

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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1980

MAINE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

1944-1946

(in three volumes)

VOLUME II

# STATE INSTITUTIONS

1945

## MAINE

Presque Isle  
★  
NORTHERN MAINE  
SANATORIUM

Skowhegan  
★  
REFORMATORY  
FOR WOMEN

Bangor  
★  
STATE  
HOSPITAL

Fairfield  
★  
CENTRAL MAINE  
SANATORIUM

Augusta  
★  
STATE HOSPITAL

Hebron  
★  
WESTERN MAINE  
SANATORIUM

Hallowell  
★  
STATE SCHOOL  
FOR GIRLS

Thomaston  
★  
STATE  
PRISON

Pownal  
★  
POWNAL  
STATE SCHOOL

Bath  
★  
STATE MILITARY &  
NAVAL CHILDRENS  
HOME

S. Windham  
★  
REFORMATORY  
FOR MEN

Portland  
★  
STATE SCHOOL  
FOR THE DEAF

S. 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 employees and patients and inmates of all the following State institutions:*

*"The insane hospitals, Pownal 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."*

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

It is my pleasure and privilege to present, herewith, the second annual report of the Department of Institutional Service.

*Purpose:* The purpose of this report as stated in the first annual report made available in April, 1945; 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 moral rehabilitation of the inmates 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 brief general summary of the departmental program and a discussion of recommendations for the improvement and development of our policies for institutional care, parole and probation, together with the annual report of the superintendent of each of the State institutions. These reports are presented for your information with the hope that State institutions and allied activities of this department may be brought 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 should have general supervision, management, and control of the grounds, buildings, property, officers and employees, patients and inmates of the thirteen State institutions hitherto under 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.

Administration of the State parole system also is a function of the department, and a report of this function is included herewith.

Institutions now within the department are:

Institution	Superintendent	Inmate Population January 1, 1945
<b>Mental</b>		
Augusta State Hospital	Forrest C. Tyson, M.D.	1579
Bangor State Hospital	Carl J. Hedin, M.D.	1128
Pownal State School	N. S. Kupelian, M.D.	1079
<b>Tubercular</b>		
Central Maine Sanatorium	C. D. Cromwell, M.D.	156
Northern Maine Sanatorium	Loren F. Carter, M.D.	86
Western Maine Sanatorium	Lester Adams, M.D.	106
<b>Penal and Corrective</b>		
Maine State Prison	John H. Welch, Warden	287
State Reformatory for Men	Perry D. Hayden	73
State Reformatory for Women	Miss Chastine D. Kelley	127
State School for Boys	Edwin M. Purinton	132
State School for Girls	Miss Nellie French Stevens	148
<b>Charitable</b>		
Maine School for the Deaf	Miss Louise T. Young	100
State Military & Naval Children's Home	Mrs. Helen L. Webber	32
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5033</b>

In common with public and private institutions throughout the country, Maine institutions continued during 1944-1945 to face a serious manpower problem, particularly with reference to the mental hospitals and sanatoria where ward service continued to be hampered by a serious shortage of qualified nurses and attendants. Despite salary increases, extensive use of newspaper advertising, and cooperation of State and Federal agencies, it has not been possible to maintain the approved ratio between patient and attendant. In fact, the situation at the Pownal State School has remained so acute that to date it has not been feasible to put into operation an emergency unit of 40 beds added in 1944; this despite our desire to do so in the face of urgent cases awaiting attention.

### **Construction Progress**

Plans for the long needed institutional construction program recommended by the Department of Institutional Service in its 1943 report to the Governor progressed during 1945 through the appropriations stage and to the extent that new construction at Pownal State School, Augusta State Hospital, and Bangor State Hospital may be started in 1946 at whatever time is deemed expedient.

Moreover, the department is pleased to announce that at Pownal State School, where the greatest need for new construction existed, a new 450,000 gallon reservoir is in operation and a new employees' dormitory should be ready soon to afford pleasant housing for some 60 employees.

Although emphasis had to be placed upon the mental hospitals and Pownal for reasons of the long existent need, this department recognizes another great need in the construction of Health Centers, housing gymnasium and equipment for physical education and recreation, in its correctional schools.

The need for such facilities appears obvious, and visits to out-of-State institutions where superintendents invariably stress the extreme importance of their gymnasiums and swimming pools serves only to emphasize the serious lack of such facilities in Maine institutions whose aim is the correction of juvenile offenders.

Particularly in Maine, where a recreational program is so bounded by weather conditions is there real need for such buildings if it is the desire of the State to seek the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders through well rounded programs of work, study, and recreation. Maine institutions serving the juvenile field have gone too long without these facilities, absence of which severely limits the program which they afford.

### **Federal Plan Money**

Convinced of these needs, the department took preliminary steps in this direction and filed with the Federal Works Agency, Bureau of Community Facilities, applications for Funds for Advance Planning



for Non-Federal Public Works, covering architects fees for a Health Center at the State School for Boys and a Health Center at the State School for Girls. These applications were accompanied by sketches of the proposed buildings. As a result of these applications, an award of \$1250 for the payment of architects fees for drawing plans and specifications for a gymnasium for the State School for Boys was obtained, although no architect has been selected. This administration plans to seek Legislative approval of appropriations for the construction of both these Health Centers at the next session of the Legislature.

Also planned for Legislative consideration at the next session will be an appropriation for the construction of a receiving or admission cottage at the State School for Boys so that new boys, upon entering the institution, may live by themselves and in single rooms pending the completion of physical and psychiatric examinations, a review of their case histories, and individual attention by officers of the school, so that the program that best fits each case may be planned.

Applications for Federal aid for the payment of architects' fees in connection with this segregation cottage also have been filed with the Federal Works Agency.

Aside from the correctional schools, this administration also is mindful of the need for better housing for employees of the Western Maine Sanatorium at Hebron, and an application filed with the Federal Works Agency calls for Federal funds to compensate architects in drawing plans for the remodeling of the Administration Building to provide more rooms and living accommodations for nurses of that institution.

Meanwhile, the department has moved as rapidly as possible to have its \$1,500,000 building program for the State hospitals and Pownal State School ready for actual start of construction at the earliest expedient time.

### **Augusta State Hospital**

The Legislature of 1945, to which the department presented its plans for necessary expansion of the Augusta State Hospital, appropriated \$350,000.

On June 21, 1945, the Governor and Council approved the department's selection of Bunker and Savage of Augusta as architects for this construction which includes an infirmary wing on the male side and the fireproofing of the present male pavilion.

Plans and specifications are nearing completion so this work may be started at the earliest expedient time approved by the Governor and Council.

### **Bangor State Hospital**

The Legislature of 1945, to which the department presented its plans for necessary expansion of the Bangor State Hospital, appropriated the sum of \$685,000.

On June 21, 1945, the Governor and Council approved the department's selection of Crowell and Lancaster of Bangor, as architects for this construction, including a new reception building for new patients, and a much needed employees' dormitory. Plans and specifications will be ready for an early start upon construction at the time approved by the Governor and Council.

This appropriation also provides funds for renovations to the bakery which have been completed, and for expansion of the heating plant to take care of the new buildings. Preliminary surveys have been made with respect to the latter.

### Pownal State School

The Legislature of 1944, in special session, appropriated \$435,000 for greatly needed expansion of the Pownal State School where a waiting list of more than 400 cases exists. This was in addition to \$100,000 previously appropriated for an employees' building.

On March 20, 1945, the Governor and Council approved the department's selection of Alonzo J. Harriman of Auburn as architect for the employees' building and on November 8, 1945, confirmed the department's selection of the same architect for the remainder of the program at this institution, calling for construction of two patients' dormitories accommodating 200 each.

Because of the acute employees' housing problem at this institution, it was deemed advisable to start the employees' building in 1945, and the building is nearing completion. Stewart and Williams, of Augusta, low bidders, were chosen as contractors and this firm also was low bidder for construction of a 450,000 gallon reservoir, completed during 1945, with The Fels Company of Portland as engineers.

Besides the new patients' buildings, the appropriation provides funds for expansion of the heating plant, kitchen, and dining facilities to accommodate the increased population. Everything will be in readiness for this work to proceed at the proper time.

While the above comprised the major building projects of the department for 1945, an appropriation of \$85,000 was made to install central heating at the State School for Girls, and funds to make many other physical improvements were included in the increased institutional appropriations following hearings before Legislative committees.

For instance, the department's request for inclusion of funds to build a hospital unit and receiving section at the State Reformatory for Men, long in need of these facilities, was approved. A new dairy barn was provided for at the State Reformatory for Women and additional funds for maintenance and repair were included in appropriations of other institutions. Moving picture equipment was installed at the State School for Boys and other improvements could be noted.

Several other bills affecting the department were considered and approved by the Legislature other than those calling for new construction.

The Legislature approved purchase of a tract of approximately 275 acres, mostly wooded, lying adjacent to the Maine State Prison, from which the State already has derived a supply of firewood as well as revenue from wood cutting operations. Prior to purchase the department had the land cruised by the Forestry Department, which termed the purchase a wise investment at the sum of \$12,300. A farmhouse, barn and hennery were included.

Approved also was the purchase of land and buildings adjacent to the State Reformatory for Women for \$3,000, providing additional pasture and affording protection to the institution.

Likewise approved was the department's plan for the purchase of approximately 110 acres of land at the rear of the Pownal State School for the sum of \$2,500. This transaction was culminated and repairs have been made already on the barn, converting it to housing for young stock.

Also at the request of the department, the Legislature amended the statutes with respect to the right of the warden to transfer prisoners of the Maine State Prison to and from the State Prison Farm, clarifying the law and making the farm or land leased by the State for prison farm operations a part of the prison proper so far as laws pertaining to the prison are concerned.

Another law passed by the Legislature at the department's request gives parole officers power of arrest in any county of the State, with or without warrant with respect to escaped prisoners or parole violators.

Paving the way for a shorter work week at the State Prison, the department, through display advertising, secured the services of 10 additional guards, all veterans of World War II, and their services have enabled a shortening of the work week at this institution to 48 hours.

Steps also were taken during the year to improve salary scales and to institute shorter work week or compensation for long hours in other State institutions.

### **Parole Program**

Addition of a parole officer at the State Reformatory for Men and at the State School for Boys, and centralization of parole with the setting up of complete records and report system has served to give Maine better parole supervision than heretofore. This increasingly important function serves as an essential adjunct to the penal and correctional institutions. Steps taken to increase parole supervision already have proved extremely beneficial at the State School for Boys where the department's experiments with the merit system

have worked out beneficially. Parole, however, is no better than the supervision and control afforded and the steps that have been taken should continue to improve parole standards in this State.

Within the calendar year, your Parole Board held six meetings at the Maine State Prison when a total of 142 inmates were considered for parole. Parole was granted 75, and in 30 cases parole was denied or no action was taken, while 37 cases were continued.

Upon successful fulfilment of their parole obligations, 50 cases were discharged from parole during the year. Six were discharged to new sentences.

The Parole Board held seven meetings at the State Reformatory for Men during 1945 and 154 cases were considered for parole at this institution. Parole was granted 118 inmates; parole was denied in 9 cases; 5 cases were continued; and the cases of 22 violators were reviewed.

The Parole Board discharged 65 from further parole supervision on completion of satisfactory parole periods—eight of these were discharged to enter the armed forces or the Merchant Marine.

At the State Reformatory for Women the Parole Board held six meetings during 1945. Seventy-seven cases were considered for parole, plus the cases of four women serving State Prison sentences at the Reformatory—a total of eighty-one.

Parole was granted in 39 cases—35 Reformatory cases and 4 State Prison cases. Parole was denied in 24 cases. Eighteen cases were continued, and twenty-two inmates were discharged from parole after satisfactory completion of their parole periods.

Of the 75 inmates of the State Prison paroled during 1945, 13 prisoners, or 17 per cent of the number paroled during the year were violators.

Of the 39 inmates of the Reformatory for Women paroled during 1945, 10 prisoners, or 26 per cent of the number paroled during the year, were violators.

Of the 118 inmates of the Reformatory for Men paroled during 1945, 37 prisoners, or 31 per cent of the number paroled during the year, were violators.

On December 6, 1945, Mr. Philip R. Lovell of Ellsworth, Chairman of the Board, tendered his resignation to Governor Horace A. Hildreth. Mr. Lovell had served as a member of the Board since September 19, 1941. Lieut. Comdr. William B. Mills of Cape Cottage was appointed a member of the Board by the Governor, and at the next meeting of the Board Mr. Francis P. Freeman of Portland was named chairman to succeed Mr. Lovell.

At the State School for Boys an Advisory Parole Board was formed, comprising the Commissioner and the Superintendent of the

Reformatory for Men, to advise the superintendent of the School in the release of boys recommended by him for earlier release because of their meritorious conduct. Under this new policy, home investigations are made as soon as the boy is committed to the School, and the system calls for regular follow-up visits by two parole officers assigned specifically to State School for Boys cases. Records of State School for Boys parolees are also centrally maintained.

### **Need for Probation**

The need in Maine for adequate probation upon a Statewide scale, to be operated by trained personnel within this department, also is recognized by this administration, and daily, through contacts with new commitments to the State School for Boys is the need for this service emphasized.

It is the intention of this administration to pursue this subject and, if possible, to have ready for the next session of the Legislature a plan of action for approval of that body, setting up and providing the funds to operate a centrally-controlled probational system to provide effective pre-sentence investigation work for our courts, adequate supervision of probationers by trained personnel and adequate records which would remain available later on for the institution's use if necessary.

On the basis of commitments to our juvenile institutions, it would appear that the effect of a sound probation system in Maine would be no different from other States which have ventured into the field beyond the county level; namely, that commitments to juvenile institutions have been curbed and the State's expenses thereby reduced.

### **Sanatorium Receipts**

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 a 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. An increase in the town rate from \$2 to \$5 is recommended.

During the fiscal year, the department collected a total of \$56,586.33 from patients, relatives or towns and cities.

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

Receipts in six fiscal years have totaled \$332,662.55.

### **Acknowledgments**

In closing may I express my appreciation to each superintendent, members of the staffs and employees of the institutions, to the Legislature, to the Governor and Council and to State departments for their cooperation and helpfulness during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRISON C. GREENLEAF

**DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE**

**Amounts Available for Expenditure**

**(Includes Balances Carried Forward, Appropriations and Estimated Revenues)**

	Amount Appropriated Plus Balance Forward and Revenue	Actual* Expenditures	Department Request	1945-46 Legislative Appropria- tion Including Revenue	Department Request	1946-47 Legislative Appropria- tion Including Revenue
Department of Institutional Service . . .	\$20,420.00	\$11,997.00	\$21,659.00	\$17,659.00	\$22,659.00	\$18,659.00
Augusta State Hospital and Farm . . . .	620,476.00	534,099.00	740,159.00	719,595.00	765,188.00	734,188.00
Conversion of Heating System . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangor State Hospital and Farm . . . . .	447,892.00	483,658.00	562,896.00	572,312.00	558,572.00	560,287.00
Pownal State School and Farm . . . . .	459,811.00	458,302.00	514,359.00	529,836.00	646,358.00	596,285.00
Central Maine Sanatorium . . . . .	186,169.00	234,017.00	297,106.00	278,836.00	253,275.00	253,275.00
Northern Maine Sanatorium . . . . .	131,981.00	134,161.00	151,500.00	148,000.00	154,000.00	148,000.00
Western Maine Sanatorium and Farm . . .	191,238.00	198,174.00	229,988.00	209,718.00	212,351.00	209,718.00
Maine State Prison and Farm . . . . .	242,729.00	246,805.00	267,945.00	245,665.00	290,595.00	260,715.00
State Reformatory for Men and Farm . . .	103,570.00	109,842.00	154,085.00	140,045.00	121,575.00	120,045.00
State Reformatory for Women and Farm . .	114,475.00	114,756.00	136,958.00	140,900.00	135,525.00	133,900.00
State School for Boys and Farm . . . . .	166,401.00	166,401.00	196,153.00	153,110.00	155,994.00	138,110.00
State School for Girls and Farm . . . . .	130,371.00	130,371.00	195,300.00	153,300.00	152,300.00	143,300.00
Land Purchase . . . . .	450.00	—	—	—	—	—
Maine School for the Deaf . . . . .	57,200.00	49,501.00	57,925.00	62,925.00	61,285.00	66,285.00
State Military and Naval Children's Home	27,956.00	31,010.00	28,500.00	27,980.00	27,500.00	27,500.00
Parole Board . . . . .	11,790.00	9,885.00	14,229.00	14,229.00	14,229.00	14,229.00
Emergency Tuberculosis Services . . . . .	—	—	—	51,000.00	—	51,000.00
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>2,912,929.00</b>	<b>2,912,479.00</b>	<b>3,568,262.00</b>	<b>3,465,110.00</b>	<b>3,571,406.00</b>	<b>3,475,496.00</b>
Less Farm Products charged to Institutions and Credited to Farms	†229,009.00	†229,009.00	*235,700.00	*235,700.00	*235,700.00	*235,700.00
	<b>\$2,683,920.00</b>	<b>\$2,683,470.00</b>	<b>\$3,332,562.00</b>	<b>\$3,229,410.00</b>	<b>\$3,335,706.00</b>	<b>\$3,239,796.00</b>

\*Actual revenue to farm from sale of farm produce to institutions.

†Estimated revenue to farm from sale of farm produce to institutions in accordance with revised budget.

**INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS**

**Comparative Statement of Net Cost of Operations (Expenditures less Revenue Credited to Institutions) Includes Farm Operations June 30, 1945**

		This Year		Last Year			
		Average Inmate Population	Net Cost of Operations (Exp. less Ded. Rev.)	Institutional Per Capita Cost	Average Inmate Population	Net Cost of Operations (Exp. less Ded. Rev.)	Institutional Per Capita Cost
<b>STATE HOSPITALS AND POWNAI STATE SCHOOL</b>							
<b>Augusta State Hospital</b> .....		<b>1,517</b>			<b>1,497</b>		
	Administration.....		\$26,127.00	\$ 17.00		\$33,030.00	\$ 22.00
	Dietary.....		189,693.00	125.00		178,254.00	119.00
	Laundry.....		18,612.00	12.00		19,744.00	13.00
	Housekeeping.....		17,157.00	12.00		20,558.00	14.00
	Plant Operations.....		81,295.00	54.00		104,112.00	69.00
	Maintenance and Repairs.....		19,637.00	13.00		28,294.00	19.00
	Motor Services.....		1,318.00	1.00		1,341.00	1.00
	Professional Services and Industries.....		124,917.00	82.00		137,226.00	92.00
	Farm Operations.....		(1,058.00)	(1.00)		(3,525.00)	(2.00)
	<b>Net Cost of Operations before Capital Expenditures</b> .....		<b>477,698.00</b>	<b>315.00</b>		<b>519,034.00</b>	<b>347.00</b>
	Capital Expenditures.....		4,945.00	3.00		3,688.00	2.00
	<b>Net Cost of Operations</b> .....		<b>482,643.00</b>	<b>318.00</b>		<b>†522,722.00</b>	<b>349.00</b>
<b>Bangor State Hospital</b> .....		<b>1,123</b>			<b>1,160</b>		
	Administration.....		21,569.00	19.00		19,966.00	17.00
	Dietary.....		182,669.00	163.00		172,218.00	149.00
	Laundry.....		16,784.00	15.00		16,277.00	14.00
	Housekeeping.....		22,839.00	20.00		19,756.00	17.00
	Plant Operations.....		51,158.00	45.00		58,086.00	50.00
	Maintenance and Repairs.....		19,866.00	18.00		23,160.00	20.00
	Motor Services.....		2,746.00	2.00		2,545.00	2.00
	Professional Services.....		146,665.00	131.00		139,158.00	120.00
	Industries.....		5,729.00	5.00		5,547.00	5.00
	Farm Operations.....		(2,751.00)	(2.00)		(5,631.00)	(5.00)
	<b>Net Cost of Operations before Capital Expenditures</b> .....		<b>467,274.00</b>	<b>416.00</b>		<b>451,082.00</b>	<b>389.00</b>
	Capital Expenditures.....		2,492.00	2.00		5,979.00	5.00
	<b>Net Cost of Operations</b> .....		<b>469,766.00</b>	<b>418.00</b>		<b>457,061.00</b>	<b>394.00</b>
<b>Pownal State School</b> .....		<b>1,081</b>			<b>1,079</b>		
	Administration.....		20,373.00	19.00		20,582.00	19.00
	Dietary.....		174,099.00	161.00		176,152.00	163.00

†Does not include conversion of Heating System.

**INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS**

**Comparative Statement of Net Cost of Operations (Expenditures less Revenue Credited to Institutions) Includes Farm Operations June 30, 1945**

	This Year			Last Year		
	Average Inmate Population	Net Cost of Operations (Exp. less Ded. Rev.)	Institutional Per Capita Cost	Average Inmate Population	Net Cost of Operations (Exp. less Ded. Rev.)	Institutional Per Capita Cost
<b>STATE HOSPITALS (Continued)</b>						
Laundry .....		\$ 8,711.00	\$ 8.00		\$ 8,585.00	\$ 8.00
Housekeeping .....		20,480.00	19.00		21,402.00	20.00
Plant Operations .....		43,956.00	41.00		60,291.00	56.00
Maintenance and Repairs .....		16,149.00	15.00		20,052.00	19.00
Motor Services .....		2,299.00	2.00		1,482.00	1.00
Professional Services .....		100,230.00	93.00		93,948.00	87.00
Industries .....		5,525.00	5.00		4,551.00	4.00
Farm Operations .....		(19,013.00)	(18.00)		(15,418.00)	(14.00)
Net Cost of Operation before Capital Expenditures and Alterations		372,809.00	345.00		391,627.00	363.00
Capital Expenditures and Alteration of Yarmouth Hall .....		20,682.00	19.00		3,628.00	3.00
Net Cost of Operations .....		393,491.00	364.00		395,255.00	366.00
<b>Total State Hospitals and Pownal State School .....</b>	<b>3,721</b>	<b>\$1,345,900.00</b>	<b>\$362.00</b>	<b>3,736</b>	<b>\$1,375,038.00</b>	<b>\$368.00</b>



**INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS**

**Comparative Statement of Net Cost of Operations (Expenditures less Revenue Credited to Institutions) Includes Farm Operations June 30, 1945**

		This Year		Last Year		
		Average Inmate Population	Net Cost of Operations (Exp. less Ded. Rev.)	Average Inmate Population	Net Cost of Operations (Exp. less Ded. Rev.)	Institutional Per Capita Cost
<b>CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS</b>						
	State School for Boys	131		135		
	Administration		\$14,394.00		\$11,758.00	\$87.00
	Dietary		30,674.00		32,314.00	239.00
	Laundry		1,193.00		1,579.00	12.00
	Housekeeping		5,449.00		4,802.00	36.00
	Plant Operations		9,839.00		15,708.00	117.00
	Maintenance and Repairs		23,582.00		3,293.00	24.00
	Motor Services		388.00		460.00	3.00
	Professional Services		32,714.00		29,184.00	216.00
	Industries				537.00	4.00
	Farm Operations		5,042.00		(2,061.00)	(15.00)
	Net Cost of Operations before Capital Expenditures		123,275.00		97,574.00	723.00
	Capital Expenditures		24,315.00		17,930.00	133.00
	Net Cost of Operations		147,590.00		115,504.00	856.00
	State School for Girls	148		151		
	Administration		11,326.00		9,965.00	66.00
	Dietary		33,220.00		29,537.00	195.00
	Laundry		1,175.00		1,780.00	12.00
	Housekeeping		15,148.00		16,354.00	108.00
	Plant Operations		16,953.00		18,548.00	123.00
	Maintenance and Repairs		9,552.00		10,377.00	69.00
	Motor Services		453.00		595.00	4.00
	Professional Services		22,207.00		21,433.00	142.00
	Industries		945.00		(174.00)	(1.00)
	Farm Operations		(2,594.00)		(3,830.00)	(25.00)
	Net Cost of Operations before Capital Expenditures		108,385.00		104,585.00	693.00
	Capital Expenditures		8,148.00		3,190.00	21.00
	Net Cost of Operations		116,533.00		107,775.00	714.00

**INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS**

**Comparative Statement of Net Cost of Operations (Expenditures less Revenue Credited to Institutions) Includes Farm Operations June 30, 1945**

		This Year			Last Year		
		Average Inmate Population	Net Cost of Operations (Exp. less Ded. Rev.)	Institutional Per Capita Cost	Average Inmate Population	Net Cost of Operations (Exp. less Ded. Rev.)	Institutional Per Capita Cost
<b>CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS (Continued)</b>							
14	Reformatory for Men.....	71			62		
	Administration.....		\$10,559.00	\$149.00		\$10,871.00	\$175.00
	Dietary.....		29,550.00	416.00		38,428.00	620.00
	Laundry.....		1,232.00	17.00		1,409.00	23.00
	Housekeeping.....		2,061.00	29.00		1,522.00	24.00
	Plant Operations.....		6,460.00	91.00		11,743.00	189.00
	Maintenance and Repairs.....		16,113.00	227.00		11,899.00	192.00
	Motor Services.....		439.00	6.00		810.00	13.00
	Professional Services.....		14,724.00	207.00		11,539.00	186.00
	Industries.....		73.00	1.00			
	Farm Operations.....		(753.00)	(10.00)		(14,901.00)	(240.00)
	Net Cost of Operations before Capital Expenditures.....		80,458.00	1,133.00		73,320.00	1,182.00
	Capital Expenditures.....		7,614.00	107.00		6,303.00	102.00
	Net Cost of Operations.....		88,072.00	1,240.00		79,623.00	1,284.00
Reformatory for Women.....	123				127		
Administration.....		10,178.00	83.00		11,104.00	87.00	
Dietary.....		25,906.00	211.00		29,007.00	228.00	
Laundry.....		1,300.00	10.00		2,094.00	16.00	
Housekeeping.....		17,179.00	140.00		16,652.00	131.00	
Plant Operations.....		15,976.00	130.00		12,209.00	96.00	
Maintenance and Repairs.....		4,730.00	38.00		5,410.00	43.00	
Motor Services.....		506.00	4.00		332.00	3.00	
Professional Services.....		8,760.00	71.00		11,656.00	92.00	
Industries.....		1,616.00	13.00		3,087.00	24.00	
Farm Operations.....		(46.00)			(4,124.00)	(32.00)	
Net Cost of Operations before Capital Expenditures.....		86,105.00	700.00		87,427.00	688.00	
Capital Expenditures.....		16,281.00	132.00		4,101.00	32.00	
Net Cost of Operations.....		102,386.00	832.00		91,528.00	720.00	
Total Correctional Institutions.....	473	\$454,581.00	\$884.00		475	\$894,430.00	\$880.00

## INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS

Comparative Statement of Net Cost of Operations (Expenditures less Revenue Credited to Institutions) Includes Farm Operations June 30, 1945

	This Year			Last Year		
	Average Inmate Population	Net Cost of Operations (Exp. less Ded. Rev.)	Institutional Per Capita Cost	Average Inmate Population	Net Cost of Operations (Exp. less Ded. Rev.)	Institutional Per Capita Cost
<b>PENAL INSTITUTIONS</b>						
Maine State Prison.....	297			280		
Administration.....		\$16,849.00	\$57.00		\$20,830.00	\$74.00
Inventory.....		645.00	2.00			
Dietary.....		47,400.00	160.00		47,471.00	169.00
Laundry.....		499.00	2.00		219.00	1.00
Housekeeping.....		3,069.00	10.00		3,084.00	11.00
Plant Operations.....		27,081.00	91.00		35,432.00	126.00
Maintenance and Repairs.....		4,426.00	15.00		3,576.00	13.00
Motor Services.....		936.00	3.00		2,278.00	8.00
Professional Services.....		85,254.00	287.00		71,317.00	255.00
Welding School.....		329.00	1.00		507.00	2.00
Farm Operations.....		(6,772.00)	(23.00)		(3,709.00)	(13.00)
Net Cost of Operations before Capital Expenditures.....		179,716.00	605.00		181,005.00	646.00
Capital Expenditures and New Construction.....		8,160.00	28.00		9,119.00	33.00
Net Cost of Operations.....		*187,876.00	633.00		*190,124.00	679.00
Total Penal Institutions.....	297	\$187,876.00	\$633.00	280	\$190,124.00	\$679.00
<b>TOTAL ALL INSTITUTIONS.....</b>	<b>5,022</b>	<b>\$2,590,688.00</b>	<b>\$516.00</b>	<b>5,008</b>	<b>\$2,578,516.00</b>	<b>\$515.00</b>

Increase or decrease in supplies inventories not reflected in above comparison.

\*Does not include Prison Industry.

**INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS**

**Comparative Statement of Net Cost of Operations (Expenditures less Revenue Credited to Institutions) Includes Farm Operations June 30, 1945**

	This Year			Last Year		
	Average Inmate Population	Net Cost of Operations (Exp. less Ded. Rev.)	Institutional Per Capita Cost	Average Inmate Population	Net Cost of Operations (Exp. less Ded. Rev.)	Institutional Per Capita Cost
<b>STATE SANATORIUMS</b>						
Central Maine Sanatorium	171			189		
Administration		\$10,345.00	\$60.00		\$11,585.00	\$61.00
Dietary		78,845.00	461.00		78,476.00	415.00
Laundry		13,099.00	77.00		12,546.00	66.00
Housekeeping		28,170.00	165.00		24,832.00	131.00
Plant Operations		19,656.00	115.00		29,765.00	158.00
Maintenance and Repairs		6,722.00	39.00		10,863.00	57.00
Motor Services		484.00	3.00		303.00	2.00
Professional Services		67,096.00	392.00		63,047.00	334.00
Industries						
Farm Operations						
Net Cost of Operations before Capital Expenditures		224,417.00	1,312.00		231,417.00	1,224.00
Capital Expenditures		4,743.00	28.00		9,031.00	48.00
Net Cost of Operations		229,160.00	1,340.00		240,448.00	1,272.00
Northern Maine Sanatorium	90			90		
Administration		15,308.00	170.00		14,669.00	163.00
Dietary		49,327.00	548.00		48,211.00	536.00
Laundry		2,981.00	33.00		2,697.00	30.00
Housekeeping		8,836.00	98.00		8,450.00	94.00
Plant Operations		17,954.00	200.00		19,272.00	214.00
Maintenance and Repairs		2,079.00	23.00		2,143.00	24.00
Motor Services		158.00	2.00		139.00	1.00
Professional Services		27,680.00	308.00		26,673.00	296.00
Industries						
Farm Operations		(590.00)	(7.00)		65.00	1.00
Net Cost of Operations before Capital Expenditures		123,733.00	1,375.00		122,319.00	1,359.00
Capital Expenditures		5,747.00	64.00		10,677.00	119.00
Net Cost of Operations		129,480.00	1,439.00		132,996.00	1,478.00
Western Maine Sanatorium	107			111		
Administration		9,969.00	93.00		10,560.00	95.00
Dietary		63,369.00	592.00		62,109.00	560.00
Laundry		3,788.00	35.00		3,573.00	32.00
Housekeeping		17,011.00	159.00		18,598.00	167.00
Plant Operations		33,180.00	310.00		21,059.00	190.00
Maintenance and Repairs		8,110.00	76.00		13,216.00	119.00
Motor Services		834.00	8.00		846.00	8.00
Professional Services		29,713.00	278.00		31,178.00	281.00
Industries		984.00	9.00		1,015.00	9.00
Farm Operations		(3,979.00)	(37.00)		(633.00)	(6.00)
Net Cost of Operation before Capital Expenditures		162,979.00	1,523.00		161,521.00	1,455.00
Capital Expenditures		3,157.00	30.00		6,384.00	58.00
Net Cost of Operations		166,136.00	1,553.00		167,905.00	1,513.00
Total State Sanatoriums	368	\$524,776.00	\$1,426.00	390	\$541,349.00	\$1,388.00

## INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS

Comparative Statement of Net Cost of Operations (Expenditures less Revenue Credited to Institutions) Includes Farm Operations June 30, 1945

	This Year			Last Year			
	Average Inmate Population	Net Cost of Operations (Exp. less Ded. Rev.)	Institutional Per Capita Cost (Actual)	Institutional Per Capita Cost *(Comparative)	Average Inmate Population	Net Cost of Operations (Exp. less Ded. Rev.)	Institutional Per Capita Cost (Actual)    Institutional Per Capita Cost *(Comparative)
Military and Naval Children's Home.....	33				29		
Administration.....		\$3,997.00	\$121.00	\$121.00		\$4,039.00	\$139.00    \$139.00
Dietary.....		9,592.00	291.00	291.00		8,293.00	286.00    286.00
Laundry.....		1,393.00	42.00	42.00		1,810.00	62.00    62.00
Housekeeping.....		3,447.00	105.00	105.00		2,507.00	87.00    87.00
Plant Operations.....		4,357.00	132.00	132.00		3,731.00	129.00    129.00
Maintenance and Repairs.....		1,087.00	33.00	33.00		2,126.00	73.00    73.00
Professional Services.....		6,342.00	192.00	192.00		4,129.00	142.00    142.00
Net Cost of Operations before Cap. Expenditures Cap. Expenditures and New Construction....		30,215.00 339.00	916.00 10.00	916.00 10.00		26,635.00 168.00	918.00    918.00 6.00    6.00
Net Cost of Operations.....		30,554.00	926.00	926.00		26,803.00	924.00    924.00
Maine School for the Deaf.....	89				98		
Administration.....		4,895.00	55.00	69.00		5,301.00	54.00    68.00
Dietary.....		9,954.00	112.00	140.00		9,427.00	96.00    120.00
Laundry.....		109.00	1.00	1.00		111.00	1.00    1.00
Housekeeping.....		3,283.00	37.00	46.00		4,132.00	42.00    53.00
Plant Operations.....		6,684.00	75.00	94.00		8,113.00	83.00    104.00
Maintenance and Repairs.....		4,054.00	45.00	57.00		3,853.00	39.00    49.00
Professional Services.....		17,883.00	201.00	251.00		19,352.00	198.00    247.00
Net Cost of Operations before Cap. Expenditures Capital Expenditures and New Construction..		46,862.00 139.00	526.00 2.00	658.00 2.00		50,289.00 483.00	513.00    642.00 5.00    6.00
Net Cost of Operations.....		47,001.00	528.00	660.00		50,772.00	518.00    648.00
Total Welfare and Charities.....	122	\$77,555.00	\$636.00	\$732.00	127	\$77,575.00	\$611.00    \$711.00

\*To compensate for vacation period at Maine School for the Deaf. Net operation of this institution was increased 25% in arriving at comparative per capita cost.

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**EXPENDITURES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS**

	Gross Expenditures July 1, '44-June 30, '45 Per Controller's Report	Elimination of Charge to Institution for Farm Products Consumed	Net Expenditures After Elimination
Augusta State Hospital Institution.....	\$487,653.00	\$(44,362.74)	\$443,290.26
Augusta State Hospital Farm.....	46,446.00		46,446.00
Total.....	534,099.00	(44,362.74)	489,736.26
Bangor State Hospital Institution.....	474,130.00	(11,482.30)	462,647.70
Bangor State Hospital Farm.....	9,528.00		9,528.00
Total.....	483,658.00	(11,482.30)	472,175.70
Pownal State School Institution.....	411,661.00	(63,787.64)	347,873.36
Pownal State School Farm.....	46,641.00		46,641.00
Total.....	458,302.00	(63,787.64)	394,514.36
Western Maine Sanatorium Institution..	171,389.00	(25,524.01)	145,864.99
Western Maine Sanatorium Farm.....	26,785.00		26,785.00
Total.....	198,174.00	(25,524.01)	172,649.99
State School for Boys Institution.....	137,897.00	(14,750.12)	123,146.88
State School for Boys Farm.....	28,503.00		28,503.00
Total.....	166,400.00	(14,750.12)	151,649.88
State School for Girls.....	117,970.00	(11,344.51)	106,625.49
State School for Girls Farm.....	12,402.00		12,402.00
Total.....	130,372.00	(11,344.51)	119,027.49
Maine State Prison.....	188,961.00	(27,075.15)	161,885.85
Maine State Prison Farm.....	57,844.00		57,844.00
Total.....	246,805.00	(27,075.15)	219,729.85
Reformatory for Women.....	99,395.00	(10,484.17)	88,910.83
Reformatory for Women Farm.....	15,361.00		15,361.00
Total.....	114,756.00	(10,484.17)	104,271.83
Central Maine Sanatorium.....	234,017.00		234,017.00
Northern Maine Sanatorium.....	134,161.00		134,161.00
Military and Naval Home.....	31,010.00		31,010.00
School for the Deaf.....	49,501.00		49,501.00
Reformatory for Men.....	87,271.00	(19,279.32)	67,991.68
Reformatory for Men Farm.....	22,071.00		22,071.00
Total.....	109,342.00	(19,279.32)	90,062.68

## AUGUSTA STATE HOSPITAL

DR. FORREST C. TYSON

Superintendent

**Resident Staff:**

Harry E. Elkins, M.D.	Assistant Superintendent
Matthias Marquardt, M.D.	Assistant Physician
Israel Newman, M.D.	Assistant Physician
Leopold Hoenig, M.D.	Assistant Physician
Grace R. Foster	Psychologist
Mary M. Adams	Social Worker
Winifred S. Bagley	Superintendent of Nurses
Adeline B. Johnson	Matron and Dietician
William H. Deering	Steward and Treasurer
Bliss R. Shaw	Farm Manager

Established	1836	Area of grounds—acres	604
Inmate capacity	1342	Under cultivation	364
Average population	1498	Number of buildings	59
Average employees	194	Plant value	\$2,704,100

Appropriation	\$569,020
Capital Expenditure	4,945
Net Cost of Operations	482,643
Per Capita	318

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

I submit herewith a report of the Augusta State Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

### GENERAL STATISTICS OF PATIENT POPULATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

	Men	Women	Total
Patients on books June 30, 1944	687	905	1592
In Hospital	645	844	1489
On parole or otherwise absent	42	61	103
Admitted during the year:			
First admissions	74	99	173
Readmissions	29	37	66
Transfers	0	0	0
<b>Total admitted during the year</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>Total under treatment during the year</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>1041</b>	<b>1831</b>
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	11	46	57
As improved	34	23	57
As unimproved	14	6	20
As not insane	4	4	8
Court observations	2	1	3
Mental deficiency	2	1	3
Others not insane	0	2	2
Died	46	40	86
Transferred to other hospitals for mental diseases	0	0	0
<b>Total discharged during the year</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>228</b>
<b>Total remaining on books June 30, 1945</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>1603</b>
In Hospital	644	873	1517
On trial visit or otherwise absent	37	49	86
Average daily number of patients in hospital	643.9	854.9	1498
Voluntary cases admitted during the year	2	3	5

The number of patients admitted was 18 less than last year. The number discharged, including deaths, was 26 less. There was a decrease of 23 in the number of deaths. The total number remaining in the hospital at the end of the year showed a net gain of 11 patients. The hospital has capacity for 1270 patients. The 228 patients housed in excess of this capacity represents over-crowding by approximately 18.3%.

The number of patients discharged as recovered was 5 less than last year and one less patient was discharged as improved. It is gratifying to record a decrease of 23 in the number of deaths, considering the large number of elderly persons admitted. Five patients were admitted on voluntary application. Voluntary applications are confined to those who make their own application and who may, if they desire to leave, be released on their own recognizance. There were six more observation cases than last year.

#### PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

There were 173 first admissions during the year, 74 men and 99 women. This is a decrease of 14 from last year and represents 72.38% of all admissions.

Psychosis of first admissions	Men	Women	Total	Per Cent
Traumatic psychoses	0	1	1	.57
Senile psychoses	8	11	19	10.9
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	19	11	30	17.34
General paralysis	6	8	14	8.09
With cerebral syphilis	2	0	2	1.16
Alcoholic psychoses	5	0	5	2.89
Manic-depressive psychoses	6	27	33	19.08
Involuntal melancholia	0	4	4	2.31
Dementia praecox	14	24	38	21.97
Paranoia and paranoid conditions	0	1	1	.57
Epileptic psychoses	3	3	6	3.46
Psychoneurosis	4	5	9	5.2
With mental deficiency	1	2	3	1.74
Undiagnosed	0	1	1	.57
Without psychoses	6	1	7	4.05
	74	99	173	100%

#### AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Men	Women	Total	Per Cent
Under 20 years	3	8	11	6.36
20 to 30 years	9	14	23	13.29
30 to 40 years	10	18	28	16.18
40 to 50 years	14	20	34	19.65
50 to 60 years	8	15	23	13.29
60 to 70 years	11	11	22	12.71
Over 70 years	18	13	31	17.86
Unascertained	1	0	1	.57
	74	99	173	100%

#### CITIZENSHIP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Citizens by birth, total 143, 63 men and 80 females; citizens by naturalization, total 10, 4 men and 6 women; aliens, total 5, 2 men and 3 women; citizenship unascertained, total 15, 5 men and 10 women.

#### NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

United States, total 142, 62 men and 80 women; Canada, total 17, 7 men and 10 women; England, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Finland, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Ireland, total 2, 0 men and 2 women; Italy, total 1, 1 man and 0 women; Newfoundland, total 1, 1 man and 0 women; Poland, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Russia, total 1, 1 man and 0 women; Scotland, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Unknown, total 5, 2 men and 3 women.

#### RACE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

English, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Finnish, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; French, total 32, 11 men and 21 women; Hebrew, total 3, 2 men and 1 woman; Irish, total 5, 1 man and 4 women; Italian, total 1, 1 man and 0 women; Scotch, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Slavonic, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Mixed, total 121, 55 men and 66 women; Scandinavian, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Unascertained, total 6, 4 men and 2 women.

#### EDUCATION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Illiterate, total 5, 3 men and 2 women; reads and writes, total 7, 4 men and 3 women; common school, total 103, 42 men and 61 women; high school, total 30, 8 men and 22 women; college, total 5, 4 men and 1 woman; unascertained, total 23, 13 men and 10 women.



## ENVIRONMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Urban, total 113, 43 men and 70 women; rural, total 56, 28 men and 28 women; unascertained, total 4, 3 men and 1 woman.

## ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Dependent, total 18, 8 men and 10 women; marginal, total 49, 30 men and 19 women; comfortable, total 94, 27 men and 67 women; unascertained, total 12, 9 men and 3 women.

## MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Single, total 44, 18 men and 26 women; married, total 81, 34 men and 47 women; widowed, total 28, 11 men and 17 women; divorced, total 7, 4 men and 3 women; separated, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; unascertained, total 12, 7 men and 5 women.

## USE OF ALCOHOL BY FIRST ADMISSIONS

Abstinent, total 95, 22 men and 73 women; temperate, total 38, 22 men and 16 women; intemperate, total 21, 19 men and 2 women; unascertained, total 19, 11 men and 8 women.

## PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS

	Men	Women	Total	Per cent
Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	4	1	5	7.58
Alcoholic psychoses.....	3	0	3	4.55
Manic-depressive.....	10	26	36	54.55
Involuntional melancholia.....	0	1	1	1.52
Dementia Praecox.....	9	6	15	2.27
Paranoia and other paranoid conditions.....	0	1	1	1.52
Psychoneurosis and neurosis.....	1	1	2	3.3
With mental deficiency.....	1	1	2	3.3
Without psychosis (mental deficiency).....	1	0	1	1.52
	29	37	66	100%

The readmissions represent 23.43% of the total admissions. It should be noted that the bulk of psychoses of readmissions are Manic Depressive cases. These affective forms of mental disorder usually recover, but the tendency towards recurrence is very characteristic. Other forms of psychoses of readmissions constitute cases that have improved sufficiently to leave the hospital, but, ultimately, have to be readmitted. The prognosis of these is unfavorable from the beginning, but such cases often improve for an indefinite period and are able to leave for home.

## DISCHARGES AND RECOVERIES

The number of discharges, exclusive of deaths, for the year was 142. Of these 57 recovered, 56 were improved, and 21 were unimproved; 8 were discharged without psychosis.

The recovery rate based on the total number of patients admitted during the year is 23.84%. The rate based on the total number discharged is 40.14%. The significance of recovery is determined by strictly medical aspects of the case rather than by social readjustment. To be able to maintain such a high rate of recoveries, considering the difficulties of treatment during the past year, is highly gratifying. Of the recovered patients 1 was traumatic, 2 patients had psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 4 men were alcoholic, 43 patients were manic-depressive cases, 1 case of melancholia, 3 patients had psychoneuroses, and 3 had psychoses with mental deficiency.

## DEATHS

There were 86 deaths during the fiscal year, 46 men and 40 women. This number is 23 less than last year. The death rate based on total number of patients under treatment is 4.6%. No epidemics occurred during the year.

The causes of death in the various psychoses were:

Senile psychosis, total 8 cases, 5 men and 3 women. Causes of death were: chronic endocarditis, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 2; cancer of the pancreas, 1; gangrene of the legs, 1; carcinoma of the face, 2.

Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, total 25 cases, 16 men and 9 women. Causes of death were: cerebral hemorrhage and thrombosis, 11; chronic myocarditis, 4; broncho-pneumonia, 4; carcinoma of the stomach, 1; chronic endocarditis, 4; suicide by poisoning, 1.

General paralysis, total 9 cases, 6 men and 3 women. Causes of death, general paralysis, 9.

Alcoholic psychosis, total 1 case, one man. Cause of death, chronic myocarditis, 1.

Manic-depressive, total 16 cases, 7 men and 9 women. Causes of death were: pulmonary tuberculosis, 2; chronic endocarditis, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 7; suicide by hanging, 2; carcinoma of uterus, 1.

Involuntal melancholia, total 1 case. Cause of death, coronary thrombosis, 1.

Dementia praecox, total 15 cases, 6 men and 9 women. Causes of death were: pulmonary tuberculosis, 6; broncho-pneumonia, 1; ulcer of duodenum, 1; gangrene cellulitis, 1; otitis media, 1; cerebral hemorrhage and thrombosis, 1; chronic myocarditis, 1; chronic endocarditis, 1; coronary thrombosis, 2.

Paranoia and other paranoid conditions, total 1 case, woman. Cause of death, carcinoma of uterus, 1.

Epileptic psychoses, total 4 cases, 1 man and 3 women. Causes of death were: chronic myocarditis, 1; coronary thrombosis, 1.

Psychosis with mental deficiency, total 1 case, woman. Cause of death, chronic myocarditis, 1.

All other psychoses, total 3 cases, 3 men and 0 women. Causes of death were: cerebral syphilis, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 1.

45% of the deaths occurred in patients over 70 years of age.

#### AGES OF DECEASED

	Men	Women	Total	Per cent
Under 20 years.....	0	1	1	1.16
From 20 to 30 years.....	1	3	4	4.65
From 30 to 40 years.....	1	2	3	3.49
From 40 to 50 years.....	5	2	7	8.14
From 50 to 60 years.....	6	6	12	13.95
From 60 to 70 years.....	13	6	19	22.09
Over 70 years.....	20	19	39	45.35
Unascertained.....	0	1	1	1.16
	46	40	86	100%

#### HOSPITAL RESIDENCE OF THE DECEASED

	Men	Women	Total	Per cent
Under 1 month.....	8	3	11	12.79
1 month to 3 months.....	3	4	7	8.14
4 months to 7 months.....	6	2	8	9.40
8 months to 12 months.....	2	2	4	4.65
1 year to 2 years.....	12	6	18	20.93
3 years to 4 years.....	3	4	7	8.14
5 years to 10 years.....	8	9	17	19.77
11 years to 20 years.....	1	3	4	4.65
Over 20 years.....	3	7	10	11.63
	46	40	86	100%

#### PATHOLOGICAL AND LABORATORY WORK

No autopsies were performed during the year. This is regrettable in view of the abundant material available for scientific investigation into the causes of mental disease. As no pathologist was available and the number of physicians on the medical staff were reduced to less than minimum requirements, pathological investigations, not actually essential in the care of patients, were suspended.

The clinical laboratory under the direction of a technician was very active, however, as the following report indicates:

Urinalysis, 420 examinations, chemical and microscopic; Serology tests, 237; Blood counts, 79; Sulfanilamide concentration tests, 38; Gonococcus smears, 9; Tuberculosis tests, 10; Blood sugars, 15; Gastric contents, 4; Icterus indexes, 3; Occult blood, 3.

The laboratory technician also serves as aide in the X-Ray and electrotherapy departments. X-Ray pictures were taken in 63 cases. Ultra-violet and Infra-red ray treatments were given in 88 cases.

#### DENTAL DEPARTMENT

On account of conditions due to the war, it has been impossible to obtain the services of a full time, or even part time, dentist. Members of the hospital staff have been obliged to make extractions in ordinary cases. It has been necessary to send patients in cases of emergency to outside dentists. The hospital should maintain a full time dentist at all times. The importance of dental treatment to the health and welfare of such a large group cannot be neglected.

#### SOCIAL SERVICE REPORT

This department has been very active during the past year. It is under the direction of one person. Because of the increasing demands for this service, additional workers should be employed. The restriction on gasoline and the exten-

sive area from which patients are received has made adequate coverage of the territory very difficult. It is hoped that more attention can be given individual patients in the future, so that more cases can be released on trial visit and fewer returned to the hospital. The report of social service activities are as follows:

Anamnesis obtained outside of hospital .....	40
Additional histories obtained outside of hospital .....	71
Visits to paroled patients .....	114
Other visits in behalf of patients and investigations of home conditions ..	109
Outside interviews at request of patients .....	241
Reports on cases of ex-service men and dependents .....	10
Anamneses obtained at hospital .....	1
Ex-patients visited .....	4
Staff meetings attended .....	3

37 men and 61 women, a total of 98 patients, were on trial visit at beginning of year. 62 men and 110 women were on trial visit during the year, a total of 99 men and 171 women, 270 cases under supervision of social service. Daily average on trial visit, 78 cases.

Psychometric and psychiatric guidance consultations with a trained psychologist in charge have continued as a part of our social service. The department is now a real diagnostic and guidance clinic for young people. Clinics are held daily except on Sundays and holidays. All members of the medical staff are available for consultation without charge. Last year, 24 boys and 26 girls were examined at the hospital as an outside service.

### LIBRARY, AMUSEMENT AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES

The library, as usual, has been generously patronized by the patients who as a rule are enthusiastic readers. The library contains 2927 volumes and subscribes to 12 magazines. 250 new books were added. The hospital is greatly indebted to the State librarian for contribution of books withdrawn from the circulating libraries. These books are distributed fairly among patients that are inclined to disfigure or even destroy them. The hospital receives daily 3 copies of the Lewiston Journal and 6 copies of the Kennebec Journal that are credited to the library. In addition, the hospital receives many miscellaneous contributions of magazines, books, and newspapers from individuals and organizations in various parts of the State.

We have been able to maintain our weekly motion picture programs to the great pleasure of both patients and employees.

Protestant and Catholic religious services have been conducted regularly in the chapel except during July and August. Protestant services are held on each Sunday. Catholic services on Saturday one day in each month. Both Protestant and Catholic clergymen have rendered personal service to the patients on the wards when required.

### COURT OBSERVATIONS

Seven patients were admitted for observation on order of the Superior Court. The criminal indictments and final results of observation are as follows: (1) Rape and incest, mental deficiency without psychosis, sentenced one to two years on the morals charge; (2) Murder, mental deficiency without psychosis, returned to Court for trial; (3) Murder, epilepsy with psychosis, not guilty by reason of insanity and committed to the hospital; (4) Incest, mental deficiency without psychosis, sentenced to prison; (5) Arson, mental deficiency without psychosis, sentenced to prison; (6) Alcoholic intoxication and disturbance of the peace, Manic-depressive psychosis, released by the Court; (7) Murder, Manic-depressive psychosis, not guilty by reason of insanity and committed to the hospital.

### MEDICAL SERVICE

Fortunately, there have been no emergency medical or surgical difficulties. Due to the lack of help we have been obliged to curtail special treatment such as electro-therapy, hydro-therapy, and psycho-therapy except in a small number of cases. We have been free from infectious diseases of epidemic character.

I regret to report two suicides by hanging. It is difficult to prevent patients from taking their lives under the most favorable conditions. There is no doubt

that in these two instances, at least, those accidents were due to lack of help for efficient supervision.

The commitment of old and infirm persons continues to increase. 31 patients, 17.86% of all first admissions were over 70 years of age. Usually, the mental disturbance in these cases is of minor importance as most of them were physically ill from shocks, exhaustion, and negligence. Such cases can only be cared for in an infirm ward, requiring special attention which has been difficult to provide because of the shortage of trained help.

#### MAINTENANCE OF THE HOSPITAL

From our appropriation we received \$569,020.00 to which was added credits of \$8,477.58, and receipts from board of patients \$69,076.88, making a total of receipts, \$646,675.46. We expended for maintenance of patients, of plant and for ordinary repairs as follows: Salaries and wages, \$247,086.04; Provisions (food) \$162,065.68; Fuel, light and water, \$63,201.77. Total, \$491,120.87. The amount received from paying patients and returned to State Treasurer was \$69,076.88, leaving a non-carrying balance on hand at the close of the year of \$86,376.71.

1269 patients were supported in full by the State; only 250 contributing towards their maintenance. The gross per capita cost was \$337.86 for each patient or \$6.479 per week. Salaries and wages increased \$18,740.22 over last year, while expenditures for general maintenance and up-keep were \$40,630.18 less.

The hospital has capacity for 1270 patients. The minimum personnel required on this basis should not be less than 285; ward services 160, outside services 125. The number of employees June 30, 1944 was 244; employed during the year, 124; number leaving, 141; 212 remained in service which is 75 less than the minimum required for efficient operation of the hospital.

In closing, I wish to express my deep feeling of gratitude to those employees who have so loyally and unselfishly devoted their time and interests, under trying circumstances, to the welfare of the hospital. I also want to express my appreciation of the helpful guidance and cooperation from the office of the Commissioner of Institutional Service.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST C. TYSON,  
Superintendent

# BANGOR STATE HOSPITAL

DR. CARL J. HEDIN

Superintendent

**Resident Staff:**

Walter J. Hammond, M.D.	Acting Assistant Superintendent
Samuel I. Epstein, M.D.	Senior Assistant Physician
Werner O. S. Lippman, M.D.	Assistant Physician
Clara Aharoni, M.D.	Assistant Physician
Gustav Meinhardt, M.D.	Assistant Physician
Herbert Lichtenstein, D.M.D., D.D.S.	Dentist
Harold G. Wood	Steward and Treasurer
Marguerite E. Kyer	Psychologist
Regina S. Shirley	Superintendent of Nurses
Frances Gorrow	Instructor of Nurses
Eloise F. Wood	Occupational Therapist
Margaret E. Harris	Dietitian
Charles Trenholm	Chef
Lloyd Kelley	Chief Engineer

Established	1895	Area of grounds—acres	240
Inmate capacity	1106	Under cultivation	168
Average population	1122	Number of buildings	59
Average employees	202		

Appropriation	\$434,000
Net Cost of Operations (before Capital Expenditures)	467,274
Capital Expenditures	2,492
Net Cost of Operations	469,766
Per Capita	418

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

The forty-fourth annual report of the Bangor State Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, is herewith submitted:

### MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Patients on Books July 1, 1944</b>			
In Hospital	570	556	1126
On Parole	54	54	108
Total	624	610	1234
<b>Admissions during the year:</b>			
First Admissions	119	97	216
Readmissions	39	27	66
Transfer	0	1	1
Total Admissions	158	125	283
<b>Total number of patients under treatment during the year:</b>	782	735	1517
<b>Discharged during the year:</b>			
As recovered	60	62	122
As improved	28	22	50
As unimproved	17	3	20
Total Discharged	105	87	192
<b>Died during the Year</b>	84	51	135
Total Discharged and Died	189	138	327
<b>Patients in hospital June 30, 1945:</b>	555	556	1111
<b>Patients on Parole</b>	38	41	79
<b>Patients remaining on books June 30, 1945:</b>	593	597	1190
<b>Daily average number of patients in the hospital during the year:</b>	566	556	1122
<b>Daily average number of employees</b>			202
<b>Daily average of total population</b>			1324
<b>Voluntary patients admitted</b>	12	16	28
<b>Criminal cases admitted for observation</b>	8	0	8
<b>Daily average number of patients on parole</b>	39	47	86
<b>Persons examined and given advice at the Mental Hygiene Clinics</b>	14	12	26

### SUPPORT OF PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR:

	Number	Per Cent
Supported wholly by the State	947	84%
Supported by private means	155	14%
Supported partly by private means	20	2%
	1122	100%

## ADMISSIONS

The total number of admissions during the year was 283, or 5 less than admitted during the previous year. Of these 66 were readmissions of patients formerly treated in this or in other mental hospitals.

### MENTAL DISORDERS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Psychoses	Male	Female	Total
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis . . . . .	5	1	6
With other infectious diseases . . . . .	0	1	1
Alcoholic psychoses . . . . .	16	4	20
Due to drugs and other exogenous poisons . . . . .	1	0	1
Traumatic . . . . .	1	0	1
With cerebral arteriosclerosis . . . . .	26	8	34
With other disturbances of circulation . . . . .	1	0	1
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy) . . . . .	0	3	3
Senile psychoses . . . . .	24	26	50
Involuntional psychoses . . . . .	1	2	3
Psychoses due to new growth . . . . .	1	0	1
With organic changes of the nervous system . . . . .	1	0	1
Psychoneuroses . . . . .	6	14	20
Manic-Depressive . . . . .	10	19	29
Dementia Praecox . . . . .	10	10	20
Paranoid conditions . . . . .	1	1	2
With mental deficiency . . . . .	2	1	3

### WITHOUT PSYCHOSES:

Epilepsy . . . . .	3	2	5
Alcoholic . . . . .	4	1	5
Mental Deficiency . . . . .	2	2	4
Psychopathic personality . . . . .	2	2	4
Mixed types . . . . .	1	0	1
Primary Behavior Disorders . . . . .	1	0	1
	119	97	216

### AGES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Male	Female	Total
Under 20 years . . . . .	11	8	19
20 to 30 years . . . . .	8	12	20
30 to 40 years . . . . .	14	17	31
40 to 50 years . . . . .	13	14	27
50 to 60 years . . . . .	17	6	23
60 to 70 years . . . . .	24	13	37
70 years and over . . . . .	32	27	59
Total First Admissions . . . . .	119	97	216

Nearly 45 per cent of the first admissions were 60 years of age and over when admitted; and 27 per cent were 70 years of age and over when admitted. For several years past there has been an increasing tendency to commit old people to State Hospitals for mental patients. A large percentage of these patients are suffering from hardening of the arteries and other changes due to old age.

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Male	Female	Total
Dependent . . . . .	76	43	119
Comfortable . . . . .	43	54	97
Total . . . . .	119	97	216

### USE OF ALCOHOL BY FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Male	Female	Total
Abstinent . . . . .	59	81	140
Temperate . . . . .	32	6	38
Intemperate . . . . .	28	10	38
Total . . . . .	119	97	216

### MARITAL CONDITIONS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Male	Female	Total
Single . . . . .	44	27	71
Married . . . . .	46	37	83
Widowed . . . . .	13	27	40
Separated . . . . .	5	1	6
Divorced . . . . .	11	5	16
Total . . . . .	119	97	216

## FIRST ADMISSIONS

The number of patients admitted during the year, who had never before been in any hospital for mental patients was 216, or two less than the first admissions during the previous year.

The first admissions were 69% of the total number admitted, and the readmissions were 31%.

The senile psychoses group was the largest group of the first admissions with 50 cases, or 23 per cent.

The psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis was the second largest group with 34 cases, or 15 per cent. The senile and the arteriosclerotic psychoses totaled 84 cases, or 38 per cent of the first admissions.

The manic-depressive group was the third largest group with 29 cases, or 13 per cent.

The alcoholic psychoses, the dementia praecox group and the psychoneurosis group each had 20 cases, or 9 per cent.

### PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS

Psychoses	Male	Female	Total
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	1	1	2
Alcoholic psychoses	5	0	5
Traumatic psychosis	1	0	1
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	4	0	4
Involuntional psychoses	0	1	1
Psychoneuroses	3	3	6
Manic-depressive	12	13	25
Dementia praecox	3	5	8
With psychopathic personality	1	1	2
With mental deficiency	1	1	2
Without psychoses	8	3	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>67</b>

The manic-depressive group with 25 cases or 37 per cent of the readmissions was by far the largest group of the readmissions.

### PSYCHOSES OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED

Psychoses	Male	Female	Total
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	5	1	6
With other infectious diseases	1	1	2
Alcoholic psychoses	14	3	17
Due to drugs or other exogenous toxins	1	0	1
Traumatic psychoses	1	0	1
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	6	5	11
With convulsive disorders	1	1	2
Senile psychoses	0	2	2
Involuntional psychoses	0	3	3
Psychoneuroses	7	16	23
Manic-Depressive	18	37	55
Dementia Praecox	21	10	31
Paranoid conditions	4	0	4
With psychopathic personality	2	0	2
With mental deficiency	2	1	3
Without psychosis	21	7	28
Primary behavior disorders	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>192</b>

### CONDITION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED

	Male	Female	Total
As Recovered (63.5%)	60	62	122
As Improved (26.0%)	28	22	50
As Unimproved (10.5%)	17	3	20
<b>Total (100.00%)</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>192</b>

The discharge rate figured on the number of patients admitted was 67.84 per cent.

The manic-depressive group with 55 discharged had 50 recoveries; the without psychosis group had 16; the alcoholic psychoses and the psychoneuroses each had 13 recoveries, and the dementia praecox group had 11 recoveries.

## DURATION OF HOSPITAL RESIDENCE OF DISCHARGED PATIENTS

Of the 192 patients discharged, 73 were in the hospital less than 3 months; 25 from 3 to 6 months; 31 from 6 months to 1 year; 26 from 1 to 2 years; 6 from 2 to 3 years; 11 from 3 to 4 years; 14 from 5 to 10 years; and 6 over 10 years.

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

Psychoses—Causes of Death:	Male	Female	Total
1. Senile Psychoses			
Cerebral Thrombosis.....	0	1	1
Chronic Myocarditis.....	14	11	25
Cerebral Hemorrhage.....	2	0	2
Generalized arteriosclerosis.....	3	0	3
Coronary Thromboses.....	0	4	4
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	1	2
Total.....	20	17	37
2. Psychoses with Cerebral Arteriosclerosis			
Chronic Myocarditis.....	25	2	27
Cerebral Hemorrhage.....	1	1	2
Generalized arteriosclerosis.....	3	0	3
Acute Myocarditis.....	1	0	1
Pulmonary Edema.....	0	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	0	1
Total.....	31	4	35
3. General Paralysis			
General Paralysis of the Insane.....	2	0	2
Chronic Myocarditis.....	2	1	3
Cerebral Hemorrhage.....	1	0	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	1	0	1
Total.....	6	1	7
4. Alcoholic Psychoses			
Chronic Myocarditis.....	1	0	1
Cerebral Hemorrhage.....	1	0	1
Acute Myocarditis.....	1	0	1
Total.....	3	0	3
5. Manic-Depressive Psychoses			
Chronic Myocarditis.....	3	1	4
Generalized Arteriosclerosis.....	0	1	1
Acute Myocarditis.....	0	1	1
Coronary Thrombosis.....	0	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	1	1	2
Gangrene of Left Foot.....	1	0	1
Suicide by hanging.....	0	1	1
Total.....	5	6	11
6. Involution Melancholia			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	0	1	1
7. Dementia Praecox			
Dementia Praecox.....	1	0	1
Chronic Myocarditis.....	1	3	4
Acute Myocarditis.....	1	1	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	6	5	11
Gangrene of Lungs.....	1	0	1
Lobar Pneumonia.....	0	1	1
Addison's Disease.....	0	1	1
Overactivity and Heat Exhaustion.....	1	0	1
Intestinal Obstruction.....	0	1	1
Total.....	11	12	23
8. Paranoid Conditions			
Chronic Myocarditis.....	1	0	1
9. Epileptic Psychoses			
Epilepsy.....	0	1	1
Status Epilepticus.....	1	1	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	0	1	1
Total.....	1	3	4
10. Psychoneuroses			
Chronic Myocarditis.....	1	1	2
11. Psychoses with Psychopathic Personality			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	1	0	1



	Male	Female	Total
12 Psychoses with Mental Deficiency			
Broncho-pneumonia	0	1	1
Gangrene of Lungs	0	1	1
Total	0	2	2
13. All other Psychoses			
Tumor of the Brain	1	0	1
Chronic Myocarditis	1	0	1
Acute Myocarditis	0	1	1
Coronary Thrombosis	1	0	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0	2	2
Lobar Pneumonia	1	0	1
Carcinoma of Stomach	0	1	1
Total	4	4	8
Total number of deaths	84	51	135

#### AGE OF PATIENTS WHO DIED

	Male	Female	Total
Under 20 years	1	2	3
20 to 30 years	1	3	4
30 to 40 years	8	5	13
40 to 50 years	8	4	12
50 to 60 years	5	6	11
60 to 70 years	21	6	27
70 years and over	40	25	65
Total Deaths	84	51	135

#### DEATHS

Ninety-two patients who died, or 68 per cent were 60 years of age or over at the time of death; and 65, or 48 per cent were 70 years of age and over. Many of these patients were 80 years of age and over at the time of admission to the hospital.

The tendency to commit old people suffering from organic physical conditions with mild mental disfunctioning continues at an ever increasing rate. A relatively large number of these patients are either very old, or in very poor physical condition when admitted.

#### MEDICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS

In spite of wartime conditions and lack of well-trained personnel, we have been able to continue with a fairly comprehensive program of treatment for both physical and mental disorders. We had no epidemics of infectious disease. All new patients and employees under 60 years of age were immunized against typhoid.

Electric shock therapy was administered to 78 patients. In all, 769 treatments were given with the following results: 32 patients recovered; 25 improved; and 21 showed no improvement.

Anti-luetic treatment was given all cases of neuro-syphilis and blood syphilis.

Medical and psychological examinations of new employees were carried on as in the past in order to eliminate the physically and mentally unfit. All employees taken ill in our service who wished to receive free treatment were treated in our hospital wards for employees.

Treatments in the hydrotherapy and physiotherapy departments have been carried on as in previous years.

The consulting staff have responded promptly when called and given special medical and surgical treatments requiring specialists. They have given generously of their time and helped in emergencies.

#### STAFF MEETINGS

Regular Staff meetings were held three times a week. They consisted of initial presentations for diagnosis, for discussing treatment, and the advisability of parole or discharge. Two hundred and eighty-seven cases were presented for

diagnosis; 127 for parole; and 37 for discharge. Total number of student nurses' visits to staff meetings were 146.

The staff meetings also serve as instruction clinics for new physicians and affiliating students. At the staff meetings the earliest introduction of shock therapy, hydrotherapy, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, psychotherapy, and other measures that will help rehabilitation of the patient are discussed.

### LABORATORY WORK

Due to the fact that we were not able to secure a competent technician to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of our laboratory technician on September 23rd, only a small amount of laboratory work was done. Urinalysis 310; haematology 402; chemical examination 47; bacteriology 21; blood Hinton 76; spinal fluids 39; sedimentation rates 6; basal metabolism rate 4; catic index 2; total number of laboratory examinations 907.

### DENTAL WORK

As in previous years, the half-time dentist was employed who did the following work: 802 examinations; 507 extractions; 125 fillings; 48 treatments; 647 prophylaxis; 11 Vincents; 50 plates repaired; 16 new plates; 3 impressions; 53 surgical cases; 2 crowns; 3 bridges; 12 jacket crowns; 14 X-rays; 5 rebases; total number of dental operations done during the year 2298.

### OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Occupational therapy affords a means of interesting and directing the patients' energies toward useful work. The occupational therapy rooms are large and the equipment is adequate, but due to the large percentage of old and feeble patients, this department is not used to its fullest extent.

One hundred and sixty-five patients were referred to this department and they made a total of 2220 articles valued at \$1403.93. Of these articles, 1902 were sold for \$1138.16, of which \$681.37 was refunded to the State for material used, and \$456.79 was credited to the patients' special amusement fund.

The affiliating students attend lectures on occupational therapy and each student is given a period of practice training in occupational and recreational therapy. The department has also been visited by students from the University of Maine; Maine School of Commerce; Bangor Public High School; the Garland Street Junior High School and others.

### PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Psychometric tests by our psychologist are given to all patients who are suspected of having mental capacity below the average; also to all new employees whose duties bring them in contact with the patients. This is done in order to prevent mentally deficient, subnormal or immature employees to care for or supervise the patients. In all 623 psychometric tests were made during the year.

### PHYSIOTHERAPY AND HYDROTHERAPY

Seven hundred and ninety physiotherapy treatments were given during the year and 1098 hydrotherapy treatments.

### AMUSEMENTS AND LIBRARY ACTIVITIES

Weekly moving pictures were shown in our chapel to about 800 patients who were able to enjoy this kind of amusement.

Special entertainments were furnished as follows:

- |             |                               |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| July fourth | —Outdoor games and races      |
| October     | —Dow Field Orchestra          |
| November    | —Halloween Party              |
| December    | —Christmas Tree Entertainment |
| February    | —Musical Entertainment        |
| March       | —Hillbilly and Cowboy Music   |

The patients' library was open regularly Monday afternoons. Donations of books were received from the Maine State Library and the Bangor Public Library. Discarded magazines have also been donated by the Bangor Public Library and they have been greatly appreciated by the patients.

Jig-saw puzzles and many other games were also purchased during the year.

### SCHOOL OF NURSING

The Eastern Maine General Hospital of Bangor, the Augusta General Hospital, the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary and Mercy Hospital of Portland, and the Madigan Memorial and Aroostook General Hospitals of Houlton have continued to send students to us for a three-months' course in psychiatry and psychiatric nursing. Affiliating students are accepted eight times during the year. During the year 134 students completed the course and received certificates.

Due to war conditions which required thousands of nurses for the Army and Navy, and due to the fact that young women interested in nursing have flocked to industrial plants engaged in defense work, it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure graduate nurses to care for mental patients.

Nurses who train in general hospitals and only take a three-months' affiliating course in psychiatric nursing, as a rule, prefer to continue to nurse medical and surgical conditions, rather than mental disorders. To remedy this condition, it is recommended that we re-open a three-years' course training for nurses, with one year affiliation in an approved general hospital. This institution offered such a course for more than 30 years prior to 1934. Our training school was on the approved list and our graduates were eligible for registrations in this and other states.

Since we discontinued our three-years' course for nurses in 1934, we have not been able to secure our full quota of graduate nurses. This condition gradually became worse before the war and as already stated, war conditions have made it greatly more difficult to secure even the minimum of graduate nurses required for good care and treatment of mental patients.

### SCHOOL OF ATTENDANTS

On account of war conditions, the three months' course of training for attendants was discontinued. Now that the employee situation is improving, we are planning to offer a six months' course of lectures and practical demonstrations in the more common procedures in nursing mental patients to the newly appointed attendants.

### MENTAL HYGIENE AND PSYCHIATRIC CLINICS

As in previous years, mental hygiene clinics were held twice a month for the examination of problem children, nervous and mental patients. Twenty-six such cases were examined and given advice as to treatment and training.

The Superintendent also held psychiatric clinics for classes in abnormal psychology and classes in sociology from the University of Maine and other institutions of learning.

### CAPACITY OF THE INSTITUTION

	Male	Female	Total
Capacity.....	455	482	937
Daily average number of patients in the hospital during the year....	566	556	1122
Daily average over-crowding.....	111	74	185
Daily average percentage of over-crowding.....	16.5 per cent		

### NEEDS OF THE HOSPITAL

1. One additional Male and Female building to accommodate 200 patients. The 1945 Legislature appropriated \$500,000.00 for construction of this building and plans are being made so that construction may begin as soon as practicable.

2. A building for 80 Employees. The Legislature appropriated \$125,000.00 for construction of this building and construction will begin as soon as practicable.

3. Additions and Renovation of Heating Plant. An appropriation of \$50,000.00 has been appropriated for this purpose and the work will be started as soon as material is available.

4. Renovation of Bakery. An appropriation of \$10,000.00 was granted for this purpose and plans are ready for the work to begin shortly after July first.

5. A Duplex house for Physicians. Enlargement of the hospital and necessary increases in the medical staff requires additional living quarters for assistant physicians.

6. New Laundry Building. The old laundry is too small and the equipment is worn out and inadequate.

7. New Electric Wiring and Fixtures. The electric wiring installed when the hospital was built needs to be replaced and 45 DC current motors are worn out and should be replaced by AC current 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. It is a serious situation for an institution with a population of nearly 1400 people to be left without water both from a sanitary standpoint as well as a serious fire hazard. The City of Bangor should be urged to remedy this condition as soon as material and labor is available for such purposes.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

As in previous years, Catholic service is held on the first Sunday of every month, and Protestant services are held on the second, third and fourth Sundays except through July and August. The Catholic priests and the Protestant ministers have also visited sick patients when requested to do so.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Appreciation and thanks go to the members of the Visiting Committee for their interest and support.

To the friends of the hospital who by visits, donations, and entertainments have helped to make our patients happy we are much indebted and wish to express our appreciation.

To the consulting staff who have given freely of their time and advice in complicated cases I wish to express my sincere thanks for their valuable services.

My appreciation is due to the medical staff and all other officers and loyal employees for their valuable work and efforts to maintain a high standard of care for our patients during these trying times.

To the Commissioner, Mr. Harrison C. Greenleaf, who has consistently helped to share the responsibilities of the Superintendent and always acted promptly when his advice and help were sought, I am deeply grateful and wish to express my thanks for his friendly cooperation.

My appreciation and thanks also go to the heads of other State departments for their valuable assistance and cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL J. HEDIN, M.D.,  
Superintendent

SUMMARY OF FARM OPERATIONS

July 1, 1944—June 30, 1945	
Farm Produce harvested and used.....	\$11,401.10
Farm Produce sold.....	946.25
Miscellaneous Items sold.....	75.00
Total.....	<u>\$12,422.35</u>

# POWNA STATE SCHOOL

DR. N. S. KUPELIAN

Superintendent

## Resident Staff:

Karl B. Sturgis, M.D.  
Charles H. Leach, M.D.\*  
Leonore A. Kenniston  
Geneva Irish  
Ernestine H. Porter  
Ruth S. Gilpatrick  
I. James Merry  
Vera S. Burton  
Clarence E. Gray  
Gideon Hallowell  
Earle H. Danforth  
Edward L. Mitchell  
Eleanor Roberts  
Daisy Abbott

Assistant Superintendent  
First Assistant Physician  
Nursing Directress  
Dietitian  
Psychologist  
Community Service Supervisor  
Director of Education  
Chief Clerk  
Chief Engineer  
Chief Mechanic  
Head Farmer  
Storekeeper  
Acting Matron Housekeeper  
Head Laundress

Established	1907
Inmate capacity	1120
Average population	1079
Average employees	150

Area of grounds—acres	1390
Under cultivation	500
Number of buildings	58

\* Completed service June 7, 1945.

Appropriation	\$375,000
Net Cost of Operations (less Capital Expenditures)	372,809
Capital Expenditures	20,682*
Net Cost of Operations	393,491
Per Capita	364

\* \$20,000 provided by Council Order.

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

This report covers a period when our nation was in a life and death struggle with two major powers. The tremendous social upheaval, extensive family dislocations caused by war and the urgent need of workers for war defense, have created problems for institutions just as serious as those faced by social and welfare agencies. During the war period applications for admission grew rapidly, due mostly to constant employment of the able members of the family leaving no one to care for the defective member. It has been our policy to admit all levels of mental deficiency in proper proportion. This has been impossible during the war, as the morons were employed in various defense work; and with the ever increasing pressure from the family sources, admissions of low grades have been out of proportion to the admission of middle and higher groups of defectives. In my opinion this condition should be remedied, otherwise the Institution in the not far distant future will be an infirmary for the care of low-grade mental defectives.

To make room for the commitment of urgent cases, plans were made for the construction of a temporary school building and to make alterations at Yarmouth Hall basement to add 70 more beds. Admission of these cases depended upon securing enough help. As yet we have not been able to open this ward, although the school building has been in use.

**MOVEMENT OF POPULATION**

	Males	Females	Total
Present at Pownal State School July 1, 1944	541	532	1073
Absent July 1, 1944	24	16	40
Enrolled July 1, 1944	565	548	1113
<b>Admitted during fiscal year:</b>			
First admissions	21	13	34
Readmissions	0	0	0
<b>Discharged:</b>			
Outright from School	2	1	3
From trial visit, visit, or escape	5	4	9
Transferred to other State Institutions	0	1	1
<b>Deaths:</b>			
	9	8	17
Present at Pownal State School June 30, 1945	541	538	1079
Absent from Pownal State School June 30, 1945	29	9	38
Enrolled June 30, 1945	570	547	1117
Daily average present for fiscal year	544	535	1079
Daily average enrolled for fiscal year	567	548	1115

(No temporary patients were admitted or discharged.)

**Of the admissions,**

21 males, 13 females, total 34:

11 males and 11 females were committed through the Probate Court, and  
8 males and 2 females were committed through the Municipal Court.  
2 males were transferred from the State Reformatory for Men.

**Of the discharges,**

7 males, 6 females, total 13:

2 males and 4 females were discharged from visit or trial visit,  
3 males were discharged from escape,  
1 female was transferred to a State Hospital,  
2 males and 1 female were discharged outright from the School.

**CONDITION ON DISCHARGE**

	Males	Females	Total
Capable of self-support	5	4	9
Improved	1	0	1
Unimproved	1	1	2
Unimproved, Psychotic	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>

**REASONS FOR DISCHARGE**

	Males	Females	Total
Request of relatives	1	1	2
(Capable of self-support)	0	2	2
(Capable of self-support—discharged from visit or trial visit)	2	1	3
Not returned from escape	3	0	3
Not eligible for care in this institution	1	0	1
Not feeble-minded	0	1	1
Psychotic, transferred to Bangor State Hospital	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>

Of these discharges, 1 male was an idiot, 1 female was an imbecile, 4 males and 4 females were morons, 1 male was borderline, 1 male was dull-normal, and 1 female was normal.

During the fiscal year July 1, 1944-June 30, 1945, there were the following escapes:

24 males, 1 female, total 25 (of whom 18 males and 1 female were returned before the end of the year).

Of the 8 males, 2 females, absent on escape at the beginning of the year, 3 males were discharged and 3 males returned from escape.

At the end of the fiscal year, 8 males and 2 females were absent on escape.

Besides those absent on escape, 8 males and 2 females were absent on visit, 13 males and 5 females on trial visit.

Of the deaths (9 males and 8 females, total 17): all but one female died in the Hospital; 2 males and 1 female were classified as idiots, 4 males and 6 females as imbeciles, 2 males and 1 female as morons, and 1 male as borderline.

The number of deaths was 17 or 1.57% of the average daily present, compared with 1.9% last fiscal year.

## SUMMARY OF DEATHS

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	2	3*	5
Status Epilepticus .....	3	0	3
Coma following Status Epilepticus .....	1	0	1
Chronic Colitis—Idiopathic Epilepsy .....	0	1	1
Coronary Embolism .....	0	1	1
Chronic Myocarditis .....	0	1	1
Cerebral Hemorrhage .....	0	1	1
Bronchopneumonia .....	1	0	1
Carbuncle, neck .....	1	0	1
Epithelioma (rt. temporal area and cheek) .....	1	0	1
Carcinoma of Liver, Primary .....	0	1	1
Total .....	9	8	17

\*1 Military Type

### FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

Besides many requests granted for rides for the children, or outings for the day, or extensions of visits or trial visits, 164 children were allowed to go visit or trial visit (102 males and 62 females) and 13 were discharged (7 males and 6 females).

Applications on the Waiting List showed an increase as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
June 30, 1945 .....	210	254	464
June 30, 1944 .....	203	231	434
Increase .....	7	23	30

The turnover of employees for the year showed an increase from 29% to 30.7%, as 23 men and 24 women left the service of the Pownal State School, compared with 25 men and 18 women during the previous year.

The average for the year was 75 men and 78 women employees, or a total of 153 compared with 148 the previous year.

On September 12, Governor Sewall and Commissioner Greenleaf visited the Institution to ascertain the need for possible expansion for the admission of 450 cases on the waiting list. On September 18, Governor Sewall at a special legislative session recommended expansion at Pownal State School and construction of a fish hatchery. This session lasted from September 18 to 20 inclusive, and the legislators passed a bill authorizing \$435,000 for the construction of two dormitories, additions to the reservoir and the power house. On January 16, 1945, the Legislative Committee on Pownal State School visited the Institution, showing a helpful and cooperative attitude. They again visited the School on March 26, for the purpose of inspecting the Morrill Farm, the purchase of which was recommended by the Department of Institutional Service.

On April 2, Jean Gamache, a defective delinquent and a pyromaniac who was transferred from South Windham Reformatory for Men, escaped and set fire to four barns, two of which burned flat. The presence of defective delinquents in this institution is not conducive to the proper training and care of defective children. Contrary to the general belief, the definitely defective child is not a criminal child. Delinquency increases in proportion to the higher degree of intelligence. It would be an ideal arrangement if the defective delinquents could be cared for in a separate institution. If this is not possible, a separate unit in connection with one of the State Institutions should be established for their training and rehabilitation.

I am happy to report that our employees and higher grade boys and girls did excellent work in the war activities, thus contributing greatly toward the successful conclusion of the war.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Due to shortage of medical personnel the medical service has been somewhat handicapped. Fortunately we have again escaped serious epidemics. In general the health of employees and patient population has been very satisfactory. There

have been no deaths among the employees, and the percentage of death among the children has been less than it was the year before.

Among the children, pulmonary tuberculosis was the major cause of death. The problem of proper treatment and care of tubercular patients continues to be a source of great concern. It is almost impossible to isolate, completely, tubercular defectives as they will not cooperate; besides, we have no opportunity for such an isolation. The State Tubercular Sanatoria have refused to admit tubercular mental defectives. It is imperative that facilities should be provided as soon as possible for complete isolation and appropriate treatment. Recently we began to X-ray the chests of all patients and so far about 400 have been X-rayed. As was expected these examinations have increased the number of our tubercular patients. It is essential that something must be done in the near future if we have to prevent the further spread of the disease.

Except for a few simple fractures there have been no serious accidents.

There were 28 Staff Conferences during the fiscal year, at which 30 boys and 27 girls were present.

Dr. Tukey continues to give very efficient dental service. All patients are examined in alphabetical order and given appropriate dental care as needed. The following is a summary of the dental work done for this year:

475 Boys treated	
456 Girls treated	
Examinations	65
Fillings	140
Extractions	385
Cleaning	690
Smoothing Fillings	3
Gum Treatments	2
Complete Lower Extraction	1
Complete Upper Extractions	3
Complete Extraction	1
X-rays	4
Impressions	4
Plate Repairs and Adjust.	11
Plate Fittings	7
Novocaine	154
Gas Extractions	9
Ether	10

Our consulting ophthalmologist holds eye clinics from time to time for eye refractions, supplying patients with glasses when needed. 15 male patients and 33 female patients attended eye clinic.

Due to shortage of medical officers and nurses, our surgical service has not been a busy one, although all emergency cases have received prompt surgical treatment. The following is the list of operations performed:

- 67 Minor operations
- 2 Amputation of breasts
- 1 Vaginal
- 3 Hernias

Medical Department Report from July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, inclusive:

**SURGICAL**

- 67 Minor operations have been performed. (Sutures taken)
- 74 Visits were made to clinics

Major operations were as follows:

- 2 Amputation of breasts
- 3 Hernias
- 1 Vaginal

**X-RAY REPORT**

Abdominal	1
Ankle	2
Arm	1
Chest Plates	434
Elbow	6
Fingers	3
Foot	1
Head	1
Hips	2
Leg	3
Pelvis	1
Ribs	2
Shoulder	4
Spine	2
Teeth	5
Wrist	2

**DENTAL CLINIC**

475 Boys treated  
456 Girls treated

**EAR CLINIC**

27 Patients attended ear clinic  
263 Visits were made by patients to clinic for treatment

**EYE CLINIC**

15 Male patients attended eye clinic  
33 Female patients attended eye clinic



**OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT**  
(Emergency Room) Intra-institutional

666	Male patients attended clinic for treatment (Eye Clinic included)		
783	Visits made by male patients to clinic (Eye Clinic included)		
616	Female patients attended clinic for treatment (Eye Clinic included)		
1201	Visits made by female patients to clinic (Eye Clinic included)		
1282	Total number patients attended clinic		
1984	Total visits made by males and females to clinic		
Acne Vaccine treatment	1 patient	13	treatments
Blood Specimens taken	17 patients		
Canker treatment	14 patients	44	treatments
Cold Serum treatment	8 employees	77	treatments
Diathermy treatment	13 patients	64	treatments
Douches	1 patient	56	visits
Fractures with Cast	3 patients	6	visits
Iodobismitol injections	1 patient	12	treatments
Liver Extract injections	2 patients	52	injections
Miscellaneous treatments	55 male patients	73	treatments
	44 female patients	66	treatments
	10 male employees	14	treatments
	8 female employees	15	treatments
	2 patients	2	treatments
Nose treatment			
Patch Tests	14		
Penicillin treatment	4 patients	109	treatments
Prescription Hypo	1 female employee	3	treatments
	9 patients	22	treatments
Sputum Specimens taken	4 patients		
Thermospectral Light treatment	6 patients	25	treatments
Throat treatment	3 patients	3	treatments
Tuberculin treatment	1 patient	1	treatment
Vincent's Angina treatment	4 male patients	18	treatments
	10 female patients	26	treatments

**NURSING DEPARTMENT**

All buildings where children are located are under the direct supervision of a registered graduate nurse. All employees entering this service receive proper instructions in the performance of their duties; to take pride in their work, to be kind with patients, and try to create a home atmosphere as much as possible. It is gratifying, also, to state that many of the employees take interest in our children and buy toys or clothing, or take them to the cities for shopping or amusement.

**DIETARY DEPARTMENT**

The shortage of cooks, the admission of a large number of low-grade children with feeble digestion, and the scarcity of certain food created by war, have considerably added to the responsibilities of this department. However, by careful planning and purchasing, we have succeeded in serving well-balanced meals with proper caloric values. Our kitchen equipment has been kept in fairly good repair, although some of it needs replacement in the near future. Since we have no canning facilities, all green vegetables, berries, and fruits have been added to the children's diet. We believe that by doing this, patients' health has been benefited. In September, the following canning of pickles and relishes was done:

Pickled Beets	720	gals.
Bread and Butter Pickles	260	gals.
Uncooked Cucumber Relish	170	gals.
Chopped Tomato Relish	467	gals.
Sliced Tomato Pickles	542	gals.
Mustard Pickles	304	gals.

**EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT**

Our schools have continued as usual, but under somewhat difficult conditions. With the shortage of teachers, we employed two wives of C. P. S. men and one male teacher whose education was equal to the services required but with limited experience. They have carried on well under the circumstances, and the year closed with some advancement. Mrs. Whittemore has continued with us in the Girls' Primary Room; otherwise, the academic schools have experienced a complete change of teachers.

Our most recent commitments have been of lower mentality than the academic classes will permit. Therefore, it may be advisable to combine all of the girls' grades under one teacher and all of the boys' under one teacher next year, thus reducing our teaching force for the present to two teachers rather than four.

### BOY SCOUTS

These boys went on their annual hike to Bradbury Mountain on August 23, 1944, at which time they reviewed Scouting, covering all-night camping, cooking, and maneuvers, and this adequately covered the advancement of those qualified.

### PIONEERS

We find that the Pioneer group is responding very satisfactorily in the activities associated with Scouting, drawing their inspiration from their past training as Boy Scouts. As this is but one addition to the physical aspects of Scouting, we have added to this group such boys as those who may not have been Scouts but have indicated their worthiness of such improvements as these activities may offer. This is proving to be a very satisfactory step in what we believe to be the right direction.

### PHYSICAL EDUCATION DIVISION

Our girls show a continued interest in physical education no less evident in the absence of a permanent leader. During the early part of the year, our instructor and Camp Fire Guardian was advanced to a secretarial position but she very kindly volunteered to carry on for us as far as her time and duties would permit, the results of which have been very gratifying. She led the Camp Fire Girls during the year in keeping the Church and employees' dining room tables supplied with flowers; the making of an afghan for the Red Cross; folding 60,000 sheets of Christmas Seals for the Cumberland County Tuberculosis Association; as well as sending cartons of books, magazines and puzzles to the Marine Hospital in Portland. One of the group assembled and produced a Scotch Folk Lore Party for credit toward her rank as Torch Bearer. This was given to the Superintendent, Sponsor, and other Camp Fire Officials. The group went on a hike and all-night tenting expedition to Bradbury Mountain State Park, at which time outdoor cooking was demonstrated as a requirement of Camp Fire.

The group also participated in the Field Day events on July 4, in pyramid building and letter formations, representing Victory, Pownal State School, and the Superintendent, Dr. Kupelian.

It may be well to keep in mind that Miss Blake as our Camp Fire Guardian received this year, again, The Camp Fire Girls' National Medal reward for the best leadership and the most accomplished with her group for the year. It is most gratifying to realize that as far as we can learn, this is the first time that this honor has been awarded to a guardian twice.

### FIELD DAY

We held the usual Field Day events on July 4th, at which we introduced a feature event in the form of a Horribles Parade, which proved of such interest and enjoyment among the children as to warrant a possible repetition another year.

Our Home Economic Classes in Cooking have had a very successful year. The Beginners' Class, of 10 girls, was taught correct techniques in cooking and preparing foods, with stress placed on neatness, wearing of clean uniforms, the use of hairnets and very little if any makeup or fingernail polish. They have written up their own notebooks out of class as homework, thus laying the foundation for second year work.

The advanced class (second year), of ten girls, was taught to make more complicated dishes, organizing meals, discussing current events pertaining to food, and learning to follow directions from various cook books. Some of the girls work at the Commons and are learning to carry on their class work alone. These classes, among the more important of our school, are indeed a credit to our educational system. While visiting the classes from time to time the girls have demonstrated both interest and ability in the preparation and serving of various dishes. They also proved their abilities at the course dinner served at the closing of school in June to which the Superintendent and his wife were in-

vited. These are a few of the highlights of this division of our work, of which we may well be proud.

### DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING DIVISION

In this division we have maintained a very creditable showing in both training and production, as well as keeping our store well stocked with the necessary textiles for the use of the School.

We made a total of 169 Red Cross projects in ladies' and men's bed jackets, kit-bags, children's coats, diapers, and baby blankets. We also made a patch-work quilt of waste pieces that was sold at the Red Cross Rally held at the School for which \$32 was realized and forwarded to them.

The study of silk and rayon was carried on and added to the girls' notebooks. They planted and raised from seed a cotton plant that had two cotton bolls on it. They also fed and watched a tomato-horn worm grow and hatch into a moth. These two items are preserved and are on display at the classroom.

We also made lapel ornaments of spools, cork stoppers, and colored yarn, and in all have endeavored to use the time allotted us to some appreciable advantage.

### MANUAL TRAINING

Manual Training continues to serve as one of the most important educational means for the vocational guidance of the boys. During the war period, production has not been so much as formerly due to the difficulty of securing materials. However, this division has done very well in repairing, also in replacing the worn-out furniture and other equipment used in the Institution.

### BOYS' INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

They have kept the store stocked with scrub brushes, suit and coat hangers, door-mats and carpeting, but due to shortage of warp our weaving has been at a standstill. A number of toys and games were made for Christmas, as well as a variety of other small articles for sale.

### PRINTING SHOP

Our printing shop has operated half-day periods very satisfactorily during the year, under the temporary instructions of a member of the C. P. S. Unit, with three boys, and has proved a very necessary addition to our work in the printing of many of the blanks at present in use at the school, thus meeting a long felt want. In addition to printing, we anticipate introducing elementary bookbinding in this room during the coming year.

### CHRISTMAS

At Christmas time the school rendered the operetta, "The Magi's Gift," in a very creditable manner; and much credit is due, not only to the cast, but also to the dressmaking division for costuming the play.

In looking over the year's work we are grateful with the results, even in the face of the trying conditions brought on by the war, and face the future with no misgivings.

### AMUSEMENTS

When one considers that these children live a twenty-four hour period of life in an institution, the amusements become a most important item. Moving pictures are provided every week, and dances each month except during July and August when outdoor activities are started, such as baseball, tennis, field sports and other athletics. It is unfortunate that we have no gymnasium, therefore our indoor athletic activities are very limited. We hope that the Institution will be provided with a gymnasium sometime in the near future. We believe that competitive athletics under supervision are a great morale builder as well as a means for proper social development.

### RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religious services are conducted regularly every Sunday. Catholic clergy officiate in the mornings and Protestant services are held in the afternoon. The

Chaplains have always been available and most cooperative in administering the rites of their various religions to the critically ill, as well as in visiting the hospitalized patients. Their services and assistance are greatly appreciated by us all.

### PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

There is a constant request from sources outside the Institution for the services of our Psychologist. These requests come from social and welfare workers, parents, doctors, nurses, health officials, and institutions within the State of Maine. In addition, arrangements were made for the Psychologist to give one day a month each to the State School for Boys at South Portland, State Reformatory for Men at South Windham, and the State School for Girls at Hallowell. Tests and interviews are requested for problems of school difficulties; the advisability of school continuation or plans for higher education; interinstitutional transfers; advisability of adoption; and increasingly serious problems of maladjustment, behavior, and juvenile delinquency.

During the fiscal year about 120 extra-mural tests were given. However, the Psychologist spends the greater part of her time in the Institution. New admissions are examined and records are made for presentation at the Staff Conference. The following tests are used at Pownal: Form L of the Revised Simon-Binet test, different personality tests (including Rorschach), Non-verbal Maze test, Design test, and Minnesota Mechanical Aptitude test. In the case of low grades, the Gesell standards and the Vineland Social Maturity scale are used.

The duties of the Psychologist have greatly increased by additional requests coming from various sources within the State. Since, in the near future, it is expected there will be 400 cases added to the institutional population, it becomes evident that one psychologist cannot perform properly her institutional duties and continue to give tests all over the State. It would seem advisable for the Department of Health and Welfare to employ a psychologist to meet the community need.

### COMMUNITY SERVICE

The major part of the work of this department has been to investigate the prospective employers of boys and girls, regular visits to homes where patients are employed, secure additional historical data, do all children's shopping, send to parents or relatives semi-annual clothing requests, supervise children's mail and packages, and perform other duties requested by the Administrative Department.

During the year, 12 boys and girls were placed in homes and on farms for employment. Of these, there were 3 failures: 2 were returned and 1 escaped from trial visit, who later joined the United States Army. Four were discharged directly from trial visit. The total amount of money earned by working boys and girls has been about \$4100.

During the year, our Community Service Supervisor made 14 trips to Portland to do children's personal shopping. The total amount of money spent for this was \$1636.79. It must be remembered that this money is withdrawn from the children's personal accounts and is independent of our appropriation.

It is gratifying to note that as far as could be ascertained, about 25 of our discharged boys served in the United States Armed Forces during World War II. Of these 20 were in the Army, 3 in the Navy, and 2 in the Marines. The ranks ascertained were as follows: 3 Privates, 1 Technical Sergeant, 2 Sergeants; 1 Corporal, and 1 Seaman Second Class. The boy attaining the rank of Technical Sergeant made an outstanding record. He was one of the Paratroopers landing behind the enemy lines on D-Day.

### CLINICAL INSTRUCTIONS

I am happy to report that the Institution held clinical instructions in the field of mental deficiency and social pathology for students from different colleges and preparatory schools. Clinics were held for students from the following

institutions: Bowdoin College, University of Maine, Bates College, Pennell Institute of Gray, a group of Girl Scouts from Westbrook and Portland, nurses from Central Maine General Hospital. Regular lectures were given at the Maine General Hospital in Portland.

### REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS

There has been no major construction during this fiscal year. Although the Legislators appropriated \$100,000 for a building for employees, the construction was postponed on account of war. It was expected that the ground would be broken early in the spring, but this was not done until July, 1945.

In addition to the routine general repairs, we have installed a new hot water tank and remodeled the dryer in the Laundry, installed a new hot water heater in the Stable, a new sink and light fixtures at the Farm Cottage, new parts in the return pump at Nurses Home, a new steam table in the Serving Room, new control switch at the Pumping Station, a new 6" main valve in the filter bed, new safety valves on all hot water tanks in the Institution, new linings and piston for feed pump in the Power House, two new safety valves on boilers in the Power House, relining with carborundum brick the boilers and furnaces at Power House, filling the cracks, and adding a new cap to the smokestack; also, replacing storage tank, galvanized, for Valley Farm Kitchen, and an 82 gallon boiler at Valley Farm.

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

As a separate detailed financial report will be made to the central authorities, it suffices to say that our total expenditures from appropriations for the fiscal year was \$411,660.73. Gross per capita cost per week was \$7.19 and net per capita cost per week was \$6.38. A diligent effort was made to keep the per capita cost as low as possible. Intelligent purchasing and the periodic check of the expenditures by the State Auditor's Department has enabled us to keep within appropriation limits.

### FARMING DEPARTMENT

The fiscal year ending in June 30, 1945, has been very disappointing in the operation of the farm. A late spring and a severe snowstorm on the 12th day of May definitely curtailed the farm production. An acute employee shortage has necessitated the reduction of the usual acreage planting.

Mr. Christopher Lowe, the farm superintendent, who had served the Institution faithfully for many years, retired on account of poor health. His position was filled by Mr. Earle Danforth, a graduate of the University of Maine College of Agriculture.

As stated before, on April 2, 1945, Jean Gamache, a defective delinquent with pyromaniacal tendencies, escaped and set several of the barns on fire and succeeded in burning two; one is the Dunlap barn located about one-fourth mile southwest of the central group of buildings, the other is the Middle barn, which is about one-fourth mile west of the central group. And again on September 26, 1945, we lost by fire the so-called Merchant barn. The valuation of these barns and contents are as follows:

Dunlap Barn, valued.....	\$2,500.00
(which cannot be built for less than \$7,000)	
3 Horse Rakes, valued.....	76.00
3 Mowing Machines, valued.....	216.40
1 Hay Tedder, valued.....	59.00
1 Grain Threshing Machine, valued.....	20.00
50 tons of Hay, valued.....	1,250.00
Middle Barn, valued.....	500.00
including one Hay Fork Outfit estimated.....	25.00
Merchant Barn, valued.....	500.00
including 50 tons of Hay, valued.....	1,125.00
1 Hay Fork, valued.....	14.00
64 lbs. Rope ¾ inch, valued.....	21.12
2 each, Pulleys and Grapples valued.....	3.00

The valuations given are according to the values listed in our inventory. Of course, a replacement of these implements would be considerably more. To replace the equipment burned in the fire, we purchased the following:

3	Mowing Machines valued.....	\$278.88
3	Dump Rakes valued.....	122.44
1	Hay Tedder valued.....	64.87
1	Hay Fork complete valued.....	5.30
2	Cultivators valued.....	45.00
1	Potato Digger valued.....	144.30

As usual the Pownal State School herd passed the tuberculosis test, and as a result a certificate was received from the Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry. In addition the last laboratory report showed only one cow was a positive reactor to Bang's disease. This cow was killed according to Federal regulations, being witnessed by Dr. L. N. Brown and the necessary reports sent to the Department of Agriculture, thus making our herd entirely free of Bang's disease.

**DETAILED REPORT OF THE FARM PRODUCTION**  
**Hay, Grain and Ensilage**

200 tons 10,900 lbs 10 tons	Hay Oats Oat Straw	200 tons 550 tons	Green Feed Silage Corn
<b>Meats and Dairy Products</b>			
8,031	lb	Beef	\$1,456.28
4,750 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	lb	Chicken	1,818.62
6,161	qt	Cream	3,941.30
11,256	doz.	Eggs	5,212.56
2,175	lb	Fowl	731.98
164	lb	Liver, beef	39.10
505	lb	Liver, pig's	88.85
143	lb	Liver, veal	90.80
54,807	qt	Milk, separated	2,576.14
205,744	qt	Milk, whole	18,748.21
23,829	lb	Pork	4,415.43
3,565	lb	Veal	734.19
			\$39,853.46

**Berries, Fruits and Vegetables**

26	bu	Apples	47.00
19	lb	Asparagus	3.80
11,675	lb	Beans, dry	893.50
42	bu	Beans, shell	73.50
226	bu	Beans, string	308.80
288	bu	Beets	356.05
707	qt	Blueberries	326.30
486	lb	Cabbage	25.65
820	bu	Carrots	1,394.85
492	bu	Corn	811.20
322	bu	Cucumbers	483.85
8	bu	Greens, beet	10.80
18	bu	Greens, spinach	20.80
150	bu	Greens, Swiss chard	169.00
34	bu	Greens, turnip	9.86
625	hd	Lettuce	29.75
12,040	lb	Onions	462.00
52	bu	Parsnip	127.25
42 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	bu	Peas, green	170.00
1	bu	Pears	1.75
7	bu	Plums	14.00
2,855	bu	Potatoes	4,973.70
4,390	lb	Pumpkin	87.80
860	lb	Radishes	51.30
4,127	lb	Rhubarb	259.01
10,612	lb	Squash	343.06
912	qt	Strawberries	393.96
173	bu	Tomatoes, ripe	400.20
22	bu	Turnips	37.40
			\$12,286.14

**CHANGES IN PERSONNEL**

As has already been stated, Mr. Christopher Lowe, Farm Superintendent, retired on account of poor health after serving for over 25 years. His position was filled by Earle Danforth, a graduate of the University of Maine, College of Agriculture.

Irving Mitchell was the Head of the Mechanical Department for 25 years and retired because of poor health. He was a faithful employee and devoted to the

Institution and served with loyalty. Gideon Hollowell has filled the vacancy created by Mr. Mitchell.

Miss Florence Barker, who served faithfully as Matron of Staples Hall, and who was with us for over 12 years, left in September, 1944, to be married.

Miss Elizabeth Parsons, who served with great devotion for the best interest of the Institution and who had been the personal secretary off and on for all the Superintendents of the Institution since it was established in 1908, retired on December 9, but however, she returned in March, 1945, to fill a new position as statistical stenographer.

Charles H. Leach, M.D., left the Institution in June, 1945, for having attained the age of 70 and also on account of poor health. We were very sorry to see Dr. Leach leave us, as he was one of the most faithful and loyal officers and gave conscientious service to the Institution. His position was filled by Dr. Steven Gyulai on July 22, 1945.

### FUTURE NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

I must again emphasize the importance of having proper living quarters for medical officers. There is a continuous demand from state institutions all over the country for competent physicians. The need for additional medical officers in the Institution is great, and unless suitable quarters are provided and the service made attractive, it will be very difficult to obtain medical men. It was estimated that \$22,000 would construct three cottages for medical officers. I feel that these cottages can be built by our mechanics, bringing the cost less than estimated.

A school building including a chapel and gymnasium should be included in one of the future constructions. At present, we are using the basement rooms of the dormitories for our educational program. This arrangement is unsatisfactory and makes it very difficult to carry on a full program of educational, vocational, and recreational activities. Modern educational methods for the training of mentally defective children, recommended by the American Association on Mental Deficiency, make the construction of such a building imperative.

As our population increases, it is necessary that we have more space in the central kitchen. If 400 new cases are admitted in the near future, the present kitchen facilities will be entirely inadequate to take care of the dietary needs of our population.

I must again call attention to the need of adding dining room facilities for the employees. The upper floor which was intended as a dining room for children is now occupied, one-half for a chapel hall and one-half for the employees' and officers' dining room. As new cases are being committed constantly, it is becoming extremely difficult to find additional dining room space for the children. The original plan of the dining room building construction was such that the addition could be anticipated.

As our population increases, it is necessary to add to our dairy barn to produce more milk. The present dairy does not provide sufficient room and space for the herd of cattle we have. It is impossible to produce more milk, because there is not space to add more cows to our herd. Until facilities are created to enlarge our herd it is necessary for us to purchase additional milk, which costs the Institution considerably more than it could be produced. I also recommend the construction of a new modern dairy house with facilities for pasteurization.

There is also a great need for a new piggery with equipment. The present piggery is small and getting old. Proper ventilation is almost impossible.

I must again emphasize the urgent need of alterations and additions to the filter bed at the pumping station. The water filter bed at present cannot be cleaned in the winter as it freezes solid. Alterations should be made to provide heating so the filter bed will not freeze in the winter. When this filter bed freezes, water is filtered inadequately and the water is pumped into the reservoir without being filtered. On account of the lack of a proper filter system our drinking water becomes very roily in the spring and fall season, making it very difficult to drink, although our water is analyzed twice a month by the State Laboratory in Augusta.

The contemplated addition of 400 cases to our bed population necessitates the urgent addition and alteration to the sewage disposal system of the central

group of buildings and also an enlargement of the septic tanks in the colonies. About a year ago, Mr. J. Elliott Hale, Acting Director, Division of Sanitary Engineering, visited the Institution for the purpose of surveying the water supply and sewage disposal. I herewith quote from his report, "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." The time has arrived 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 and that this blueprint be ready before we have another construction.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to express my deep appreciation for the confidence and cooperation of the Governor and Council and the Commissioner of Institutional Service, Harrison C. Greenleaf, for his fine support and helpful suggestions. I wish also to thank the employees for their loyalty and their splendid service for the welfare of the children.

Respectfully submitted,

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

1. Date of opening.....							1908
2. Value of institution property.....							\$1,849,305.70
(Real estate including buildings)							
3. Total acreage, owned by institution.....							1390
Total acreage under cultivation.....							
							500
4. Actually in service at end of year				Males	Females		Total
Superintendents.....				1	0		1
Assistant Superintendents.....				1	0		1
Other Staff Physicians.....				0	0		0
Principal of Schools.....				1	0		1
Psychologist.....				0	1		1
Teachers of Grade Subjects							
Teachers of Grade Subjects and of Special Subjects.....				4	2		*6
Social Worker.....				0	1		1
Graduate Nurses.....				0	4		4
Matrons.....				0	7		7
Cottage Masters.....				2	0		2
Ward Attendants.....				31	26		57
All Others.....				34	36		*70
<hr/>							
Total Officers and Employees.....				74	77		151
*This included 2 teachers on vacation and 1 serving room attendant on leave.							
5. Census of population at end of year							
	In Institution	Males	White Females	Total	Males	Colored Females	Total
Feeble-minded.....	445		459	904	3	3	6
(not epileptic)							
Feeble-minded.....	93		76	169	0	0	0
(epileptic)							
Total.....	538		535	1073	3	3	6
Enrolled but absent from Institution							
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
On visit.....	19		7	26	None	None	None
On visit (epileptic).....	2		0	2			
On escape.....	8		2	10			
Total.....	29		9	38			
Grand Total (white and colored).....							
	570		547	1117			
				Males	Females	Total	
6. Average daily number of Patients actually in Institution during year.				544	535	1079 (Present)	
				567	548	1115 (Enrolled)	



**CAUSE OF DEATH**

Pulmonary Tuberculosis  
 Status Epilepticus  
 Coma Following Status Epilepticus  
 Carbuncle on Neck  
 Pulmonary Tuberculosis  
 Status Epilepticus  
 Status Epilepticus—Sudden  
 Epithelioma of right temporal area and cheek  
 Broncho-pneumonia

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Miliary Type  
 Coronary Embolism  
 Pulmonary Tuberculosis  
 Cerebral Hemorrhage  
 Pulmonary Tuberculosis  
 Chronic Colitis  
 Idiopathic Epilepsy  
 Chronic Myocarditis  
 Primary Carcinoma of the Liver

**CONTRIBUTING CAUSE OR  
OTHER CONDITION****Males**

Congenital Mental Deficiency  
 Congenital Mental Deficiency  
 Congenital Mental Deficiency  
 Epilepsy Since Infancy, Congenital Mental Deficiency  
 Congenital Mental Deficiency  
 Mental Deficiency with Epilepsy Congenital  
 Mental Deficiency—Epilepsy Congenital  
 Congenital Mental Deficiency  
 Mental Deficiency with Epilepsy Congenital

**Females**

Congenital Mental Deficiency  
 Mental Deficiency  
 Congenital Mental Deficiency  
 Congenital Mental Deficiency  
 Congenital Mental Deficiency  
 Congenital Mental Deficiency

Imbecility

# 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	149	Number of buildings	15
Average employees	45		

Appropriation	\$88,000
Net Cost of Operations (before Capital Expenditures)	108,385
Capital Expenditures	8,148
Net Cost of Operations	116,533
Per Capita	787

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

It is my privilege to submit to you the annual report of the State School for Girls for the period beginning July 1, 1944 and ending June 30, 1945. The usual reports of the educational, social service, day placement, medical and dental departments are appended together with statistics of general interest.

Although the number of commitments decreased slightly more than a third during the past year, problems of varying kinds presented themselves, making the year as a whole seem void of real progress and accomplishment. We realize that our problems were analogous to those of similar schools throughout the United States. Our employment problem as far as custodians were concerned reached its peak. It was necessary to hire neighbors or anyone who would fill in for even a few hours, in some cases transportation was provided. Such an arrangement increased to a great extent the work of administration and was not conducive to contentment on the part of the girls.

The country has become "delinquent conscious"—everywhere communities are delving into the youth problems peculiar to their particular location. Judges, social workers, probation officers, nurses, town officials and church groups are working, not only to keep juveniles out of the institution, but are recognizing that through their interest and cooperation, these young people may be helped to make a better adjustment when they return to the community. They know the institution cannot work miracles such as changing the habits of fourteen and fifteen years. Breaking up and forming new habits is a slow process calling for the coordination of all departments within the school and the continued help and interest of those in the community. Much more could and should be done along this line with another worker to follow up contacts with families while the girls are in the school. With only one visitor to supervise fifty to seventy girls scattered over the State of Maine and keep up her records, frequent investigations and visits to the homes of our institutionalized girls are impossible.

The educational department continued to send out girls who were among the high-ranking in the schools which they attended for their senior year. Our teachers were certified; our methods progressive. We provided good, up-to-date text books and reading material; our library, although not adequate, was in constant use. Fire drills were held both in the school and cottages to ensure thorough knowledge of exits in case of emergency. The routine work of the school was interspersed with church and movies in town, concerts, plays, recitals, lectures, parties, picnics, bowling and seasonal outdoor sports for all. During the summer, academic work was replaced by activities such as gardening, beauty culture, crafts, art, music and sewing. Under a competent instructor, the fascinating project of decorating the dining room walls with suitable murals was started.

More entertaining was done than in past war years. It was a pleasure to have legislative and welfare groups as special guests, while many girls returned

frequently for visits. This is always encouraged and gives the girl assurance that there is a place where she may get advice, help, encouragement and rest if necessary. "The latch string is always out!"

We were happy when Miss Ernestine Porter, Psychologist, of Pownal was assigned to us for monthly visits. Her testing and helpful suggestions for treatment have proved invaluable. It has been interesting to note that in one interview, she arrived at conclusions which it had taken this institution months to reach. We wish she were available at least once a week.

It has been a privilege to render service to various organizations and departments such as mending flags for the State House; washing dishes at Camp Keyes after encampments; sending girls to the community canning center, Cony High School. Several girls worked at the Augusta General Hospital while four were regular attendants at the Augusta State Hospital during the summer. Favors were made in the craft department for the annual banquet of the Maine State Conference of Social Welfare in Bangor; and for two luncheons at Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City during the National Conference of Women Superintendents. Kits for the Children of Europe were made in the shop also. Girls who were earning money bought war bonds and stamps to the amount of five hundred thirty dollars.

"Additions and subtractions" by the OPA made living in general more complicated but with our own produce and youth power we feel sure we fared as well if not better than many other institutions.

It was impossible to keep expenditures within budget appropriation as granted by the legislature in 1943. High cost of commodities and increase in salaries were the contributing factors to this overdraft.

That the Legislative Committee saw fit to stress the need of a central heating plant to replace antiquated equipment was gratifying. The \$85,000.00 appropriated by the last legislature for that purpose was greatly appreciated even though we have not seen the addition forthcoming and felt the gratitude well-heated buildings would stimulate. It is believed there would be a real reduction in the cost of fuel to say nothing of increased comfort for all. The legislature also passed a resolve, "Designating Hospital Building at State School for Girls as 'Stevens Building'". This was in memory of Hon. John L. Stevens, Statesman and United States Ambassador, who was the first man in the State to publicly agitate the need of an institution for "the homeless and vagrant girls of the State of Maine."

Farming operations were handicapped more or less by the help shortage. However, purchase of a much needed tractor with harrow, planter and cultivator facilitated the work to some extent. An ensilage cutter and hay hoist were added. Present methods of crediting and recording farm operations and production seem quite involved but do, no doubt, present a better picture. With the meat shortage, 529 pounds of beef and 3390 pounds of pork raised on the farm, helped out considerably. Our herd produced for consumption, 34,823 pounds of whole milk, 19,868 pounds skim and 4,028 pounds of cream. As usual, beans and corn planted for the factory were exchanged for canned goods amounting to \$415.97 besides \$96.76 in cash. 775 quarts of strawberries and raspberries raised on the farm were quite an item when berries were selling for fifty and sixty cents a quart. Total farm products raised and consumed amounted to \$11,344.51. This did not include factory beans and corn.

New major equipment bought during the year included one Norwood Cascade washing machine for the laundry to replace a very antiquated machine; Nash car for institutional use; Farmall tractor with harrow, planter and cultivator; ensilage cutter and hay hoist.

Necessary repairs and emergencies were taken care of as follows:

#### ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

All windows and doors weather-stripped; several rooms papered and painted, kitchen painted; a much needed fire-escape was added to facilitate exit for those living on 3rd floor.

**BAKER**

Painted and papered officers' rooms; painted recreation room and dormitories on 3rd floor; patched plaster; made extensive repairs to piazza roof; bought new chairs for dormitories; redecorated arts and crafts shop.

**ERSKINE**

Built additional drawers and closets for dormitories; bought colorful Mexican chairs for same and 4 dozen institutional chairs for dining room.

**FLAGG-DUMMER**

Major repairs to Flagg-Dummer. Replaced plaster on 1st floor; installed new toilet; painted kitchen; replastered 2nd floor hall; new ceiling in three officers' rooms; papered and painted all individual rooms, made curtains for same. Patched plaster in sewing room, painted the room throughout.

**HOSPITAL**

Painted interior of building—rooms, corridors, kitchen, dining room, sun-porch, bathrooms and diet kitchens.

**CENTRAL BUILDING**

Painted two school rooms and Educational Director's office.

**FARWELL**

Papered and painted four bedrooms and hall; replaced ceiling in two rooms.

The closing of school in June, the starting of an entirely new program for the summer months, give one the feeling that the ending of a fiscal year is just another beginning, full of promise, adventure and accomplishment. The fine spirit of staff and employees as a whole is worthy of commendation. Without their splendid cooperation and understanding, many problems would remain unsolved. The courteous consideration and advice of State officials have been gratifying. The enthusiastic and untiring efforts of the Commissioner to improve all institutions is duly recognized and appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

**NELLIE FRENCH STEVENS,**  
Superintendent

**TABLE 1**

Number in custody of the School June 30, 1944.....	216
Number committed from July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1945.....	59
Number discharged from July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1945.....	67
Number in custody of School June 30, 1945.....	209
Number living outside the School June 30, 1945 (four in State Hospital).....	68
Number whereabouts unknown.....	6
Decrease for the year.....	7
Number babies born to inmates July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1945.....	10
Number of babies to Bureau of Social Welfare.....	8

**TABLE 2**

Concerning girls discharged from custody July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1945

Discharged.....	67	No longer needing supervision.....	7
Of legal age.....	0	To Department of Health and Welfare.....	0
To relatives.....	32	Self-supporting.....	13
To be married.....	8	Illegal Commitment.....	5
To Pownal State School.....	0	Deported.....	1
To Women's Reformatory.....	1		
			67

**TABLE 3**

Birthplaces of girls committed from July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1945

Canada.....	2	Massachusetts.....	3
Florida.....	1	Vermont.....	1
Maine.....	52		
			59

**TABLE 4**

Commitment by counties since the school was established

Androscoggin.....	155	Oxford.....	55
Aroostook.....	152	Penobscot.....	222
Cumberland.....	346	Piscataquis.....	31
Franklin.....	35	Sagadahoc.....	109
Hancock.....	95	Somerset.....	89
Kennebec.....	288	Waldo.....	58
Knox.....	135	Washington.....	111
Lincoln.....	41	York.....	123

**TABLE 5**

Commitments by Counties from July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1945:

Androscoggin, 7; Aroostook, 9; Cumberland, 10; Franklin, 1; Hancock, 0; Kennebec, 12; Knox, 4; Lincoln, 0; Oxford, 0; Penobscot, 7; Piscataquis, 0; Sagadahoc, 0; Somerset, 3; Waldo, 2; Washington, 1; York, 3. Total, 59.

**TABLE 6**

Commitments by cities and towns July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1945

Auburn, 5; Augusta, 4; Bangor, 6; Belfast, 2; Brunswick, 1; Caribou, 5; Eastport, 1; Farmington, 1; Gardiner, 2; Houlton, 1; Lewiston, 1; Lisbon Falls, 1; Millinocket, 1; Pittsfield, 1; Portland, 8; Presque Isle, 3; Rockland, 4; Saco, 1; Sanford, 2; Skowhegan, 2; Waterville, 6; Westbrook, 1. Total, 59.

**TABLE 7**

Complaints for which girls were committed July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1945:

Adultery, 1; Assault, 1; Common Runaway, 13; Danger of Falling, 8; Idle and Disorderly, 4; Intent to Defraud, 1; Intoxication, 2; Juvenile Delinquency, 1; Larceny, 5; Lascivious Behavior, 2; Nightwalker, 1; Truancy, 6; Wanton and Lascivious, 14. Total, 59.

**TABLE 8**

Ages of girls committed from July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1945:

16 years, 16; 15 years, 21; 14 years, 14; 13 years, 3; 12 years, 3; 11 years, 2. Total, 59.

**TABLE 9**

Otis Quick-scoring test Intelligence Quotients of girls committed from July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1945:

120, 1; 110, 1; 100 and over, 5; 90 and over, 4; 80 and over, 12; 70 and over, 15; 60 and over, 12; 50 and over, 5; 40 and over, 0. Tested—no score, 0. No test, 4. Total, 59.

**TABLE 10**

Classification by race of girls committed from July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1945:

American, 38; American-French-Canadian, 1; American-Canadian, 1; American-French, 1; Canadian, 3; Dutch-English, 1; English-Irish, 1; French, 10; French-Canadian, 1; Irish, 1; Scotch-Irish, 1. Total, 59.

**TABLE 11**

Domestic Condition of girls committed from July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1945.

Parents living and together, 18; Parents living and separated, 12; Father dead, 13; Mother dead, 8; Stepfather, 11; Stepmother, 8; Foster parents, 2; Illegitimate, 2; Father's whereabouts unknown, 3; Mother's whereabouts unknown, 2; Father in institution, 2; Mother in institution, 0.

**TABLE 12.**

Condition of girls committed July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1945 with regard to venereal diseases:

Gonorrhea, 3; Syphilis, 3. No venereal disease at time of commitment, 53. Total, 59.

**TABLE 13.**

Girls who received hospitalization or special care outside of institution from July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1945:

Tonsillectomies, 9; Appendectomies, 2; Right Ovariectomy (cyst), 1; Cesarean Section, 1; Removal of small piece of retained placenta, 1; X-ray of pelvis, 2; X-ray of hip and left leg, 1; X-ray of entire back twice, 1.

## SCHOOL REPORT

School opened September 6, 1944 and closed June 11, 1945, having been in session 183 days. The following table shows our registration as it was in September, changes made during the year, June registration, and average age of each grade as well as totals.

Grade	4-5-6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
September registration.....	11	5	19	18	13	10	76
New girls admitted.....	3	8	6	7	2	0	26
Girls leaving school.....	0	1	4	1	4	2	12
June registration.....	14	12	21	24	11	8	90
Average age.....	14	14-5	15	15-10	16-4	16-11	

Our returning teachers were a tower of strength and when supplemented by the three new members, we had a corps of workers of which any school system might well be proud. Each tried to create a happy, pleasant atmosphere in which work could be a pleasure and I think the girls quickly absorbed this attitude and

did their part in maintaining it. The quality of work constantly improved and the effects of the Physical Education was felt in the good sportsmanship seen and felt at the Play Day that ended the school activities.

The few girls attending High Schools elsewhere found they transferred from our school without difficulty and three of the four girls graduating received honorable mention. All three of these girls had had an accelerated course; one had actually completed credits enough for graduation in two and one-half years.

In the three years I have been here the High School has been greatly strengthened and now the need is in the grades. This last year most of the girls admitted have been very young and have a great need for much individual attention. They should be in the class room the full day which is impossible without two full time teachers.

It takes much patience and skill to work with these retarded girls and really give them what they need to progress. Much can be done to make their room more attractive. I suggest the old-fashioned stationary seats be replaced by movable seats and two long work tables with chairs.

The Music Department continued to fill a great need in our school life. There were an average of thirty-five receiving instrumental instructions and a small orchestra furnished music for the graduation. The choir made up of high school girls had three forty-minute periods weekly while a glee club of department girls had two evening sessions each week.

Dramatics had rather more attention than usual this year. Two short plays were well done and dramatics, dancing, and music were combined in the play "Riding Down the Sky" which was staged two evenings as part of the commencement activities.

To give the parents an opportunity to see what we really do in school and in the Arts and Crafts Shop we held our annual exhibition of work on June third, the regular visiting day. The light refreshments served, by you, Miss Stevens, made it quite a festive occasion.

Again we were pleased to have Harrison C. Greenleaf, our Commissioner, as speaker at the graduation exercises. Representative Elizabeth Deering Moffatt, of the Committee for Institutional Service, presented the diplomas to twenty-one girls.

I have great respect for and faith in the work done for the girls who come under the supervision of the State School and want at this time to extend my most sincere best wishes for the future.

Respectfully submitted,

CELIA NASH GROSS,  
Educational Director

### PAROLE REPORT

The following is a report of the Parole Department for the fiscal year, July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1945.

The Parole Department's main purpose is to assist all girls leaving the institution to become adjusted to life, with its many problems, in such a way that they may become useful citizens. This department, alone, cannot accomplish the work. It needs the help of other strong factors, mainly the girl herself and the community to which she is returning. The girl must have a desire to rise above her former life with its deteriorating environment and associates; and with this desire she must have some emotional stability in order to put her desire into action.

The community, too, must take not just a passive interest but an active one in these girls. It can do this by making them feel that they "belong" and are not "outsiders." This working together, community with the girl on parole, is something which those interested in juvenile delinquency have been striving toward for a long time. The last year has revealed an awakening upon the part of the citizens and many communities. Its value has been seen in the lives of the girls, who might have failed but for the interest of some individual or group.

The number of girls supervised during this fiscal year was a hundred and thirty. Some were carried over from last year, others were new placements and the rest were girls who were going out for the second time. A large portion were placed in their own homes or homes of some relatives. The majority, however, were work placements, the larger portion doing housework as this provided the girls with closer supervision and a home environment. All girls were not limited to doing just housework as a few proved that they were capable and stable enough to venture out into other types of work. These girls were employed in hospitals, restaurants, factories and offices.

All the girls are encouraged to save part of their salary and as of June 30, 1945, the parole girls have on the books, \$1,827.34. Seven girls have purchased from one to four bonds each throughout the year.

Three girls graduated from outside high schools in June. All three were on the honor roll; one had a class part as she was fifth in rank. Another would have had the valedictory if she had been in high school longer than a year. All plan to go on to school—two to business college and the third girl has been accepted by the University of Maine.

This has been a year full of money changes due to the condition of a war-torn world. In spite of the problems presented, I feel that we, the school, have helped many girls find their places in the community by redirecting their thoughts and activities to a higher level. Whatever success has been achieved by the parole department has been made possible by the help and advice of Miss Stevens and other school officials.

Respectfully submitted,

CARMEN E. AVORE,

Visitor

**STATISTICS OF THE PAROLE DEPARTMENT**

Average number of months girls spend in training before placement.....	15-18
Average number of girls on parole during the year.....	54
Girls placed out to work July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1945.....	48
Girls placed for summer vacation work.....	12
Number paroled to parents or relatives.....	49
Number on parole, whereabouts unknown.....	2
Number at work for board and small wage, attending school.....	10
Number attending school, living with parents or relatives.....	3
Number transferred from one home to another without returning to school.....	3
Girls returned:	
Unmanageable.....	4
Misconduct.....	3
Stealing.....	1
Work unsatisfactory.....	1
At own request.....	1
Impossible disposition.....	1
Immoral practices.....	1
Runaway from parole.....	3
Girls married while on parole:	
With consent.....	3
Calls on paroled girls and employers.....	250
Investigations.....	109
Shopping trips.....	45
Service cases.....	2
Trips with girls to appear before Court.....	2
Number of girls in institution, home for a short visit.....	41

**PLACEMENT REPORT**

The Day Placement Program for the past fiscal year was severely curtailed by an epidemic of scarlet fever which had its onset in early November, and continued intermittently until late April in different areas in the community. Our school physician wisely forbade the girls to go to homes where there were children, or to mingle in public gatherings of any sort, in order to avoid having a like epidemic on the hilltop. We are glad to be able to report that by taking this precaution we did not have a single case of the disease on the grounds; although, due to the temporary lifting of the ban on several occasions, two of our girls were thought to have been exposed and had to be placed in immediate quarantine to avert any

possible chance of infection, and one of our teachers was ill at her home with the disease.

The demand for the services of our girls far exceeded any possibility of supply, which is concrete evidence of the community acceptance of the school program and their acknowledgment of the benefits the girls derive from the educational and vocational training which the School affords, and which makes the services of the School girls more desirable to employers than that of the average girl of the same age in the community. There is little question but that for the incident of the scarlet fever epidemic this would have been a record year for the day placement program.

Day placements provide an opportunity for the girls who participate to make an adjustment to life in a family after a period of institutional residence. It is not a reflection upon the residents of the community to say that due care and thought is exercised in the making of all such placements, as to the standards of the homes and the probable attitude towards the girls of prospective employers.

During the past fiscal year approximately 62 girls have had either regular, or temporary, day placements.

The following tables reveal the number and type of placements made:

Housework.....	49
Housework and physician's office.....	1
Volunteer Canning Center.....	4
Ward Work.....	4
Hospital kitchen.....	3
Beauty culture apprentice.....	1

The girls have received \$1,398.35 in remuneration for their day placement efforts during the past year. Out of this amount they have purchased \$150.90 in war stamps and \$56.25 in war bonds. With their earnings they have paid for optical services, dentistry, wearing apparel, cosmetics, permanent waves, gifts to relatives, movies, and other recreation not included as a part of the regular school agenda.

Considered in this way, day placements are only a sort of preparatory course for the more permanent participation in a community program which must necessarily follow. The merit of the day placement program has again been demonstrated by the fact that 38 out of the total of 62, who have had such placements, during the past year are now in more permanent positions, such as working part-time while attending school, or having full-time employment.

In retrospect it has been a pleasure to have had some small part during the school year in the purposeful rehabilitation of those committed to the care of the State School for Girls.

Respectfully submitted,

VIOLA P. WILLEY,  
Assistant Superintendent

#### MEDICAL REPORT

I submit my report for 1944-1945.

There were fifty-nine new girls examined to date. Of the three new syphilitics, one was acquired and two congenital. There were five cases of G. C., two old girls brought back and three new girls. Four of these last have recovered and one is still under treatment.

We have had nine births, one stillborn. All mothers did well; one case had a phlebitis leg, difficult labor.

We have so far escaped scarlet fever and there have been no serious illnesses. Supervision in the cottages as to wearing pads when polishing has improved.

Of fifty-nine T. B. tests, given, we had only one reactor.

Thanking all officers and especially Mrs. Catherine Connor, R. N. for their cooperation, I am,

Respectfully yours,

G. R. CAMPBELL, M.D.



Following is a report of the medical work at this institution over the period of July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1945.

New girls, 59; Births, 9; Blood tests taken, 79; Intramuscular injections, 118; Intravenous injections, 83; Pelvic smears, 447; Syphilitics, 4 (1 negative spinal tap), (Negative blood recovered), (2 congenital receiving treatment, 1 fast positive negative spinal tap), (1 positive blood), (1 acquired case receiving treatment); Gonococcus infection, 5, (2 cases old girls brought back, treated and recovered), (3 new girls, 2 recovered, 1 receiving medication).

General Medical and Infections: Acute respiratory influenza type, 30; 24 hour flu, intestinal type, 60; Rhinitis, 30; Tonsillitis, 10; Enlarged tonsils, 15; Sub-acute appendicitis, 1; (cyst right ovary removed); Allergy-rhinitis, 2; General debility, 3; Nasopharyngitis, 2; Laryngitis, 6; Enlarged cervical glands, 2; Anemia, 2; Paronychia, 40; Enuresis, 2; Furuncle of face, 10; Furuncle of leg, 5; Furuncle of fingers, 20; Furuncle of knees, 15; Furunculosis in ears, 20; Vague intestinal pain, 18; Hordeolum, 25; Slight mitral murmur, 1; Slight enlargement of heart, 1; Arrested T. B. case, 1; Vincents Angina, 8; Dementia Praecox, 1; Epistaxis during menses, 3; Poor mental development, 6.

Ophthalmology: Draining left ear, 1; Hordeolum, 25.

Orthopedics: Flat feet, 20; Poor posture, 12, (1 case round shoulders wearing brace, faulty habits), (1 case Spinabifida 5th vertebrae improved by wearing steel plates in shoes); Fallen arches, 10; Metatarsal arch, 5.

Dermatology: Scabies, 11; Chemical dermatitis, 25; Poison Ivy, 25; Impetigo, 8; Athletic feet, 24; Pediculoses capitis, 29; Pediculoses pelvic, 4; Eczema hands (due to allergy to fish), 1; Eczema of face, 1; Acne, 1.

Gynecology: Trichogonas Vaginitis, 15; Cervical Vaginitis, 5; Vaginitis, 10; Ovarian insufficiency, 5; Metrorrhagia, 6; Amenorrhea, 3; Retroverted uterus, 2.

Girls sent to Augusta General Hospital for operations: Tonsillectomies, 9; Appendectomies, 2; Rt. Ovariectomy (cyst), 1; Cesarean Section, 1; Removal of small piece of retained placenta, 1.

Girls sent to Augusta General Hospital for X-rays: X-ray of Pelvic, 2; X-ray of hip and left leg, 1; X-ray of entire back twice, 1.

Girls transferred to Augusta State Hospital for observation: 1.

Girls sent to Fairfield Sanatorium for chest X-rays: X-ray, 2; Re-checks, 9.

Traumatics: Strained backs, 20; Strained knees, 18; Twisted knee, 2; Sprained ankle, 45; Sprained wrist (right 18, left 7), 25; Bruised knee, 20; Bruised elbow, 10; Prepatella Bursitis, 10; Bursitis, 5; Spinabifida (5th lumbar vertebrae, improved), 1; Spinal tap, 1; Hammer toes, 15; Corns (from wearing short shoes), 10; Abrasions on knees, 20; Scratches on legs, 30; Muscle strain of abdomen, 4; Muscle strain of legs, 5; Muscle strain of forearm, 5; Cut right thumb (2 stitches taken), 1; Cut upper lip (by baseball bat, 3 stitches taken), 1; Strained wrist (right), 1; Strained wrist (left), 1; Strained thumb (left), 6; Multiple abrasions, (left hand, knee, right elbow), 1; Bruise left ankle, 1; Pitchfork wounds, 2; Cut right knee, 2; Old sprain strapped, 1; Tongue tied (babies), 3; Burns (1 left foot, 6 wrists, 4 forearms, 1 back, 13 fingers), 25; Lame back, 1; Muscular pain between shoulders, 4; Nail wound left wrist, 1; Left knee weak, 1; Injury to left elbow, 1; Cut over left ear (2 skin clips taken), 1; Bruised right foot, 1; Cut on right side of nose under eye, 1; Infected right breast, 1; Blister both heels, 1; Bruise left shoulder, upper arm, slight crack, 1; Cut just above armpit in front (1 stitch), 1; Knocked unconscious by fall on bench, 1; Cut branch of Ulna artery (3 stitches), 1.

Obstetrics: Pregnancies, 13; Labors, 9; Births, 9, 1 stillborn, 5 normal over 7 lbs, 1 normal under 5 lbs, 2 normal under 7 lbs; Complications 2, 1 case phlebitis, 1 case of retained small piece placenta removed at Augusta General Hospital; Not delivered, 2; Pregnancy discharged to marry, 1.

Miscellaneous: Warts removed, 10; T. B. Patch tests, 59; Reactors (9 old reactors taking cod liver oil) 2; Constipation, 4; Vaccination against S.P., 56; 1 normal baby admitted from Augusta General Hospital when one week old, (Caesarean section), 1.

## YEARLY REPORT OF DAILY CLINICS FOR EACH MONTH

July 1, 1944-July 1, 1945

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Clinic.....	120	110	100	100	116	140	160	140	150	250	230	200	1816
Douches.....	110	105	110	110	140	120	100	110	110	150	120	100	1385
Smears.....	20	15	10	10	16	14	4	10	10	128	206	20	463
New girls.....	7	7	2	2	6	5	1	6	4	5	9	5	59
Khans.....	10	9	4	3	6	7	2	5	6	7	14	6	79
I. V.....	0	0	0	3	6	7	8	8	12	12	12	15	83
I. M.....	8	4	20	10	10	4	0	8	8	0	0	0	72
Ex. Urine.....	20	16	10	15	15	15	10	8	8	10	10	13	150
Pregnancy.....	5	3	2	4	4	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	13
Delivery.....	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	9
	(for year)												
	One stillborn. One delivered at Augusta General Hosp.												
Poison Ivy.....	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	26
Impetigo.....	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	8
Pediculus Cap.....	2	4	5	0	1	2	4	1	5	0	5	1	30
Scabies.....	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	1	2	2	0	11
Athletes Foot.....	8	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	24
T. B. Tests.....	8	7	2	2	6	5	1	6	4	5	9	4	59
Reactors.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Vac. S. P.....	8	7	2	2	6	5	1	6	4	5	9	4	59
Eczema on hands.....	0	1	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	10
Admitted to hospital.....	9	5	8	11	15	18	12	10	15	7	3	5	118

## DENTAL REPORT

During the past year, I think that good progress has been made toward the restoration of the girl's mouths to normal condition.

The average new girl, upon arrival, shows little signs of having received dental attention on the outside.

It is my plan to see as many girls as possible on the forenoons that I come here and with Mrs. Connor's efficient system of checking the girls, they are all seen at regular intervals.

I trust that as good progress will be made in the coming year as was made in the past, and I am sure it will.

I beg to submit the following report of the dental work at this institution over the period of July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1945.

Silicates Restorations, 175; Amalgam Restorations, 450; Temporary Restorations with cement bases, 46; Extractions, 250; Prophylaxis, 260; Gold Inlay, 1; Two-tooth Bridges, 5; Partial Upper Dentures, 2; Full Upper and Lower Dentures, 3; Open Face Crown, 1; Gum treatments, 20; Root Canal filled, 1; Six-tooth Bridge, 1; Repair of Dentures, 7.

H. L. PAIKOWSKY, D.D.S.

# STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

CHASTINE D. KELLEY

Superintendent

Resident Staff:

Ruth Pullen  
 Elizabeth L. Friend  
 Alice S. Thomas  
 Doris P. Eames  
 Rachel H. Conant  
 Harry J. Taylor

Parole Officer  
 Nutritionist  
 Instructor  
 Instructor  
 Recreation Leader  
 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		

Appropriation	\$ 80,800
Net Cost of Operation (less Capital Expenditures)	86,105
Capital Expenditures	16,281
Net Cost of Operation	147,590
Per Capita	884

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

The Superintendent of the State Reformatory for Women submits the following report for the fiscal year July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945:

**POPULATION:**

The daily average inmate population for the fiscal year was 126.9. The inmate population on July 1, 1944, was 121; on June 30, 1945, it was 134.

During the year, the total number admitted was 104. Of these, 69 were committed from the courts, 6 of these being recidivists; 6 were transferred from the Maine State Prison; 27 were returned for violation of parole; 1 was transferred from the State School for Girls; and 1 was returned for replacement. Eleven (11) of these women were pregnant upon admission.

Sixty-nine (69) women were placed on parole during the year. Fourteen (14) were discharged by reason of expiration of sentence. Three (3) were transferred to a mental hospital.

The principal offenses for which these women were committed were: wanton and lascivious in speech and behavior; idle and disorderly conduct; intoxication. The State Prison offenses were: murder, manslaughter, breaking, entering and larceny, and maintaining disorderly house.

Commitments were from approximately the same areas as last year, the larger number being from the larger centers of population and a few from rural areas. Many girls from the smaller communities were arrested in the cities.

There has been a slight increase in the average inmate age. The number committed to the Reformatory this year under the age of 21 was 25; between 20 years and 30 years—28; between 30 years and 40 years—21.

Of the total number committed, only 3 were unemployed, the majority of them being employed as domestics, factory workers, housewives, waitresses. Employment in many cases, however, was not steady. Last year, 21 were unemployed before commitment.

Statistics on the marital status of women committed show but little change in the past two years—34 were single; 25 married; 9 separated; 6 divorced; and 2 were widows.

The average scholastic attainment was approximately the same for the two years. There were 10 more last year who had attended high school. Psychometric tests on those committed this year showed an average mentality of 74. There were 10 of normal intelligence; 21 classified as morons; 4 imbeciles; and the remainder rated as borderline defectives.

## PERSONNEL:

During the year, there were many problems of personnel due to the general unsettled conditions of the times. Several matrons accepted employment on a more or less temporary basis, the length of their stay being determined by various factors in their homes such as return of husbands or sons in service. The older members of the staff remained loyal and cooperative and accepted the added responsibility due to the inexperience of new matrons. At times, the institution was operated with approximately two-thirds of the normal and necessary staff. We did have a full staff of instructors so were able to keep the educational and vocational departments operating without interruption.

We were unable to secure the services of a resident nurse but occasionally had the services of a local nurse who came to the institution by the day. The greater part of the nursing duties fell to the head matrons. It is, of course, essential that we secure whenever possible a registered nurse.

Our institutional doctor, who has been carrying a heavy load in the community during the war, has been absent a great deal from his duties here due to illness and has not been available for night calls. In order that the inmates have adequate medical attention, it will be necessary to make different arrangements in the near future.

We were unable to replace with an experienced worker our bookkeeper who resigned to accept employment in Washington, D. C. The work of this department has been carried on under great difficulty because of this lack of experience plus the added demands of the times.

Our farm manager resigned in October, 1944, and was replaced by another who remained until May, 1945, when he left to carry on his own farm work. The assistant farm manager was then promoted to this position.

## EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAM:

The classes in adult education, arts and crafts, nutrition, and outdoor recreation have continued. We feel that this program has passed the experimental stage and has become an established and invaluable part of our total program. There have been minor changes in the procedure of these classes as the course of study is necessarily flexible to meet the needs of the varying types and mentalities of girls enrolled. Our visiting nurse conducted weekly classes in home nursing and personal hygiene during the summer months. There has been an increasing interest in summer recreation due in large measure to the introduction of more competitive games. Less strenuous activities were introduced for those physically and mentally handicapped. Every girl was assigned to some outdoor activity at some time during the day, either in the recreation class or in the gardens. Regular evening recreation was held in each building.

In addition to the courses of an educational nature, instruction is given in sewing, laundry work, general housework, and kitchen and dining room work. Mending, which had become a problem to the sewing department, was transferred to the cottages where each girl is responsible for the care of her own clothing.

## RELIGION:

The three Protestant ministers conduct Sunday afternoon services in rotation. Once each month Catholic services are held. The Salvation Army has one service during the year. Other ministers have visited the institution as guests of our regular pastors and have contacted girls who have been former members of their parishes.

New hymnals have been purchased for use at the religious services.

## HEALTH:

Some progress has been made in the medical, dental, and mental health programs. A receiving room was established in the Detention Building where newly admitted girls may be given a complete physical examination. This eliminates the necessity of their leaving this building for medical attention and treatment during their quarantine period. The State Bureau of Health X-ray unit visited the institution. No active cases of tuberculosis were found, and for the few for

whom a follow-up was recommended, a check was made at the Central Maine Sanatorium.

Outmoded dental equipment has been replaced by a modern dental unit. This has been installed in the Hospital Building and the makeshift dental room in Stevens Building discontinued, thus centering the health clinic in one building.

Each girl admitted during the year has been given psychometric tests by a trained psychologist. Those who have exhibited unusual behavior and personality traits have been examined by Dr. Carl J. Hedin, Psychiatrist, who visits the institution once each month.

Girls with defective vision are treated by a local optometrist. In only a few instances has it been necessary to consult a specialist.

#### DISCIPLINE:

Considering the depleted staff, inexperienced matrons, and frequent change of house officers, the disciplinary problems have been surprisingly few.

During the year, there have been six escapes from the institution. In each instance the girl was apprehended. There were two other attempts at escape.

In three instances, girls were committed to the Reformatory who presented behavior problems of a violent nature. After examination they were declared to be insane and were transferred to a mental hospital for treatment.

#### PHYSICAL PLANT:

The major addition was the installation of a new water system which replaced the inadequate supply from a reservoir. For the first time in the history of the institution has there been a sufficient and constant supply of water. This also made possible the installation of a hydrant thus furnishing some measure of fire protection. The damage done the lawns and playfield by the installation of the water system will necessitate extensive grading and seeding during the coming year.

The grounds were improved by the removal of several years' accumulation of ashes from behind one of the larger buildings.

A beginning has been made to remedy the general state of disrepair in the buildings. Progress has been hampered by the lack of adequate materials and labor. Repairs made in the various buildings were as follows:

**Administration Building:** New congoeum floors laid in back hall, kitchen, and refrigerator room and the walls of these rooms painted. Dining room and girls' recreation room painted and papered.

**Damon Cottage:** New tile ceilings put in front and back halls, large recreation room, and kitchen. Furnace pipes covered with asbestos.

**Detention Building:** Admitting room installed. Partition put up in large ward room making two rooms. Ceiling and walls in cell extensively damaged by inmate replaced. Considerable painting was done by inmate labor.

**Hospital Building:** Two large rooms made in the basement—one to be used as a recreation room and the other as a drying room connected with the laundry. Walls were plastered in the recreation room and a cement floor laid in the drying room. Walls and ceilings of several rooms on the first floor, the eight-bed ward room, the kitchen and dining room were painted by inmate labor and the second floor recreation room was redecorated. The dental room was prepared for occupancy which involved considerable plumbing.

**Milliken Cottage (Staff House):** Papering and painting in some rooms and laying linoleum in kitchen, three bathrooms, and the front hall. Furnace pipes covered with asbestos.

**Stevens House:** New valves and pipes installed in boiler room. Ceilings and walls of laundry and adjacent drying room painted by inmate labor. 75 sq. ft. unit heater installed in laundry. French doors placed on main floor corridor between corridor and dining room and between corridor and auditorium thus improving the general appearance and lighting. Ceiling of sewing room and walls and ceilings of kitchen and pantry painted by inmate labor. Tile floors laid in kitchen and pantry.

**Farm:** Extensive repairs to combination garage and tool shed. Roof and sides of potato house shingled. Ventilation system in cow barn completed. Barn rewired at suggestion of insurance inspectors. Several rooms and front hall papered and painted by inmate labor. New underpinning and beams in the barn.

I wish to express my appreciation for the splendid cooperation throughout the year of Mr. Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service; the Superintendents of the other institutions, especially to Dr. Carl J. Hedin for his helpfulness in the giving of psychiatric examinations; and to the heads of the other State departments.

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

Respectfully yours,

CHASTINE D. KELLEY, Supt.

### ARTS AND CRAFTS DEPARTMENT

The activities of the Arts and Crafts Department have covered a wide scope. Crocheting, knitting, tatting, embroidery, and other types of handwork have been taught in compliance with the skill of the individual. As a result of this training, seventy-eight girls (78) have earned from \$.25 to \$52.25 from the sale of articles made in the department. Among the items produced are crocheted chair sets, table cloths, bedspreads, pocketbooks and hats, gloves, cloth toys, baskets, sweaters, mittens, slippers, Christmas wreaths, etc.

The Indian girls continued their excellent work in basketry completing baskets and vases ranging from tiny favors to intricate sewing outfits.

From a utilitarian standpoint, an important activity of the department has been the redecoration of rooms and the repairing and refinishing of furniture. Thirty-two (32) rooms have been redecorated. All window screens were painted. The following repair work has been done on furnishings:

79 beds repaired; 26 chairs reseatd; 51 chairs varnished; 4 desks repainted; 6 tables oiled or varnished; 47 bedside stands repainted; 10 dressers revarnished; 2 sets of lawn furniture repainted; 12 lawn benches repainted.

Although the foregoing repair work has been of great monetary value, the therapeutic and educational results would seem of far more importance. The teacher, in addition to being available to each girl at any time, has made periodic visits to the various cottages distributing work and materials. This has seemed especially effective with girls recently admitted in adjusting them to institutional life.

A final and most important accomplishment, it is felt, has been the dexterity and confidence gained by the girls. Many who have never had either the opportunity or the inclination for the study of manual arts have become completely engrossed in their work and have expressed a strong determination to use their new-found abilities as a form of recreation and financial benefit after they leave the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE S. THOMAS,  
Instructor

### REPORT OF NUTRITION DEPARTMENT

#### CLASSES:

One of the main objectives of the nutrition classes is to teach the girls good health through proper food habits. To accomplish this the basic seven food groups have been emphasized. The proper methods of storing, preparing, and serving these foods to retain the maximum health values have been studied. The girls have made booklets showing by charts the nutrients present in different foods as

well as making recipe notebooks containing basic and tested recipes. Some time also has been spent planning menus for various family groups as represented by class members.

Class work included the study of proper serving of food and courtesy at the table. Cleanliness of person and equipment has been stressed at all times. The new textbooks have greatly aided the class room work during the past year.

The pre-parole classes covering home economics problems, such as child care, budgeting, personal relationships in the family, personal health, and other home life problems have been held during the past year. These have been for six-week periods, and it is suggested that they extend over at least an eight-week period. It is hoped that this class work will prove to be of help to the girls when they are maintaining their own homes and families.

#### OTHER ACTIVITIES:

The work of the nutritionist outside of classes has been mainly an attempt to see that an adequate diet is planned, properly prepared, and served to each individual thus helping to maintain good health and morale.

Our diets at the institution this past year have been improved greatly in the amounts of vegetables. During the summer of 1944, much canning was accomplished with the natural results that vegetables have been served in adequate amounts all through the season. The same plan will be followed the coming summer with the hopes of even more canning, if possible.

I would like to offer the suggestion that this institution do its canning in tin as the produce is a great deal more satisfactory than when done in glass although it does not make the same beautiful display. This would necessitate some new equipment, the availability, cost, etc., of which is being investigated at this time.

In the future, it might be advisable for quick-freezing units to be used here since this appears to be the coming method of processing foods. It is expected that these units will be available after the war.

The fruit situation is still not solved. More fruits are needed to make the diet really adequate. However, if it were possible to obtain enough of a tomato crop to insure the canning of tomato juice, the situation would be greatly helped.

The egg production has varied from practically nil to fairly adequate amounts. A constant production of approximately fifty-eight dozen eggs per week is necessary to maintain adequate consumption. Greater production than this is to be desired to help alleviate the meat situation.

The fat situation has been becoming more serious here during the past few months. Every effort possible has been made to save and render and utilize all available. This economy has enabled us to handle the condition without feeling the pinch too much. We have about reached the end of this possibility, and the results will probably be felt in the immediate future. As for butter, at present we are producing around sixty pounds weekly. If this could be doubled, we would be assured of having adequate amounts of fat in our menus regardless of other fats.

In reviewing the work done, it appears that some progress has been made in the distribution of supplies and in the preparation and serving of foods. There has been cooperation between the farm matron, farm manager, and the nutritionist, and plans are for close cooperation with the garden matron and kitchen matrons during the summer to assure making best use possible of crops raised.

When a nurse is available, it is hoped that there will be cooperation between her department and the nutrition department in order to further the teaching of better health principles to each girl.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH L. FRIEND,  
Nutritionist

## RECREATIONAL PROGRAM

The second season of the recreation program under my direction at the Maine State Reformatory for Women began the first week of July, 1944, and ended the first week of September, 1944. This season the enrollment decreased somewhat due chiefly to the need of extra help in the gardens and to the granting of paroles to several members of the class.

We were fortunate during the season to secure one basket and a basketball and hope to complete our basketball equipment in another year. We continued our program of softball, volley ball, tennis, badminton, etc. The quiet games which we introduced last year were enjoyed with cribbage and "Chinese Checkers" leading in popularity. Other games included checkers, dominoes, parchesi, "Monopoly", "Ouija Board", and card games.

For the first time, we had a definite place to assemble on rainy days. The recreation room in the basement of the Hospital Building had been under construction for some time and even now cannot be completed until certain materials are released. We already had a table and two benches. By adding five new card tables and borrowing twenty chairs we were able to accommodate about thirty girls at a time. A borrowed victrola from one of the houses added much to the enjoyment.

Because of the cooperation of all the girls and matrons, the recreation program proceeded very smoothly and successfully. The girls were enthusiastic over the games and showed a fine spirit of sportsmanship. Those whom I chose especially to help me seemed to welcome the responsibility which I put upon them. There was a spirit of comradeship and loyalty throughout the classes with no problem of discipline occurring on the field. There was mutual courtesy and consideration between the girls and myself. I am glad to notice an increasing willingness of the girls to talk with me and with each other on worthwhile subjects. I like to see them thinking and trying to express themselves. We were all happy together for that hour each day, and I could appreciate what they meant when they said so often, "How quickly the time passes!"

Respectfully submitted,

RACHEL H. CONANT,  
Recreation Leader

## REPORT ON ACADEMIC PROGRAM

Classes in Adult Education were started at the State Reformatory for Women in October, 1944, for the second year. There were three one-hour classes each day. New assignments were made at the end of each three-month period.

This year we followed much the same schedule as we did the previous year. We feel we are pioneering to some extent, and new subjects are added to our program as the need is indicated. We read and discuss articles in "Current Events", "Every Week", and the "Reader's Digest." We do some work several times each week in English and spelling. We used the "New York Times" or the "New York Herald" as our daily newspaper.

It was interesting to watch these girls actually become conscious of world news. Reading a newspaper to many of them had meant reading the comic strips and events of a sensational nature. World famous men and women were unknown to most of them. It was gratifying to see the change which came about in their reading habits.

This also seemed to be an ideal time to teach some global geography. Most of our girls have relatives or friends who are serving with the armed forces in many parts of the world. When the idea was presented to them that these men were coming back familiar with these far countries and their customs, it gave them an incentive to study about many different parts of the world. Work in this department has been made interesting by new textbooks and the full cooperation of the Superintendent in placing at our disposal any needed equipment.



An interesting case this year was that of a girl who had only attended school as far as the fourth grade and in a parochial school where only French was spoken. She was nineteen years of age and had worked as a waitress or in a factory since leaving school. Previously she had never read aloud in English. In class at first she was shy and very self-conscious. She attended classes for eight months and at the end of that time was one of the best readers in her group. She made good progress in written English and spelling and seemed pleased with the opportunity for going to school again.

Along with our other work, we learned the states and capitals of the United States, the countries of Europe and their capitals, the members of the President's Cabinet, and a quotation for each day of school. This task of memorizing seemed difficult to many of the girls, especially those who had been out of school for some time.

It is hoped that the opportunities afforded in these classes will be of benefit to the girls in their institutional life and in their homes when they again resume community living.

Respectfully submitted,

DORIS P. EAMES,  
Instructor

#### PAROLE DEPARTMENT

I herewith submit the report of the Parole Department for the year June 30, 1944-June 30, 1945.

On July 1, 1944, there were 80 women on parole. Of these 3 were State Prison cases, and 1 was supervised for Massachusetts under the Interstate Compact.

On July 1, 1945, there were 58 women on parole. Of these 3 were State Prison cases.

Six meetings of the State Parole Board were held at the Reformatory. Members of the Board are: Philip Lovell, Ellsworth; Francis Freeman, Portland; and Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service, Augusta. There were 81 initial interviews. It is the established policy of the Parole Board that each girl committed to the Reformatory be interviewed after eleven months stay in the institution. At this time consideration is given and parole granted or denied, the decision based on such factors as past court record, previous community adjustment, type of offense, progress and attitude in the institution, mentality. Invaluable assistance has been given by Dr. Carl J. Hedin, Psychiatrist, who examines girls at this institution each month. Much of the information given the Parole Board regarding the girl's community and home background is based on investigations made by the Parole Officer.

During the year, 71 women were placed on parole—3 State Prison cases and 1 to another state under the Interstate Compact, and 2 were replaced on parole. Of the women placed during the year, 7 returned to live with their husbands; 14 to live with their families where they helped in the care of their children or their parents or were of such physical or mental health that it was not felt advisable to place them elsewhere; 13 were placed with relatives and had employment outside the home; 38 were placed as wage earners and were supervised by their employers or other interested persons; 1 was allowed to go to another state under the Interstate Compact.

During the year, 27 girls, 3 of whom were State Prison cases, were discharged by reason of expiration of their sentences. Thirty-nine (39) were discharged by the State Parole Board after they had been on parole for a year or longer, had made a good home and community adjustment, and it was felt that supervision would no longer be needed.

Twenty-eight (28) girls were returned to the institution for violation of their parole, 14 of these being from the group of 73 who were placed during the year. Their violations were chiefly moral offenses. Two (2) were returned pregnant;

6 had run away; 1 could not adjust to unforeseen changes in her home situation and was returned for replacement. As of July 1, 1945, the whereabouts of 4 parolees was unknown.

During the year, 8 girls on parole were married. Investigation is made before marriage permission is given to ascertain that the man is of sober habits, able to provide financially for a family, and that the marriage is likely to prove successful.

Girls having venereal disease who are placed on parole before the completion of their treatment are referred to the Division of Public Health and the Public Health Nurse makes arrangements for the girl to attend clinics and checks to see that attendance is regular. All girls who have been asked to attend VD clinic have been most cooperative.

It is our desire to keep in as close contact as possible with the girl and to be aware of her problems as well as to know about her conduct. In several cases there have been family situations in which it was necessary to give the girl help and advice. In one instance, a parolee who had two boys who had been cared for by various relatives became concerned as to where to have them live next. Investigation was made, and it was found that the boys, teen-age, had good school records and although they had not shown openly any delinquent tendencies, it was decided that the manner in which they had been living without adequate parental supervision and their frequent change of school and home was very likely to lead to habits of instability if not actual delinquency. Good Will School was contacted, and the officials there were made aware of the situation. Although one boy was over age, they were admitted, and the mother contributes as much as she can toward their support. Other situations of similar nature have been referred to the Parole Officer. It is anticipated that there will be further problems due to returning soldiers desiring to reestablish their homes.

The cooperation of town officials, workers in other agencies, employers, institutional staff, and others who have expressed interest and given help in the readjustment of the women to acceptable community living has been greatly appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

RUTH PULLEN,  
Parole Officer

#### FARM REPORT

This report covers from May 1, 1945, the date on which I was appointed farm manager, to June 30, 1945:

#### LIVE STOCK:

Between November, 1944, and May, 1945, it was necessary to dispose of 11 head of cattle because of Bangs disease and mastitis. On May 1, 1945, there were 15 milking cows, 14 Holstein and 1 Guernsey, and 1 heifer. This number cannot supply the institution with sufficient dairy products. The nutritionist recommends that for the institution population of 175 (staff and inmates) there be produced 375 lbs. of butter, 107 qts. of cream, monthly, and enough milk so that an allowance of 1 qt. of milk per day for each inmate can be made. This would total 4185 qts. per month. To produce this amount, it will be necessary to maintain a herd of thirty cows. The capacity of the barn is for twenty. Until additional facilities can be obtained, I would recommend purchasing seven new cows and slaughtering two poor ones in the herd in order that the milk and cream production can be increased.

Artificial breeding has not been very successful. I would, therefore, recommend that a registered bull be purchased.

With the exception of a need for a milk cooler, the milking equipment is in fair condition.

On May 1, 1945, there were 3 pigs. We have purchased 9 more and plan to bring the number up to 15 as this number will supply the institution with enough pork for its needs. At the present time, there is no piggery. A wooden building, 30' x 40' in dimensions, with a cement floor, running water, and a storage place for grain and bedding could be built for approximately \$2500. The smaller of the buildings on the land adjoining the Reformatory grounds which is to be purchased could be converted into a piggery at much less cost.

The present flock of hens numbers 140 Barred Rocks. The nutritionist recommends that the institution use 65 dozen of eggs per week. The flock, therefore, should be increased to 500 hens. The present hennery is not adequate to take care of this number. We will need a new modern hennery.

**PASTURES:**

The pasture is in fair condition but is not large enough to take care of the required herd. If the adjoining 85 acres is purchased, this would help take care of the situation.

**BUILDINGS:**

**Barn:** There is need for a new dairy barn since the present building cannot house a herd large enough to take care of the needs of the institution. If it is impractical to build at this time because of scarcity of materials and labor, repairs in the tieups in the old barn will have to be made.

**Farm House:** Extensive repairs are needed in the men's living quarters. The outside of the house needs painting. The kitchen range needs replacing.

**Vegetable Storage House:** To prevent waste from spoilage, the storage house should be insulated and a ventilating arrangement made.

**Farm Equipment:** The tractor needs to be replaced immediately as it is worn out. There is need also to replace the grain drill, corn planter, manure spreader, and potato digger. The efficiency of the farm could be increased if the following equipment could be purchased: a potato planter, land roller, and duster. The horse rake and hay racks are in very poor condition also and should be replaced as soon as possible.

I realize, of course, that these plans cannot be carried out all in one year but gradually, in order to improve the efficiency of the farm, they should be considered. In closing, I wish to express my appreciation for the cooperation of the Commissioner of Institutional Service, the four men working as my assistants, and for the interest and help of the Superintendent.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY J. TAYLOR,  
Farm Manager

**STATISTICAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945**

**PRESENT IN INSTITUTION JULY 1, 1944:**

Women Inmates.....	121
Men Employees.....	6
Women Employees.....	32

**ADMITTED:**

	Women	Babies
From Courts (6 recidivists):.....	69	
From State School for Girls.....	1	
From State Prison.....	6	
For violation of parole.....	27	
For replacement.....	1	
Babies born at Sisters' Hospital.....		13
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	104	13

**DISCHARGED:**

	Women	Babies
Women Paroled (3 Prison Cases).....	69	
Replaced.....	2	
Discharged Expiration of Sentence.....	14	
Transferred to Bangor State Hospital.....	3	
Released and Discharged.....	1	
Released on Bail.....	1	
Appealed and Released.....	1	
Babies committed to Dept. of Health and Welfare.....		12
Babies placed with relatives.....		1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	91	13

**PRESENT IN INSTITUTION JULY 1, 1945:**

Women Inmates.....	134	
Men Employees.....	6	
Women Employees.....	26	
Average number of inmates from July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1945.....		126.93

**PAROLE STATISTICS**

<b>PRESENT ON PAROLE JULY 1, 1944:</b> (3 Prison Cases).....	80
<b>ADMITTED DURING YEAR:</b> (3 Prison Cases).....	71
<b>REPLACED DURING YEAR:</b> .....	2
<b>DISCHARGED:</b>	
Expiration of Sentence (3 Prison Cases).....	27
Violation of Parole (1 violator returned to institution on new commitment).....	28
Discharged by Parole Board.....	39
Returned to institution for replacement.....	1
	<hr/>
	95
<b>PRESENT ON PAROLE JULY 1, 1945:</b> (3 Prison Cases).....	58

**TABLES**

July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1945

**I. Offenses for Which Committed:**

Wanton and Lascivious in Speech and Behavior.....	34
Idle and Disorderly.....	7
Intoxication.....	6
Neglect of Minor Children.....	4
Breaking, Entering and Larceny.....	4
Adultery.....	3
Open Gross Lewdness and Lascivious Behavior.....	0
Manlaughter.....	2
Fornication.....	2
Lewd and Lascivious.....	2
Steal, Take and Carry Away.....	2
Assault.....	1
Common Runaway.....	1
Maintaining Disorderly House.....	1
Operating Motor Vehicle under Influence of Liquor.....	1
Murder.....	1
Incorrigible.....	1
Nightwalker.....	1
	<hr/>
	76

**II. Places from Which Committed:** Alfred, 2; Auburn, 3; Augusta, 3; Bangor, 16; Bath, 4; Belfast, 2; Biddeford, 4; Brunswick, 3; Caribou, 3; Eastport, 1; Fort Fairfield, 1; Gardiner, 2; Hallowell (State School) 1; Old Orchard Beach, 2; Old Town, 2; Portland, 14; Rockland, 1; Rumford Falls, 3; Saco, 1; Sanford, 1; Skowhegan, 3; Waterville, 1; Wiscasset, 3. Total, 76.

**III. Age Group:** Under 20 years of age, 25; 20 to 30 years, 28; 30 to 40 years, 21; Over 40 years (State Prison Cases), 2. Total, 76.

**IV. Religion:** Protestant, 47; Catholic, 29. Total, 76.

**V. Education:**

Never attended school.....	2
Attended Grade 2.....	1
“ “ 3.....	1
“ “ 4.....	2
“ “ 5.....	6
“ “ 6.....	7
“ “ 7.....	14
“ “ 8.....	22
Attended High School—1st year.....	6
“ “ “ —2nd year.....	7
“ “ “ —3rd year.....	6
“ “ “ —4th year.....	2
	<hr/>
	76

**VI. Occupation before Commitment:**

Not Employed.....	3
Domestic.....	17
Housewife.....	9
Shipyard Worker.....	6
Restaurant Worker.....	4
Factory Worker.....	19
Waitress.....	11
Chambermaid.....	4
Rooming House Proprietor.....	1
Laundry.....	1
Clerk.....	1
	<hr/>
	76

**VII. Marital Conditions:**

Single .....	34
Married .....	25
Separated but not divorced .....	9
Divorced .....	6
Widow .....	2
	<hr/>
	76

**VIII. Marital Status of Family:**

Parents living together .....	26
Father living (mother dead) .....	7
Mother living (father dead) .....	16
Living with father and stepmother .....	2
Living with mother and stepfather .....	10
Living with other relatives .....	2
Foster parents .....	2
Adoptive parents .....	2
Both parents dead .....	9
	<hr/>
	76

# STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

EDWIN M. PURINTON

Superintendent

**Administrative Staff:**

John F. Hyde		Parole Officer	
William S. Marshall		Parole Officer	
Roy Kane		Senior Cottage Master	
Arthur Douglas		Steward	
Established	1850	Area of ground—acres	207½
Inmate capacity	150	Under cultivation	151½
Average population	130	Number of buildings	22
Average employees	36		

Appropriation	\$ 98,500
Net Cost of Operation (less Capital Expenditures)	123,275
Capital Expenditures	24,315*
Net Cost of Operations	147,590
Per Capita	1,127

\* \$20,000 provided by Council Order.

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

The annual report of the Superintendent of the State School for Boys for the year July 1, 1944 through June 30, 1945 is herewith submitted:

The present administration began August 1, 1944. On that date there were 113 boys in the school, and 111 boys on parole. There were 37 employees on the staff.

A number of problems needed to be solved as soon as possible. Under **Plant Improvement** the following items needed prompt attention:

1. Renovation of three cottages—particularly the washrooms, toilets, pantries, and both interior and exterior painting. Cooking equipment was inadequate, if the school population increased. Farrington Cottage had just been rebuilt a few years before, and was in good condition.

2. Completion of the henney, dairy and milk room buildings and the removal of the old cowshed.

3. Re-roofing of the main building, powerhouse, schoolhouse and main barn.

4. Replacement of worn out laundry equipment.

The principal **Personnel** problem seemed to be to secure enough employees to keep the school in operation. As soon as the labor situation eased, something would have to be done about lowering the average age of the group. A few employees were under fifty; many were past sixty; and four were over seventy.

Some immediate problems concerning the **Boys** were:

1. Making the educational and vocational program more effective.

2. Provision of adequate recreational facilities for the boys during the entire year.

3. Definite release procedures in paroling boys.

4. Provision for an effective parole program, with actual field supervision of parolees.

## PLANT IMPROVEMENTS

An urgent appeal was made to Commissioner Greenleaf for his assistance in securing an emergency allotment of funds to make some physical improvements at once. The Governor and Council allowed an immediate transfer of \$20,000, which would make a beginning. This fund was spent in making the following improvements:

### COTTAGES

Tile floors and walls in the washrooms in three cottages, and toilet rooms in two cottages were laid. Plumbing was substantially replaced in the toilets and

washrooms of two cottages. Showerheads and washbowls could not be replaced, as none were available.

Wooden lockers were installed in two cottages for boys personal possessions.

The front porch roof and pillar bases were replaced at one cottage.

The inside walls of three cottages were replastered where necessary, and then painted.

In three of the cottages the windows were weatherstripped, sash cords replaced and the windows were glazed.

The electric wiring was checked and renewed where necessary in two of the cottages.

New sinks were installed in the pantries of two of the cottages, and new closets were built.

## ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

### Laundry

New laundry equipment was installed, a new washer and extractor. Later in the year a new tumbler dryer and a reconditioned mangler were installed.

### New Employees Dining Room

One of the offices on the first floor was converted into a new and attractive dining room for officers living in the Main Building. Their dining room was formerly in the basement of the building.

### Painting

The offices and part of the hallway on the first floor, the walls of the hospital corridors, and one apartment on the second floor were all painted.

### Weatherstripping

All windows in the offices that had not been previously done, windows in the employees' rooms on the second floor, and in two apartments on the third floor were all weatherstripped.

### Linoleum Floors

An inlaid linoleum floor was laid in the main ward of the hospital, and brown battleship linoleum was laid in the halls on the first floor.

### Tool Cage

A tool cage was built in the south wing of the basement at a very small expense, giving necessary room for storing, checking and repairing tools used for outside work on the grounds.

### Roof

The slate was replaced where it was broken. The east towers near the front entrance, and the front and side granite steps, were repointed.

## SCHOOLHOUSE

A new asphalt shingle roof was laid. The old roof, that had been on since the construction of the building in 1922, was leaking badly.

## FARM BUILDINGS

The old cow and horsesheds have been torn down and removed. The main barn wall was patched, and a new cement and stone retaining wall was built by the east entrance of the main barn.

The roof of the new cowshed was strengthened to prevent collapse.

In the dairy building (milk room) partitions were torn out and rebuilt, and an electric milk cooler was installed. (Later in the fiscal year a boiler with an oil burner was installed.)

## HENNERY

The main hennery building was still under construction, but the funds for this work did not come from the \$20,000 emergency allotment, although plumbers extended water lines throughout the building.

## POWERHOUSE

The brickwork was pointed up on the east side where the wall was collapsing, and also by the coal pocket opening. New plank covers were made for the coal pockets. Tar patches were put on the roof to make the roof tight for the next winter.

Before the emergency work was completed, it was apparent that there would have to be a new roof on the powerhouse, that the slate roof on the main building, which had not been relaid since 1894, would soon have to be relaid; that two of the three boilers in the powerhouse were wearing out (they were installed in 1899). The schoolhouse windows needed weatherstripping as soon as possible. The main barn roof had wooden shingles laid in 1912, which needed immediate replacement. (Asphalt shingles were laid in June 1945.)

## PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

The greatest difficulty seemed to be in keeping the farm activities going with adequate supervision. The school farmer had retired, due to ill health; the herdsman and his wife also retired; and the poultryman was well past retirement age. During the year several changes were made, but no satisfactory solution of this problem was made during the year. Farm help that was competent could secure higher wages and refused to stay. One or two officers were not retained by the school.

Office personnel was changed during the year, and a full number to carry on the essential work was difficult to secure.

The school nurse resigned on March 31, 1945, and we were unable to secure one to replace her during the fiscal year.

Cottage personnel changed considerably in two of the four cottages.

Attempts to secure a vocational teacher were unsuccessful.

## INMATES

The new Superintendent made it a point to become acquainted with every boy and each member of the staff as soon as possible. Each new boy was interviewed by the Superintendent upon his arrival at the school. Weekly conferences were held with the cottage masters, to work out cottage procedures, and to explain changes that were considered essential.

Recreation outdoors is limited largely to the period from April to October. Baseball is the main outdoor sport; although volley ball, "touch" football, some soccer and horse shoe pitching were enjoyed by many of the boys. Baseball games among the different cottage teams were played throughout the season. Several evening games were played with YMCA teams from Portland, on the school grounds. On holidays during the spring and summer, special track events and baseball games were enjoyed.

Arrangements were made with the directors of the Portland YMCA for ten of our boys to be taken in for an hour's swim in the "Y" swimming pool each Friday morning. While this meant a swim only once in two or three months for each boy, the boys are delighted with this opportunity, since it is the best we could do without a swimming pool on our own grounds.

A motion picture projector and screen were ordered. The screen arrived, but delivery of the projector could not be made until the next fiscal year.

Existing pool tables and ping pong tables were put in first class condition, and enough additional equipment secured so the boys in each cottage have an opportunity to enjoy both games; as well as checkers, cribbage and other card games. Boys who wished to read could secure books from the school library in the Main Building. The great need of the school during the winter months, is a place for the boys to get some real physical exercise. Only a gymnasium will fill this need.

Some changes were made in the educational program. New books and maps were secured for many of the classes. A conference was held with Harrison C. Lyseth, Superintendent of the Portland School Department, to discuss the school program at our Arthur R. Gould School. Following this conference, two grade school supervisors from Portland visited classes at the school. Their report was that the instruction was excellent, but the suggestion was made that, as many



of our boys came from our larger cities, it might help if we should adopt an outline of courses similar to that used in a city school system. This suggestion was immediately accepted, and the Portland outline of work was distributed to our teachers through Mr. Lyseth's generosity in furnishing basic outlines as used in the Portland schools.

Vocational instruction was limited to that given a few boys by the maintenance men in connection with replacement and renovation of furniture and some equipment. It was impossible to secure a trained vocational teacher to conduct regular classroom work.

### RELEASE PROCEDURE

The method for release of boys was revised by the establishment of a merit system whereby boys could determine, to a large extent, the length of their stay at the school. The system was an adaptation of those used at some of the outstanding correctional schools in the east. Under this plan, boys with good behavior might expect their release or parole in about nine or ten months. At the invitation of the Superintendent, the Commissioner of Institutional Service and the Superintendent of the Reformatory for Men served with the Superintendent as a Special Parole Board, to consider the early release of especially meritorious cases.

### PAROLE PROGRAM

The parole program in August 1944, due to the war and other factors, seemed to be practically non-existent. Letters were sent to all boys on parole, advising them that they must send in their monthly reports in writing to the Superintendent. A simple check system was devised to see that the boys did report promptly each month. Within six months, the percentage of boys reporting increased from about 40% to 85 or 90%. On September 1, 1944 a parole officer was appointed to check on parolees in all but the more remote sections of the state. June 1, 1945 a second full time parole officer was added to the staff. Parole became more effective as more calls were made on boys' homes, judges who were sending boys to us, and schools and police officials in the different communities.

As the year came to a close it became very apparent that possibly the greatest weakness in our handling of juvenile delinquents in the state, was the almost total lack of an adequate probation system in Maine. Only one county seemed to have attempted to cope with the problem, and even that county with an understaffed force was unable to deal adequately with the situation.

The increasing number of boys and girls being sent to our State Schools means an increase in the number of buildings needed to house them, unless the state faces the problem at once, by starting an effective centralized probation system. Probation should become an integral part of the correctional field now a part of the Department of Institutional Service. If the counties cannot, or will not tackle the problem, the state must. The state now takes charge of major roads and bridges. Are our children not more important for the state to protect? Our State Schools should be the last resort, and then only if adequate probation has failed.

In closing this first annual report, I wish to express my appreciation to Commissioner Harrison C. Greenleaf for his cooperation. His assistance in securing emergency funds for repairs, and his constant interest in the boys at the State School have been of inestimable value.

Respectfully yours,

EDWIN M. PURINTON, Superintendent  
State School for Boys

## STATE REFORMATORY FOR MEN

PERRY D. HAYDEN  
Superintendent

### Resident Staff:

Preston F. Welsh		Deputy 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	77	Number of buildings	19
Average employees	21		

Appropriation		\$72,300
Net Cost of Operation (less Capital Expenditures)		80,458
Capital Expenditures		7,614
Net Cost of Operation		88,072
Per Capita		1,240

### To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

The annual report of the Superintendent of the State Reformatory for Men at South Windham, Maine, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945 is herewith submitted:

At the beginning of the year three activities were considered to be of primary importance in addition to the operation of the regular program. They were (1) extensive repairs and replacements to the buildings and equipment on the farm and at the institution proper, (2) the introduction of some form of academic instruction, and (3) the development and improvement of the parole program.

Upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Institutional Service a fund of \$10,000.00 was granted the institution with which specified improvements were to be made. At the close of the year the projects were completed. During the winter months an academic night school was started under the supervision of a trained civilian instructor. Classes ran six hours a week and classes for illiterates and those interested in elementary mathematics and science were in operation. While this effort at some form of formal education for the inmate was regarded as little more than an experiment it served to demonstrate that full time academic and vocational courses would be beneficial to some of the inmates of the institution.

During the previous year beginnings were made toward the improvement of the parole service and on July 1 a full time officer was added to the staff of the institution. This addition brought the institution-community relationship to a higher point of efficiency, assuring the Parole Board of adequate pre-parole investigation and both the Board and the community that men released on parole are under proper supervision.

From an administrative standpoint one other change was made during the year designed to improve the management of the farm. In the spring, Mr. Preston F. Welsh, deputy-superintendent for many years, agreed to assume, in addition to his many other duties, the task of direct management of the farm activities. Under his direction many noteworthy changes were in effect by the end of the year.

One Officer left the service to enter private business; another retired. In each case a satisfactory replacement was made and throughout the year the institution enjoyed the advantages of a full staff at all times.

### POPULATION MOVEMENT AND CHARACTERISTICS

One hundred and fifteen persons were received during the year from the various committing agencies. This is the largest number received since 1939-1940 and it is remarkable that for the first time in many years the number of com-

mitments for misdemeanors exceeded, by far, the number of commitments for felonies. Sixty-three were received from Municipal Courts; 39 from Superior Courts. Twelve were transferred from the State School for Boys where they had been deemed incorrigible while one was received at the Reformatory on a commutation of sentence from the Prison by the Governor and Council.

Twenty were returned for violation of the conditions of their parole; 13 escapees returned; one inmate who had been sent to the Maine General Hospital for treatment was returned to the institution.

One hundred and twenty-eight inmates were released by various procedures. One hundred and four were paroled, 3 were discharged and 12 escaped or attempted to do so. Two were transferred to the Prison for escape, 2 were transferred to Pownal State School and 2 appealed their sentences. In two instances inmates committed were recalled by the committing Judge for re-sentence or other consideration unknown to the institution.

The increase in the number returned for violation of the conditions of their parole can be attributed to more rigid parole supervision rather than to return to criminal activity on the part of the parolee.

The escape rate was one of the lowest in the history of the institution and no escapee was at large at the close of the year.

A brief review of the inmates as a group shows that 70% were under 21 years of age, the largest age group, 32, were seventeen when received. Eighteen claim some High School training while only two graduated. Three claimed to have had no formal schooling and only thirty-eight claimed completion of Grammar School. Very few had held a job more than three months at a time and they changed jobs rapidly. Some had training in defense industries but the majority were without any trade training.

Only 16 of the men committed were first offenders in that this was their first arrest and conviction for a crime. Sixty-nine had served previous terms in Jails, Reformatories, Training Schools or Prisons.

The population is a mixture of all types of persons, from youths of 16 to an ex-convict of 35, from an imbecile to a lad with an I. Q. of 130. Generally the average inmate is a lad about 17 or 18 who has had previous experience with the law and in some type of correctional institution. He has had about 6½ grades of schooling, has had little work experience and no training in a vocation. He usually comes from a broken home "on the other side of the tracks"; previous efforts to help him have not been successful and he is not too certain that his confinement in the Reformatory is going to be of much help to him.

Within the institution he is generally well behaved, more willing to work than to loiter and during his stay his health improves, he quiets down under the routine and regularity of confinement, he has some opportunity to "think things over", learn the work habit, how to play, and the elements of some trade.

## PROGRAM

### Daily Schedule:

6:30 A.M.	Rising
7:00— 7:20 A.M.	Breakfast
7:20— 8:00 A.M.	Free period
8:00—11:30 A.M.	Work Assignments
12 Noon	Dinner
12:20— 1:00 P.M.	Free period
1:00— 5:00 P.M.	Work assignments
5:30— 5:50 P.M.	Supper
6:00— 8:00 P.M.	Recreation (Summer)
6:00— 7:00 P.M.	Free period (Winter)
6:00— 8:00 P.M.	School (Winter)

Each day the majority of the population is up at 6:30 A.M. and lock-up is at 7:00 in the Winter and 8:00 P.M. during the Summer months.

## PROGRAM

### The Employment of the Inmate

According to the above daily schedule 7½ hours a day are devoted to work. During this period every effort is made to give each inmate something to do all of the time. The work assignments available are on the following crews, each

under the direction of an Officer: Kitchen and Dining Room, Laundry, Shoe Repair Shop, Sewing Room, Carpenter Shop, Trucks, Mechanic, Housekeeping, Farm, Dairy, Gardens and Henery, Piggery and Outside Utility. In addition to these regular assignments a few inmates are employed in the hospital, the boiler rooms and as runners. The unassigned group are employed part of the time as clean up men within the buildings and about the grounds.

On any one day from 8 to 10% of the population is not employed. There are a few who, because of mental or physical instability are unable to do responsible work, new men are unassigned at first, and occasionally a man is unemployed since he has failed on previous assignments and is waiting new assignment. Roughly, 70% of the population is employed full time, 20% part time and 10% unemployed. This is not a static condition, however, since every inmate in the course of his term is given an opportunity to work full time.

By regular, full time assignments the inmate is taught the work habit and taught to stick to one job until a better one comes along, and the majority of the tasks he has to do have vocational value wherein he is learning the job by doing it.

### **Recreation**

From May to October the recreational program is out of doors. The institution has a swimming pool, basketball court, softball diamond, volley ball court and horseshoe pits, and all inmates may participate in any of the activities. During the winter months the recreation program is greatly reduced to indoor table games, boxing and pool. The winter program is supplemented with motion pictures once a week. During the winter months a full time recreational program would be possible only by the installation of a gymnasium.

### **Education**

From November through April night classes were in operation under the direction of a civilian instructor. Classes ran for six hours a week, and courses for illiterates and those interested in elementary mathematics and science were offered. Sanford Standard Achievement Tests were given to all inmates by the instructor with the following average results: Age equivalent score 11/7 years, Grade equivalent score 6/6 grades.

### **Religion**

Weekly services are offered to Protestant inmates, bi-weekly to Catholic inmates. Occasionally, some outside religious organization, such as the Salvation Army, conducts special services at the institution.

### **Health**

The institution does not have a resident physician. Dr. Frank A. Smith, M.D. of Westbrook, Maine calls at the institution three times weekly, and is subject to call in the case of emergency. All inmates are given a physical examination, routine blood tests are taken and inoculations for typhoid fever, small pox and diphtheria are routine. Each year the population is X-rayed for tuberculosis by representatives from the State Bureau of Health. All cases requiring hospitalization are taken to the Maine General Hospital at Portland, Maine.

### **Discipline**

Discipline is maintained through the medium of the "good time" law, an effort to understand the individual and an accent on inmate self control. Loss of time, loss of privileges, and in aggravated cases, such as escape, destruction of property, larceny or refusal to work, segregation are the only forms of punishment in effect. Any form of physical abuse of an inmate is prohibited.

### **Maintenance and Improvements**

The following projects of a major nature were completed with the fund of \$10,000.00 granted by Council Order.

1. A tile floor was installed in the kitchen, vegetable room and scullery, and a tile dado with cap was installed in the kitchen proper.
2. A Celotex ceiling, large tile pattern, was installed in the inmate dining room.
3. Eighteen insert, dome reflector lights were installed in the new ceiling of the inmate dining room.

4. The roof of the Industrial Building was repaired throughout.
5. The dairy barn and horse barn was re-shingled with fire resisting, asphalt shingles.
6. The high pressure boiler was retubed, firewalls strengthened and a new automatic water feed pump installed.
7. A new three compartment refrigerator was built into a room off the kitchen. It consists of a meat compartment, dairy compartment and quick freeze unit.

In addition to the major projects listed above the following repairs and improvements were made:

#### **Administration Building:**

- All business offices and hallways painted.
- An asphalt tile floor was laid in the main hallway.
- Every room and hallway in the entire building was painted.
- Floors in stairwells, living section of Quarters, hospital and Chapel repainted.
- Kitchen walls re-plastered and kitchen re-painted with high gloss enamel paint.
- Standard kitchen lighting fixtures installed in kitchen and range hood.
- Old refrigeration unit and storeroom removed from inmate dining room.
- Room built in boiler room to house new refrigerator compression units.
- All chairs and tables in inmate dining room repaired and repainted.

#### **Industrial Building:**

- Lighting system centralized in main dormitory.
- Switches and fuse boxes removed from honor dormitory and relocated in hallway.
- New overhead lighting installed in school room.
- Walls of toilet in east wing of main dormitory taken down.
- Old "oil room" in rear of boiler room enlarged so that room can be used for work shop for mechanic.
- Large, fireproof paint and waste room built in the garage.
- Converted old segregation cell into hallway connecting building with garage.
- All rooms in this building painted. All floors waxed and in good condition.

#### **Farm**

- Converted two brooder houses into garages for personnel.
- Completed renovation of former brick yard shed so that it can be used as hay barn and implement shed.
- Work started on replacement of sills on main barn.
- General repairs made to ice house.
- Work started on conversion of "bean shed" into a vermin proof grain storage shed.
- Installed new telephone poles.
- Removed old pole and pipe lines to former brickyard.
- Expanded hog pasture.
- Reconditioned cow pasture fences.
- Removed broken ceiling of farm barracks.
- Painted dairy twice during year.

#### **Future Plans**

Within the next two years several major projects should be finished since funds have been provided by the Legislature of 1945. These projects are:

1. The hospital unit will be re-modeled and ceilings installed and new equipment purchased.
2. The twenty room commitment and segregation unit should be completed and in operation.

3. A new tile floor will be installed in the inmate dining room and it will be equipped with new furniture.
4. The parapet and cobbling on the Administration building will be torn down and completely replaced.
5. A cement platform will be built off the kitchen.
6. The old sills will be replaced under the entire main barn and old supporting walls and posts replaced.
7. The entire front wall of the piggery will be rebuilt, and the piggery altered to provide space for a slaughterhouse.
8. The grain shed will be completed and a bull pen will be built.
9. Automotive units will be replaced in 1946-1947.
10. A beginning should be made toward the starting of a registered herd of cows.

Under program:

1. The carpenter shop will be converted into a production shop under a full time instructor.
2. Academic and vocational instruction will be given.
3. The shoe repair shop will operate on a full time basis.

Long range "post-war" planning includes:

1. Homes for personnel, and a new Superintendent's home.
2. Cottage type living facilities for inmates, with present buildings devoted to administration and industry and schools.
3. A gymnasium.
4. A central heating plant for homes and institution.
5. Expansion of industry and schools.

**General**

Routine maintenance and repair work consisted of carpentry and plumbing work at the Officers' homes and about the institution and farm.

Grounds were improved by removal of old trees, straightening of walks and the re-seeding of neglected parts of the lawn.

**THE FARM**

Farm operations were treated as a separate function during the year under appropriation No. 4772. All produce from the farm consumed at the institution was valued at market value at time of use. In addition to farm produce consumed at the institution certain farm products were sold to other institutions. At the close of the year it was found that the Farm had produced and "sold to" the institution at current market prices goods and produce valued at \$17,182.00. The farm had sold to other institutions and private business farm goods valued at \$3,956.00, for a total of \$21,098.00.

Farm operations, including all costs, personnel, maintenance and repairs, capital expenditures, and operating costs amounted to \$22,071.00.

The farm operated, therefore, at a loss of \$931.00.

When it is understood that some \$3,700.00 was spent on the farm during the year on equipment and major repairs it is pleasing to note that the majority of this cost was absorbed by sales in spite of the fact that the improvements had no direct relation to increased production.

The one single cost on the farm which regimented against economical operation was the cost of grain for animals. This amounted to \$9,852.00. This increase in normal grain costs was brought about partly by the increase in the number of hogs raised but more largely by the fact that during the year grain was bought on the open market at whatever price was demanded at the time of need. It is unlikely that this situation will again occur.

In detail the farm provided to the institution meats valued at \$3,241.00, vegetables at \$2,152.00 and milk, eggs and dairy products valued at \$10,593.00. There was an adjustment item in price values of \$814.00.

The farm maintains a graded Holstein herd with a better than average DHIA record. It has been certified as free from Bang's disease for three years. All the hay required for this herd is taken from the farm itself.

By the close of the year the flock of chickens had been greatly reduced in anticipation of going out of the chicken business. During the coming year eggs and poultry will be purchased from the State School for Boys.

During the year piggery operations were more than doubled and hogs were sold to the Augusta State Hospital and the State School for Boys. It is expected that the pig business will be greatly expanded in the next year to provide regularly for the needs of the institution, the Augusta State Hospital and the State School for Boys as a regular part of the farm program.

In addition to dairy products, fowl and eggs, and hogs, the farm raised beans, dry, lima and string, beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, corn, cucumbers, greens, lettuce, onions, parsnips, peas, radishes, squash, tomatoes, potatoes and turnip. Major crops included hay, Hungarian, corn silage and oats.

The farm is equipped with modern machinery, milking machines, nine horses, two trucks and a tractor. The inmate working on the farm has an opportunity to learn the principles of modern farming. It gives wholesome, out-of-door employment to 40 or 50 inmates during the farm season and is a very valuable part of the program.

The introduction of the beginnings of an accounting system to evaluate farm operation has been of considerable help toward the understanding of actual farm costs, and the value of a farm as an institutional operation.

Farm operations in the future will be greatly improved if the farm program at the institution is integrated by some person who, perhaps in the Department, will study the farm and make recommendations and set standards. Such supervision and advice would be of great value since few institutions can afford to employ as a farm Superintendent an expert well acquainted with all the problems connected with the operation of a farm.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

In closing permit me to express my deep appreciation to the Governor and Executive Council for their interest and helpful co-operation during the year; to Mr. Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service for his advice and progressive interest; and to the Staff of the institution for their loyalty and faithful service.

Respectfully submitted,

PERRY D. HAYDEN,  
Superintendent

At South Windham, Maine  
July 1, 1945

**POPULATION STATISTICS**

Inmate population July 1, 1944.....		68
<b>Admissions: (All types)</b>		
By Superior Courts .....	39	
By Municipal Courts.....	63	
By Trial Justices.....	0	
By transfer from the State School.....	12	
By commutation of sentence and transfer from the Maine State Prison..	1	
Parole violators returned.....	20	
• Escapees returned.....	13	
Returned from Maine General Hospital.....	1	
Total admissions during the year.....	149	217

**Releases: (All types)**

Paroled.....	104	
Discharged.....	3	
Escaped.....	12	
Transferred to the State Prison.....	2	
Transferred to Pownal State School.....	2	
Transferred to Maine General Hospital.....	1	
Re-called by Judge Sewall.....	1	
Re-called by Judge Hasty.....	1	
Appealed.....	2	
Total released during the year.....	128	128
Total inmate population June 30, 1945.....		89
Daily average inmate population (by count sheets).....		77
Daily average inmates and personnel.....		98
Daily average personnel (full time).....		21

**STATISTICAL SUMMARY**

**Crimes for which persons were committed**

**Crimes against property:** Breaking, entering and larceny, 1; Breaking, entering and larceny in the night, 11; Breaking, entering with intent to steal, 1; Larceny, 31; Larceny of a car or truck, 10; Taking a car without the owner's permission, 14; Common thief, 1; Wilful injury to property, 1; Malicious mischief, 2; Arson, 2; Forgery, 1.

**Crimes against the person:** Assault, 3; Assault and battery, 1; Assault with dangerous weapon, 1; Assault with intent to rob, 1; Wanton in speech and behavior, 2; Resisting an Officer, 1.

**Other types:** Intoxication, 3; Vagrancy, 1; Receiving stolen goods, 2; Idle and Disorderly, 1; Drunken driving, 1; Indecent exposure, 11.

**STATISTICAL SUMMARY**

**Note:** These summaries deal only with those men committed during the year. The commitment number was 115 but statistics are taken on 111 since four men were released from the institution within a day or so after commitment.

**Commitments by Courts:**

**Superior Courts:**

Androscoggin.....	6
Aroostook.....	7
Cumberland.....	5
Hancock.....	1
Knox.....	1
Kennebec.....	3
Oxford.....	3
Penobscot.....	3
Sagadahoc.....	2
Washington.....	2
York.....	5

**Municipal Courts:**

Portland.....	20
Bangor.....	6
Skowhegan.....	6
Rockland.....	4
Lewiston.....	3
Augusta.....	3
Waterville.....	3
Auburn.....	2
Caribou.....	2
Houlton.....	2
Old Town.....	2
Bridgton.....	1
Wiscasset.....	1
Dexter.....	1
Belfast.....	1
Sanford.....	1
Transferred from the State School for Boys.....	12

**Age at time of commitment:**

Years of Age	Number	Years of Age	Number	Years of Age	Number	Years of Age	Number
16	13	21	8	26	3	31	
17	32	22	6	27		32	1
18	20	23	2	28	1	33	1
19	7	24	4	29	1	34	
20	9	25	1	30	1	35	1

Eighty-one or 72% of commitments under 21 years of age. Fifty-eight per cent, or 65, were under nineteen, and the largest single age group, 17 year olds, made up 28% of the population.

**Educational Background:**

Grade Completed	Number	1st year High	6
2nd	1	2nd year High	9
3rd	3	3rd year High	1
4th	3	High School Grad.	2
5th	6		
6th	15		
7th	24		
8th or Grammar	38		



## STATISTICAL SUMMARY

### Criminal History Prior to Present Commitment

Only sixteen of the persons were classified as "first offenders" in that their commitment was their first arrest and conviction. All the rest had had at least one previous contact with the law and one conviction as an adult or juvenile.

Previously committed to Training Schools for Juveniles.....	43
Previously committed to a Reformatory.....	11
Previously committed to State Prisons.....	1
Previously committed to Federal Correctional institutions or Prisons.....	2
Have served at least one Jail term.....	27
Had been on probation at least once.....	61

The institution deals primarily with youth that has refused to respond to previous treatment efforts. Most of them have been arrested, warned, placed on probation during their youthful lifetime. More than half of them have served some type of sentence before commitment to the institution. In spite of their records they are not so-called "hardened criminals", but they are still at the casual, experimental, gang stage, which if not curbed can lead to serious criminality on their part as they grow older.

# 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	Area of grounds—acres	589
Inmate capacity	Under cultivation	372
Average population	Number of buildings	51
Average employees		53

Appropriation	\$183,800
Net Cost of Operation (less Capital Expenditures)	179,716
Capital Expenditures	8,160
Net Cost of Operation	187,876
Per Capita	633

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

In accordance with Chapter 23, Section 1, Revised Statutes of 1944, which says in part, "The heads . . . of the several said institutions . . . shall report directly to the said commissioner", I wish to file my annual report with you. In an effort to be as brief as possible, I have broken the report into sections and have included my recommendations at the end of each section. Because the statute is not specific, I am reporting by the calendar, instead of the fiscal, year, in order to make this report as up to date as possible. Activities are reported to December 31, 1945.

## THE BUILDINGS

The Maine State Prison suffered, as did the other institutions, from a scarcity of materials essential to proper maintenance during the war. While conditions are still a long way from normal, we are beginning to receive a trickle of supplies, with the result that painting operations are in full swing at the institution and will probably be completed by the end of the first quarter in 1946. We are currently painting the Center cell block, the Automobile Plate Shop and the Tailor and Harness Shops as this report is being written.

Many of our maintenance problems, however, lie deeper than the paint. Many of the buildings which now comprise the prison were constructed during the winter months two decades ago, with the result that the mortar between the bricks is falling out and a "pointing up" job is indicated as soon as the masons and the materials are available. This condition is the fault entirely of adverse conditions during construction, and the Commission at the time of construction was faced with the necessity of immediate replacement of buildings destroyed by fire. Maintenance of these buildings has been at minimum cost during the past twenty years.

The old wall, that section running from the East Wing through the gate and westward, is in impossible condition, a ten-foot section having fallen out during one of the unseasonably high winds and rainstorms of last December, followed by intense cold. This was immediately replaced by a wooden barricade, built to last only until spring, when the whole structure should be replaced. I firmly believe that the new wall should be extended to include some of the garden area now outside the enclosure so that the prison could raise its small vegetables within the walls. The benefits of this plan are readily apparent, the primary consideration being the fact that the farm at South Warren is in full operation during the spring and summer months and trusty labor at the prison proper is not always readily available during that period.

The plumbing, or more specifically, the pipes which conduct water to the faucets and flush toilets in the individual cells, consists almost entirely of galvanized pipe and can be conservatively said to be approaching the end of its usefulness. Replacements are frequent and occur altogether too often during the night for maximum safety. The calling out of emergency crews for repair work in the blocks, wherein only one officer is stationed, is not in line with good prison policy.

Last year emergency masonry repairs were made on one corner of the Administration Building and to the parapet atop the East Wing, thereby eliminating several leaks which were damaging the walls within these structures.

### INMATES—POPULATION

Inmate cooperation and morale remained at the same high level of past years; as a matter of fact, judicious and kindly use of their pardoning powers by His Excellency the Governor and his Executive Council in correcting certain sentences which seemed to have been excessive, seems to have increased the desire of the inmates to better their usual collective excellent showing.

The population shows a marked increase over the previous year, showing an average of 320.6 for the twelve months ending December 31, 1945. High monthly average was 359 for December, low was 297 for the previous January. The complete average population:

#### MONTHLY AVERAGE—1945

January	297	May	318	September	326.5
February	302	June	328	October	348.5
March	297.6	July	322.7	November	351.3
April	305.7	August	311.35	December	359

There were admitted from the courts during the year, 171 new inmates; 75 were paroled; 50 discharged; 8 transferred to other institutions; 3 escaped, and 3 returned. High count for the year was 365. The count on the last day of the calendar year was 359. There were 36 returned as parole violators.

#### POPULATION—1945

January	297	May	314	September	323
February	302	June	321	October	335
March	309	July	322	November	351
April	304	August	311	December	359

Average, 320.6 for the calendar year.

### RELIGIOUS SERVICES

We have continued religious services under the same policy which we have followed during the past several years. The Rev. Father James Savage, priest at St. Bernard's Roman Catholic church in Rockland, ministers to the members of his faith, visiting the institution every Thursday, holding masses on the third Sunday of each month, and making other calls within the institution as they become necessary. There were twelve masses during the fiscal year with an attendance of 422.

Protestant clergymen from the district take turns in conducting the weekly services, their schedules being arranged by a committee composed of Miss Bertha Luce and Mrs. Ruth Sanborn, who also furnish music for the Protestant meetings. They held services on 32 Sundays during the year, with a total attendance of 2378. Visits made by members of the clergy during the year were as follows: Protestant, 6; Catholic, 47.

### CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

During the past year, religious services for Catholic prisoners have been held as in former years. Mass has been celebrated the third Sunday of each month, and a weekly visit made to the prison to enable the inmates to consult me on matters of importance to them. Confessions are also heard on the Thursday preceding the third Sunday of the month. Catholic inmates have been provided with Calendars, religious-articles, and with other gifts.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to you personally, Warden, and to your efficient official staff for your unflinching courtesy and cooperation.

(Rev. James F. Savage)

## RECREATION

The war, with its attendant shortage of gasoline for visiting teams, athletic equipment, etc., forced us to change somewhat the recreational programs which we normally followed. Only three or four baseball games were played during the season, the administration "filling the slack" with a four-team league with prizes at the end of the season for all four teams. This league proved so successful, in that it gave over 75 men a chance to play ball, that it will be a regular feature from this year on. There were several "intramural" football games in the fall and the athletic field was flooded in the winter to provide skating facilities. Two table tennis units have been placed in the recreation building and attract dozens of players who keep this equipment constantly in use. Regular tennis is played on portable courts on the baseball field and another court is being constructed near the West wall.

## THE LIBRARY

The Library report is a source of considerable pride to everyone concerned with the affairs of the Prison. The sum of 486 books has been added to the library during the year 1945, all of these being purchased with money from the Inmate Benefit Fund. The list of books is checked carefully in order not to admit any objectionable literature. During the year the library, through its "circulating system", issued 13,014 books, or an average of 1,085 books monthly. This means that each inmate read in excess of 40 books during the year, an excellent record. Comparative records are as follows:

1942	4,888	books issued or	407	monthly average
1943	6,210	" " "	517	" "
1944	9,473	" " "	789	" "
1945	13,014	" " "	1,085	" "

The number of books read by each inmate is based on a population of 325.

## PRISON PHYSICIAN

The prison physician, Dr. Campbell, visits the prison daily except Sundays. His activities are described in the report which he has filed as a supplement.

The dentist, Dr. Rupert Stratton of Rockland, visited the prison 68 times during the year; and the optometrist, Dr. Walter Conley, also of Rockland, visited ten times during the year.

## THE INDUSTRIES

Inmates at the Prison are employed largely as follows: Farm; Tailor Shop; Harness Shop; Wood Shop; Paint Shop; Auto Plate Shop and Maintenance. The Tin Shop, the Blacksmith Shop and the Machine Shop are currently used entirely for prison maintenance, but the Blacksmith Shop will go back into the production of wheelbarrows as soon as the materials become available. The Upholstery and Furniture Repair Shops, which had been in use during the past several years, have been discontinued. These latter shops have never materially added to the revenue of the institution, and their rehabilitative value is almost negligible. We have records of only four men who have followed this work upon their release from prison, and three of those four have been returned to the prison and are here at this moment. Then, too, the Repair Shop was engaged almost exclusively in the repair of antique furniture, and the administration has had several sad experiences in settling, to the financial satisfaction of customers who felt their antiques had been ruined, rather than helped by the repairs. The Upholstery business called for strange trucks to enter the prison enclosure, which was another bad feature. Searching overstuffed chairs for concealed weapons is an arduous and difficult task.

Because Maine is primarily an agricultural and lumbering state, it is our belief that the Farm and Wood Shops present the greatest possibilities from the rehabilitative standpoint and, with your approval, we hope to enlarge the scope of the former industry by including within the new wall some workable ground upon which farming may be taught, and take care of the latter by devoting the space

formerly used by the Upholstery Shop for the installation of woodworking machinery not now in the possession of the prison.

With this new equipment, the Tailor and Harness Shops would be retained for their therapeutic value rather than for rehabilitation and would be manned largely by inmates who had served several sentences in this or other institutions and for whom eventual rehabilitation is a remote possibility. Our most recent checkup shows that over 39 per cent of the inmates, exclusive of those serving life sentences, have served previous sentences in this prison or other prisons.

Eventually, I think, we will have to have a survey of our industries, bring the set-up up to date, keep that which is good, discard that which is not, and teach as many trades as we possibly can without interfering with free labor within the state and country. In other words, almost a straight vocational training set-up is advocated.

### PERSONNEL

The problem of personnel, which, as you know, was acute during the war period, was materially bettered in October, when, acting upon advice from you that funds were available, we were enabled to hire ten veterans of World War Two and thus become at least one of the first Maine institutions to inaugurate the 48-hour work week for all employees. Because this was a movement with which we were heartily in accord, schedules were arranged so that every officer is working a little less than forty-eight hours, no time being deducted for the meal periods.

Having secured the new employees and been highly gratified by the manner in which they are carrying out their new duties, it seems to me that the time has come to take another step forward—the establishment of a promotion system among the officers as an incentive to even more efficient performance of their duties.

Under the present system the responsibility for the prison—and it is a million dollar plant—is vested in three persons, the Warden, the Deputy Warden, and Captain. This trio is responsible for the maintenance of the buildings, the welfare of the inmates, industries and all other activities. Until such time as one of these top officials terminates his services in some manner, over fifty officers, no matter how deserving, must go along without proper recognition of their services.

It is my opinion that the institution could efficiently use a minimum of two lieutenants and five sergeants, to be elevated from the ranks on a combined basis of seniority, dependability and the ability to execute efficiently the orders of the superior officers. The cost of this system would not exceed \$1200.00 per annum.

The Maine State Prison has been fortunate during the past several years in that there has been no serious trouble with or among the inmates. The prison is a small one, relatively speaking, and the importance of every officer knowing every inmate personally is stressed greatly, with the result that the prison has, in effect, been following the individualized method of treatment for a good many years. During the next season we propose, by means of handbooks, making available to each officer for professional use only the information which we possess on each individual with a view to bettering an already smoothly functioning system.

### MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT

Jan. 1, 1945-Dec. 31, 1945 (Incl.)

Admission examination of new prisoners and parole violators.....		204	204
Admission Blood tests.....		204	
Additional Blood tests.....		40	
		244	
Total Blood tests.....			244
Total men seen on sick call.....			3,711
Treated and returned to work.....	3,516		
Treated and sent to cell.....	152		
Hospitalized for treatment.....	43		
		43	
Total.....			3,711

### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Two cases of active tuberculosis under treatment; one left the institution in October; one still under treatment.

**VENEREAL DISEASES**

1.	Acute Gonorrhoeal Urethritis—one case		
2.	Syphilis: Old cases carried over.....		12
	New Cases.....		9
	Total.....		21
	Discharged from Institution.....		9
	Under treatment January 1, 1946.....		12
	310 individual treatments given to syphilitics during the year, of Mapharsen, Tryparsamide and Thio-bismol.		

**SURGICAL OPERATIONS**

Major operations.....			6
	Amputation of finger, supra pubic cystotomy, mid-thigh leg amputation, cholecystotomy, bilateral hermorrhaphy, permanent gastrostomy.		
Minor operations.....			36
	Wens, ingrown toenails, foreign bodies, 13 skin-grafting sessions by Dr. Belknap of Damariscotta.		
	One patient, age 84, hospitalized, treated and operated upon in the Thayer Hospital, Waterville, Maine, by Dr. Howard Hill.		
	Two deaths occurred during the year.		

Respectfully submitted,

F. G. CAMPBELL, M.D.  
Prison Physician

# NORTHERN MAINE SANATORIUM

DR. LOREN F. CARTER  
Superintendent

## Resident Staff:

William B. Grow, M.D.  
Kathleen McKay  
Jane Gamblin

Assistant Superintendent  
Steward-Treasurer  
Superintendent of Nurses

Established	1919	Area of grounds—acres	28
Inmate capacity	125	Under cultivation	19
Average population	90	Number of buildings	14
Average employees	37		

Appropriation	\$127,300
Net Cost of Operation (less Capital Expenditures)	123,733
Capital Expenditure	5,747
Net Cost of Operation	129,480
Per Capita	1,439

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

It is my pleasure and privilege to submit herewith the twenty-fifth annual report for the Northern Maine Sanatorium, situated in the City of Presque Isle, Aroostook County, "The Garden of Maine," with brief comments on the year's work, and some suggestion for things to be done.

## FOREWORD

In the first place the annual report gives me the opportunity to express my thanks to the few loyal employees that have remained at their posts in spite of the lack of adequate help a large part of the time, doing things that are in no way connected with their particular work. Without such cooperation I wonder how we could have gone through the year, and given the measure of service that we have. Domestic help is our greatest difficulty, and in spite of a substantial increase in wages continues to be the greatest draw-back. Most of them, young and inexperienced, care little about their work, leave without notice at the most difficult times. This Spring we were fortunate in securing some very good school girls, but of course they will be leaving when school starts in the fall. What will happen then is still a question.

I wish also to express my sincere appreciation to Dr. George Young and the staff of Central Maine Sanatorium for their time, and interest shown in reviewing our cases for surgery, and their willingness to always be helpful.

To Commissioner Greenleaf let me say, Sir, that you have always given prompt attention to any matter brought to your attention, and shown your willingness to help in any way that would better the service of this institution. This attention cannot help but bring forth admiration, and appreciation from those who work under you.

We were unfortunate in losing our engineer, Arthur Laskey, whose death occurred Nov. 4, 1944, after 23 years of faithful service. He knew the intricate parts of the institution as no other can for some time. He was the kind of man that took an interest in things as though they were his own, and his services will be sorely missed.

## IMPROVEMENTS

No new construction has been done this year. General repairs have been fairly well taken care of, but there is much to do when labor and material are obtainable.

Because of a shortage of rooms for male help, occasioned by the death of the engineer, who had a home of his own, we were able after some difficulty to get the empty south-east wing of the Nurses' home made over into three nice rooms and a bath for this purpose. These rooms are above ground and have full window space. The only draw-back was that ashes had to be removed through

the corridor. Request for fuel oil has been granted, the old oil burner completely overhauled and when installed will make attractive quarters.

The coal hot water heater in the Nurses' home developed a leak that could not be repaired. It has always been inadequate because of its slow makeup, and it was thought best to install an oil burning heater for quick recovery when required. The furnace has been installed, but so far we have not received authority to install the burner.

No outside painting was done this past year on account of labor, and all buildings are suffering from want of paint.

Old linoleum has been replaced by new on the diet kitchen floor at the Wilson Building, and has increased its looks as well as cleanliness.

Some of the ward rooms at the Powers Building have been covered with linoleum, and they look so much better, and are so much cleaner that I hope all the rooms can soon be done. Paint never wore well on them anyway.

A new hot water tank has replaced the old leaky one in the Wilson Building.

The repair to the back porch roof on the Knight Building is holding well.

New canvas strips and asphalt have been tried along the front porches, and so far have stopped the leaks that were so troublesome.

Inside painting consisted of covering the worst places leaving much to be done when material and labor are again available.

New coffee urns have been purchased for the kitchen.

A Steam Jacketed Kettle has been ordered and will be installed as soon as it is available.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Nearly all buildings are in need of painting on the outside. This should be done as soon as labor and material are available.

All porch floors are in need of paint, and some repairs are necessary. Exposed ends of porch floors warp causing cracks to open, and allowing the water to work back which is rotting the floors in places. I think this could be prevented by laying a strip of canvas, impregnated by asphalt, over exposed ends and around posts.

The outside of the Men's Quarters should be covered with brick finish insulating board to match the laundry, but so far we have not been able to get the work done. The Winter wind just whistles through the ship-lap siding causing great waste of heat.

We should have a vegetable storage, but this too, has had to be passed up on account of lack of material and labor.

The surface of the roadways is fast disintegrating, and should have been re-tarred before, but material was not available. A complete repair will now be necessary as the road bed is badly washed out in some places. The grade at the Knight Building should be changed to allow better drainage.

Inside floors of the ward rooms should be covered with linoleum, and I believe we can do this in the next few months. Painted floors wear out so fast that the rooms always look shabby. More so at this time since painting has had to be neglected.

The asphalt tile on the kitchen floor is badly worn and should be replaced with real tile as soon as possible. Several new pieces of equipment, and some changes will have to be made in the near future.

We have been unable to obtain repairs for the moving picture machine. A new one should be purchased as soon as possible.

I would like to repeat that elevators are needed for moving patients in comfort.

For post-war a central heating plant should be seriously considered to provide cheaper, cleaner and more economical heating.

A water-softening plant should be installed to provide soft water. I believe it would pay for itself in a few years in saving plumbing, repairs and cleaning materials.



**SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES**

1944-1945

**PERSONAL SERVICES:**

Regular Salaries .....	\$66,262.69	
		\$66,262.6

**CONTRACTUAL SERVICES:**

Professional Fees and Special Services .....	1,462.94	
Professional Fees and Special Services Rendered by State Departments .....	1.00	
Traveling Expenses .....	311.19	
Operation of State-owned Motor Vehicles .....	157.56	
Utility Services .....	6,581.01	
Rents .....	42.53	
Repairs .....	3,325.88	
Insurance .....	56.66	
General Operating Expenses .....	522.03	
		12,460.80

**COMMODITIES:**

Food .....	35,296.72	
Fuel .....	6,515.75	
Office Supplies .....	144.14	
Clothing and Clothing Materials .....	27.45	
Other Departmental and Institutional Supplies .....	7,706.15	
		49,690.21

**CAPITAL EXPENDITURES:**

Buildings and Improvements .....	2,600.92	
Equipment .....	3,146.96	
		5,747.28

Total .....		\$134,160.98
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**MEDICAL REPORT**

The classification in this report is based on that adopted by the National Tuberculosis Association, and is found in table form, but a few comparisons with last year's might prove interesting.

The number of patients in the Sanatorium as of June 30, 1945 was eighty-nine (89), the same as last year. The average population was 89.6 which is twenty-five (25) below the beds available. Less than ten (10) years ago there was a waiting list. I believe there has been some reduction in the number of cases of tuberculosis, but there are still many more cases that should be receiving Sanatorium care, than are admitted. Now these cases are a menace to the public health, especially children. I believe the time has come when a little more forceful persuasion should be applied to these cases. I believe employers should be forbidden by law to keep known positive cases at work. That cases should be under quarantine in a sanatorium, or at home if there are no children, until such time as he is considered not active. Lack of employment will cause these cases to seek treatment earlier, thus benefiting themselves as well as the public.

The number of admissions during the year was one hundred three (103), fourteen (14) less than last year. The total number of patients treated during the year, one hundred ninety-two (192), two (2) less than last year. Forty-nine (49) less than two (2) years ago.

Of the patients admitted thirty-three (33) were far advanced, thirteen (13) moderately advanced, seventeen (17) minimal, twenty-three (23) childhood type. Far advanced cases still hold the lead showing that we are still not receiving most of the cases early enough. Few non-tuberculous lung conditions were received, and after a period of observation were discharged unless they were too sick to warrant moving them.

Very few cases are discharged apparently arrested, as it seems unnecessary to keep patients that long after they have reached a quiescent stage. Thirty-three (33) cases were discharged quiescent, and twenty-seven (27) as improved. Many of the improved cases were coming along so well that I believe they will recover, if properly cared for at home. The number of cases discharged, unimproved, increased from eight (8) to twelve (12). Probably this is due to the uneasiness of war time conditions. Condition on discharge of five (5) cases were not considered as they remained too short a time to determine their standing. The number of cases who died was seventeen (17), one less than last year. The average is about the same as it has been over a period of several years.

The average length of residence was five (5) months and twenty (20) days, which is the usual average, and longer than last year.

The greatest gain in weight was forty-four (44) pounds, the average 5.88 pounds.

## OUT-PATIENT CLINIC

During the year one thousand one hundred thirty (1,130) cases were examined and X-rayed. Some of these were new cases, and some were for the purpose of re-checking suspicious, and discharged cases. The bulk of new cases were referred by physicians, although many came of their own volition showing that the public is showing an interest in the tuberculosis program.

Most of our discharged cases are returning for re-check as requested, but many are neglecting it after the first few times, so certain are they that recovery is complete. Occasionally someone has gone too far for his own good.

The Sanatorium staff aided the Anti-tuberculosis nurse, Miss Edith Knight, in giving tuberculin tests in several Aroostook County communities, but these were limited on account of lack of films for X-raying positive cases. Perhaps conditions will improve so that a larger program can be carried out next year. The Mantoux with P.P.D. was used in most cases. The patch tests were used on some of the small children.

## SURGICAL TREATMENT

### PHRENICECTOMY

Four (4) cases are under treatment at the close of the year.

### PNEUMOTHORAX

Eleven (11) cases were under treatment as of June 30, 1945. Three (3) of these are out-patients. Seven (7) cases were discharged against advice, improved. One (1) died while being treated. Four (4) were transferred for surgery after failure to get results with pneumothorax.

### THORACOPLASTY

We have under treatment three (3) cases where operation failed to accomplish its purpose.

## LABORATORY REPORT

Complete blood counts were done on all adults, on admission and repeated as required, a total of sixty (60) altogether.

Two hundred forty-eight (248) blood sedimentations were done. Occult Blood tests—feces, three (3). Occult Blood tests—Urine, three (3). Occult Blood tests—Vomitus one (1).

Five hundred ninety (590) routine urinary tests were done.

Four hundred fifty (450) microscopic examinations of sputum were done.

Culture of exudate from knee, one (1).

Quantitative sugar determinations in urine, twenty (20). Blood Sugar, two (2).

Sputum concentrations, and culture of sputum were done in selected cases.

Microscopic examinations were done on all urines showing albumin, or any abnormal condition.

Blood specimens were sent to the State Laboratory for Hinton or Kahn tests on all adult patients.

## MEDICAL REPORT

### 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. Or definite evidence of greater cavity formation.

### CONDITION ON ADMISSION

Far Advanced.....	33	Hodgkins .....	1
Moderately Advanced.....	13	Cardiac.....	2
Minimal.....	17	Pleurisy with Effusion.....	3
Childhood type.....	23	Acute Miliary.....	1
T. B. ?.....	11	Asthma.....	2
Diabetic.....	2	Pneumonia.....	1
Spinal.....	2	Bronchiectasis.....	1
Bronchitis.....	2	Pulmonary Abscess.....	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 ON DISCHARGE

Apparently Arrested.....	2	Died.....	17
Quiescent.....	33	Not Considered.....	5
Improved.....	27	Non T. B.....	7
Unimproved.....	12	Abscess Healed.....	1

### MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

No. of Patients in Sanatorium July 1, 1944.....	89	No. of Female Patients admitted during year.....	58
No. of Patients admitted during year.....	103	No. of Male Patients admitted during year....	45
No. of Patients treated during year.....	192		
No. of Patients discharged during year.....	87	Daily Average of Patients during year.....	89.6
No. of Patients deceased during year.....	17	Daily Average of Male Patients during year..	40.9
No. of Patients remaining June 30, 1945.....	88	Daily Average of Female Patients during year	48.7

### AGES

1 to 5 years.....	0	40 to 45 years.....	8
5 to 10 years.....	15	45 to 50 years.....	8
10 to 15 years.....	13	50 to 55 years.....	2
15 to 20 years.....	11	55 to 60 years.....	4
20 to 25 years.....	7	60 to 65 years.....	0
25 to 30 years.....	12	65 to 70 years.....	1
30 to 35 years.....	10	70 to 75 years.....	1
35 to 40 years.....	11	75 to 80 years.....	0

### OCCUPATIONS

Student.....	32	Painter and Paper Hanger...	1
Housewife.....	22	Baby.....	2
Laborer.....	20	Bookkeeper.....	1
Patient.....	5	Shipyard Worker.....	1
X-ray Technician.....	1	Bank Clerk.....	1
Farmer.....	3	Carpenter.....	2
Waitress.....	1	Typist.....	1
Clerical Work.....	1	Secretary.....	2
Maid.....	2	Truck Driver.....	1
Nurse.....	1	Student Nurse.....	1
Railroad Clerk.....	1	Clerk.....	1

### DURATION OF TREATMENT

Average Length of Residence.....	5 Months 20 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.....	38	Greatest Gain in weight.....	44
Lost in weight.....	30	Average Gain in weight.....	5.88 Lbs.
Gained in weight.....	124	Greatest Loss in weight.....	15.75 Lbs.
		Average Loss in weight.....	0.57 Lbs.

### SURGICAL CASES

#### PHRENICETOMY

Under treatment June 30, 1945.....	4	Discharged Against Advice.....	0
Discharged Quiescent.....	0	Transferred.....	0

#### PNEUMOTHORAX

Under treatment in Sanatorium June 30, 1945.....	8	Discharged against advice Improved....	7
Under treatment as out-patients June 30, 1945.....	3	Discharged against advice Unimproved..	0
Discharged Quiescent.....	1	Died.....	1
Pneumothorax Expanding.....	2	Failed in Result.....	3
		Transferred for Surgery.....	4

#### THORACOPLASTY

Under treatment June 30, 1945.....	3	Discharged Improved.....	1
Discharged Quiescent.....	0	Recommended and Remaining.....	0
Transferred for surgery.....	0		

### PATIENTS WHO RECEIVED SURGICAL TREATMENT

Josephel Beaulieu.....	Discharged.....	Improved.....	Pneumothorax
Roland Collins.....	Discharged.....	Improved.....	Thoracoplasty
Warner Ayotte.....	Discharged.....	Improved.....	Pneumothorax
Mary Boyle.....	Discharged.....	Improved.....	Pneumothorax
Mrs. Charles DeMerchant.....	Died.....		Bi-lateral Pneumo.
Loretta Duprey.....	Discharged.....	Improved.....	Pneumothorax
Henry Freeman.....	Transferred.....		Pneumothorax
Alfred M. Gagnon.....	Transferred.....		Pneumothorax
Ellen Louise King.....	Discharged.....	Improved.....	Bi-lateral Pneumo.
Harvey McHatten.....	Discharged.....	Improved.....	Pneumothorax
Peter Perley.....	Discharged.....	Improved.....	Pneumothorax
Abel St. Germaine.....	Discharged.....	Improved.....	Pneumothorax
Eva L. Taylor.....	Transferred.....		Pneumothorax
Clifford Morgan.....	Transferred.....		Pneumothorax

### 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. The moving picture machine is badly worn, repairs unobtainable, and unless we are able to obtain a new one soon this form of entertainment will have to be cancelled.

As usual the Presque Isle Fire Department invited all the children to their carnival. All rides were free and not limited. One whole afternoon 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.

Once each month the members of the Young People's Society of the Baptist Church come out and sing carols. These are always enjoyed by the children and adult patients.

#### 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

## WESTERN MAINE SANATORIUM

DR. LESTER ADAMS

Superintendent

### Resident Staff:

Sabine Holin, M.D.		Assistant Superintendent	
Zygmunt Stencel, M.D.		Physician	
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	107	Number of buildings	22
Average employees	88		

Appropriation	\$159,200
Net Cost of Operation (less Capital Expenditures)	162,979
Capital Expenditures	3,157
Net Cost of Operation	166,136
Per Capita	1,553

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

Sir:

I submit herewith the annual report of the Western Maine Sanatorium for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945; together with statistical tables, this being the 29th annual report. The institution was founded as the Maine State Sanatorium 41 years ago.

The patient capacity is again 150, since the Children's Cottage (Cottage B.) was re-opened on April 3. There have been 183 admitted, including 46 who were re-admitted from the Central Maine General Hospital by transfer and 6 re-admitted from the Central Maine Sanatorium by transfer. There have been 183 discharged including 48 transferred to the Central Maine Sanatorium (table 1).

On June 30th there were 118 patients in the sanatorium. The average daily census has been 106, the same as last year, which was the lowest since 1922 (table 2).

### MEDICAL WORK

The work has been continued along the lines of last year.

On June 4 Dr. Edwin D. Merrill, of the United States Public Health Service, was assigned for training in tuberculosis for a period of 4 months.

Dr. Daniels has continued on military leave.

The Annual Meeting of the Maine Public Health Association was held at this institution on April 24 when lunch was served to 70. Dr. Herman E. Hilleboe, Medical Director, Chief Tuberculosis Control Division of the United States Public Health Service, spoke on the work of the new organization which he represents. He was introduced by Dr. Roscoe L. Mitchell, Director of Health. The newly purchased General Electric X-ray truck of the Bureau of Health was on display on the sanatorium grounds and X-rays were made of various sanatorium patients in the truck as a demonstration. The subject is of great interest because the trend is toward an X-ray examination of the entire population, practical only since the development of the recent new methods of X-ray survey which promise a great deal in the important work of case finding of tuberculosis.

### OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

The number of X-rays has decreased in this Department from 582 of last year to 387, due partly to gasoline rationing and partly to the new X-ray unit established by the Lewiston-Auburn Tuberculosis Association (see table 22), making it more convenient for Androscoggin County patients to have films made in Lewiston.

## CENTRAL MAINE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Because of the absence of surgeons in the armed forces we have continued to send patients to the Central Maine Sanatorium for thoracoplasty and other major operations after conference with Dr. Young held at the hospital.

One member of our Staff has continued to give artificial pneumothorax treatments to out-patients one afternoon a week at the hospital. This saves many of the ex-patients from making a trip to the sanatorium. (For work done at the Central Maine General Hospital see Table 20.)

Dr. Holin was also appointed on the Central Maine General Hospital Staff, giving one whole day a week, and lectured on tuberculosis to pupil nurses. This arrangement has been of benefit to both institutions.

### OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Thanks to the gift from the Cumberland County Public Health Association it has been possible to maintain a stock of material on hand so as to prevent long waits for material to come from dealers.

### REHABILITATION

Although the ambitious plans for a Department of Rehabilitation in the sanatorium has not been realized because of the failure to obtain a teacher, there is noted a definite increase along the line of rehabilitation.

The visits to the sanatorium, formerly made by the Rehabilitation Agent of the State Department of Education, Mr. E. L. Mitchell, have been made by Mr. Gray H. Curtis, a new and additional Agent whose office is in Auburn. He has interviewed patients at our request, to learn their abilities and preferences as to future occupation. It is easy to understand that if patients are given assurance while in the sanatorium of being qualified to earn a living on discharge it tends to give them hope and thus aid in their treatment. We emphasize to them that it is quite reasonable for patients to expect to increase their earning ability through study while in the sanatorium. It is also often possible to learn work requiring less physical endurance and thus avoid future breakdowns.

Correspondence courses have been arranged in radio, watch repairing, drafting, grammar and high school, commercial, physics and photography for 12 patients.

### THE SCHOOL

We regret having to treat patients of school age without having also the services of a teacher but we have not succeeded in getting a teacher so far. The number of children has remained however at a low point.

### ENTERTAINMENT

A masquerade Halloween party was held in October for the benefit of patients and employees.

During the winter card parties were held in the assembly hall for the benefit of the Red Cross War Relief.

The usual movies have been shown weekly not only in the assembly room for ambulatory patients and employees but in the cottages for patients whose physical condition does not permit attendance in the assembly room.

Several loans of paintings have been exhibited in the main dining room. It seems probable that from this will develop a means to acquire some pictures for use in patients' rooms.

### CHURCH SERVICES

Rev. Frs. Conoley and Barrett have visited regularly and held Mass. Rev. Rensel Colby of South Paris conducted several services during the winter but no Protestant minister has been available for regular visits to the bedside, a regrettable lack.

## FIRE PROTECTION

The usual fire drills have been held.

During a thunder storm the inner wall of the potato house was ignited near a switch. Fortunately this happened during the day time, was seen by an employee who put out the blaze with a fire extinguisher at hand. Following this the Insurance Department made an inspection at our request and made numerous recommendations, most of which we were able to carry out promptly.

## GENERAL UPKEEP

Three painters have been employed most of the year so that the maintenance falling to their Department, including floors, has been done and no part of the institution has been allowed to run down so as to cause extraordinary repair bills later. The outside painting is waiting.

## GIFTS

The Cumberland County Public Health Association donated a check for \$300, part of which is on hand to go for salary of a teacher when one is available. Other minor gifts have come from a variety of sources.

## THE FARM

The cooperative agreement called plan B, concerning the control of Bang's disease has been continued. The herd is "accredited for tuberculosis" and "modified accredited for Bang's disease."

In accordance with the program of the Department of Agriculture Extension Service the farm was mapped for land use, diversion ditches, contour furrows, water ways, etc.; and soil analysis was made.

## DISCUSSION

There are 2 main problems:

1. The procurement of graduate nurses. In 1936 we employed 13 graduate nurses and 6 attendants, in 1945, 8 graduate nurses and 8 attendants. There is a prospect that by March 1, there will be only 4 graduates which will make difficulty in caring for patients.

2. The per capita cost which has risen sharply with the decrease in the number of patients treated and the higher costs of commodities and personal services. We have not succeeded in reducing expenditures in proportion to the reduction in the number of patients, and there is no certainty that the number of patients to be cared for will not increase as the results of the war.

## CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

Dr. Mayer Hyman, Assistant Superintendent, resigned October 15, 1944, and was replaced by Dr. Sabine Holin.

Dr. Kurt Jessner was hired Nov. 30, 1944 to replace Dr. Leo Crimmin as Physician. Dr. Jessner resigned on April 30 and was replaced by Dr. Zygmunt Stencel.

Mr. Dewey Bryant, Engineer, of many years of service here, resigned to take the position at Poland Spring, but has continued to make occasional visits to help his successor, Mr. Leslie Jones.

Charles Dodge left to enter the Army.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Improved quarters for nurses and a recreation room for employees, particularly important because of the difficulty in getting to and from centers of population.

2. •A broad survey to determine if possible the future bed capacity.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help given by you. Also to acknowledge the help given by others in the State House and by employees of the sanatorium.

Respectfully submitted,

LESTER ADAMS, M.D.,  
Superintendent

Signed March 4, 1946.

### 1. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Patients	Men	Boys	Total Male	Women	Girls	Total Female	Grand Total
No. of patients in sanatorium June 30, 1944.....	44	1	45	57	6	63	108
No. of patients admitted from field.....	33	9	42	46	12	58	100
No. of patients readmitted from field.....	15	3	18	16	1	17	35
No. of patients admitted by transfer from C. M. G. Hospital.....	19	0	19	24	1	25	44
No. of patients admitted by transfer from C. M. Sanatorium.....	2	0	2	2	0	2	4
<b>Total admitted.....</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>183</b>
<b>Total treated.....</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>291</b>
No. patients discharged home.....	33	5	38	40	7	47	85
No. patients discharged by transfer to C. M. G. Hospital.....	17	0	17	30	1	31	48
No. patients discharged by transfer to C. M. Sanatorium.....	4	0	4	4	0	4	8
No. patients discharged to Mercy Hospital.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
No. patients died.....	16	1	17	14	0	14	31
<b>Total discharged.....</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>173</b>
No. patients remaining June 30, 1945.....	42	7	49	60	9	69	118

Note: Three females admitted as girls were transferred because over 16 to list of women so the figures for women and girls become 60 and 9, instead of 57 and 12.

### 2.

#### MONTHLY ADMISSIONS AND TRANSFERS

#### MONTHLY DISCHARGES AND TRANSFERS

#### DAILY AVERAGE CENSUS BY MONTH

Month	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
July, 1944.....	9	6	15	11	11	22	103.86
August.....	5	9	14	5	7	12	101.87
September.....	7	9	16	7	11	18	100.53
October.....	6	7	13	7	8	15	100.32
November.....	10	14	24	7	11	18	103.33
December.....	2	7	9	3	5	8	103.96
January, 45.....	7	7	14	8	8	16	102.96
February.....	9	7	16	7	7	14	105.00
March.....	5	6	11	7	3	10	106.87
April.....	10	11	21	5	11	16	107.40
May.....	6	11	17	2	8	10	116.69
June.....	5	8	13	8	6	14	119.46
	<b>81</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>1,272.25</b>
							Daily average 106.02

### 3. NATIVITY BY STATES OF NATIVE BORN PATIENTS

New and re-admitted, transfers not included.

States:	Males	Females	Total
Maine.....	40	57	97
Massachusetts.....	3	5	8
New Hampshire.....	3	2	5
Vermont.....	1	0	1
Rhode Island.....	1	0	1
New York.....	2	0	2
New Jersey.....	0	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	0	4	4
	<b>50</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>119</b>

### 4. NATIVITY BY FOREIGN BORN PATIENTS:

	Males	Females	Total
Canada.....	9	5	14
Ireland.....	1	0	1
Poland.....	0	1	1
Foreign.....	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>
Native.....	<b>50</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>135</b>

5. RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES:

	Males	Females	Total
Androscoggin.....	16	26	42
Cumberland.....	24	22	46
Franklin.....	0	1	1
Hancock.....	1	0	1
Knox.....	1	0	1
Kennebec.....	2	2	4
Lincoln.....	0	1	1
Oxford.....	7	5	12
Penobscot.....	1	2	3
Sagadahoc.....	1	1	2
Somerset.....	1	0	1
Washington.....	1	2	3
York.....	5	13	18
	60	75	135

6. AGES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED:

	Males	Females	Total
Under 5 years.....	1	0	1
5 to 9 years inclusive.....	7	4	11
10 to 14 years inclusive.....	3	5	8
15 to 19 years inclusive.....	6	14	20
20 to 29 years inclusive.....	9	24	33
30 to 39 years inclusive.....	12	16	28
40 to 49 years inclusive.....	9	9	18
50 to 59 years inclusive.....	5	1	6
60 to 69 years inclusive.....	7	2	9
Over 70 years.....	1	0	1
	60	75	135

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

	Males	Females	Total
Single.....	15	28	43
Married.....	27	32	59
Widowed.....	4	2	6
Divorced.....	3	1	4
	49	63	112
Children.....	11	12	23
	60	75	135

8. EDUCATION:

	Males	Females	Total
Grades, Children.....	11	12	23
Elementary, Adults.....	20	15	35
Grammar.....	5	10	15
High School 1-4 years.....	20	35	55
Normal and College.....	4	3	7
	60	75	135

9. RELIGION:

	Males	Females	Total
Protestant.....	21	25	46
Roman Catholic.....	39	48	87
Hebrew.....	0	1	1
Christian Scientist.....	0	1	1
	60	75	135

10. OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED:

	Males	Females	Total
Barber.....	1	0	1
Bleachery.....	1	0	1
Brakeman.....	1	0	1
Carpenter.....	2	0	2
Chef.....	2	0	2
Clerk.....	0	3	3
Defense work.....	0	2	2
Electrician.....	1	0	1
Farmer.....	2	0	2
Fireman.....	1	0	1
Fisherman.....	1	0	1
Funeral Director.....	1	0	1
Hair-Dresser.....	0	1	1
Housewife.....	0	27	27
Housework.....	0	4	4
Laborer.....	10	0	10
Lineman.....	1	0	1
Linotype operator.....	1	0	1
Longshoreman.....	1	0	1
Machinist.....	2	0	2
Mill operative.....	0	4	4

None.....	5	8	13
Office work.....	0	3	3
Office work.....	1	0	1
Pan handler.....	1	0	1
Private Secretary.....	0	1	1
Registered nurse.....	0	2	2
Salesman.....	1	0	1
Shipper.....	1	0	1
Shoe shop.....	0	1	1
Stevedor e.....	1	0	1
Steno grapher.....	0	1	1
Storekeeper.....	1	0	1
Student (over 16).....	3	4	7
Student (under 16).....	11	13	24
Tailor.....	1	0	1
Taxi driver.....	1	0	1
Timekeeper.....	1	0	1
Tool maker.....	1	0	1
Truck driver.....	1	0	1
Waitress under 16.....	0	1	1
Watch repairer.....	2	0	2
	60	75	135

11. AVERAGE NUMBER OF BED PATIENTS BY MONTHS:

	Males	Females	Total
July, 1944.....	32.06	52.29	84.35
August.....	33.48	55.80	89.28
September.....	33.83	53.70	87.53
October.....	35.42	53.45	88.87
November.....	36.73	57.43	97.16
December.....	35.64	59.06	94.70
January, 1945.....	39.14	55.55	94.69
February.....	39.25	56.18	95.43
March.....	35.78	59.61	95.39
April.....	31.97	59.49	91.44
May.....	39.68	60.19	99.87
June.....	36.17	59.20	95.37

12. DURATION OF TREATMENT OF DISCHARGED PATIENTS:

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 week.....	2	2	4
Under 1 month.....	10	8	18
From 1 to 3 months.....	19	18	37
From 3 to 6 months.....	12	20	32
From 6 to 12 months.....	16	25	41
From 12 to 18 months.....	4	7	11
From 18 to 24 months.....	3	2	5
From 24 months to 3 years and over.....	5	6	11
Adults.....	71	88	159
Children.....	6	8	14
Total.....	77	96	173

13. CLASSIFICATION ON ADMISSION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR, INCLUDING TRANSFERS:

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

	Males	Females	Total	Transfers		Total %
				Males	Females	
Minimal A.....	5	10	15	1	2	3
B.....	0	0	0			
C.....	0	0	0			
	5	10	15	1	2	3
Moderately Advanced A.....	13	9	22	4	6	10
B.....	2	2	4	4	7	11
C.....	0	0	0			
	15	11	26	8	13	21
Far Advanced A.....	2	5	7	4	3	7
B.....	10	4	14	5	8	13
C.....	4	15	19	2	3	5
D.....	5	0	5			
	21	24	45	11	14	25
	41	45	86	20	29	49

**Miscellaneous:**

Childhood tuberculosis.....	2	0	2			
Cardiac decompensation.....	0	1	1			
Cervical adenitis.....	0	1	1			
Bronchiectasis.....	0	1	1			
Fibrosis of lung.....	0	1	1			
Pleurisy with effusion.....	1	2	3			
Suspected pulmonary Tb.....	0	2	2	0	1	1
Tb. of genito-urinary tract.....	1	0	1			
Tb. of spine.....	1	0	1	1	2	3
Non tuberculous.....	1	0	1			
Tumor of lung.....				1	0	1
Chronic Miliary Tb.....				0	1	1
Fibrous pleurisy.....				0	1	1
Miliary tuberculosis.....	1	0	1			
Lung abscess.....	1	1	2			
	8	9	17	2	5	7
	41	45	86	20	29	49
Adults.....	49	54	103	22	34	56
Children.....	6	8	14			
	55	62	117			
Transfers.....	22	34	56			
Total discharged.....	77	96	173			

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

	Males	Females	Total
Arrested.....	3	1	4
Apparently arrested.....	1	1	2
Quiescent.....	4	2	6
Improved—home.....	14	19	33
Unimproved—home.....	10	15	25
Apparently cured.....	0	1	1
Unchanged.....	1	0	1
Inactive.....	0	1	1
	33	40	73
Died—adults.....	16	14	30
Improved, transferred to C. M. G. H. and Central Maine San.....	8	10	18
Unimproved, transferred to C. M. G. H. and Central Maine San.....	13	24	37
Unimproved, transferred to Mercy Hospital.....	1	0	1
	22	34	56
Adults discharged, including transfers.....	71	88	159
Children discharged, including transfers.....	6	8	14
Total discharged.....	77	96	173

**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
1945	28	8	28.5

**15. CHILDREN DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFICATION ON ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE**

Boys' Classification on Admission	Classification on Discharge	Age	Weeks Treatment	Weight Gain and Loss	
3972	Primary phase (childhood Tb.).....	Improved	6	24-3/7	Bed case
4622	Primary phase (childhood Tb.).....	Unchanged	13	4-6/7	150 to 146
4167	Primary phase (childhood Tb.).....	App. healed	7	8-3/7	Loss of 1/2 lb.
4468	Primary phase (childhood Tb.).....	Unimproved	9	6-3/7	Same
4468	Primary phase—Readmitted.....	Improved	8	22-4/7	Gain of 10 lbs.
4565	Generalized—miliary Tb.....	Died	8	8-3/7	Bed case

	Girls' Classification	Classification on Discharge	Age	Weeks Treatment	Weight Gain and Loss
4469	Nasopharyngitis.....	Unimproved	9	1-1/7	Same
4309	Minimal R. A.....	Improved	13	51-1/7	Gain of 22 lbs.
4479	Minimal R. A.....	To CMGH for appendectomy	14	23	Gain of 17 lbs.
4479	Minimal R. A.—retransfer.....	Improved	14	9-3/7	Gain of 17 lbs.
4515	Pleurisy with Effusion.....	Improved	15	16	Gain of 14 lbs.
4551	TB. peritonitis (surgical).....	Improved	13	44-5/7	Gain of 36 lbs.
4612	Primary phase (childhood Tb.).....	Improved	10	6-5/7	Gain of 6 lbs.
4447	Virus pneumonia.....	Well	14	31	Gain of 40 lbs.

**SUMMARY OF CLASSIFICATION ON ADMISSION FOR CHILDREN DISCHARGED**

	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary phase (childhood type Tb.).....	5	1	6
Minimal R. A.....	0	2	2
Generalized Miliary Tbc.....	1	0	1
Pleurisy with effusion.....	0	1	1
T. B. Peritonitis (surgical).....	0	1	1
Naso pharyngitis.....	0	1	1
Virus pneumonia.....	0	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	7	13
Retransfer after appendectomy.....	0	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	8	14

**SUMMARY OF CLASSIFICATION ON DISCHARGE FOR CHILDREN**

	Boys	Girls	Total
Apparently healed.....	1	0	1
Improved.....	2	5	7
Unimproved.....	1	2	3
Unchanged.....	1	0	1
Well.....	0	1	1
Died.....	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	8	14

**ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX TREATMENTS, JUNE 30, 1944-JUNE 30, 1945**

	Males	Females	Total
No. patients carried over from June 30, 1944.....	8	14	22
No. new patients given initial treatment.....	9	20	29
No. patients admitted with pneumo established.....	1	3	4
No. pneumothorax cases admitted by transfer.....	9	7	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total treated.....	19	30	49
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	27	44	71
No. new cases with treatments unsuccessful.....	2	6	8
No. cases discontinued.....	6	9	15
No. cases discharged home.....	2	6	8
No. cases transferred to C. M. G. H.....	9	9	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total discharged.....	19	30	49
No. resident patients continuing treatment June 30, 1945.....	8	14	22
No. of out-patients carried over from June 30, 1944.....	2	3	5
No. out-patients added during the year.....	1	7	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3	10	13
No. out-patients discontinued.....	2	4	6
No. out-patients continuing treatment.....	1	6	7
Total number of pneumothorax treatments given.....			1027
Total number of chest aspirations given.....			40
			<hr/>
			1067

**CENTRAL MAINE GENERAL HOSPITAL**

No. patients admitted from Western Maine Sanatorium.....	49
No. patients admitted from field.....	15
	<hr/>
Total.....	64

No. patients discharged to Western Maine Sanatorium.....	43	
No. patients discharged home, to other wards, or to Central Maine Sanatorium, Fairfield.....	15	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>58</b>	
<b>Remaining in Hospital: 6</b>		
T. & A. operation.....	1	
Resection of rib, open drain.....	1	
Phrenic nerve crushing.....	21	
Pneumolyses.....	6	
Bronchoscopy.....	13	
I. & D. abscess of thigh.....	1	
Orchidectomy.....	1	
Biopsy chest wall.....	1	
Phrenicotomy.....	2	
Closed drainage of chest cavity.....	1	
Caesarean Section.....	1	
Appendectomy.....	1	
Throat examination.....	1	
Cystoscopy.....	4	
Exploratory laparotomy.....	1	
Sigmoidoscopy (examination).....	1	
Supra vag. hysterectomy.....	1	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>58</b>	
<b>*Artificial pneumothorax treatments:</b>		
in-patients.....	106	
Out-patients.....	188	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>294</b>	

\*Given by a member of the Western Maine Sanatorium Staff.

### REPORT OF CLINICAL LABORATORY

<b>Blood:</b>		
Sedimentation tests.....	799	
Differential counts.....	196	
White cell counts.....	210	
Red cell counts.....	196	
Hemoglobin determinations.....	226	
		1627
<b>Sputum:</b>		
Routine smears (Ziehl Neelson).....	1236	
Concentrates (Antoformin Method).....	521	
		1757
<b>Cultures:</b>		
Diagnosis for Tubercle Bacilli.....	16	
Plural fluid.....	8	
		24
<b>Gastric Lavages:</b>		
Diagnosis for Tbc.....	65	
<b>Urines:</b>		
Routine tests.....	806	
Microscopical examinations.....	422	
Other chemical tests.....	8	
Examined for tubercle bacilli.....	14	
		1250
<b>Pleural Fluid:</b>		
Examined for Tbc.....	8	
Other examinations.....	2	
		10
<b>Miscellaneous Slides and Tests:</b>		
Blood sugars.....	25	
N. P. N.....	8	
P. S. P.....	14	
Gastric analysis.....	5	
Other slides and tests.....	65	
		118
<b>Specimens sent to State Laboratory.....</b>		
Blood Specimens.....	108	
<b>Tests made:</b>		
Hintons.....	105	
Cultures.....	3	
<b>Specimens sent for Guinea Pig Inoculation:</b>		
Urines.....	6	
Sputum.....	5	
Gastric lavages.....	43	
Pleural fluid.....	12	
<b>TOTAL LABORATORY PROCEDURES FOR THE YEAR.....</b>		<b>5,025</b>

## REPORT OF X-RAY LABORATORY

### Chest:

Single films, P. A. ....	1341	
Lat. special and oblique .....	6	
Stereo, pairs 2 .....	4	
Portables .....	19	
	72	1370

### Other Regions:

Spine .....	22	
Arms .....	4	
Skull .....	1	
Dental .....	7	
Ribs .....	4	
Feet .....	7	
Wrist .....	2	
Ankles .....	3	
Hip .....	2	
Sinus .....	2	
Sternum .....	2	
Legs .....	4	
Hands .....	3	
Shoulders .....	2	
Sacro-iliac joint .....	2	
Knees .....	2	
Kidneys .....	3	
	72	1442

### TOTAL EXPOSURES FOR THE YEAR .....

### X-Rays by Groups:

Resident patients .....	650	
Others .....	729	
Out-patients .....	387	
Ex-patients .....	244	
Employees .....	98	

### 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 .....	582
1936 .....	160	1945 .....	387

### 23. FILMS READ AT THE WESTERN MAINE SANATORIUM FROM JULY 1, 1944 TO JULY 1, 1945

Classification:	Number
Pownal State School .....	400
Gould Academy .....	115
Rumford Com. Hosp. Films (Mrs. Hunter) .....	155
Dr. Albert Royal (Rumford) .....	6
Dr. B. L. Arms (Survey) .....	45

### DENTAL REPORT

Examinations .....	220	
Patients treated .....	192	
Miscellaneous treatments .....	96	
Pyorrhea treatments .....	102	
Pulpitis treatments .....	18	
Gingivitis treatments .....	134	
Amalgam fillings .....	140	
Temporary fillings .....	84	
Silicate fillings .....	92	
Phosphate zinc fillings .....	68	
Prophylactic treatments .....	79	
Extractions .....	171	
	984	
Total operations .....	984	

# CENTRAL MAINE SANATORIUM

DR. C. D. CROMWELL

Superintendent

## Resident Staff:

William Swienty, M.D.

Beatrice L. Hinkley

Burton L. Preston

Superintendent of Nurses

Steward-Treasurer

Established 1910

Inmate capacity 208

Average population 171

Average employees 96

Area of grounds—acres 25

Under cultivation

Number of buildings 21

## Appropriation

Net Cost of Operation (less Capital Expenditures) \$181,312

Capital Expenditures 224,417

Net Cost of Operation 4,743

Per Capita 229,160

1,340

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

The following annual report for the year beginning July 1, 1944, and ending June 30, 1945, is herewith respectfully submitted.

## FOREWORD

As during the previous year, we have been laboring under wartime conditions which have entailed certain hardships and interference with efficiency in that a sufficient number and the proper type of help could not be secured. Nevertheless, we have not closed any of the buildings and have been able to continue our work in a satisfactory manner. No treatment necessary for any In-Patient or Out-Patient has been neglected. Many of our employees have had to work over-time and have filled in for other employees but due to the generosity of the Department, they have been paid for over-time and have been satisfied. All the Departments have cooperated in a very fine spirit which has made the work much easier.

There have been no changes in the medical staff during the past year.

I wish to mention, especially, the services of our Dietitian which greatly improved the food and has lessened to a minimum, complaints in that direction.

Up to the present time we have not been able to secure the services of an Occupational Therapy teacher. One is very much needed.

During the past year many salary increases have been granted which have made it possible to retain help who otherwise would have left our employ. This, of course, has increased the expense of running the Institution.

## IMPROVEMENTS

The improvements during the past year are as follows: A new X-ray equipment of the latest type has been installed and has proved satisfactory. We were allowed to keep the old X-ray machine and it has proved its worth, being used especially for out-patient work. A new fluoroscope was installed in the Hardy Building.

There has been much painting on the interior of the buildings, as well as beds and bedside furniture.

Much needed outside repair work was performed by an outside contractor. We have also kept the buildings up by repair work performed by our resident carpenter. Many of the floors have been replaced.

Some new surgical equipment has been purchased.

A new roof over our diet kitchen was put on and is satisfactory.

A beachwagon has been secured for conveying help and employees to and from Fairfield. This has done much to improve the morale here.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that our road be thoroughly repaired as it is in bad condition.

As the money has been appropriated, it is recommended that the establishment of a laundry be started here as soon as possible.

The toilets in the Chase building need to be changed so that proper ventilation can be established.

The approach to the offices between the Millikin and Chase buildings has been planned to give more room and beautify the approach. This, we hope to attend to as soon as conditions warrant.

In the Jewell building more space should be made available for a linen room, visitors' waiting room and nurses' room.

A new pneumothorax machine will need to be purchased for abdominal work. Also, it is necessary that a new pneumonolysis outfit be purchased as the one in present use is continually in need of repair.

The buildings must be painted at an early date.

## MEDICAL STAFF

The work of the medical staff has been very active during the past year. Both medical men which I have, are of high caliber and very hard workers.

Many cases of pneumothorax and pneumoperitoneum are now under treatment. Much benefit has been given to the patients by the use of the new drugs such as the sulfa drugs and penicillin.

Dr. George E. Young is our Surgeon and conducts the work here and also the Friday conferences. Much surgery is performed here; not only chest surgery for tuberculosis but surgery for lung abscess, bronchiectasis and any type of surgery which develops in the cases here. The conferences held in connection with the attending surgeon, are conducted along the same lines as previous years—cases discussed and treatment outlined. We discuss not only our own cases but any problem cases sent in from out hospitals and from physicians.

## OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT

Our out patient department has been more active during the past year than the preceding one as the following report will show. This is a very worthwhile department as many cases of tuberculosis are discovered. During the past year \$4570.75 was collected in out patient fees.

As I have stated in previous reports, a patient unable to pay the fee asked, is never turned away.

The following is a list of the different diagnoses made in the out patient department:

Negative .....	886
Suspicious disease .....	112
Childhood tuberculosis, healed .....	194
Minimal pulmonary tuberculosis .....	12
Moderately advanced .....	30
Far advanced .....	14
Arrested tuberculosis .....	143
Apparently arrested Tbc. ....	19
Quiescent tuberculosis .....	132
Improved since last x-ray .....	45
Healed pleurisy .....	28
Lung abscess .....	4
Heart disease .....	66
Cyst of lungs .....	2
Dislocated vertebra .....	2
Undiagnosed .....	1
Bronchiectasis .....	8
Emphysema .....	8
Fluid .....	3
Pneumonectomy for pulmonary Tbc. ....	1
Asthma .....	1
Silicosis .....	5
Bronchitis .....	5
Pleurisy with effusion .....	1
Active pleurisy .....	2
Inguinal hernia .....	1
Healed empyema .....	2
Total .....	1727

Statistics of the above are found in the statistical report.

## SURGICAL TREATMENT

### PNEUMOTHORAX

Pneumothorax and pneumoperitoneum treatment are extensively used here. It is the first treatment of choice before other means of surgery are used.

### THORACOPLASTY

As a rule, at least two thoracoplasty operations are performed here each week. The results are excellent and without this type of surgery our hospital would not produce the best results. In connection with our surgical procedures, many cases of pneumonolysis are performed, also much phrenic surgery is done.

## LABORATORY REPORT

Our laboratory is efficient and without its use a hospital could not be run.

## REHABILITATION

Due to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation of the department of Education, some work has been done along this line.

## ENTERTAINMENT

We have been fortunate in the way of entertainment. Groups of entertainers have come here from neighboring towns and put on commendable performances. We have movies once a week and entertainment by the Staff and patients at various times. Also, a radio show was put on by the Staff and patients every week.

## CHURCH SERVICES

Protestant and Catholic services are adequately cared for by the clergy of these churches.

In conclusion, I would say that the Staff has conducted courses here for student nurses. The Staff has also given lectures here at the hospital and on the outside regarding tuberculosis work and its problems.

I wish to express my appreciation for the cooperation of my Staff and employees and also that received from the Commissioner and various departments in Augusta.

This annual report is respectfully submitted.

C. D. CROMWELL, M.D.,  
Superintendent

Patients in Sanatorium September 1, 1915.....				38
Patients admitted from September 1, 1915 to June 30, 1945.....				6182
Total.....				6220
Patients transferred from Sept. 1, 1915 to June 30, 1945.....				861
Patients discharged from Sept. 1, 1915 to June 30, 1945.....				4077
Patients deceased from Sept. 1, 1915 to June 30, 1945.....				1313
Patients in Sanatorium June 30, 1945.....	Male	71	Female	77
Patients in Sanatorium June 30, 1944.....	Male	105	Female	91
Patients admitted July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945.....	Male	130	Female	104
Total.....				430
Patients Discharged from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945				
With Advice.....	Male	67	Female	66
Against Advice.....	Male	41	Female	18
		108		84
No. of Patients transferred from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945.....	Male	14	Female	5
No. of Patients deceased from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945.....	Male	41	Female	28
No. of Patients in Sanatorium June 30, 1945.....	Male	71	Female	77
				148

ADMISSIONS	HOSPITAL DAYS			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
July, 1944	13	8	21	3158	2832	5990
August	12	11	23	3081	2699	5780
September	11	7	18	2413	2919	5332
October	7	11	18	2957	2491	5448
November	7	5	12	2611	2354	4965
December	7	5	12	2563	2362	4925
January, 1945	19	14	33	2622	2501	5123
February	9	12	21	2503	2494	4997
March	16	5	21	2836	2840	5676
April	13	5	18	2680	2605	5285
May	8	13	21	2615	2453	5068
June	8	8	16	2253	2283	4536
Totals	130	104	234	32292	30838	63125

#### ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY

	Male	Female	Total
Androscoggin	12	13	25
Aroostook	6	6	12
Cumberland	16	12	28
Franklin	3	1	4
Hancock	1	8	9
Kennebec	28	12	40
Knox	6	7	13
Lincoln	6	3	9
Oxford	4	6	10
Penobscot	15	13	28
Piscataquis	3		3
Sagadahoc	4	2	6
Somerset	11	10	21
Waldo	4	3	7
Washington	6	6	12
York	5	2	7
Totals	130	104	234

#### AGE AND SEX ON ADMISSION

	Under 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Over 70	Total
Male	4	4	20	38	19	26	16	3	130
Female	3	20	40	17	11	6	4	3	104

#### CIVIL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED

1944-1945

	Male	Female	Total
Single	50	41	91
Married	70	54	124
Widowed	5	6	11
Divorced	1	2	3
Separated	4	1	5
Totals	130	104	234

#### NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED 1944-1945

	Male	Female	Total
American	120	103	223
Canada	5	1	6
Russia	1		1
Poland	1		1
Sweden	1		1
Norway	1		1
Denmark	1		1
Totals	130	104	234

#### DIAGNOSIS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED 1944-1945

	Male	Female	Total
Far advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	66	38	104
Moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	28	35	63
Minimal pulmonary tuberculosis	2	8	10
Primary pulmonary tuberculosis	4	3	7
Glandular tuberculosis	1	1	2
Silico-tuberculosis	3		3
Pleurisy with effusion	7	1	8
Miliary tuberculosis	1		1
Hematogenous tuberculosis	1		1
Tuberculosis of the spine		2	2

Tuberculous peritonitis.....		1	1
Bronchiectasis.....	2		2
Spontaneous pneumothorax.....	1		1
Pulmonary abscess.....	2	5	7
Empyema.....	1		1
Pulmonary carcinoma.....	2	1	3
Non-tuberculosis.....	6	8	14
Undetermined.....	3	1	4
Totals.....	130	104	234

### COMPLICATIONS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED

Complications	Male	Female	Total
Aortic Aneurysm.....	4		4
Arteriosclerosis.....	1		1
Arthritic deformities.....	5		5
Bechterew's Disease.....	1		1
Cachexia.....	1		1
Cardio-vascular disease.....	1		1
Cardio-vascular Syphilis.....	1		1
Compound fracture of right shoulder.....	1		1
Congenital hip dislocation.....		1	1
Deaf.....	1		1
Decubitus.....	1		1
Diabetes.....	2	2	4
Emphysema.....	1		1
Empyema.....	1		1
Epilepsy.....	1	1	2
Fracture of humerus (right).....	1		1
Goiter.....		1	1
Hyperthyroidism.....		1	1
Hypertrophy of prostate.....	1		1
Inguinal hernia.....	1		1
Intestinal tuberculosis.....	2		2
Kyphosis of spine.....	2		2
Mitral insufficiency.....		1	1
Myocarditis.....	2		2
Pregnancy.....		2	2
Pyomania.....	1		1
Rectal fistula.....		1	1
Scoliosis of thoracic spine.....		1	1
Silicosis.....	1		1
Sinusitis.....	1		1
Spastic Paralysis.....	1		1
Syphilis.....	2	2	4
Syphiloma of tongue.....	1		1
Tuberculous elbow.....	1		1
Tuberculous gastro-enteritis.....		1	1
Tuberculous laryngitis.....	6	1	7
Xanthoma of both eyes.....	1		1

### DIAGNOSIS ON DISCHARGE

1944-1945

Diagnosis on Adm.	Arr.	App. Arr.	Quies.	Imp.	Unimp.	Dead	Total
Far Advanced..... M	3		11	14	18	33	79
F..... F	4		14	7	5	24	54
Moderately Adv..... M	3	2	14	14	5		38
F..... F	2	2	14	9	3		30
Minimal..... M	3		1				4
F..... F	2	1	4	4			11
Primary..... M			1	3			4
F..... F	2		1	2			5
Glandular Tbc..... M	1			1			2
F..... F			1				1
Hematogenous Tbc..... M			1				1
Silicosis..... M				1			1
Pleurisy with Effusion..... M				6	1		7
F..... F				1	1		2
Tuberculous Peritonitis..... F				2			2
Bronchiectasis..... M				1	3		4
Empyema..... M				1			1
Lung Abscess..... M				1			1
F..... F				1			1
Emphysema..... M				1			1
Undetermined..... M				1	1	2	4
F..... F				1	2		3
Non-Tbc..... M				5	3	8	16
F..... F				4		4	8
Totals.....	21	5	62	80	43	69	280

### COMPLICATIONS OF CASES ON DISCHARGE

Complications	Male	Female	Total
Ankylosing Spondylitis	1		1
Aortic Aneurysm	1		1
Aortic Insufficiency	1		1
Aortitis and Aneurism of Aorta	1		1
Arthritis	1		1
Asthma		1	1
Bronchiectatic Abscesses	1		1
Diabetes	1	1	2
Encapsulated Empyema	1		1
Endobronchial Tuberculosis	1		1
Empyema	1		1
Hydropneumothorax		1	1
Intestinal Tuberculosis	1		1
Kidney Stones	1		1
Miliary Tuberculosis (healed)	1		1
Neuro-syphilis		1	1
Paresthesia		1	1
Ptois of Stomach and Intestines		1	1
Pregnancy		2	2
Recto-anal Fistula	1		1
Stricture of Esophagus	1		1
Syphilis	3	3	6
Stricture of Urethra	1		1
Tuberculous Gastro-Enteritis		1	1
Tuberculous Kidney	1		1
Tuberculous Laryngitis	2		2
Tuberculous Meningitis	1		1
Tuberculous Spine and Wrist Joint	1		1

### MONTHLY PNEUMOTHORAX STATISTICS

July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945

Cases	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Male	38	39	39	41	33	33	33	31	46	34	38	39
Female	59	58	59	52	50	50	52	51	40	51	54	48
Totals	97	97	98	93	83	83	85	82	86	85	92	87
Side Pneumothorax Instituted												
Right	39	39	40	39	32	27	28	27	29	25	33	29
Left	42	43	43	43	35	40	38	38	37	36	35	34
Bilateral	6	5	5	3	4	4	7	6	8	7	8	8
Abdominal	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	9	10	16	14	14
Left and Abdominal					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Right and Abdominal					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Contralateral Involvement	68	66	66	67	58	60	60	57	59	59	61	57
Stage of Disease												
Minimal	2	3	3	2	3	2			1		2	3
Moderately Advanced	32	33	34	34	31	33	38	40	41	40	40	40
Far Advanced	63	61	61	57	49	48	47	42	43	45	50	44
Lung Abscess									1			
With Cavitation	71	72	75	69	61	64	67	64	69	70	76	70
Sputum												
Negative	37	40	41	39	31	31	31	29	25	26	27	32
Positive	21	20	19	15	15	14	17	17	24	23	21	15
Not Raising	39	37	38	39	37	38	37	36	37	36	44	40
No. of Initials	12	3	7	6	9	4	10	5	10	8	10	6
No. of Refills	322	317	252	271	251	213	252	212	233	223	313	259

### ANNUAL PNEUMOTHORAX STATISTICS

Total number of Cases receiving pneumothorax from July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945 184

Male..... 76  
 Female..... 108

Percentage of Cases with Cavitation..... 77.7%  
 Percentage of Cases with Contralateral Involvement..... 69.3%  
 Number of Initial Pneumothorax Treatments..... 90  
 Number of Pneumothorax Refills Given..... 3118

**GENERAL SURGERY**

1944-1945

Appendectomy, partial Hysterectomy, Bilateral	
Oophorectomy, Bilateral Salpingectomy	1
Application of Body Cast	3
Application of Wrist Cast	1
Blood Transfusion (indirect)	1
Bronchogram	25
Cavernostomy	2
Dilatation and Curettage	1
Exploratory Laparotomy	1
Excision of Tumor right Thigh and Biopsy	2
Exploratory Thoracotomy	2
Incision and Drainage of Empyema Necessitatis	1
Incision and Drainage of Empyema Space	1
Incision and Drainage of Infected Bunion	1
Incision and Drainage Knee Abscess	1
Incision and Drainage Leg Abscess	1
Incision and Drainage Thumb	1
Incision and Drainage Wrist Joint	1
Insertion of Empyema Tubes	7
Intubation	1
Lobectomy (attempted)	2
Modified Monaldi	1
Obstetrical Delivery	1
Orchidectomy	1
Orchiepididymectomy and Epididymectomy	1
Pneumonolysis	6
Repair of Lacerations	2
Resuturing of old Thoracoplasty Incision	2
Rib Resection	3
Spinal Puncture	1
Therapeutic Iodochloral	319
Thoracensis	8
Thorascopic Examination	2

**PHRENIC REPORT**

No. of Cases Operated	18	Cases with Contralateral Involvement	8
Male	8	Stage of Disease	
Female	10	Minimal	1
Average Ages		Moderately Advanced	10
Male	33	Far Advanced	7
Female	28	Operations	
Cases with Cavity	13	Crushings	18

**THORACOPLASTY REPORT**

1944-1945

Number of Operations	42	Contralateral Involvement	20
Male	18	With Cavitation on Operated Side	42
Female	24	Sputum Before Operation	
Average Ages		Positive	33
Male	39	Negative	9
Female	27	Operated Stages	
Nationality		First Stage	21
United States	39	Second Stage	19
Canada	3	Antero-Lateral	1
Stage of Disease		Revision	1
Far Advanced	34		
Moderately Advanced	8		42

**LABORATORY REPORT**

1944-1945

Urines for Sugar Examination	421
Routine Urines, including Microscopic	322
Blood Sugars	73
Blood NPN's	7
Complete Blood Count, including Sedimentation Rate	229
Sedimentation Rates	485
White Cell Counts	299
Red Cell Counts	286
Hemoglobin Estimations	309
Differential Counts	17
Bloods Typed	10
Bloods Cross-matched	7
Bloods Drawn for Hinton Test (Sent to State Lab.)	225
Occult Blood Tests	2
Red Cell Volume %	17
Glucose Tolerance Tests	1
Straight Smears of Sputum and Other Material for Tbc.	913
Sputums Concentrated and Examined for Tuberculosis	1232

Material Sent to State Laboratory for Guinea Pig

Inoculation . . . . .	29	
Material Cultured . . . . .	2	
Smears Gram Stained . . . . .	13	
Puncture Fluid Examinations . . . . .	1	
Blood Cultures . . . . .	1	
<b>Total Tests . . . . .</b>		<b>4901</b>

X-RAY REPORT

1944-1945

Out Patients for Chest X-Ray . . . . .	1380	
Admission Plates of Chest . . . . .	199	
Routine PA Plate of Chest, Patients . . . . .	930	
Chest Plates, Employees . . . . .	148	
Stereo Plates of Chest . . . . .	4	
Lipiodol Studies of Chest . . . . .	24	
Lat. or Lat. Decubitus Plate of Chest . . . . .	12	
Right or Left Oblique Chest . . . . .	15	
Chest Plate, with Bucky . . . . .	11	
GI Series . . . . .	7	
Stomach, with Barium Meal . . . . .	2	
Barium Enemas for Colon Plate . . . . .	2	
Gall Bladder Series . . . . .	2	
IV Pyelograms . . . . .	5	
Ankle—Foot . . . . .	1	
AP and/or Lateral Spine . . . . .	40	
Jaw—Skull . . . . .	4	
Shoulder—Humerus . . . . .	1	
Hand—Wrist—Arm . . . . .	9	
Hip—Pelvis . . . . .	6	
Knee—Leg . . . . .	14	
Sinuses . . . . .	4	
Flat Plate of Abdomen . . . . .	3	
Dental Radiography . . . . .	11	
<b>Total . . . . .</b>		<b>2834</b>

Quarterly routine and out-patient films discontinued from April 1st to May 21st on account of shortage. Essential pictures only taken during this period, with Clinics furnishing their own films. Quarterly X-rays on patients resumed May 21st. Out-patient X-rays resumed June 12th.

DENTAL REPORT

1944-1945

Amalgam . . . . .	211	Plate Work:	
Prophylaxis . . . . .	76	Plate, adjust . . . . .	23
Extractions . . . . .	159	Plate, Rebridge . . . . .	4
Treatments . . . . .	41	Plate, Repair . . . . .	5
Synthetic . . . . .	101	Plate, Impression, full upper . . . . .	14
Examinations . . . . .	130	Plate, Impression, full lower . . . . .	7
Cement . . . . .	3	Plate, Try in Bite Plate . . . . .	12
Lance Third Molar . . . . .	1	Plate, Try in . . . . .	5
Insert Two Wicks . . . . .	1	Plate, Insert Full Upper . . . . .	8
Bridge Work:		Plate, Insert Full Lower . . . . .	9
Bridge, Impression . . . . .	1	Plate, Remake Upper Plate . . . . .	1
Bridge, Insert . . . . .	1	Plate, Remake Full Lower Plate . . . . .	1

# MAINE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

LOUISE T. YOUNG

Superintendent

**Resident Staff:**

John MacDonald  
 Lewis Collins  
 Frances Carter  
 Jane Ruggles  
 Edith Kane  
 Addie Landers  
 Julia Savage

Manual Training Instructor  
 Manual Training Instructor

Established	1876	Area of grounds—acres	1
Inmate capacity	100	Under cultivation	
Average population	98	Number of buildings	5
Average employees	29		

Appropriation	\$54,700
Net Cost of Operation (less Capital Expenditures)	46,862
Capital Expenditures	139
Net Cost of Operation	47,001
Per Capita	660

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

Following is a report of the work of this Institution for the year ending June 30, 1945.

From July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945, we had in attendance 116 pupils, with an average attendance of 100. Five of these pupils were from New Hampshire.

### ATTENDANCE

	Boys	Girls	Total
Enrollment, July 1, 1944	43	55	98
Admitted during the year	10	8	18
Left during the year	9	6	15
Enrollment, June 30, 1945	44	57	101

### COUNTIES REPRESENTED

Androscoggin	11	Oxford	3
Aroostook	17	Penobscot	13
Cumberland	18	Piscataquis	—
Franklin	3	Sagadahoc	—
Hancock	2	Somerset	3
Knox	1	Waldo	1
Kennebec	5	Washington	6
Lincoln	—	York	13
		State of New Hampshire	5

101

### HEALTH

The general health of the pupils has been very good this year. There were four cases of tonsillitis and one small boy was cared for at the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary for an eye condition.

On June 28th, Mrs. Marie Hill, employed as alternate supervisor of girls since October, 1944, died suddenly. Our school year was ending and she expected to leave the following morning for her summer vacation.

### EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The following teachers in the educational department resigned when school closed in June: Miss Frances F. Carter retired from the work after thirty years of service in our school. Miss Annie C. Wilkinson had been on our teaching staff for twenty-four years and resigned because of ill health. Miss Kate Alcorn also resigned at this time. She had taught in our school ten years. She returned to her home where she was needed because of illness there. Mrs. Helen Streeter



resigned to accept a position in the Welfare Department. She had taught in our school since September, 1936.

We were fortunate to secure the following experienced teachers of the deaf to fill these vacancies: Mrs. Ivanella Dodge, Miss Maurene Dodge, Miss Addie Landers and Mrs. Betty Annis, a former teacher in our kindergarten.

### INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

During the year, our boys made a number of pieces of furniture and were taught to repair furniture. Under the supervision of the manual training instructor, Mr. MacDonald, the boys were taught varnishing, painting and glazing.

A new power scroll saw was purchased during the winter and the boys in the Sloyd Class were delighted. Many toys and small articles were made by them.

### HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

We were handicapped this year by the lack of a matron to direct the work of the household employees. It was not possible to secure maids and much of the household work had to be done by other employees and the teachers. It is hoped that the employment situation may clear soon so that we can fill all the vacancies, some of which have existed for several years.

### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

During the summer of 1944, the floors were sanded and refinished in all of the school rooms. Sanding and refinishing was also done for the playroom floor at Taylor Hall and in the dining room at Brownson Hall. A concrete floor was put under the coal bin at Winslow Hall. The School Building and Industrial were painted on the exterior and in Winslow Hall new screens were made and installed.

Frequent repairs were necessary for our Kelvinator and in January it was found necessary to install a new compressor. Our oil range in the kitchen was repaired, a new top supplied and the air chamber repaired.

The electric pump in the basement, Brownson Hall, was not working right and had to be sent to the factory for a complete check and is now doing satisfactory work.

In June, 1945, the archway in the Locker Room, Brownson Hall, was lifted and a new cement based post was put under it in the basement.

### PURCHASES

Wartime conditions kept us from buying any equipment other than emergency replacements, as follows:

Brownson Hall,	1 Large can opener....	\$9.90	
	1 Coffee boiler.....	3.75	
	2 dish drainers.....	2.98	
	1 Lantern.....	1.50	
	1 Voucher register....	24.70	
	1 Wheelbarrow.....	10.50	
	1 Scroll saw (electric).	76.45	
	1 Large map.....	9.18	
			\$138.96

Many needed supplies in various lines were not available. Because of this situation and due to vacancies among our employees, we were able to close the year with a balance of \$7699.28.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE T. YOUNG,  
Superintendent

# STATE MILITARY AND NAVAL CHILDREN'S HOME

HELEN L. WEBBER

Superintendent

Resident Staff:

Alice Mulligan		Recreational Supervisor	
Myra Downing		Housekeeper	
Established	1866	Area of grounds—acres	1½
Inmate capacity	40	Under cultivation	½
Average population	33	Number of buildings	3
Average employees	11		
Appropriation			\$27,500
Net Cost of Operation (less Capital Expenditures)			30,215
Capital Expenditures			339
Net Cost of Operation			30,554
Per Capita			916

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

I hereby submit to you the 78th Annual Report of the State Military and Naval Children's Home, Bath, Maine.

On July 1, 1944 we were caring for 11 boys and 18 girls; we admitted 3 boys and 11 girls. Of those admitted, 7 girls were under the care of the Health and Welfare Department. 4 boys and 2 girls were discharged; 2 boys went to live with their mother, 1 boy transferred to the State School for boys, the fourth boy ran away, after being here only 48 hours. He was a Health and Welfare case and was returned to them. One girl left as soon as she was 18, since she wished to live with her mother; the second girl refused to continue high school. Due to the present shortage of help, permission was obtained to have her substitute here for the summer vacation. She is only 16 years old and this seemed to be an excellent way of guiding her for a few more months. Another girl graduated from high school in June but has continued to live here as she plans to enter the September class at the Bath Memorial Hospital School for Nurses.

Eight boys were given memberships to the local Y. M. C. A. where they participate in basketball and other sports. Many of the same boys played on the grammar school basketball teams. One 16 year old boy attended the Y. Camp in Winthrop for three weeks. In the fall he joined the C. A. P. C. in Brunswick.

Because of the age of our present boys, we had only one Boy Scout. This boy joined as soon as he had his 12th birthday and shows much enthusiasm for this activity. Almost all of the girls are scouts, the older scouts assisting in teaching hand craft and leading games. We also had 3 little girls in a Brownie group.

One boy attending Bowdoin College had to leave after his second semester as he was drafted. He is now serving with the armed forces in the South Pacific. Several boys and girls who had formerly lived here in this Home came back to visit while on furloughs. Two were our guests for a few days as they still think of this as their home.

Christmas was celebrated in a festive way with Christmas trees and decorations. This year all gifts were individually wrapped before being placed under the tree. All children with any home at all were away for at least part of the day. This added greatly to their enjoyment of the day. Ex-Governor Baxter sent us a Christmas check, part of which was used to start a library of Classical records which the children have enjoyed.

All children attend church and Sunday school, going to the church of whatever denomination their parents belong. They joined in the various church activities, going on Sunday school and other church group picnics and parties.

We had only one all day picnic at Small Point during the summer due to transportation limitations. However, we did have hot dog roasts over our new out-of-door fireplace and many suppers served out in the yard. Each age group had parties and dances when they invited guests from the outside.

The children old enough worked for local people through the summer and nights after school, thereby earning spending money. Emphasis has been placed on saving at least one-half of what they earn. Most have done very well. All children over 12 or 13 have started savings accounts.

In April all children were home for two weeks as we were placed in quarantine because of Scarlet Fever. Many school ranks suffered due to the enforced vacation but no one failed because of it. Two of the staff attempted to carry on the school work by having regular class room work every day.

Food and clothing have been difficult to secure. The local stores have had to be depended on more and more, thereby adding appreciably to our over all cost.

The paint on the outside of the house which was put on by Logan Brothers in June, 1944 has proven most unsatisfactory. A section of the west wall and a section under the playhouse bay window has so badly peeled that our janitor has had to repair them. The window sills have remained sticky for the whole year and the mansard roof has never been painted as the contract stipulated.

### REPAIRS

Music room and family room were redecorated. The kitchen, 1st and 2nd floor halls were repainted. The small third floor dormitory walls were repaired with plaster board and the walls painted. Several closet ceilings were repaired with plaster board, and a five section closet was placed in the sewing room.

### TRUST FUNDS

We received one hundred sixty-five dollars and two cents income from our Trust Funds, which were deposited in our checking account to be used at the discretion of the Superintendent.

### ACTIVITIES FROM TRUST FUND

Purchase of clarinet; lessons on same; 3 weeks' board at Y. M. C. A. Camp; memberships at local Y. M. C. A.; gifts; classical records.

### HEALTH

Dr. E. M. Fuller, Jr. attended the children when they needed medical care. Dr. Warren Kershner has taken care of all nose, throat, ear and eye cases.

Dr. Earl Wade has given the children dental care every six months; a few children with very poor teeth have been to him every 3 months.

One boy was found to have an unusually high white count and has been periodically checked up since it was discovered. It is improving somewhat.

Three children have been taken to Fairfield for X-rays. One was found to have calcified spots and enlarged hila. She required 16 weeks of bed rest. Her last X-rays showed marked improvement and she will be able to resume school in the fall. Another girl was taken to Central Maine General Hospital for penicillin treatments. Another girl was taken to Dr. Eugene McDonald of Portland. He diagnosed her case as residual encephalitis. Under his guidance she has shown marked improvement. Two girls are attending the crippled children clinic. Because of one case of gonococcal infection among the high school girls, all of the teen age group were taken to the V. D. clinic. No other infections were found.

Fractured foot requiring plaster cast .....	1
Psychiatric exams .....	2
Scarlet Fever .....	5
Tonsillectomy .....	4
Bronchial Pneumonia .....	1
Metabolism test .....	1
Penicillin treatments .....	1
Undiagnosed temperatures .....	5
Colds .....	6
Gastric upsets .....	14
Glasses .....	8
Diphtheria inoculations .....	10
Typhoid inoculations .....	23
Anemia .....	1

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN L. WEBBER,  
Superintendent