3	Old Town	1
Oxford	3	Fairfield	1
Piscataquis	2	Hallowell	1
Washington	2	Biddeford	1
Waldo	2	Bridgton	1
Lincoln	2	Augusta	1
Somerset	1	Farmington	1
Hancock	1	Sanford	1
	49	Norway	1
		Lewiston	1
		Rockland	1
		Waterville	1
		Total	43

Those persons committed to the institution from Superior Courts have pleaded to or been found guilty of a felonious crime.

Those persons committed to the institution from the Municipal Courts have pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of a misdemeanor.

In addition to regular Court commitments during the year nine (9) persons were transferred to the institution from the State School for Boys where, as inmates, they had been deemed incorrigible.

STATISTICAL REPORT

Crimes for Which Persons Were Committed to the Institution

Breaking, entering and larceny, 24; Simple larceny, 20; Assault, 12; Taking a car without owner's consent, 9; Larceny of a car, 9; Robbery, 4; Sodomy, 3; Robbery-armed, 1; Rape, 1; Criminal assault on child, 1; Carnal knowledge, 1; Adultery, 1; Lascivious speech and behavior, 1; Indecent exposure, 1; Bigamy, 1; Drunken driving, 1; Intoxication, 1; Breaking Jail, 1; Incurable, 9. Total, 101.

The majority of crimes for which persons were committed during the year were those against property, while the remainder involved crimes against the person and crimes involving sex delinquencies.

AGE AT TIME OF COMMITMENT:

Under 21:				Twenty-six to 30		
16	years of age	18		26	years of age	0
17	" "	16		27	" "	5
18	" "	15		28	" "	1
19	" "	21		29	" "	0
20	" "	14		30	" "	3
Total		84 or 83.1%		Total		8
Twenty-one to 25				Thirty-one to 35		
21	years of age	1		31	years of age	0
22	" "	1		32	" "	2
23	" "	1		33	" "	0
24	" "	1		34	" "	1
25	" "	1		35	" "	0
Total		5		Total		3

The age limits at the institution run from a boy sixteen to a man 35 years of age. The above tables indicate that the institution handles, in the majority, youths in the juvenile delinquent category and late adolescent period. This unusually high percentage of youths under 21 years of age is a recent phenomena, since in 1941-1942 only 55% of the commitments were under 21.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: (on basis of grade completed)

Completed:				Completed:	
Third grade	2	First Year High	11		
Fourth grade	3	Second Year High	9		
Fifth grade	3	Third Year High	0		
Sixth grade	18	Graduated High	3		
Seventh grade	24	Ungraded	1		
Grammar School	27	Illiterate	6		

The average commitment left school in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades. The majority have records of truancy from school. The most common reason given for leaving school is that they did not like it, while the necessity of having to go to work, and an admission that the inmate had caused considerable trouble while in school were the other reasons, with the exception of those inmates who, because of mental deficiency, were unable to advance very far in school.

Past Criminal History of Commitments

Only nineteen (19) of those committed during the year were FIRST OFFENDERS, in that a search of records failed to disclose that they had been previously arrested.

Of the remainder:

- 44 had at one time been subject to probation supervision.
- 13 had been former inmates in County Jails.
- 38 had been former inmates of State Training Schools for Boys.
- 13 had been former inmates of the State Reformatory.
- 6 had been former inmates of State Prison or Federal institutions.

Contrary to popular belief the institution is not only for first offenders, since in any one year, less than 20% of the commitments come within this classification.

The great majority of the commitments have had previous contact with the law, its probation system and other correctional institutions and come to the institution as youths wise in the ways of crime and thus far untouched by previous efforts to correct them.

MAINE STATE PRISON

JOHN H. WELCH
Warden

Resident Staff:

Theodore E. Rowell	Deputy Warden
Elmer S. Ingalls	Captain of the Guards
Irving W. Thompson	Industrial Superintendent
Otto R. Irvine	Farm Superintendent
Zenas W. Melvin	Chief Clerk
F. G. Campbell, M.D.	Prison Physician
E. Stewart Orbeton	Parole Officer
Allen H. Jones	Parole Officer

Established	1824	Area of grounds—acres	533†
Inmate capacity	352	Under cultivation	372
Average population	280	Number of buildings	51
Average employees	50	Plant value *	\$992,760

Appropriation	\$193,800
Expenditures	214,996
Personal Services	\$86,895
Contractual Services	85,270
Commodities	33,716
Capital Expenditures	9,115
Grants and Pensions	
Total	\$214,996

** Per capita \$750

† includes 219 acres rented

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service

In compliance with the Statutes, I herewith submit my annual report of activities at the Maine State Prison for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943 and ending June 30, 1944. In an effort to be as clear and concise as possible, I have broken the report into sections, each covering a separate phase of the prison. I hope that you will be lenient with this departure from the conventional type of report.

1. THE INMATES

There has been a decrease of 53 inmates in the average population since the fiscal year 1942-43, the figures of that year showing an average population of 333 as against 280.7 for this year. The statistics follow:

Number of inmates, July 1, 1943	321
Number of inmates, June 30, 1944	280
New Commitments during the fiscal year	119
Paroled	122
Returned as violators	22
Escaped from Farm	1
Escaped prisoners returned	1
Discharged	50
Last number for the year	7749
Transfers to Thomaston from Men's Reformatory	3
Transfers to Skowhegan Reformatory	2
Transferred to State Hospital, Augusta	1
Returned from the State Hospital, Augusta	1
Returned from Central Maine Sanatorium	1
Died	4
Average population for the year	280.7

The commitments for the year were divided into the following groups:

Against Property—62; Against the Person—30; Sex—27

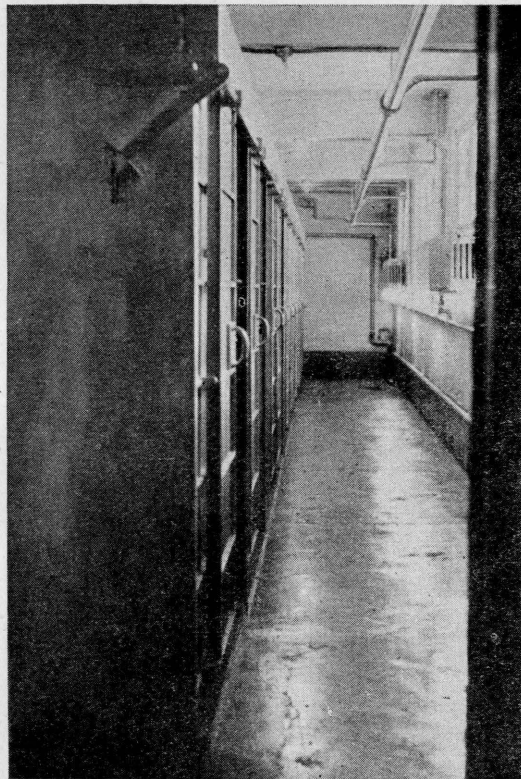
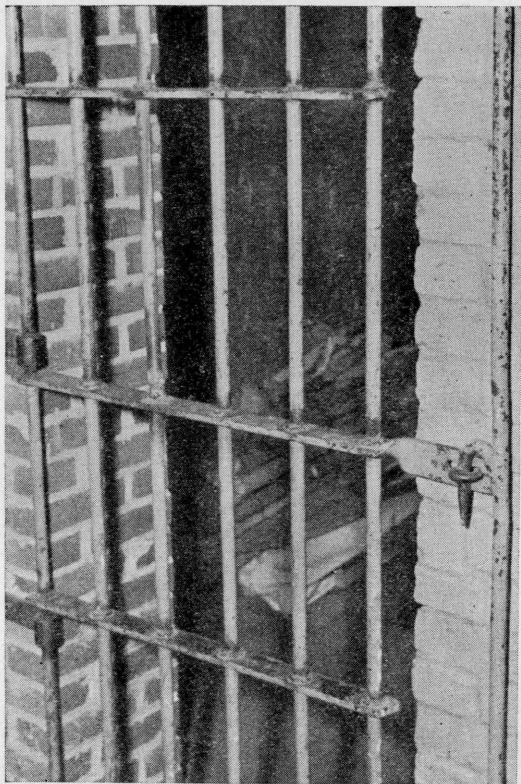
The inmates continued, as has been their custom ever since I have been Warden, to maintain their high standard of cooperation. Conspicuous among their accomplishments was the record established in the Fifth War Loan, when they teamed up with our employees to purchase bonds and stamps to the rather imposing total of \$6297.75. For this outstanding performance they received the Certificate of Achievement from the Treasury Department, which is now displayed in the dining room. They faithfully saved every article useful to the war effort, donated substantially to the Red Cross, to the National War Fund and to every cause which they deemed to be a worthy one. Included among the salvage items were several hundred pounds of tinfoil, laboriously gleaned from the pre-war tobacco packages. The Administration on several occasions loaned trucks and men for the purpose of gathering waste paper and other salvage material.

The inmates added over 100 books to the library during the year from the store fund, and there were many worthwhile book gifts from individual inmates who wished to share their literary entertainment with others. Over 6200 books were borrowed from the library during the year, an average of 517 a month. One inmate very cheerfully donated blood to a patient in the Knox County Hospital who was financially unable to pay, and there were scores of volunteers who stood by in case another should be needed.

I mention these things merely as highlights, to show their willingness to help in any project which they feel to be helpful rather than spectacular. They have not sought to have these things proclaimed to the world.

Other statistics, which I feel will enable a clearer picture of the activities, are as follows:

The dentist made 48 weekly visits and 3 emergency visits during the year. We made seven trips to the dentist in Rockland for emergency extractions and 12 trips to the Knox Hospital in Rockland for X-Rays. The optometrist made seven trips to the prison during the year. There were 42 religious services with an average attendance of 62. The Catholic chaplain made regular weekly visits, usually on Thursday, heard confessions before each communion.



Old and new in isolation facilities is shown above. At left is old cell which provided isolation detention facilities at Reformatory for Men. At right is modern cell block that now provides healthy and sanitary means of isolation.

Protestant services have been held weekly with the exception of the third Sunday of each month, which is reserved for Catholic services. The Protestant ministers are rotated from Rockland pastorates and the musical programs are in charge of Miss Bertha Luce and Mrs. Ruth Sanborn. This arrangement gives to each accredited denomination the opportunity to be represented at the services, does away with any possible implications that any denomination is favored at the expense of the others. The average attendance is covered elsewhere in this report.

THE BUILDINGS

Due to our failure to get aluminum paint, we had to abandon our plans for repainting the bars throughout the blocks. Aluminum seems to have a natural affinity for metal and other paints must be undercoated if they are to adhere. All emergency repairs, however, have been made and the buildings generally are in good condition. During this fiscal year the new cannery was completed and new machinery installed. Total pack for the year was 21,768 Number Ten cans. The new cannery eliminates considerable trucking of produce from South Warren to Thomaston, and does away with the necessity of closing operations at messtime, as was the case within the prison enclosure.

Your suggestion that a new telephone system be installed was carried out immediately. It has proven highly satisfactory. We also followed through with your suggestion that all the inmate population be X-rayed for tuberculosis, this work being efficiently done by the Department of Health.

An electrical storm in July destroyed the wiring in the Captain's house, the wires leading to the engine room stokers, and the 220 line and cable running from the south wall to the boiler room switchboard.

There was a fire in the motion picture booth, October 31, which destroyed two reels of film and damaged both projectors. This damage was immediately repaired. There was a minor fire in the sawdust shack in May but the damage in this instance was negligible.

The plumbing, both at the institution proper and at the farm, was inspected in March. Recommendations made by the inspector have been completed, including the installation of several safety and blowdown valves.

The guns in the armory were inspected May 31 by a representative of the Remington Arms Company and found to be in satisfactory condition.

THE FINANCES

Our appropriation for the fiscal year was \$193,800. Additional income brought this figure to \$238,039.55. Net operating costs to be figured against the appropriation were \$189,366.80, leaving a balance at the close of the year \$4,433.20. Cost per capita was \$673.83 as against \$478.60 in 1942-43, an increase of \$195.23 or 40.8%. Under the present system of bookkeeping, our financial condition is always readily available in Augusta, and I will not go into further detail unless you request it.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Bearing in mind the difficulties of the times, I hesitate to make too many recommendations, knowing well that the other institutions also have their problems and that you already have an extensive post-war program under way. I feel, however, that I should go on record at this time with several proposals which I feel must eventually be considered when the time is propitious.

The location of the prison hospital at the present time is neither convenient nor conducive to maximum security. It is located directly over the kitchen, ether fumes penetrate the dining room whenever operations are performed, the windows are not barred, and it is sometimes necessary to remove a man from the hospital to his cell at night for security reasons. The alternative is to station night officers there whenever we have a maximum security patient and we very seldom have the officers available.

The sawdust shack will have to be rebuilt in the near future, and I would suggest that it be constructed so that trucks can be backed under it, thus eliminating hand shovelling by the inmates and the ever-present danger of fire.

The prison has always needed, and never had, adequate recreational facilities. A new recreation building must be constructed if conditions are to be improved. The building now in use was formerly a storage room, inadequately ventilated and incapable of improvement in that direction because one of the walls is of solid ledge.

The officers at the prison, in the pursuance of their duties, work over 60 hours weekly. This situation will, I think, have to be remedied as soon as conditions are favorable. In view of the present critical manpower shortage, however, I am not formally submitting this recommendation at this time.

There are several other proposals on which I am working at this time and which I will submit at a later date.

MEDICAL REPORT

The medical report, as handed to me by the prison physician, Dr. Fred G. Campbell of Warren, at the close of the fiscal year, was as follows:

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT

July 1, 1943 - June 30, 1944

Admission examinations of new prisoners and parole violators		143
Hinton blood tests on new men and parole violators	143	
Additional progress tests	36	
	<hr/>	
Total Hinton blood tests		179
Total men seen on sick call		2427
Treated and returned to work	2185	
*Sent to cells	206	
Hospitalized	36	
	<hr/>	
		2427

*Majority of the 206 sent to cells had mild grippe in epidemic form.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

One new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was diagnosed. Treatment consisted of bed rest. Patient has improved.

Two cases of pulmonary disease returned from the sanatorium as arrested cases of TB.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Old cases carried over	10
New cases diagnosed during year	9
	<hr/>
Total	19

DISPOSITION OF CASES DURING YEAR

Discharged from treatment with negative tests	1
Released from institution	6
Died (of another disease)	1
Under treatment as of June 30, 1944	11
	<hr/>
Total	19

TREATMENT

Syphilitics given weekly injections of Mapharsen, or Tryparsamide by vein and Thiobismol by hip.

439 such treatments were given.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Five major operations were performed:

Five major operations, repair of extensive lacerations, removal of ureteral calculus, hermorrhaphy, appendectomy and ventral herniorrhaphy were performed. There were 27 minor operations.

There were four deaths for the following causes, acute meningitis, carcinoma of lung, suicide, carcinoma of stomach and syphilis.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. WELCH,
Warden

WESTERN MAINE SANATORIUM

DR. LESTER ADAMS
Superintendent

Resident Staff:

Sabine Holin, M.D.	Assistant Superintendent
Maybelle Arbuckle	Superintendent of Nurses
Margaret C. Donahue	Steward-Treasurer
Lerone C. Damon	Farm Superintendent

Established	1904	Area of grounds—acres	495
Inmate capacity	150	Under cultivation	187
Average population	111	Number of buildings	22
Average employees	84	Plant value *	\$372,403

Appropriation	\$161,500
Expenditures	\$174,981
Personal Services	\$ 96,601
Contractual Services	16,105
Commodities	55,785
Capital Expenditures	6,384
Grants and Pensions	106
	\$174,981
Total	

**Per capita \$1,578

To Mr. Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service

Sir:

I have the honor and privilege to submit herewith the 29th annual report of the Western Maine Sanatorium for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, together with statistical tables.

The patient capacity has remained at 110, the same as it has been since the closing of the Children's Cottage, May, 1943. We have so far failed to secure the necessary nurses to enable us to reopen this cottage for patients. The average daily census has been 106.32. There have been 153 admitted, 153 discharged. This figure includes 52 who were admitted by transfer from the Central Maine General Hospital, who were thus counted twice.

On June 30th there were 108 patients in the sanatorium, the same number as on June 30th of last year.

The reduction in the number of patients cared for is the large factor in the increase in per capita cost of the last two years.

MEDICAL WORK

The work has been handicapped by the changes in medical staff.

A new X-Ray equipment was installed. The increase in the number of out-patient X-rays is noted in the tables.

CENTRAL MAINE GENERAL HOSPITAL

The surgical work has been handicapped by the absence of doctors of the hospital staff in the armed forces so that patients needing major operations have been sent to the Central Maine Sanatorium.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Forty-four patients on the average have participated. The distribution of books for patients has been continued, and the purchase of books has improved greatly the selection available to patients.

REHABILITATION

In accordance with advice from the National Tuberculosis Association their agents gave aptitude tests to a selected group of patients. Also recommendations were received by the sanatorium as to the employment of a teacher especially trained in Rehabilitation. It seemed that through your cooperation some progress might be made, particularly as the Cumberland County Public Health Association offered to pay part of the salary of the teacher, but so far no teacher has been obtained.

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Department of Education has been of service in the rehabilitation of patients after discharge.

ENTERTAINMENT

In addition to the weekly movies in the Assembly Room, occasional movies have been shown in the patient's buildings by the use of a portable projector from the income from trust funds.

CHURCH SERVICES

Protestant services have not been held regularly nor have there been the usual visits to patients due to the lack of a minister dating from the closing of the Academy. Catholic services have been continued as usual by Fathers Conoley and Barrett.

ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS, GENERAL UPKEEP

The work of repairing the subway, discussed several years, is under way and promises to be effective at much less cost than previously estimated. The much

needed new refrigerating system to replace the old one is still being delayed although the order for it was placed months ago. The school house cellar was drained. In the basement of Cottage C. a store room was made. Thanks to the very efficient house keeping department and to the fact that two painters have been employed, the cleanliness and general upkeep of the buildings has remained satisfactory.

THE FARM

The farm has continued to function efficiently, and the patients have had the benefit of milk of excellent quality, and fresh vegetables and berries.

SALARY ADJUSTMENTS

During the year the Personnel Board revised the Salary Range Schedule, and with very few exceptions all employees have received the units of increase annually. As a rule new employees have been paid the amount received by their predecessors rather than the minimum of the range.

FIRE PROTECTION

An electric short circuit caused a fire in the hay barn, fortunately discovered in time to prevent disaster. This suggests that in accordance with your idea expressed some time ago it might be advisable to employ a night watchman.

THE WAR EFFORT

October 4th the Observation Post was discontinued by order from Washington.

A contract was signed with the Veterans Administration to take 10 veterans as patients.

Because of gasoline rationing and lack of other means of transportation the sanatorium truck or station wagon has taken employees to Lewiston Saturday evenings.

NEEDS

Two nurses so that the Children's Building can be reopened.

A new refrigerating equipment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help given by you. Mr. Donald Corbett gave valuable aid. I wish also to acknowledge the help given by others in the State House and the faithful service of employees here, particularly the Heads of Departments who have had extra work and responsibility.

Respectfully submitted,

LESTER ADAMS, M.D.

Superintendent

1. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Number of Patients:	Men	Boys	Males	Women	Girls	Females	Total
In sanatorium June 30, 1943	48	0	48	54	6	60	108
Admitted from field	23	1	24	39	3	42	66
Readmitted	14	1	15	19	1	20	35
Admitted by transfer from C. M. G. Hospital	23	2	25	25	2	27	52
Total admitted	60	4	64	83	6	89	153
Total treated	108	4	112	137	12	149	261
Number of Patients:							
Discharged home	27	2	29	35	2	37	66
Discharged by transfer to C. M. G. Hospital	28	1	29	24	3	27	56
Discharged by transfer to C. M. Sanatorium	2	0	2	5	0	5	7
Died	7	0	7	16	1	17	24
Total discharged	64	3	67	80	6	86	153
Remaining June 30, 1944	44	1	45	57	6	63	108

Month	MONTHLY ADMISSIONS AND TRANSFERS			MONTHLY DISCHARGES AND TRANSFERS			DAILY AVERAGES BY MONTH
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
July, 1943	3	6	9	3	6	9	107.96
August	7	6	13	6	7	13	107.09
September	6	8	14	4	11	15	106.76
October	3	6	9	3	6	9	108.09
November	6	8	14	9	14	23	105.60
December	6	9	15	2	4	6	103.38
January, 1944	1	8	9	3	8	11	107.25
February	5	6	11	4	7	11	105.13
March	10	8	18	12	7	19	105.06
April	3	7	10	4	4	8	106.93
May	7	9	16	12	7	19	105.61
June	7	8	15	5	5	10	107.06
	64	89	153	67	86	153	106.32

3. NATIVITY BY STATES OF NATIVE BORN PATIENTS.

New and re-admitted transfers not included.

States:	Males	Females	Total
Maine	30	43	73
New Hampshire	2	3	5
Massachusetts	0	5	5
Rhode Island	1	1	2
Maryland	0	1	1
Michigan	0	1	1
Pennsylvania	0	1	1
Kansas	0	1	1
	33	56	89

4. NATIVITY OF FOREIGN BORN PATIENTS:

	Males	Females	Total
Canada	3	5	8
Ireland	0	1	1
Poland	1	0	1
China	1	0	1
Russia	1	0	1
Foreign	6	6	12
Native	33	56	89
Total	39	62	101

5. RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES:

	Males	Females	Total
Androscoggin	6	19	25
Cumberland	22	17	39
Franklin	1	0	1
Kennebec	0	2	2
Hancock	1	0	1
Oxford	4	6	10
Penobscot	0	1	1
Piscataquis	0	1	1
York	4	13	17
Sagadahoc	1	2	3
Washington	0	1	1
	39	62	101

6. AGES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED:

	Males	Females	Total
Under 5 years	0	0	0
5 to 9 years inclusive	1	0	1
10 to 14 years inclusive	1	4	5
15 to 19 years inclusive	3	5	8
20 to 29 years inclusive	9	21	30
30 to 39 years inclusive	12	20	32
40 to 49 years inclusive	7	6	13
Over 50 years	1	3	4
Over 60 years	3	2	5
Over 70 years	2	1	3
	39	62	101

7. CIVIL CONDITION OF NEW AND RE-ADMITTED PATIENTS:

	Males	Females	Total
Single	17	25	42
Married	18	33	51
Widowed	3	3	6
Divorced	1	1	2
	39	62	101

8. EDUCATION:	Males	Females	Total
None	2	0	2
Elementary	19	18	37
Grammar	5	5	10
High School	10	35	45
College	3	1	4
Normal School	0	3	3
	39	62	101
9. RELIGION:	Males	Females	Total
Protestant	19	27	46
Catholic	19	35	54
Buddhism	1	0	1
	39	62	101

10. OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED:

Brakeman, M. C. R. R., 1; Carpenter, 1; Clerk,—restaurant, 2; Engineer, 1; Electrician, 3; Boat Cleaner, 1; Farmer, 1; Housewife, 26; Housework, 2; Lineman, M. C. P. Co., 1; Laborer, 4; Machinist, 2; None, 12; Nurse, registered, 4; Nurse, attendant, 4; Office work, 4; Pipe fitter, 1; Plumber, 1; Pressman, 2; Mill—paper, 1; Mill—Woolen, 2; Saleslady, 1; Salesman, 2; Seamstress, 1; Shoe inspector, 1; Shipyard worker, 2; Student, 11; Storekeeper, 1; Teacher—music, 1; Teacher—School, 1; Truck driver, 1; Typist 1; Welder, 1; Packer, 1. Total, 101.

11. AVERAGE NUMBER OF BED PATIENTS BY MONTHS:

	Males	Females	Total
July, 1943	41.61	61.03	102.64
August	43.00	52.51	95.51
September	42.06	53.70	95.76
October	41.03	54.12	95.15
November	44.66	51.33	95.99
December	43.74	48.74	92.48
January, 1944	43.29	52.09	95.38
February	38.51	51.17	89.68
March	35.29	51.41	86.70
April	35.80	53.76	89.56
May	31.35	51.70	83.05
June	31.50	52.56	84.06

12. DURATION OF TREATMENT OF DISCHARGED PATIENTS:

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 week	2	1	3
Under 1 month	6	10	16
1 to 3 months	10	19	29
3 to 6 months	10	21	31
6 to 12 months	24	18	42
12 to 18 months	9	10	19
18 to 24 months	5	6	11
Over 3 years	1	1	2
Total	67	86	153

13. DURATION OF RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS IN SANATORIUM JUNE 30, 1944:

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 month	6	8	14
Under 2 months	6	9	15
Under 1 to 3 months	2	4	6
Under 3 to 6 months	8	13	21
Under 6 to 12 months	12	14	26
Under 12 to 18 months	4	5	9
Under 18 to 24 months	1	3	4
Over 2 years	4	3	7
Over 3 years	2	4	6
Total	45	63	108

14. CLASSIFICATION ON ADMISSION OF ADULT PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

	Males	Females	Total
Minimal	7	17	24
Moderately Advanced	27	22	49
Far Advanced	29	37	66
	63	76	139
Childhood Type	0	1	1
Fibrous Pleurisy and Peritonitis	0	1	1
Bronchial Asthma	1	0	1
Carcinoma of Bronchus	0	1	1
Metastatic Carcinoma, Thoracoplasty	0	1	1
Total	64	80	144

Children

	3	6	9
	67	86	153

15. CLASSIFICATION ON DISCHARGE OF ADULT PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR:

	Males	Females	Total
Arrested	0	0	0
Apparently arrested	1	1	2
Quiescent	8	3	11
Improved—Home	14	20	34
Unimproved—Home	4	12	16
Died	7	16	23
Improved—Transferred to Central Maine General Hospital	13	12	25
Unimproved—Transferred to Central Maine General Hospital	17	16	33
Adults discharged including transfers	64	80	140
Children discharged including transfers	3	6	9
Total discharged	67	86	153

AUTOPSIES BY YEARS

Year	No. of Deaths	No. of Autopsies	% of Deaths in which Autopsy was Done
1934	24	15	62.5
1935	19	8	42.
1936	19	9	47.
1937	15	5	33.
1938	10	6	60.
1939	29	14	44.
1940	27	8	25.
1941	40	14	35.
1942	18	8	44.
1943	32	3	6.2
1944	24	10	41.7

16. SUMMARY OF CLASSIFICATION ON ADMISSION FOR CHILDREN DISCHARGED:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary phase (childhood type T. B.)	2	1	3
Minimal R. A.	0	1	1
Moderately Advanced P. R. B.	0	3	3
Tuberculous peritonitis	0	1	1
Teno-synovitis of foot and ankle	1	0	1
	3	6	9

17. SUMMARY OF CLASSIFICATION ON DISCHARGE FOR CHILDREN:

Apparently healed	1	0	1
Improved	0	1	1
Unimproved	2	3	5
Quiescent	0	1	1
Died	0	1	1
	3	6	9

18. ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX

	Males	Females	Total
No. patients carried over from June 30, 1943	6	18	24
No. of new patients given initial treatment	6	12	18
No. of patients re-admitted (pneumo cases)	9	6	15
No. of patients re-admitted by transfer from Central Maine General Hospital	7	8	15
Total treated	22	26	48
	28	44	72

No. of pneumothorax treatments given during the year in sanatorium	829
No. of pneumothorax treatments given out-patients during the year	155
No. of chest aspirations	40
Total treatments	1024

19. THE CENTRAL MAINE GENERAL HOSPITAL:

No. patients admitted from Western Maine Sanatorium	59
No. patients admitted from field	7
Total	66
No. patients discharged to Western Maine Sanatorium	50
No. patients discharged home, to other wards or to Central Maine Sanatorium, Fairfield	16
Total	66
Remaining in Hospital: 9	

First stage thoracoplasties, 4; Second stage thoracoplasties, 9; Attempted pneumolyses, 4; Pneumolyses, 18; Phrenic Crushings, 18; Bronchoscopies, 9; Draining extrapleural abscess, 1; Draining pleural cavity, 1; Circumcision, 2; Pneumonostomy, 1; Cystoscopy, 1; Hemorrhoidectomy, 1; Drainage of extrapleural abscess, 1; Incision of rectal fistula, 1; Vaginal examination, 1; Changing pack, 2; Changing drain, 1; Cystoscopy, 2; Hysterectomy, 1; Direct laryngoscopy, 1; Tooth extraction, 1; Tonsillectomy, 1; Exc. of abscess and fistula, 1; T. & A., 1; Nephrectomy, 1. Total, 84.

Artificial pneumothorax treatments:

In-patients	75
Out-patients	398
Total	<u>473</u>

21. REPORT OF CLINICAL LABORATORY

Blood:		
Sedimentation tests	693	
Differential Counts	204	
White Cell Counts	153	
Red Cell Counts	101	
Hemoglobin Determinations	176	
		<u>1327</u>
Sputum:		
Routine Smears (Ziehl Neelson)	1053	
Concentrates (Antoformin Method)	290	
		<u>1343</u>
Cultures:		
Diagnosis for tubercle bacilli		25
Gastric Lavages:		
Diagnosis for TBC		28
Urines:		
Routine Tests	825	
Microscopical examinations	385	
Other Chemical tests	12	
Examined for tubercle bacilli	7	
		<u>1229</u>
Pleural Fluid:		
Examined for TBC	14	
Other examinations	12	
		<u>26</u>
Miscellaneous Slides and Tests:		
Blood sugars	11	
N. P. N.	3	
Sugar Tolerance Tests	4	
Other slides and tests	61	
		<u>79</u>
Specimens Sent to State Laboratory:		123
BLOOD SPECIMENS:	90	
Tests made:		
Hintons	88	
Widal	2	
Urines:		
For TBC	1	
Specimens sent for guinea pig inoculations:		
Urines	4	
Sputum	11	
Gastric Lavages	9	
Pleural fluid	6	
Spinal fluid	2	
TOTAL LABORATORY PROCEDURES FOR THE YEAR		<u>4,180</u>

21. REPORT OF X-RAY LABORATORY:

Chest:		
Single films, P. A.	1493	
Lat. special and oblique	7	
Stereo, pairs, 18	36	
Portables	38	
Other Regions:	1,574	
Spine	40	
Dental	14	
Ankle	3	
Feet	3	
Elbow	2	
Gall bladder	2	
Knee	2	
Sinuses	5	
Hip	6	
Shoulders	2	
Pelvis	2	
		<u>81</u>
TOTAL EXPOSURES FOR THE YEAR:		<u>1655</u>

X-Rays by Groups:	
Resident patients	697
Others	958
Out-patients	582
Ex-patients	229
Employees	147

X-Rays, Out-Patient Department by Years:

1928	13	1937	274
1929	29	1938	304
1930	30	1939	371
1931	38	1940	508
1932	26	1941	679
1933	30	1942	808
1934	88	1943	814
1935	122	1944	958
1936	160		

22. FILMS READ AT THE WESTERN MAINE SANATORIUM FROM JULY, 1943 TO JULY, 1944:

Classification:	NUMBER	
Bureau of Health films (Miss Gay)	982	
Community Chest films (Mrs. Hunter)	224	
Survey films (Dr. B. L. Arms)	90	
	<hr/>	1296

23. DENTAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944:

Examinations	239	
Patients treated	218	
Miscellaneous treatments	92	
Pyorrhea treatments	84	
Gingivitis treatments	119	
Pulpitis treatments	31	
Amalgam fillings	137	
Temporary fillings	73	
Silicate fillings	107	
Dentures	5	
Phosphate zinc fillings	119	
Prophylactic treatments	68	
Extractions	189	
	<hr/>	
Total operations		1024

NORTHERN MAINE SANATORIUM

DR. LOREN F. CARTER
Superintendent

Resident Staff:

William B. Grow, M.D.
Jane Gamblin
Kathleen McKay

Assistant Superintendent
Superintendent of Nurses
Steward-Treasurer

Established	1919	Area of grounds—acres	28
Inmate capacity	125	Under cultivation	19
Average population	90	Number of buildings	14
Average employees	60	Plant value *	\$328,492

Appropriation	\$127,300
Expenditures	136,371
Personal Services	\$ 60,622
Contractual Services	12,070
Commodities	53,002
Capital Expenditures	10,677
Grants and Pensions	

	<hr style="width: 100%;"/> Total
	\$136,371

** Per capita \$1,432

Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Department of Institutional Service
Augusta, Maine

Dear Sir:

It is my privilege and pleasure to submit herewith the twenty-fourth annual report for the Northern Maine Sanatorium, located at Presque Isle, Maine, for the year ending June 30, 1944, with brief comments on the year's work and suggestions for the year following.

FOREWORD

The annual report gives me a chance to express my appreciation for those loyal employees who have, in spite of difficulties, helped me carry through the most difficult year that I have experienced. At no time have we had our full quota of employees, and at times only a skeleton of a force. Although we have had increases in pay for some employees, our payroll has been running about \$300.00 per month less. Although there has been some cut in war orders, with discharge of employees, we have not felt it in this region as yet. Employees are as hard to locate as ever, and I think some increases in pay will have to be given this year. I saw an advertisement in the paper this week for girls to work after school at the base for \$25.00 per week. Even without board and room it is much better than we can offer.

To Dr. George Young and the staff at the Central Maine Sanatorium I express my gratitude for their time and interest shown in surgical consultations.

I also wish to convey my appreciation to Mr. Greenleaf and other state agencies for their cooperation and support.

I think it is proper here to mention some of the objections raised in regard to the retirement system. It seems to be the general opinion among employees that retirement should be based on the number of years' service rather than an age limit. That there is no incentive for young people to enter the State Service because unless they remain until they are 65 no compensation will be paid, whereas, in the Public Service changes may be made and their social security remains intact. Some feel that it would be better to put the money contributed into a regular insurance retirement policy that will pay regular dividends and allow changes in employment if so desired. Then there is no consideration given the fact that working with tuberculosis is a hazardous occupation, and when one has worked over tuberculosis cases for 20 or 25 years, without contacting the disease themselves, it is a sufficient length of time to take the risk. Some insurance companies discourage the solicitation of insurance among sanatorium workers.

In a few words, they believe the retirement law should be amended so that after a certain number of years compensation should be allowed, even though the worker has not reached the age of 65. At any rate after a certain number of years' work they should be given more than just their own contributions back plus the interest accrued.

IMPROVEMENTS

No new construction has been attempted this year and only the necessary repairs made.

New linoleum was laid on the corridor in the Helps Quarters, Laboratory of the Wilson Building, and the assembly room at the Powers Building.

The old windows in the Assembly Room at the Powers Building were removed and replaced with new Mullion type, which adds much to the appearance of the room as well as the utility.

Through the efforts of Commissioner Greenleaf a new modern shockproof X-Ray Equipment has been installed. Improving the work and getting rid of the hazard of the old open circuit. The installation required some room changes. This and other repairs greatly improves the utility and appearance of the rooms.

No outside painting has been done this year owing to the inability to obtain labor to do the work.

Inside painting was of the patching type, and has taken care of the worst places.

Repairs were made to the porch roof at the rear of the Knight Building by covering with a compound recommended by Mr. Russell on his visit. So far it has stopped the leaks that were ruining the ceiling in the school room and the laundryman's quarters on the first floor.

The attic at the Wilson Building was insulated with rock wool in the fall and proved its worth through the winter. Not so much perhaps from the saving of coal as the more even heating of both floors, contributing to the comfort of the patients. It seemed so worth while that the insulation of the Knight and Powers Buildings was done this spring.

New metal was replaced on the roof of the Wilson Building that was blown off in the wind last summer.

On a whole the buildings are not suffering too much for lack of repairs, but will have to be done to get them back in first class condition when help can be obtained after the emergency.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Many of the recommendations of last year have been carried out. Attics have been insulated. Windows in Powers Building changed. Porch roof at Knight Building repaired. New X-Ray equipment has been installed. Roof of Wilson Building has been repaired.

There are still many things to be done in the way of general repairs as soon as help can be obtained to do them.

Now that the leak in the porch at the Knight Building has been stopped the ceiling in the school room should be repaired.

The porch floors in all the buildings are still in the need of paint and I believe outside floors should be covered with canvas, or other suitable material, that would hold paint longer and the stalls covered with linoleum.

The roadways are still in poor condition and should be re-tarred as soon as material and workmen can be obtained.

A vegetable storage should be built as the present facilities cannot be kept at the proper temperatures. It does not matter this year as we lost our gardener and found no one to replace him. However, the engineer was able to furnish enough labor to put in some vegetables and flowers from his inadequate crew.

The walls and ceilings in some of the buildings should be repaired as soon as help is obtainable to do it.

Changes in the construction in the front of the porches still waits for materials and labor.

The outside of the Men's Dormitory should be covered as mentioned in last year's report.

The hot water tank in the Wilson Building has started to leak and will have to be replaced as soon as possible.

The hot water heater at the Nurses' Home is cracked and leaking. This heater has always been inadequate, supplying water in only limited amounts. There is no reserve supply of hot water when several baths are wanted at one time, as when nurses come off duty. I believe old equipment should be replaced and an oil burner installed so that hot water could be regenerated rapidly when needed.

I want to repeat that quarters for married couples are needed and should be built as soon as labor and material can be obtained.

The steam condensation return pump, connected with the high pressure boiler, should be replaced. This pump has been sent in for general over-hauling several times, but only works well for a month or two when it begins to cause a water hammer that is breaking joints in the pipes. This should be replaced as soon as possible and I believe an electric pump should be tried.

The grade at the Knight Building should be changed to allow better drainage away from the building.

The need for elevators has been explained in former reports.

The construction of a Central Heating Plant should be seriously considered as a post-war project to provide better, cleaner and more economical heating.

Our moving picture machine is getting to a point where repairs are frequent and almost impossible to obtain. If we are to continue showing pictures a new machine will have to be purchased in the near future.

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES 1943 - 1944

PERSONAL SERVICES:			
Regular Salaries		\$ 60,622.36	
			\$ 60,622.36
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES:			
Professional Fees and Special Services	1,235.83		
Professional Fees and Special Services Rendered by State Departments	1.00		
Traveling Expenses	254.94		
Operation of State-owned Motor Vehicles	129.35		
Utility Services	6,416.66		
Rents	121.00		
Repairs	2,729.62		
Insurance	736.00		
General Operating Expenses	445.64		
			\$ 12,070.04
COMMODITIES:			
Food	36,061.13		
Fuel	8,418.06		
Office Supplies	286.72		
Clothing and Clothing Materials	5.37		
Other Departmental and Institutional Supplies	8,230.23		
			\$ 53,001.51
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES:			
Buildings and Improvements	1,889.20		
Equipment	8,787.40		
			\$ 10,676.60
Total			\$136,370.51

MEDICAL REPORT

The classification in this report is based on that adopted by the National Tuberculosis Association, and for the most part is self explanatory, but some comparisons with last year's report may prove interesting.

The number of patients in the Sanatorium as of July 1, 1944 was eighty-nine (89), seven (7) less than last year, and nine (9) less than the year before. Some of this difference may be accounted for by having some suspicious cases rest at home, and return for X-ray, instead of entering the Sanatorium for observation, especially the childhood type of case. However, no case needing treatment, and willing to come in has been deprived of Sanatorium care. What is heart breaking, is to see a case in its early stages fail to avail themselves of treatment until too late for help. None are so blind as those who will not see. Perhaps more forceful persuasion should be used in such cases, especially those having large family contacts. Employers should cooperate by refusing to employ cases that in the opinion of physicians or Sanatorium authorities should be in the Sanatorium. They should be taught that by doing this further spreading of the disease is prevented, and the chances of the patient's recovery is more assured.

The number of admissions during the year was one hundred seventeen (117), twenty-six (26) less than last year. This was a marked drop in the number of admissions of two (2) years ago.

The total number of patients treated during the year, two hundred thirteen (213), or twenty-eight (28) less than last year.

The daily average of patients, ninety and two-tenths (90.2) as compared with one hundred seven and three-tenths (107.3) a year ago, shows a decrease this year of seventeen and one-tenth (17.1). The proportion of male and female patients was about the same.

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The daily average of patients, ninety and two-tenths (90.2) as compared with one hundred seven and three-tenths (107.3) a year ago, shows a decrease this year of seventeen and one-tenth (17.1). The proportion of male and female patients was about the same.

The greatest number of admissions was in the fifteen (15) to twenty (20) year group. The proportion rises from the tenth to the twenty-fifth year, and gradually drops from thirty years on.

Of the patients admitted, thirty-five (35) were classified as far advanced, which is the largest proportion of patients admitted. Next in line were the Minimal cases, with twenty-eight (28), followed closely by those with childhood type, twenty-four (24). Classification seems to be divided between those who are discovered early, and those who come too late. Few had other forms of tuberculosis, some as complications, of the pulmonary, and some showing no active pulmonary tuberculosis.

The greatest number of admissions were students thirty-nine (39), followed by housewives twenty-four (24). Laborers were next with thirteen (13).

Of the patients discharged, none were discharged apparently arrested. Quiescent cases making up the bulk of discharges sixty (60) in number. Twenty-eight (28) were discharged improved, most of these were ones that would get along all right, with proper care at home, if they give themselves a chance. Eight (8) cases were discharged as unimproved. Most of these were far advanced cases, unwilling to remain. Many of these went home to families, much is the pity. Eighteen (18) cases died. Five (5) were discharged not considered; having remained in the Sanatorium less than two (2) months. The apparently healed cases were those that showed old healed lesion on admission, and were found inactive on observation.

The average length of residence was three (3) months, and four (4) days, which is lower than usual, last year it was five (5) months and thirteen (13) days.

The average gain in weight was six and eighteen-hundredths (6.18) pounds, which is greater than the average gain last year of five and ninety-five hundredths (5.95) pounds.

The greatest gain in weight for one individual was thirty-five (35) pounds.

OUT-PATIENTS CLINIC

During the year one thousand seven (1,007) cases were X-rayed and examined. Some of these were new cases, some re-checks, some were suspicious cases where one examination was not satisfactory to establish a positive diagnosis. Quite a few of these were ones rejected by the army.

Some of the new cases come of their own volition. Probably a result of anti-tuberculosis programs. I wish we might have the time to determine just how many come in this manner.

The bulk of the cases were referred to us by local physicians.

Most of the discharged patients are faithful in returning for examinations, when requested, but some are not. Often they appear years later with more trouble than ever. I think perhaps by a better follow up of discharged cases this would happen much less frequently.

On a whole I believe the physicians, and the public are much more tuberculosis conscious.

The Sanatorium staff aided Miss Knight, of the Aroostook Anti-tuberculosis Association, in giving tuberculin tests in many of the Country schools. The Mantoux test was used in all cases except where children were frightened, then the patch test was used. I believe the patch test compares very favorably with the others, and is as reliable as any. All cases showing a positive test were X-rayed.

SURGICAL TREATMENT

Only one phrenic case remains as of July 1, 1944.

PNEUMOTHORAX

Nine (9) cases were under treatment as of July 1, 1944. Four (4) out-patients are being treated. Three (3) cases were discharged as quiescent. Two (2) were discharged improved, one (1) as unimproved. Two (2) died while still under treatment. Four (4) cases were transferred for surgery, pneumothorax having failed to accomplish the desired result.

THORACOPLASTY

Only two (2) cases of extra pleural thoracoplasty remain under treatment as of July 1, 1944. No cases recommended for surgery remain.

A list of patients who have had some form of surgical treatment and the result of same will be found elsewhere in this report.

LABORATORY REPORT

Complete blood counts were done on all adults, on admission, and repeated as required, a total of eighty-one (81) altogether. Blood sugar determination was done on four (4) cases, complicated by diabetes.

Three hundred three (303) blood sedimentations were done. Blood for Hinton tests was done on all adult cases on admission. No positive cases appeared this year. Usually about 1% are positive.

Six hundred forty-three (643) routine urinary tests were done. Microscopic examinations were made on thirty-five (35).

Twenty (20) quantitative sugar determinations were made.

Urine stained for tuberculosis in seven (7) cases.

Five hundred one (501) microscopic examinations of sputum were done. Concentration was done on all negative cases. One (1) sputum culture was made.

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION

MINIMAL

- a. Slight infiltration without demonstrable excavation.
- b. A small part of one or both lungs—Total volume of involvement, regardless of distributions, shall not exceed the equivalent of the volume of lung tissue which lies above the second chondrosternal junction and the spine of the fourth or body of the fifth thoracic vertebra on one side.

MODERATELY ADVANCED

Lesion allowable under Moderately Advanced—One or both lungs may be involved, but the total involvement shall not exceed the following limits.

- a. Slight disseminated infiltration or fibrosis which may extend through not more than the equivalent of the volume of one lung.
- b. Severe infiltration, with or without fibrosis, which may extend through not more than the equivalent of one-third the volume of one lung.
- c. Any gradation within the above limits.
- d. Total diameter of cavities, if present, should not exceed 4 cms.

FAR ADVANCED

A lesion more extensive than under Moderately Advanced. Definite evidence of greater cavity formation.

CONDITION ON ADMISSION			
Far Advanced	35	Pleurisy with Effusion	2
Moderately Advanced	13	Abscess	2
Minimal	28	Non T. B.	2
Childhood Type	24	Peritonitis	1
T. B.	6	T. B. Kidney	2
Acute Nephritis	1	Miliary	1
T. B. Spine	1	Observation	1

CLASSIFICATION ON DISCHARGE

ARRESTED

All constitutional symptoms absent; sputum, if any microscopically negative for tubercle bacilli; X-ray findings compatible with a stationary or retrogressive lesion. These conditions shall have existed for a period of six months, during the last two of which the patient has been taking one hour's walking exercise twice daily or its equivalent.

APPARENTLY ARRESTED

All constitutional symptoms absent; sputum, if any, microscopically negative for tubercle bacilli; X-ray findings compatible with a stationary or retrogressive lesion. These conditions shall have existed for a period of three months, during the last two of which the patient has been taking one hour's walking exercise twice daily or its equivalent.

QUIESCENT

All constitutional symptoms absent; sputum, if any, microscopically negative for tubercle bacilli; X-ray findings compatible with a stationary or retrogressive lesion. These conditions shall have existed for a period of two months, during the last month of which the patient has been taking one-half hour's walking exercise twice daily or its equivalent.

IMPROVED

Constitutional symptoms lessened or entirely absent; sputum if any microscopically negative or positive for tubercle bacilli; X-ray findings to be those of a stationary or retrogressive lesion.

CONDITION OF DISCHARGE			
Apparently Arrested	0	Died	16
Quiescent	60	Not Considered	5
Improved	28	Apparently Healed	2
Unimproved	8	Non T. B.	5

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

No. of Patients in Sanatorium July 1, 1943	96	No. of Female Patients admitted during year	61
No. of Patients Admitted during year	117	No. of Male Patients admitted during year	56
No. of Patients Treated during year	213	Daily Average of Patients during year	90.2
No. of Patients Discharged during year	108	Daily Average of Male Patients during year	42.6
No. of Patients Deceased during year	16	Daily Average of Female Patients during year	47.6
No. of Patients Remaining June 30, 1944	89		

AGES			
1 to 5 years	5	40 to 45 years	5
5 to 10 years	11	45 to 50 years	4
10 to 15 years	16	50 to 55 years	6
15 to 20 years	19	55 to 60 years	7
20 to 25 years	13	60 to 65 years	3
25 to 30 years	11	65 to 70 years	4
30 to 35 years	6	70 to 75 years	1
35 to 40 years	5	75 to 80 years	1

OCCUPATIONS			
Housewife	24	Mechanic	1
Students	39	Long Shoreman	1
Laborer	13	Truckman	1
Farmar	6	Councillor	1
None	3	School Teacher	1
Patients	4	Asst. Undertaker	1
Clerk	3	Defense Worker	3
Nurse	1	Real Estate	1
Baby	4	Dietician's Aid	1
Blacksmith	1	Merchant	1
Telephone Operator	1	Maid	4
Barber	1	Restaurant Work	1

DURATION OF TREATMENT	
Average Length of Residence	3 Months 4 Days
Shortest Length of Residence	1 Day
Longest Length of Residence	10 Years 1 Month 10 Days

WEIGHTS			
Weight remaining same or too ill to be weighed	33	Greatest Gain in weight	35.00 Lbs.
Lost in weight	27	Average Gain in weight	6.18 Lbs.
Gained in weight	153	Greatest Loss in weight	12.50 Lbs.
		Average Loss in weight	0.49 Lbs.

SURGICAL CASES

PHRENICETOMY			
Under treatment June 30, 1944	1	Discharged Against Advice	0
Discharged Quiescent	0	Transferred	0

PNEUMOTHORAX			
Under treatment in Sanatorium June 30, 1944	9	Discharged against advice Improved	2
		Discharged against advice Unimproved	1
Under treatment as out-patients June 30, 1944	4	Died	2
		Failed in Result	1
Discharged Quiescent	3	Transferred for Surgery	4
Pneumothorax expanding	1		

THORACOPLASTY			
Under treatment June 30, 1944	2	Transferred for Surgery	0
Discharged Quiescent	0	Recommended and remaining	0

ENTERTAINMENT

Through the kindness of the Presque Isle Opera House movies have been shown every Sunday, in addition to those purchased for mid-week showing. The Opera House has given these free of charge. We only have to guarantee to make good any damage to film occurring here.

As usual the Presque Isle Fire Department invited all the children to their carnival. All rides were free and not limited. One whole forenoon was turned over to the entertainment of the children.

Radio entertainers have on occasion made a personal appearance at the Sanatorium. These people are always appreciated.

GIFTS

Books have been furnished by local people as well as several boxes from the Maine State Library. Quite a number of books are made available in this manner.

Many magazines have been given both old and new.

Miss Knight saw to it that every patient received some gift at Christmas time.

RELIGION

As usual the clergy have been faithful in the performance of their duty, and without remuneration.

Respectfully submitted,

LOREN F. CARTER, M.D.
Superintendent

CENTRAL MAINE SANATORIUM

C. D. CROMWELL, M.D.
Superintendent

Resident Staff:

Kurt Jellinek, M.D.	
William Swienty, M.D.	
Beatrice L. Hinkley	Superintendent of Nurses
Burton L. Preston	Steward-Treasurer

Established	1910	Area of grounds—acres	25
Inmate capacity	208	Under cultivation	
Average population	189	Number of buildings	21
Average employees	103	Plant value *	\$393,277

Appropriation	\$185,312
Expenditures	244,427
Personal Services	\$104,664
Contractual Services	31,438
Commodities	98,587
Capital Expenditures	9,030
Grants and Pensions	708
	\$244,427
Total	

** Per capita \$1,238

Mr. Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service
Augusta, Maine

Dear Sir:

The past year has been an extremely difficult one in the administration of this institution, but it has not been one without accomplishments, and I am pleased at this time to have an opportunity to express my personal appreciation for the loyalty of my staff and other employees who have assumed additional burdens during this period in order to enable a successful operation of the institution.

Major changes in personnel included the appointment of Dr. Kurt Jellinek in August, 1943, and that of Dr. William Swienty in May, 1944, filling vacancies created by resignations.

The surgery continues to be done by Dr. George E. Young of Skowhegan and his attendance at the regular weekly conferences of the staff is found extremely beneficial to the discussion and consideration of treatment of individual patients. Dr. Maurice E. Lord of Skowhegan continues to serve the institution as anaesthetist and Dr. H. L. Paikowsky of Fairfield as dentist.

By salary increases, affording of transportation to employees and the paying of overtime in deserving cases, the institution has been able to maintain a staff sufficient to operate the institution at at least minimum efficiency.

In an effort to improve the diet and food service, the institution carried out the direction of the department that a dietitian be employed and the first dietitian reported for duty January 10, 1944. She made several changes in diet and food service and laid the foundation work for more active dietary supervision which the institution is now receiving from its present dietitian. I firmly believe that the services of a dietitian have been extremely valuable to the institution, both in assuring patients of proper diet and more efficient handling of food. Within the limits of rationing and our budget, we make every effort to provide patients with healthful food.

The institution needs an emphasis upon occupational therapy which can only come about when a trained teacher is available. A survey of the needs of the institution in this respect was made during the year by the Western Maine Sanatorium teacher, and we hope that more can be done in this respect in the near future.

Improvements:

The interiors of the patients buildings have been completely repainted, greatly improving the appearance of the institution.

New X-ray equipment has been purchased and installed in a new X-ray room, greatly improving this service.

A new root cellar has been constructed.

Roofs that leaked have been repaired and there have been certain exterior repairs to the buildings which have been necessary.

Recommendations:

I have the following recommendations:

1. Lining and painting the inside of the ramp.
2. Painting out the green trimmings on all the buildings.
3. Securing an Occupational Therapy teacher and providing quarters for her and material for her work.
4. Grading and seeding the hill between the Chase and Jewell Buildings.
5. Fixing the toilets in the Chase Building so they will have proper ventilation.
6. Building as planned between the Chase and Milliken Buildings.
7. Alterations in the Jewel Building to make space available for a linen room, nurses' room and a visitor's waiting room. Possibly something of the same nature in the Hardy Building.
8. Repairing our roads.

9. The purchase of some new surgical instruments.
 10. Although the Legislature provided funds for a new laundry at the institution, it has not been possible to secure War Production Board approval and, therefore, construction of the new laundry has been delayed.

In closing, I wish to express my appreciation for the help and cooperation I have had from the department in Augusta.

C. D. CROMWELL, M.D.
 Superintendent

HOSPITAL STATISTICS

Patients in Sanatorium September 1, 1915							38
Patients admitted from September 1, 1915 to June 30, 1944							5948
						Total	5986
Patients transferred from Sept. 1, 1915 to June 30, 1944							842
Patients discharged from Sept. 1, 1915 to June 30, 1944							3885
Patients deceased from Sept. 1 1915 to June 30 1944							1244
Patients in Sanatorium June 30, 1944	Male	105	Female	91			196
Patients in Sanatorium June 30, 1943	Male	100	Female	70			170
Patients admitted July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944	Male	162	Female	123			285
						Total	455
No. of patients discharged from July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944							
With Advice	Male	76	Female	42			
Against Advice	Male	40	Female	30			
		116		72			188
No. of patients transferred from July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944	Male	3	Female	3			6
No. of patients deceased from July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944	Male	39	Female	28			67
No. of Patients in Sanatorium June 30, 1944	Male	104	Female	90			194

ADMISSIONS

	HOSPITAL DAYS					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
July, 1943	15	14	29	3119	2325	5444
August	21	14	35	3393	2457	5855
September	11	7	18	3241	2424	5665
October	9	9	18	3313	2555	5868
November	21	5	26	3011	2316	5327
December	13	9	22	3170	2379	5549
January, 1944	12	11	23	3247	2470	5717
February	15	16	31	3037	2374	5411
March	11	7	18	2749	3297	6046
April	9	8	17	3160	2575	5735
May	11	12	23	3401	2829	6230
June	14	11	25	3306	2800	6106
Totals	162	123	285	38152	30801	68953

ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY

	Male	Female	Total
Androscoggin	11	7	18
Aroostook	3	7	10
Cumberland	25	19	44
Franklin	4	3	7
Hancock	8	7	15
Kennebec	23	27	50
Knox	8	3	11
Lincoln	3	2	5
Oxford	4	0	4
Penobscot	23	21	44
Piscataquis	1	1	2
Sagadahoc	7	4	11
Somerset	10	9	19
Waldo	3	0	3
Washington	12	8	20
York	16	5	21
Out of State	1	—	1
Totals	162	123	285

AGE AND SEX ON ADMISSION

	AGE							Total
	Under 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	
Male	3	12	29	47	31	15	23	162
Female	4	15	59	23	10	7	5	123

CIVIL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED

	Male	Female	Total
Single	54	46	100
Married	95	67	162
Widowed	5	8	13
Separated	3	1	4
Divorced	5	1	6
Totals	162	123	285

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED 1943 - 1944

	Male	Female	Total
United States	152	114	266
Canada	8	6	14
England		1	1
Italy		1	1
Russia	1		1
Denmark	1		1
Sweden		1	1
Totals	162	123	285

DIAGNOSIS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED 1943 - 1944

	Male	Female	Total
Far advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	99	69	168
Moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	27	26	53
Minimal pulmonary tuberculosis	10	9	19
Primary tuberculosis	3	3	6
Silico-tuberculosis	1		1
Miliary tuberculosis	1		1
Tuberculous peritonitis		1	1
Tuberculous spine		1	1
Tuberculous hip	1		1
Pneumoconiosis	3		3
Hydropneumothorax		1	1
Pleurisy with effusion	6	4	10
Spontaneous pneumothorax	1		1
Bronchiectasis	1		1
Lung abscess		2	2
Non-tuberculosis	3	3	6
Undetermined	6	3	9
Empyema		1	1
Totals	162	123	285

COMPLICATIONS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED

1943 - 1944

Complications	Male	Female	Total
Aneurism of Aorta	1		1
Arteriosclerosis		1	1
Chronic Otitis Media		1	1
Chronic Osteoarthritis	1		1
Deafness		1	1
Diabetes Mellitus	1	2	3
Empyema		1	1
Idiopathic Epilepsy	1	1	2
Mitral Insufficiency	2	1	3
Myocarditis		1	1
Pregnancy		5	5
Syphilis	5	2	7
Tuberculous Enteritis		1	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis		2	2
Tuberculous Throat	4	1	5

DIAGNOSIS ON DISCHARGE

1943 - 1944

Diagnosis on Adm.		Arr.	App.		Imp.	Unimp.	Dead	Total
			Arr.	Quies.				
Far advanced	M	6	2	24	14	16	37	99
	F	2	2	13	8	11	27	63
Moderately Advanced	M	1		6	5	6		18
	F			6	11	1		18
Minimal	M	4		3	4	1		12
	F			3	1	4		8
Primary	M			1	1	2		3
	F			1	1			2
Silico-Tbc	M					1		1
Kidney Tbc	M					1		1
Pleurisy with	M			2	3	1		6
Effusion	F				1			1
Silicosis	M					1		1

Spontaneous Pnx	M						2						2
Bronchiectasis	M								1				1
	F						2						2
Empyema	F						1						1
Lung Abscess	F			1					1		1		3
	M			1							1		2
Tbc Peritonitis	F						1						1
Pneumoconiosis	M						1						1
Non-Tbc.	M						6		2		1		9
	F						3		1				4
Undetermined	M						2						2
Totals				15		4	58		67		50	67	261

COMPLICATIONS OF CASES ON DISCHARGE

Complications	Male	Female	Total
Atelectasis	1		1
Deafness		1	1
Diabetes Mellitus		1	1
Duodenal Ulcer	1		1
Granuloma of Great Toe	1		1
Heart Failure	1		1
Hydroneumothorax		1	1
Idiopathic Epilepsy	1		1
Insane		1	1
Pregnancy		2	2
Syphilis	2		2
Tuberculous Adenitis Left Cervical Region	1		1
Tuberculous Knee	1		1

MONTHLY PNEUMOTHORAX STATISTICS

Cases	July 1, 1943 to July 1, 1944											
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Male	37	43	40	38	50	47	39	49	42	57	58	60
Female	36	41	46	41	42	45	40	41	55	35	37	37
Totals	73	84	86	79	92	92	79	90	97	92	95	97
Side Pneumothorax Instituted												
Right	36	44	41	37	45	43	39	43	48	40	37	38
Left	31	33	40	37	42	44	34	37	39	39	42	44
Bilateral	5	4	3	3	3	3	4	6	6	7	8	6
Abdominal	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	6	8	9
Contralateral Involvement	53	62	64	59	68	67	61	68	71	67	66	66
Stage of Disease												
Minimal	2	2	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	3
Moderately Adv.	12	16	17	15	16	16	14	24	29	32	35	33
Far Advanced	58	65	65	59	72	73	62	63	65	57	58	61
Lung Abscess	1											
Empyema				1								
Tbc. Peritonitis		1										
With Cavitation	65	67	70	62	77	67	79	68	72	67	69	70
No. of Initials	8	23	4	5	15	14	7	24	9	7	6	6
No. of Refills	235	261	292	267	312	315	255	341	332	287	372	294

ANNUAL PNEUMOTHORAX STATISTICS

Total number of Cases who received pneumothorax from July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944:		
Male	96	Female 105
Percentage of Cases with Cavitation		78.9%
Percentage of Cases with Contralateral Involvement		73.1%
Number of Initial Pneumothorax Treatments		128
Number of Pneumothorax Refills Given		3553

GENERAL SURGERY

1943 - 1944

Application of Plaster Cast, 3; Blood Transfusions, 8; Bronchograms, 15; Catheter drain in incision, 1; Catheter in right pleural space, 3; Cavernostomy, 2; Cystoscopic examination, 1; Empyema Intubation, 3; Excision wart right hand, 1; Extra-pleural Pneumonolysis, 1; Fulgeration of Epulis, 1; Incision and drainage lung abscess, 1; Incision and drainage of thumb, 1; Intubation of lung cavity, 5; Nephrectomy, 1; Obstetrical delivery, 1; Orchidectomy, 1; Pneumonolysis, 20; Repair of broncho-pleural fistula and empyema, 1; Repair and cauterization of fistula-in-ano, 1; Resuturing of incision, 5; Rubber dam in rectal fistula, 1; Sodium nitrate in bladder, 1; Spinal puncture, 1; Superior laryngeal nerve block; Suturing of hand, 1; Therapeutic abortion, 1; Therapeutic iodochoral, 7; Thoracentesis, 126; Thorascopy, 3.

PHRENIC REPORT

No. of Cases Operated	23	Cases with Contralateral Involvement	11
Male	14	Stage of Disease	
Female	9	Minimal	2
Average Ages		Moderately Advanced	2
Male	36	Far Advanced	19
Female	29	Operations	
Cases with Cavity	18	Crushings	23

THORACOPLASTY REPORT
1943-1944

Number of cases operated		Contralateral Involvement	25
Male	13	With Cavitation on Operated Side	32
Female	19	Sputum Before Operation	
Average Ages		Positive	29
Male	31	Negative	3
Female	25	Operated Stages	
Nationality		First Stage	15
United States	30	Second Stage	11
Canada	2	Antero-lateral	4
Stage of Disease		Revision	2
Far Advanced	28		
Moderately Advanced	4		

X-RAY REPORT
1943 - 1944

Out patients, 1016; Admissions, 224; Lipiodols, 27; G I Series, 7; Routine Chest, 939; Stereo Chest, 21; Gall Bladder, 1; IV Pyelogram, 1; Ankle—Foot, 5; AP and/or Lateral Suine, 22; Jaw, 3; Skull, 1; Hand—Wrist, 2; Hip—Pelvis, 4; Knee—Leg, 8; Dental Film, 4; Lat. or Lat. Dec. Chest, 14; Flat Plate, 1; Stomach, 3; Apex, 2; Employee Chest, 156; Right or Left Oblique Chest, 18; Chest with Bucky, 7; Right Lateral Chest, 2; School Clinics, 82. Total X-rays Taken, 2570. Department closed for six weeks due to alterations and installation of new machine.

LABORATORY REPORT

Diabetic Urines, 189; Routine Urines, 383; Blood Sugar, 41; Complete Blood Count, 303; Routine Sputums, 765; Concentrated Sputums, 1,349; Blood Crossed Matched, 9; Complete Puncture Fluid Exam., 9; Hemoglobin, 211; Red Blood Counts, 47; White Blood Counts, 40; Differentials, 28; Sedimentation, 265; Blood Drawn for Kahn, 234; Blood Typing, 31; Blood Non Protein Nitrogen, 6; Specimens for Guinea Pig Inoculation, 15; Occult Blood, 1; Smears Gram Stained, 9; Material Cultured, 1; Coagulation Time, 1; Red Cell Volume %, 335; Misc. Matter Smearred and stained, 17; Glucose Tolerance Test, 1. Total Tests, 4,290.

DENTAL REPORT
1943 - 1944

Amalgam	199	Plate Work:	
Prophylaxis	183	Plate, Adjust	18
Extractions	331	Plate, Impression, Full Upper	6
Treatments	35	Plate, Impression, Full Lower	3
Synthetic	83	Plate, Impression, Partial Upper	1
Examinations	181	Plate, Impression, Partial Lower	3
Cement	7	Plate, Insert Full Upper	9
Abscess, Lance	1	Plate, Insert Full Lower	6
Bridge Work:		Plate, Insert Partial Upper	2
Bridge, Cement on	1	Plate, Insert Partial Lower	1
Bridge, Impression	1	Plate, Try in Bite Plate	17
Bridge, Insert	2	Plate, Try in Trial Plate	9
Cement on Tooth	1	Plate, Repair	8
Crown, Impression for	1	Tooth, scaled	1
Crown, Insert Gold Crown	1		

MAINE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

LOUISE T. YOUNG
Superintendent

Resident Staff:

John MacDonald	Manual Training Instructor
Harvey Moore	Manual Training Instructor
Earl L. Gibson	Printing Instructor
Mrs. Enid Nocito	Instructor, Industrial Department
Mary Leonard	Bookkeeper

Established	1876	Area of grounds—acres	1
Inmate capacity	100	Under cultivation	
Average population	98	Number of buildings	5
Average employees	29	Plant value *	\$200,062

Appropriation	\$56,100
Expenditures	53,272
Personal Services	\$33,497
Contractual Services	6,934
Commodities	12,358
Capital Expenditures	483
Grants and Pensions	

	Total	\$53,272
** Per capita	\$564	

Mr. Harrison Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service
 State House, Augusta, Maine
 My dear Mr. Greenleaf:

The report of the Maine School for the Deaf for the year 1943-44 is submitted as follows:

ENROLLMENT				
	Boys	45	Girls	
Enrollment July 1, 1943		9		56
Left during the year				9
Admitted during the year		7		8
Enrollment June 30, 1944		43		55
				101
				18
				15
				98

ENROLLMENT BY COUNTIES				
Androscoggin	8	Oxford		3
Aroostook	17	Penobscot		13
Cumberland	18	Somerset		3
Franklin	1	Waldo		3
Hancock	2	Washington		6
Kennebec	5	York		12
Knox	2	State of New Hampshire		5
				<hr/>
				98

During the year we were fortunate in having our full staff of teachers but at the end of the year, due to illness, at home, Miss Helen Watrous and Miss Helen T. Moore resigned. Both were experienced teachers. Miss Watrous taught the beginning class and Miss Moore has taught an upper grade for several years. It will be difficult to find teachers to take their places.

Miss S. Helen Stinson, who has been matron of the school for twenty-six years, retired June 30th and will be greatly missed by all connected with the school.

Mr. Asaph P. Walker, sloyd instructor and supervisor of boys, left in June because of illness at his home.

Two supervisors of girls also left in June to do other work and the cook who had been employed for over a year also resigned in June. In addition to these vacancies to be filled before school opens in September, two housemaids are needed.

Furnishing totalling about \$500 were purchased during the year, including a stair carpet for Brownson Hall.

During June, 1944, contracts were given for painting the school building, floors sanded and varnished and a cement floor in Winslow Hall under the coal bin, expecting these to be paid from our 1943-44 appropriation. Other minor repairs included minor roof repairs, electrical system repaired and ceilings whitened in the reception room, corridor and hall in Brownson Hall.

During the summer of 1943, the buildings were painted.

Soon after school opened in the fall of 1943, the new pupils were given toxoid and vaccinated. There was no serious illness among our pupils for the year.

I wish to express my appreciation of your helpful advice and cooperation throughout the year.

Respectfully yours,

LOUISE T. YOUNG
 Superintendent

STATE MILITARY AND NAVAL CHILDREN'S HOME

HELEN L. WEBBER
Superintendent

Resident Staff:

Alice Mulligan
Myra F. Downing

Recreational Supervisor
Housekeeper

Established	1866	Area of grounds—acres	1½
Inmate capacity	40	Under cultivation	½
Average population	29	Number of buildings	3
Average employees	11	Plant value *	\$44,819

Appropriation	\$27,620
Expenditures	26,923
Personal Services	\$11,623
Contractual Services	4,093
Commodities	10,374
Capital Expenditures	168
Grant and Pensions	665
Total	\$26,923

** Per capita \$966

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner, Department of Institutional Service

I hereby submit to you the 77th Annual Report of the State Military and Naval Children's Home, Bath, Maine.

On July 1, 1943, we were caring for eleven boys, fourteen girls, a total of twenty-five. We admitted and discharged several children during the year and our largest number was thirteen boys, nineteen girls, a total of thirty-two. The Department of Welfare has placed eleven children with us during the year. Ten of our inmates were high school students. One boy placed with us by the Department of Welfare graduated from Morse High in June. He received the North Center P. T. A. prize for extra curricular work at graduation exercises. He has served as president of his class and a member of the student council. Because of his excellent record, the trustees of the Davenport Estate of this city have given him a scholarship of \$1300 for one year at Bowdoin College.

It was not possible to have our usual all day picnics at the beach this year due to gas restrictions. I applied to O. P. A. officials for use of the city bus but was refused, although local boys and girls camps were given transportation for their more fortunate children. The children have had occasional evening parties and the older ones have attended high school entertainments. Six girls and four boys have been members of scout troops. All boys of twelve have been members of local Y. M. C. A.

We had two girl students from Bates College as guests over a weekend as they were conducting services at the Wesley Methodist Church. Twenty-four of our children worship at the Wesley Methodist Church. It is located near the Home. Three attend the Corliss Street Baptist Church and five at St. Mary's Catholic Church.

The legislature approved the necessary increase in personal services so that we could include a dietitian in our staff. We needed a person trained in the science of nutrition so that a well balanced diet would be served each day. The rationing of food caused much extra work. We employed in July a young graduate of Nasson College. During the summer school vacation she assisted in the care of the children. She substituted for several employee's vacation without extra pay and made it possible for each employee to have the one day in seven which is not possible without an extra employee. She resigned in January as she wished to be near her husband who was a member of the Coast Guard. We were not able to replace her.

REPAIRS

Furnace chimney cleaned; section of iron fence removed in order to make entrance wider for use by trucks; auxiliary fire boxes which we have not installed as we could not procure the necessary copper wire; and outside of the house painted.

TRUST FUNDS

We received Five Hundred Eighty-nine Dollars and Eighteen cents income from our Trust Funds which was deposited in our checking account to be used at the discretion of the Superintendent.

ACTIVITIES FROM TRUST FUND

- Dues to scout organizations.
- Penny for each child for Sunday School.
- Christmas gifts for each child.
- Salary to young man to teach handiwork during summer vacation.
- Dues to Y. M. C. A.
- Graduating expenses for boy who entered Bowdoin College.

HEALTH

When medical attention is necessary, Dr. E. Motley Fuller, Jr., is the attending physician. Dr. Warren Kershner is our physician for eye, ear, nose, and throat.

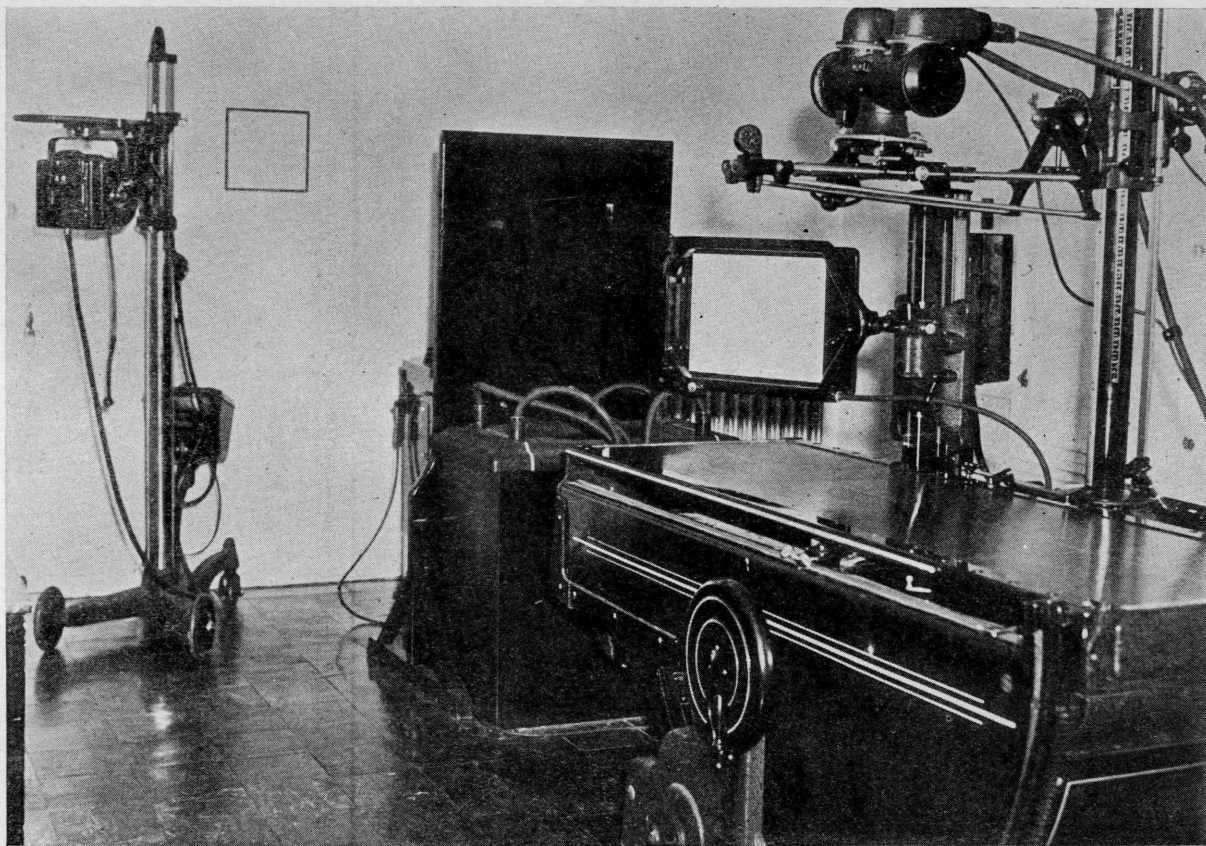
The customary dental visits were made by the children to Dr. George W. Hibbs, once in December, and again in April.

On January 21, 1944, every child and employee were X-rayed for tuberculosis by the State nurse, Miss Gay. In June patch tests were made on each child.

Glasses	6
Tonsillectomies	2
Measles	1
Chicken pox	2
Colds	11
Diphtheria inoculations	7
Typhoid inoculations	20

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE L. STAPLES
Superintendent



New X-ray equipment and room at Central Maine Sanatorium. New X-ray equipment has been installed in each of the State sanatoria.