

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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1980

MAINE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

1944-1946

(in three volumes)

VOLUME II

STATE INSTITUTIONS

1946

Presque Isle
★
NORTHERN MAINE SANATORIUM

MAINE

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

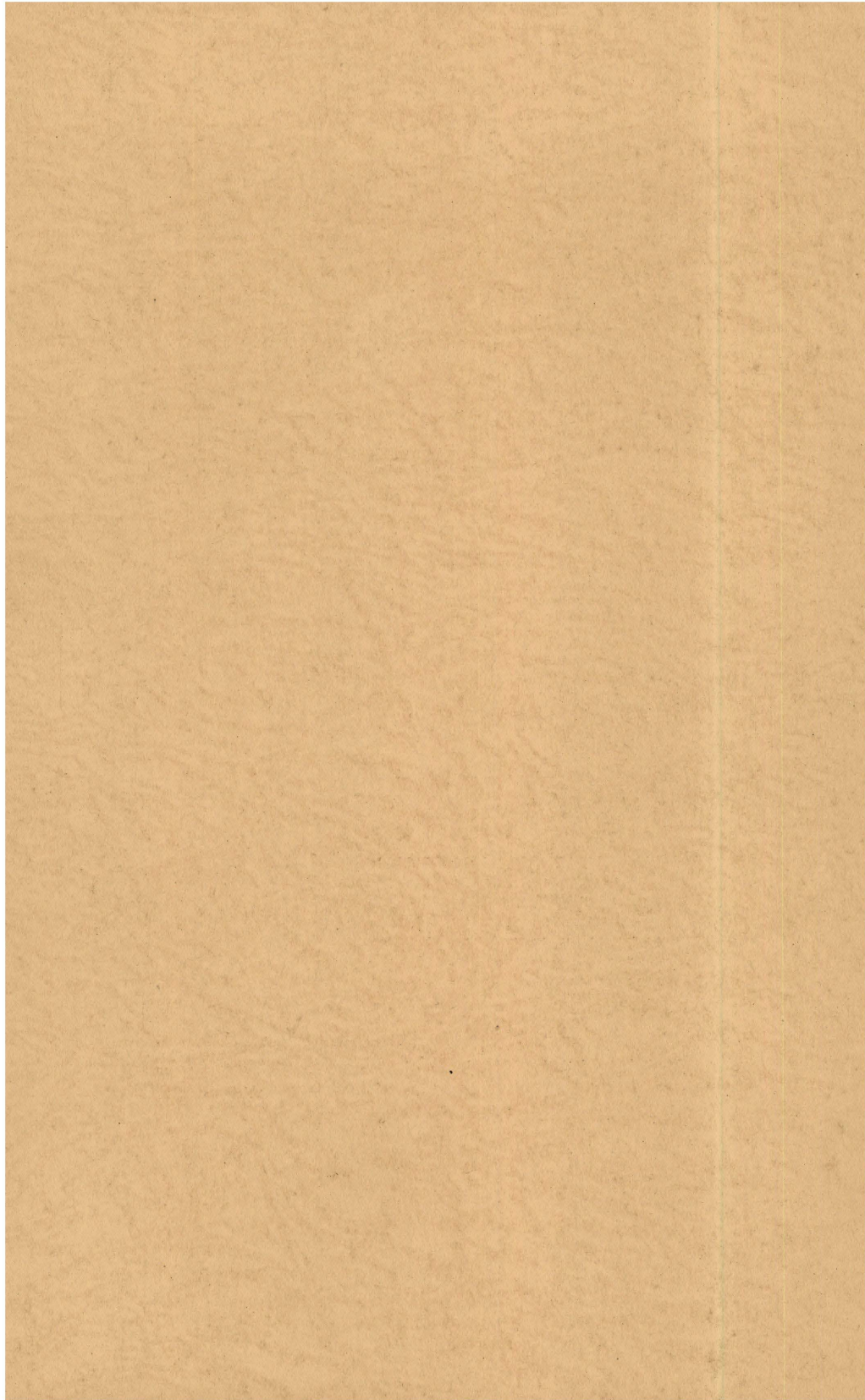
S. Windham
★
REFORMATORY FOR MEN

Portland
★
STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

So. 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."

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Pages</i>
Report of Commissioner	3
Reports of Superintendents	
Augusta State Hospital	11
Bangor State Hospital	16
Pownal State School	25
State School for Girls	34
Reformatory for Women	46
State School for Boys	53
Reformatory for Men	58
Maine State Prison	66
Northern Maine Sanatorium	75
Western Maine Sanatorium	81
Central Maine Sanatorium	90
Maine School for the Deaf	98
Military & Naval Children's Home	100

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

It is my pleasure and privilege to present, herewith, the third 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, 1946
Mental		
Augusta State Hospital	Forrest C. Tyson, M.D.	1495
Bangor State Hospital	Carl J. Hedin, M.D.	1134
Pownal State School	N. S. Kupelian, M.D.	1089
Tubercular		
Central Maine Sanatorium	C. D. Cromwell, M.D.	151
Northern Maine Sanatorium	Loren F. Carter, M.D.	83
Western Maine Sanatorium	Lester Adams, M.D.	98
Penal and Corrective		
Maine State Prison	Francis J. McCabe, Warden	359
State Reformatory for Men	Perry D. Hayden	88
State Reformatory for Women	Miss Chastine D. Kelley	129
State School for Boys	Edwin M. Purinton	159
State School for Girls	Miss Nellie French Stevens	137
Charitable		
Maine School for the Deaf	Miss Louise T. Young	103
State Military & Naval Children's Home	Mrs. Helen L. Webber	38
	Total	5063

Those of us engaged in institutional work often feel that too little is actually known about state institutions, what they are trying to do, and how great are some of their needs. We feel that it is unfortunate that when one thinks of an institution, he often thinks of it solely in terms of sometimes grim and forbidding buildings of brick and stone, or solely in terms of per capita costs, rather than in terms of the human beings being cared for and what is being done for them to restore them to their homes and communities.

It is the philosophy of this department, and must be the philosophy of any progressive institution, that the successful treatment of any individual inmate or patient so that whenever possible, he may go home and make a successful readjustment to community life, is the real goal of an institution. We believe that money spent toward that goal is money well spent in the interests of the State of Maine, and that, whereas it would be a relatively inexpensive operation to maintain state institutions purely as places of custody and with no thought of modern methods, treatments, and programs, the people of Maine do not want that.

We are guided toward this conclusion by the constant requests made upon this department for improvement of its facilities and programs for the rehabilitation of the patient or inmate, whether he be committed to our care in a state hospital, a correctional institution, or whether he comes to us as a patient in a tuberculosis sanatorium.

Recently, attention has been focused upon the plight of the state hospitals throughout the nation and the need for their improvement and expansion, both as to facilities for housing and development of modern programs of treatment. It is our feeling that this aroused public opinion is indicative of a healthy interest on the part of the general public in how institutional inmates are being cared for and what standards of institutional care are being maintained and improved.

In Maine, this report is pleased to acknowledge the interest and support from the Public Welfare Committee of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs, whose survey of our state hospitals and intelligent report thereon was duly appreciated and of assistance to the department in presenting to the Legislature its appropriation requests.

Such constructive assistance is not only encouraging but very much welcomed by those engaged in the administration of state institutions, who are striving constantly for the financial support necessary to give inmates and patients committed to our charge and for whom the department assumes full responsibility, the degree of comfort and medical, social, and psychiatric treatment that is most likely to enable their restoration to useful places in society.

Obviously, to maintain pre-war levels during these periods of increased cost of operation is expensive, and as pre-war standards left something to be desired, the operating costs are even higher. This period of high cost of operation of state institutions is merely a reflection of the cost of living increase, which has been felt by all of us during this unsettled post-war period. It would appear that costs of operation of state institutions will of necessity continue to remain at a high level, or increase. Our operating costs have been increased because of the fact that the institutions have been coming out of a wartime period during which, because of lack of personnel, inability to secure equipment and materials, and the high cost of maintenance and repair work, certain other ordinary functions have had to be curtailed, and much in the way of upkeep and improvements have had to be delayed. For this reason, it appeared that of necessity costs of operation of state institutions continue at a high level, and requests for more substantial appropriations to cover these increasing costs of operation will have to be made.

Our State hospitals and Pownal State School have continued to operate under-manned on the wards and in the cottages and under-staffed in professional services. Maine has not been immune to the nation-wide shortage of nurses and other trained personnel essential to this type of institution. The Department continued its efforts to establish a 48-hour basic work week in the mental hospitals and sanatoria and a schedule worked out in May, 1945, to reimburse certain employees of those institutions for hours worked over 48 continued in effect. The Department feels strongly that employees whose duties comprise care of patients should be placed on the 48-hour work week plan, and plans further to emphasize this recommendation to the proper Legislative committees in the hope that more progress can be made toward this end.

The Department again recognizes and wishes to record its appreciation to those employees of the State hospitals and Pownal State School whose devotion to duty and long hours of work have enabled these institutions to survive these emergency years without serious mishap.

Together with its obligations toward its inmate and patient, this department takes full recognition of the accompanying obligation to operate economically and within the financial limitations placed upon it by the Legislature. It is, therefore, gratifying to report that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, this department operated within the budgets set up by the Legislature, spending a total of \$3,365,387.00 for institutional operations, and a total of \$27,521.00 for administration and parole.

The fact that institutions "have got along" without certain essential services, commodities, and equipment should not be taken to mean that they can continue to get along without them and do the kind of a job that the citizens expect of them. To adopt such a philosophy merely means that the services to the patient who comes to the institution for treatment deteriorates, physical plant continues to go down grade, and the general morale of the institutional patient, inmate, and employee plunges. The patient who comes for treatment does not get it; the employee, tired from long hours and unsatisfactory working conditions, loses interest; good doctors, good psychiatrists, and good personnel are no longer attracted to the institution, with the inevitable result that some citizen of our state fails to get the treatment that might send him home restored in health and usefulness to his community.

It is obvious from the interest displayed in state institutions by the Legislature, Governor and Council, and civic bodies throughout the state, that Maine never wants this condition to prevail, but at the same time, it must be recognized that adequate appropriations are the first line of defense against such a condition in any department of government rendering service to the citizens of the state. This department believes that citizens of Maine want their state hospitals and institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis to be institutions of a progressive type, adequately staffed with competent physicians and psychiatrists, equipped with necessary facilities for modern treatment, and with adequate ward personnel to provide kindly care for patients. Toward this end, we again respectfully suggest that a universally accepted standard ratio of 1:8 between ward personnel and patients in a mental hospital should become the standard in Maine, and we renew our suggestion that care and attention available to our patients on the wards of our mental hospitals and tuberculosis sanatoria can be materially improved by the adoption of the 48-hour, three-shift, work week.

In the correctional field the department subscribes to the theory expressed in the Social Work Yearbook for 1945 that training schools are now conceived to be specialized institutions whose function is the re-education and preparation of delinquent children for community life, and that therefore the major task of the institution is the restoration of the delinquent child's confidence in adults and society and the providing of an educational experience which will enable him to make an adjustment when he returns to the community. We again point out that this calls for a program of psychological and psychiatric treatment, educational classes, adequate physical and mental services, and well-rounded programs of work, recreation, vocational training, and spiritual guidance. We take occasion to reiterate that an institution can be no better than its personnel, and that to attract the type of trained personnel essential to the carrying out of an adequate program in an institution of any kind, there must be provided an adequate salary range and good working conditions.

While detailed reports of the superintendents of each of the institutions follow, it seems proper to note herewith certain departmental recommendations with respect to plant facilities and programs.

At the State School for Boys, lack of a well-coordinated manual arts program had been noted for some time, and in March, 1946, the services of a full-time vocational instructor were obtained. The manual training program was reorganized in new quarters, additional equipment obtained, and the program placed upon a half-day basis and integrated with the regular academic school. Recommendations for this institution include expansion of this vocational training and shop program by the addition of a full-time instructor. Also recommended is the addition of a remedial teacher to work with backward boys who, because of their retarded mentality, do not fit properly into the present school program and for whom no community educational facilities are available. The department renews its suggestion that there is great need for year round physical education and recreational programs, which can only be brought about by the construction of a gymnasium. Toward this end the department obtained approval of the Governor and Council to apply for planning funds from the Federal Works Agency, Bureau of Community Facilities, in a Council Order approved February 20, 1946. On April 5, 1946, the Federal Works Agency advanced the sum of \$1,125 on account for the employment of an architect to complete plans and specifications for a health building at the State School for Boys. These plans and specifications have been completed and are on file for such future consideration as may be obtained.

State School for Girls

Departmental recommendations include the addition of a social worker to accelerate the securing of background information concerning new girls and to assist in the work of the parole officer. Other recommendations include the addition of a teacher for remedial work, installation of a full-time course in beauty culture as a means of vocational training and morale building.

The Legislature of 1945 appropriated \$85,000 for the construction of a central heating plant at this institution. Because of high cost of construction and difficulty in securing proper materials, this project has not been started, but on June 19, 1946, the Governor and Council authorized the department to contract for the services of an engineer to prepare the plans and specifications. Funds for this improvement are encumbered and the project will be carried out when conditions are deemed expedient.

Reformatory for Women

At this institution the Department has recommended emphasis on the institutional library — building it up, changing its location, and making it available to the girls during the afternoon and early evening. The Department has also recommended addition of a commercial course to the regular educational program, expansion of nurses aide instruction and courses in personal hygiene and beauty culture.

Reformatory for Men

A full-time vocational instructor should be added to the staff so that the present half-day program can be expanded to a full day program, and a teacher should also be added to the staff to conduct regular classroom instruction in practical subjects.

The Department is pleased to report the addition of one instructor in manual arts at the State School for Boys and Reformatory for Men, whose duties commenced in March, 1946, and included, at the State School for Boys a reorganization of manual training equipment and the institution of regular classes as a part of the school program, and at the Reformatory for Men, the establishment of shop work instruction and pre-parole classes.

With respect to its correctional institutions, the Department renews its recommendations that:

1. These institutions should be provided with adequate psychological and psychiatric services, either by personnel assigned directly to these institutions or by personnel furnished regularly from the staffs of the State hospitals at such time as hospital staffs are expanded sufficiently to take on this additional service.
2. These institutions should have the services of at least one person at each institution especially trained in the field of vocational rehabilitation and guidance.
3. The correctional institutions should have adequate facilities for year 'round programs of physical education in the form of recreational centers or gymnasiums.
4. Emphasis should continue to be placed upon developing these institutions as places of rehabilitation and re-training for good citizenship by means of adequately trained and compensated staffs equipped with the facilities necessary to carry out constructive programs. The entire conception of a training school should be that of a treatment center not a place of custody.

Construction and Improvements

High cost of construction and difficulty in securing materials impeded actual building progress in the expansion program for the State hospitals and Pownal State School, authorized by the 92nd Legislature, but the year was not without major and minor improvements to the State's institutional property.

Major construction was begun at the Pownal State School where the Governor and Council authorized the Department to construct a water reservoir as per its recommendations and with funds appropriated for that purpose by the 91st Legislature in special session. The new 450,000 gallon reservoir, affording the institution ample water supply for its present and future needs, was designed by The Fels Co., and constructed by Stewart and Williams, contractors.

The Department is also pleased to record the completion of a dormitory providing housing for employees as authorized by the 91st Legislature. The new dormitory was designed by Alonzo J. Harriman, architect, and constructed by the firm of Stewart and Williams, Augusta, low bidders. This building was commissioned in July, 1946, and provides comfortable and badly needed housing for employees.

Also approved by the Governor and Council was the Department's contract with The Fels Company of Portland for plans and specifications for enlargement of the heating plant to meet the demands of impending expansion of the institution. Council Order approving this contract was passed in February, 1946.

In May, 1946, the Governor and Council authorized the Department to accept the low bid of J. R. Partridge Company, Augusta contractors, for construction of a section of new wall and repairs to the old wall at the Maine State Prison. A section of wall crumbled and gave way, creating an emergency situation which was overcome by transfer of \$30,000 from the State's contingent fund to cover the above work.

As noted in the 1945 report, the Governor and Council authorized the employment of architects for the construction of new buildings at Bangor, Augusta State Hospitals, and Pownal State School. The Department is pleased to report that plans and specifications are ready but unless there is an unexpected and abrupt change in the construction field, it is apparent that additional funds will have to be appropriated by the Legislature to carry out the authorized program at these institutions.

With approval of the Governor and Council, the Department was permitted to carry out its recommendations for the construction of a receiving unit of single rooms at the Reformatory for Men, and to install a tile floor in the inmate dining quarters of that institution. These improvements were sorely needed and the former affords the institution its first facilities for isolation of new commitments for a period of orientation.

In June, 1946, the Governor and Council approved reconversion of the heating plant of the Augusta State Hospital to oil. To comply with OPA restrictions, the plant had been placed on part coal operation during the war. The reconversion was done under contract by The Fels Co.

Also in June, 1946, the first steps were taken toward improving the driveway into the Central Maine Sanatorium when the Department was authorized to obtain bids for reconstruction of this sanatorium owned road. Plans and specifications were provided by the State Highway Department, and it was anticipated this greatly needed improvement would be carried out during the summer.

The Governor and Council also authorized the Department to contract with an engineer for plans and specifications for the central heating plant authorized for the State School for Girls by the 92nd Legislature. High construction costs and scarcity of materials made it advisable to postpone this work together with construction of a new barn at the Reformatory for Women, for which the amount made available was insufficient.

The Governor and Council also approved re-roofing of the boiler house and coal pocket and a much needed painting program at the State School for Boys.

At the Bangor State Hospital remodeling and renovation of the bakery, made possible by appropriations of the 92nd Legislature, was completed as recommended by the Department under a contract approved by the Governor and Council.

In July, 1945, the Governor and Council approved a contract between the Department and the Central Maine General Hospital for maintenance and operation of a tuberculosis surgery service at the Lewiston hospital for one year.

Dr. Tyson Retires

The retirement of Dr. Forrest C. Tyson, superintendent of the Augusta State Hospital since 1941, became effective as of June 30, 1946, and the Department acknowledges herewith the loss to its services of one of its oldest and valued superintendents.

On July 16, 1946, the Governor and Council approved the Commissioner's appointment of Dr. Francis H. Sleeper as superintendent of the Augusta State Hospital. Dr. Sleeper resigned as assistant commissioner of mental health in Massachusetts to return to his native State. He was born in Houlton, October 5, 1900, and since 1926 had held appointments of responsibility in the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health that the Department feels eminently qualified him as superintendent of the Augusta State Hospital. He is a diplomate in psychiatry of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology.

At the request of the Department, the Governor and Council also approved the establishment of the position of Consultant and Advisor on Hospitals and Mental Health, which Dr. Sleeper also fills.

Parole Program

During the calendar year 1946, the Parole Board held 10 meetings at the Maine State Prison. A total of 185 inmates was considered for parole; parole was granted 142; parole was denied or no action was taken in 34 cases; and 9 cases were continued. Upon successful fulfillment of their parole obligations, 70 cases were discharged from parole during the year.

At the Reformatory for Men, 7 meetings were held during 1946 by the Parole Board. A total of 149 cases was considered at this institution; parole was granted 124 inmates; parole was denied in 17 cases; and 8 cases were continued. The Parole Board discharged 55 from further parole supervision on completion of satisfactory parole periods.

At the Reformatory for Women, the Parole Board held 6 meetings in 1946. One hundred four cases were considered for parole; parole was granted in 63 cases; parole was denied in 22 cases; and 7 cases were continued. No action was taken in 8 cases and 4 cases were paroled and discharged. Twenty-five inmates were discharged from parole after satisfactory completion of their parole periods.

Of the 142 inmates of the State Prison paroled during 1946, 29 prisoners, or 20% of the number paroled during the year, were violators.

Of the 149 inmates of the Reformatory for Men paroled during 1946, 33 prisoners, or 22% of the number paroled during the year, were violators.

Of the 63 inmates of the Reformatory for Women paroled during 1946, 9 prisoners, or 14% of the number paroled during the year, were violators.

The Board requires its parolees to have regular employment, or at least to be able to show diligent attempts to obtain regular work. Failure to do so is regarded as a violation sufficient for return of the parolee to the institution. The Board's strict interpretation of its rules governing conduct of the parolee has increased the number of returns to the institution, but at the same time, may have saved the parolee from more serious violation. In short, the policy serves to protect both parolee and the public.

The resignation of Lieut. Comdr. William B. Mills, who accepted employment in another state, created a Board vacancy which was filled in October, 1946, by the Governor's appointment of Roger B. Ray of Cape Elizabeth.

The Department recommends that at least two parole officers be added to the present staff to improve supervision by reducing case load. The low violation record maintained during the year and the rehabilitative work being done with parolees is attributable to the standard of supervision upon which the Department insists.

The cooperation of State hospital psychiatrists with the work of the parole division is duly appreciated and it is pointed out that a strengthening of the psychiatric and psychological services in the correctional and penal institutions as recommended by the Department will also materially assist in the field of parole.

In concluding this introduction to the detailed reports of the superintendents within this department, the Commissioner wishes to express his appreciation of their loyalty and devotion to duty and his gratitude for the cooperation and assistance of the Governor and Council and other departments and agencies of the State government during the period covered by this report.

Respectfully submitted,

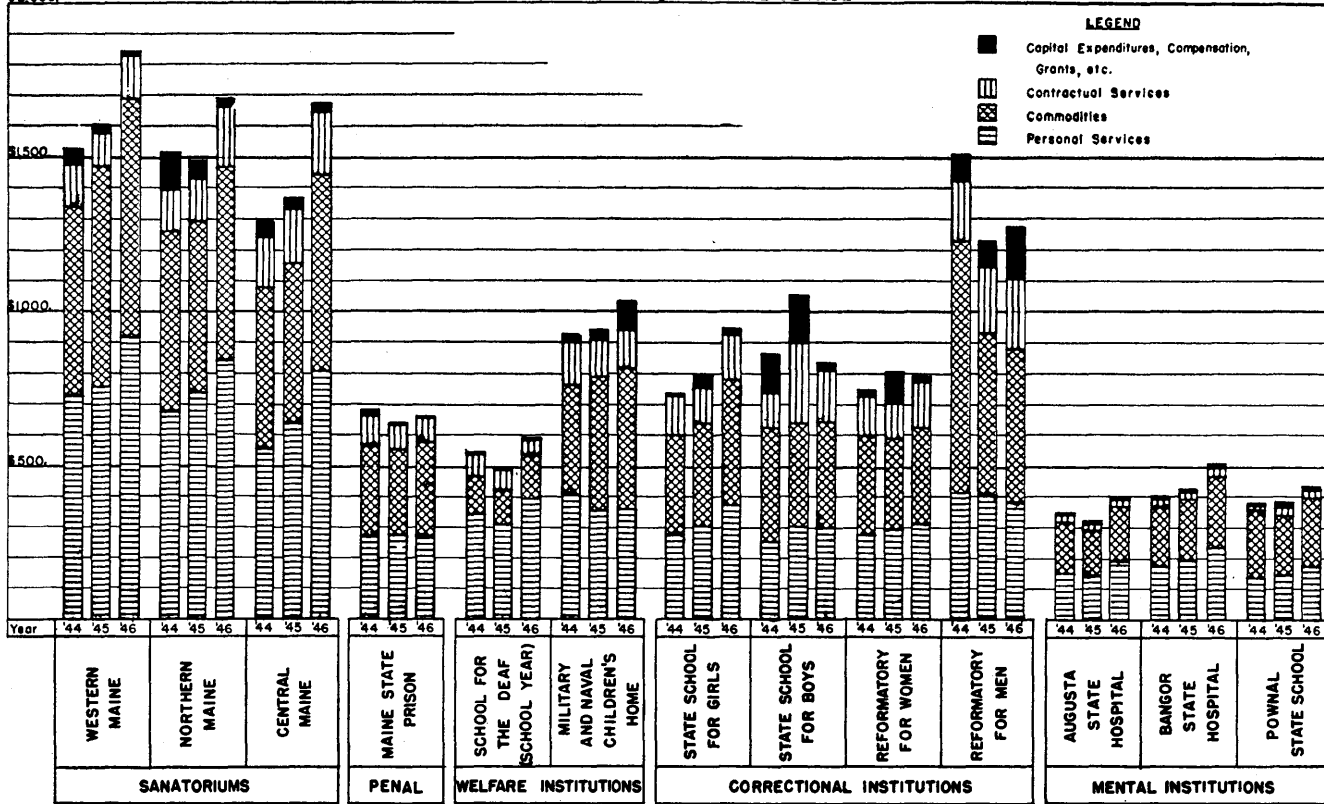
HARRISON C. GREENLEAF,

Commissioner.

June 30, 1946

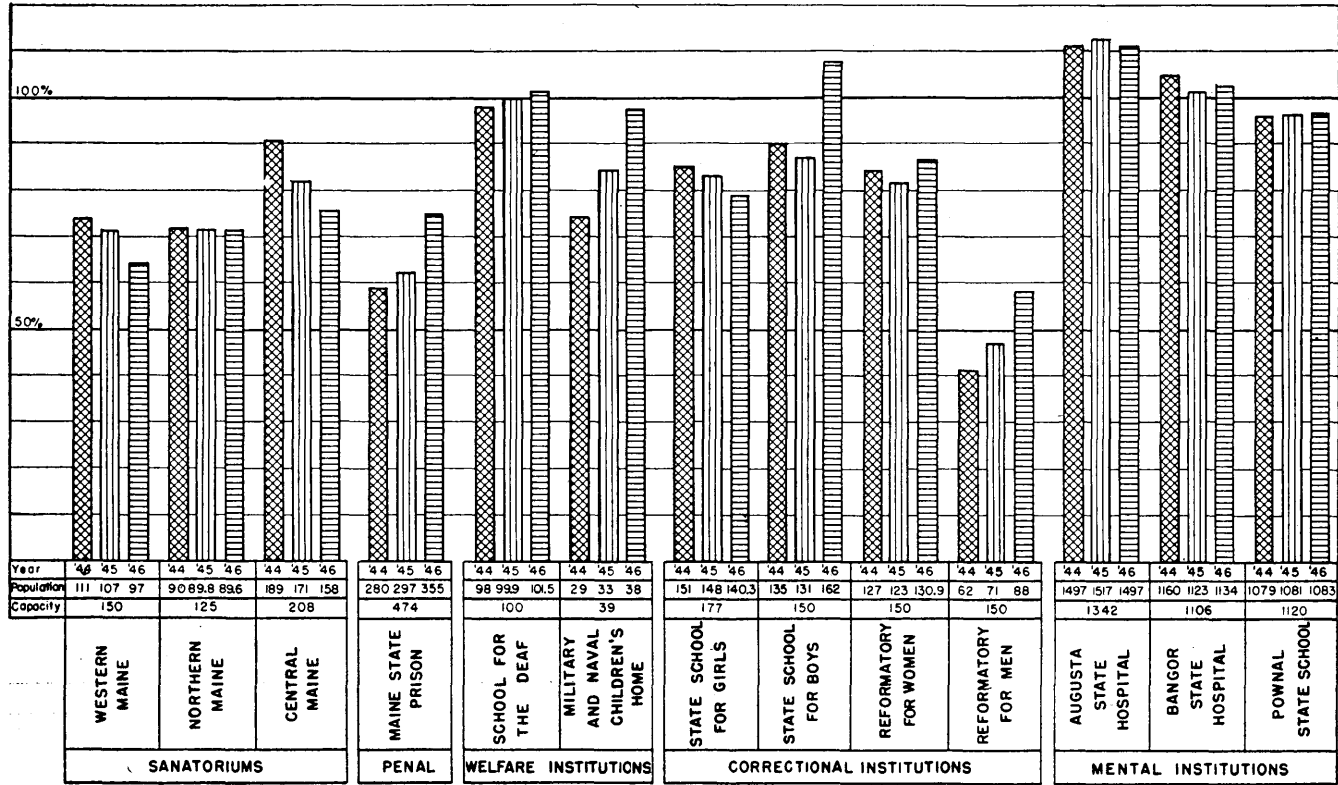
\$2,000

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE



GROSS PER CAPITA COST—STATE INSTITUTIONS
(FARM OPERATIONS NOT INCLUDED)

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE



PER CENT OF INMATE POPULATION IN RELATION TO CAPACITY

AUGUSTA STATE HOSPITAL
DR. FORREST C. TYSON
 Superintendent

Administrative 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	
Lee Richards, M.D.		Assistant Physician	
Grace R. Foster, Ph.D.		Psychologist	
William H. Deering		Steward and Treasurer	
Adeline B. Johnson		Matron and Dietitian	
Winifred S. Bagley		Superintendent of Nurses	
Mary M. Adams		Director of Social Service	
Established	1836	Area of grounds—acres	604
Inmate capacity	1342	Under cultivation	364
Average population	1505	Number of buildings	59
Average employees	218	Plant value	\$3,001,256.29
Appropriation			\$663,000.00
Net Cost of Operation (before Capital Expenditures)			593,629.00
Capital Expenditures			1,730.00
Net Cost of Operation—Institutional			595,359.00
Per Capita—Net (before Farm Operations)			398.00

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

Herewith I submit a report of the Augusta State Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF PATIENT POPULATION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1946

	Men	Women	Total
Patients on books June 30, 1945:			
In Hospital	644	873	1517
On parole or otherwise absent	37	49	86
Admitted during the year:			
First admission	87	76	163
Readmission	32	41	73
Transfers	1	1	2
Total admitted during the year	120	118	238
Total under treatment during the year	801	1040	1841
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	55	72	127
As improved	18	41	59
As unimproved	18	30	48
As not insane:			
Court observations	9	1	10
Mental deficiency	6	0	6
Others not insane	2	0	2
Died	59	61	120
Transferred to other hospitals for mental diseases	0	0	0
Total discharged during the year	114	133	247
Total remaining on books June 30, 1946	687	907	1594
In Hospital	644	847	1491
On trial visit or otherwise absent	43	60	103
Average daily number of patients in hospital	644.8	860.1	1504.9
Voluntary cases admitted during the year	2	2	4

The total number of patients admitted during the year was practically the same as last year, viz: 238-239, but the distribution as to sex shows considerable difference. During the war years the number of male admissions dropped off sharply probably due to the fact that cases ordinarily admitted to the State Hospital were hospitalized in Federal institutions directly from the armed forces. This year the number of male admissions was 120 compared with 103 last year, an increase of 14.16%. The female admissions—118 compared to 136, a decrease of 13.25%. The total number of patients remaining in the hospital at the end of the fiscal year was 1491, a decrease of 26 or 1.64%.

There were 15 fewer discharges during the year. Of the 127 cases discharged 59 were considered to have recovered. The number of discharges represented a decrease of 15 below last year's figure. Deaths increased by 34, a percentage of 6.5 compared with 4.6% last year. This increase was principally in the group of 60 years and over, which represented 64% of the deaths.

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

There were 163 first admissions during the year, 87 men and 76 women. This is a decrease of 10 from last year and represents 68.48% of all admissions. The Senile and arterio-sclerotic groups continued to increase in number; a total of 53 in these two groups was admitted compared with 49 during the preceding fiscal year, and they constituted 32 1/2% of the first admissions. The care of these elderly people, in view of the existing shortage of personnel, continues to present a major problem.

Psychosis of first admissions	Men	Women	Total	Per Cent
Senile psychoses	13	15	28	17.17
Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis	17	8	25	15.34
General Paralysis (Psy. with syphilitic Meningoencephalitis)	2	2	4	2.46
Psychoses with cerebral syphilis	6	1	7	4.29
Alcoholic psychoses	5	2	7	4.29
Psychoses with other somatic diseases	1	1	2	1.23
Manic-depressive psychoses	14	22	36	22.08
Dementia Praecox (Schizophrenia)	8	17	25	15.34
Psychoses with convulsive disorders	2	2	4	2.45
Psychoneurosis	2	1	3	1.84
Psychoses with psychopathic personality	2	0	2	1.23
Undiagnosed	0	2	2	1.23
Without psychoses	11	0	11	6.75
	87	76	163	100%

AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Men	Women	Total	Per Cent
Under 20 years	6	0	6	3.68
20 to 30 years	9	13	22	13.50
30 to 40 years	13	14	27	16.56
40 to 50 years	8	15	23	14.11
50 to 60 years	9	8	17	10.43
60 to 70 years	11	12	23	14.11
Over 70 years	22	14	35	22.03
Unascertained	9	0	9	5.52

CITIZENSHIP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Citizens by birth, total 123, 64 men and 59 females; citizens by naturalization, total 12, 7 men and 5 women; aliens, total 13, 6 men and 7 women; citizenship unascertained, total 15, 10 men and 5 women.

NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

United States, total 123, 64 men and 59 women; Canada, total 21, 9 men and 12 women; Italy, total 3, 1 man and 2 women; Ireland, total 3, 2 men and 1 woman; Germany, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Greece, total 1, 1 man and 0 women; Lithuania, total 3, 3 men and 0 women; Norway, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Unknown, total 7, 7 men and 0 women.

RACE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Finnish, total 2, 1 man and 1 woman; French, total 24, 11 men and 13 women; German, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Greek, total 1, 1 man and 0 women; Hebrew, total 2, 1 man and 1 woman; Irish, total 6, 4 men and 2 women; Italian, total 3, 1 man and 2 women; Lithuanian, total 3, 3 men and 0 women; Mixed, total 108, 56 men and 52 women; Scandinavian, total 2, 0 men and 2 women; Unascertained, total 11, 9 men and 2 women.

EDUCATION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Illiterate, total 8, 7 men and 1 woman; reads and writes, total 14, 12 men and 2 women; common school, 74, 35 men and 39 women; high school, total 41, 19 men and 22 women; college, total 3, 0 men and 3 women; unascertained, total 23, 14 men and 9 women.

ENVIRONMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Urban, total 88, 42 men and 46 women; rural, total 65, 35 men and 30 women; unascertained, total 10, 10 men and 0 women.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Dependent, total 1, 1 man and 0 women; marginal, total 46, 24 men and 22 women; comfortable, total 79, 32 men and 47 women; unascertained, total 14, 12 men and 2 women.

MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Single, total 42, 27 men and 15 women; married, total 64, 25 men and 39 women; widowed, total 30, 17 men and 13 women; divorced, total 14, 7 men and 7 women; separated, total 1, 1 man and 0 women; unascertained, total 12, 10 men and 2 women.

USE OF ALCOHOL BY FIRST ADMISSIONS

Abstinent, total 73, 26 men and 47 women; temperate, total 29, 21 men and 8 women; intemperate, total 32, 27 men and 5 women; unascertained, total 29, 13 men and 16 women

PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS

	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Senile	0	1	1	1.37
Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis	2	1	3	4.11
Psychosis with cerebral syphilis	3	1	4	5.48
Alcoholic psychoses	4	0	4	5.48
Manic depressive	12	25	37	50.68
Dementia praecox	4	6	10	13.70
Epileptic psychoses	2	1	3	4.11
Psychoneurosis and neurosis	0	4	4	5.48
With psychopathic personality	3	0	3	4.11
With mental deficiency	1	2	3	4.11
Without psychosis (mental deficiency)	1	0	1	1.37
	32	41	73	100%

The readmissions represent 30.63% of the total admissions.

DISCHARGES

The number of discharges, exclusive of deaths, for the year was 127. Of these 59 were recovered, 48 were improved, and 10 were unimproved; 10 were discharged without psychosis. The recovery rate based on the total number of patients admitted during the year is 24.79%; on the basis of the total number discharged during the year the recovery rate is 46.46%.

The recovery rate is surprisingly high in view of the fact that it was not found possible to employ any of the modern shock treatments during the past year.

DEATHS

There were 120 deaths during the fiscal year, 59 men and 61 women. The death rate based on the total number of patients under treatment is 6.5%. There was one death by violence during the year—suicide by hanging, committed by a male psychoneurotic. Of the cases admitted in the arterio-sclerotic and senile groups, many were in poor physical condition at the time of their coming here; 28.7% of them died after a residence of less than one month, and 34.77% succumbed who had been here less than 3 months.

The causes of death distributed in the various psychoses were as follows:

Senile psychosis, total 14, 3 men and 11 women. Causes of death: broncho-pneumonia, 1; acute bronchitis, 1; diarrhea and enteritis, 1; perinephric abscess, 1; gangrene of the foot, 1; purulent cellulitis of the back, 1; carcinoma of the breast, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; chronic myocarditis, 3; chronic endocarditis, 2; angina pectoris, 1.

Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis, total 32, 23 men and 9 women. Causes of death were: diphtheria, 1; cerebral hemorrhage and thrombosis, 1; chronic myocarditis, 6; chronic endocarditis, 2; coronary thrombosis, 3; broncho-pneumonia, 81; purulent cystitis, 1; diarrhea and enteritis, 1; carcinoma of the uterus, 1; diabetes mellitus, 3.

General Paralysis, total 8.

Manic depressive, total 14, 6 men and 8 women. Causes of death were: exhaustion from acute mental disease, 5; cerebral hemorrhage and thrombosis, 1; chronic endocarditis, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 2; acute bronchitis, 1; chronic bronchitis, 1; intestinal obstruction, due to strangulated hernia, 1; ulcer of the stomach, (perforated), 2.

Dementia praecox, total 39, 14 men and 25 women. Causes of death were: pulmonary tuberculosis, 12; carcinoma of breast, 1; carcinoma of ovary, 1; carcinoma of liver, 1; carcinoma of the mesentery, 1; cerebral hemorrhage with thrombosis, 8; convulsive seizures (status), 1; chronic myocarditis, 1; chronic endocarditis, 1; coronary thrombosis, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 6; carcinoma of the bladder, 1; intestinal obstruction (fecal impaction), 1; diarrhea and enteritis, 1; cirrhosis of the liver, 1; diabetes mellitus, 1.

Epileptic psychoses, total 4, 3 men and 1 woman. Causes of death were: pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; status epilepticus, 2; pleurisy with effusion, 1.

Psychoneuroses, total 3, 1 man and 2 women. Causes of death: carcinoma of the duodenum, 1; gangrene of the foot (diabetic), 1; suicide by hanging, 1.

Psychoses with mental deficiency, total 4, 2 men and 1 woman. Causes of death: pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; chronic endocarditis, 1; ill defined cause, 1; carcinoma of the stomach, 1.

Cerebral syphilis, total 2, 1 man and 1 woman. Causes of death: pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; gangrenous cellulitis of the back and hip, 1.

AGES OF THE DECEASED

	Men	Women	Total	Percent
Under 20 years	0	1	1	.83
From 20 to 30 years	0	1	1	.83
From 30 to 40 years	4	4	8	6.67
From 40 to 50 years	8	8	16	13.33
From 50 to 60 years	8	8	16	13.33
From 60 to 70 years	12	14	26	21.67
Over 70 years	23	28	51	42.50
Unascertained	1	0	1	.83
	56	64	120	100%

HOSPITAL RESIDENCE OF THE DECEASED

	Men	Women	Total	Per cent
Under 1 month.....	14	3	17	14.17
1 month to 3 months.....	3	5	8	6.67
4 months to 7 months.....	3	2	5	4.17
8 months to 12 months.....	1	4	5	4.17
1 year to 2 years.....	12	8	20	16.57
3 years to 4 years.....	3	6	9	7.50
5 years to 10 years.....	6	10	16	13.33
11 years to 20 years.....	8	9	17	14.16
Over 20 years.....	9	14	23	19.16
	59	61	120	100%

MEDICAL STAFF

The only change in the Medical Staff during the year was the employment of Doctor Lee Richards, a first lieutenant of the army medical corps reserve. This physician was to remain on the staff until his army assignment was forthcoming. Many efforts were made to secure additional staff members, but without success.

NURSING AND ATTENDANT SERVICES

The hopes engendered by the termination of hostilities soon after the beginning of the fiscal year were unfortunately not realized. It was found practically impossible to secure employees, and the adequate care of the patients was rendered very difficult by the continued shortage of personnel. The necessary work had to be distributed among the remaining loyal employees, resulting in heavy over-load for each individual.

More modern forms of treatment could not be resumed because of the lack of an adequate number of physicians and nurses; consequently, no electro-shock or insulin therapy were carried out during the year.

All the specific cases were given intravenous and intramuscular injections of anti-tubercular drugs.

CONSULTATION SERVICE

The physicians and surgeons of the city of Augusta have continued to donate generously of their time and services in the examination and treatment of cases in which the medical staff felt that the necessity of outside medical assistance was indicated.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT

In the absence of an X-ray Technician it was necessary for a member of the staff to do all required X-Ray work. The total number of X-Ray films exposed was 111, distributed as follows: Chest, 53; hip, 12; arm, 2; wrist, 3; foot, 10; G. I. series, 5; stomach, 2; hand, 5; abdomen, 2; knee, 1; lateral spine, 1.

Diathermy, 11; Infra-red, 20; Ultra Violet (air cooled), 116.

PATHOLOGICAL AND LABORATORY WORK

In the absence of a pathologist, there were only three autopsies performed. The following laboratory examinations were carried out during the year:

Urinalysis, 605 examinations; blood counts complete, 109; Kahn's blood examinations, 296; spinal fluids complete, 48; sulfa-concentration tests, 50; sputum examinations, 15; G. C., 10; occult blood, 7; blood sugar, 13; N. P. N., 2; Urea, 2; stomach contents, 7; Sedimentation rate, 2; Bacteriological, 8.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

In the absence of a full time or part time dentist it was possible to secure the services of one of the local dentists only very occasionally to take care of emergency dental treatments. This condition of course is very serious and it is hoped that a full time dentist may be secured as soon as possible.

SOCIAL SERVICE REPORT

We are still constrained to get along with the services of only a single social service worker. Because of the advisability of releasing as many patients as possible on trial visit and the extensive territory which has to be covered, it is imperative that one or more additional trained social service workers be employed. Work done by this department during the year is as follows:

Anamneses obtained outside of hospital	41
Additional histories obtained outside of hospital	68
Visits to paroled patients	132
Other visits in behalf of patients and investigations of home conditions	89
Outside interviews at request of patients and relatives	26
Letters written in behalf of patients	209
Reports on cases of ex-service men and dependents	9
Anamneses obtained at hospital	3
Ex-patients visited	3
Staff meetings attended	1

33 men and 48 women, a total of 81 patients, were on parole at beginning of year; 104 men and 168 women were paroled during the year, a total of 137 men and 216 women—353 cases under supervision of social service. Daily average on parole, 87 cases.

PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The psychologist has continued to do the necessary psychometric tests on our patients and in addition a service for children was maintained: 16 boys and 20 girls were given intelligence tests, and where considered necessary the Rorchasch Personality Test was administered.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Due to the fact that only a single occupational therapist was available, the work done in this department was of very limited extent; it consisted principally of fancy needle work done by the women patients, and mat-weaving by a number of the men. This department should be greatly expanded by employment of additional occupational therapists and the institution of new forms of activity.

DIVERSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Motion pictures were displayed for the patients weekly during the course of the year, and this form of entertainment was always well patronized. On the wards various games were made available in which the patients demonstrated great interest. Jig Saw puzzles were especially popular. Reading was another diversion highly favored by the patients, and many books and magazines were withdrawn by them from the library.

I must again express my thanks to the various individuals and organizations who have so generously contributed books and magazines for the use of our patients.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

These were conducted regularly throughout the year. Protestant services were held on every Sunday afternoon, except during July and August. A Catholic service was held on the first Saturday of each month. In addition, the clergymen made pastoral visits to those patients who expressed a desire to receive them.

MAINTENANCE OF THE HOSPITAL

From our appropriation we received \$663,000.00, to which was added credits of \$3,523.93 and receipts from board of patients, \$83,010.51, making a total of receipts, \$749,534.44. We expended for maintenance of patients, of plant, and for ordinary repairs, \$72,056.03; Salaries and wages, \$312,854.48; Provisions (food), \$170,478.53; Fuel, light, and water, \$72,986.45, totaling \$628,375.49. The amount received from non-paying patients and returned to State Treasurer was: \$83,010.51, leaving a non-carrying balance on hand at close of the year, \$749,534.44.

One thousand two hundred forty-eight patients were supported in full by the State, only 243 contributing toward their maintenance. The gross per capita cost was \$392.29 for each patient, or \$7.5229 per week.

At the close of the year, there were in the hospital on ward services 39 men and 42 women, a total of 81, which represents 50% of the employees which would be required for a bare coverage on the basis of a two-shift system. Overtime payments for work done in excess of eight hours a day have not proved entirely satisfactory, and it will be necessary as soon as possible to establish a three-shift system for which ward personnel to the number of 220 will be required.

I feel that this report should not be terminated without the reiteration of my thanks to the loyal members of the hospital personnel who have continued to strive to provide for proper care of our patients, under the most difficult of circumstances. I certainly hope that the course of the coming year the numerous inadequacies under which we have been struggling will be ameliorated and that augmented personnel and equipment may result in an increased standard of care and treatment of the people placed in our care.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY ELKINS,
Acting Superintendent

BANGOR STATE HOSPITAL
DR. CARL J. HEDIN
 Superintendent

Administrative Staff:			
Walter J. Hammond, M. D.		Assistant Superintendent	
Samuel I. Epstein, M.D.		Senior Assistant Physician	
Werner O. S. Lippmann, M.D.		Assistant Physician	
Herbert A. Lichtenstein, D.M.D., D.D.S.		Dentist	
Harold G. Wood		Steward and Treasurer	
Marguerite E. Kyer, A.B., A.M.		Psychologist	
Lydia Whited		Laboratory Technician	
Regina S. Shirley, R.N.		Superintendent of Nurses	
Henrietta Altman, R.N.		Instructor of Nurses	
Eloise F. Wood		Occupational Therapist	
Margaret E. Harris		Dietitian	
Charles Trenholm		Chief	
Lloyd Kelley		Chief Engineer	
Charles Corniel		Farm Superintendent	
Established	1895	Area of grounds—acres	240
Inmate capacity	1106	Under cultivation	168
Average population	1134	Number of buildings	59
Average employees	205	Plant value	\$2,026,193.38
Appropriation			\$556,000.00
Net Cost of Operation (before Capital Expenditures)			563,283.00
Capital Expenditures			9,226.00
Net Cost of Operation—Institutional			572,509.00
Per Capita—Net (before Farm Operations)			505.00

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

The forty-fifth annual report of the Bangor State Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, is herewith submitted:

MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

	Male	Female	Total
Patients on Books, July 1, 1945			
In Hospital	555	556	1111
On Parole	38	41	79
Total	593	597	1190
Admissions during the year:			
First Admissions	149	147	296
Re-admissions	48	48	96
Total Admissions	197	195	392
Total Number of patients under treatment during the year	752	751	1503
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	61	61	122
As improved	34	41	75
As unimproved	8	4	12
Total Discharged	103	106	209
Died during the year	76	71	147
Total Discharged and Died	179	177	356
Patients in Hospital June 30, 1946:	578	574	1152
Patients on Parole	33	41	74
Patients remaining on books June 30, 1946	611	615	1226
Daily average number of patients in the Hospital during the year	567	567	1134
Daily average number of employees	117	88	205
Daily average of total population:	684	655	1339
Voluntary patients admitted	12	31	43
Criminal cases admitted for observation	14	2	16
Daily average number of patients on parole	35	42	77
Persons examined and given advice at the Mental Hygiene Clinics	27	22	49

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

	Number	Percent
Supported wholly by the State	965	84%
Supported by private means	176	15%
Supported partly by private means	11	1%
Total	1152	100%

ADMISSIONS

The total number admitted during the year was 392. Of these 96 were re-admissions of patients previously treated in this or other mental hospitals.

There were 80 more first admissions admitted than during the previous year; and 29 more re-admissions; a total of 109, or 38.5% more patients admitted during the year than admitted during the previous year. The greatest increase in admissions was in patients under 30 years of age, and in patients over 60 years of age.

The excessive use of alcohol and other social factors appear to be etiological factors which contribute to the increase in mental disorders among the young. Also more and more patients 60 years of age and over are committed for the reason that due to our present economic conditions, the relatives and municipalities appear to be unable to care for them outside of mental hospitals.

MENTAL DISORDERS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Male	Female	Total
Psychoses			
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	6	2	8
With syphilitic meningo-vascular type	1	0	1
With other infectious diseases	1	1	2
Alcoholic psychoses	16	2	18
Psychoses due to drugs	0	2	2
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	29	12	41
With other disturbances of circulation	3	1	4
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	3	6	9
Senile Psychoses	18	26	44
Involuntal psychoses	0	7	7
With somatic diseases	0	2	2
With organic changes of nervous system	2	2	4
Psychoneuroses	6	19	25
Manic-depressive psychoses	11	26	37
Schizophrenia	8	18	26
Paranoid conditions	1	3	4
With psychopathic personality	2	0	2
With mental deficiency	4	4	8
Without psychoses:			
Epilepsy	0	1	1
Alcoholism	18	4	22
Psychopathic personality	12	5	17
Mental deficiency	5	2	7
Primary behaviour disorders	1	1	2
No nervous or mental disease	2	1	3
Total	149	147	296

AGES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Male	Female	Total
Under 20 years	18	14	32
20 to 30 years	13	34	47
30 to 40 years	19	26	45
40 to 50 years	22	11	33
50 to 60 years	14	19	33
60 to 70 years	33	15	48
70 years and over	30	28	58
Total First Admissions	149	147	296

Twenty-nine per cent of the first admissions were 65 years of age and over when admitted. The great majority of these patients are suffering from organic physical disorders such as arteriosclerosis, heart and kidney diseases and other organic changes due to old age. Mentally most of them show some deterioration and are only mildly psychotic and could be cared for in an infirmary for aged people.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Male	Female	Total
Dependent	97	67	164
Marginal	1	3	4
Comfortable	51	77	128
Total	149	147	296

USE OF ALCOHOL BY FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Male	Female	Total
Abstinent	66	116	182
Temperate	35	17	52
Intemperate	48	14	62
Total	149	147	296

MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Male	Female	Total
Single.....	58	48	106
Married.....	63	55	118
Widowed.....	14	29	43
Separated.....	4	6	10
Divorced.....	10	9	19
Total.....	149	147	296

FIRST ADMISSIONS

The first admissions were 75.5% of the total number admitted, and readmissions were 24.5%.

The diagnoses of the seven largest groups of the the first admissions were as follows: Senile psychoses 44; psychoses with cerebral arterioscleroses 41; alcoholic psychoses and chronic alcoholism 40; manic-depressive psychoses 37; schizophrenic psychoses 26; psychoneuroses 25; and psychopathic personalities 19.

PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS

Psychoses	Male	Female	Total
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis.....	3	1	4
Alcoholic psychoses.....	1	4	5
Psychosis due to drugs.....	0	1	1
With cerebral arterioscleroses.....	4	3	7
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	2	2	4
Senile psychoses.....	1	0	1
Psychoneuroses.....	3	7	10
Manic-Depressive psychosis.....	12	19	31
Schizophrenia.....	8	8	16
Paranoid conditions.....	0	1	1
With psychopathic personality.....	3	1	4
With mental deficiency.....	4	0	4
Without psychoses.....	7	1	8
Total.....	48	48	96

The manic-depressive group had 31 readmissions; the schizophrenic group 16; and the psychoneuroses group 10 readmissions. All the other groups had each less than 10 readmissions.

PSYCHOSES OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED

Psychoses	Male	Female	Total
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis.....	2	3	5
With epidemic encephalitis.....	1	0	1
With other infectious diseases.....	1	0	1
Alcoholic psychoses.....	16	4	20
Psychoses due to drugs.....	1	1	2
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	10	3	13
With other disturbances of circulation.....	1	0	1
With convulsive disorders.....	2	1	3
Senile psychoses.....	2	2	4
Involuntional psychoses.....	1	3	4
Psychoses due to somatic diseases.....	0	1	1
Psychoneuroses.....	6	17	23
Manic-depressive psychoses.....	20	41	61
Paranoid conditions.....	1	4	5
With psychopathic personality.....	3	1	4
With mental deficiency.....	2	1	3
Without psychoses.....	24	13	27
Primary behaviour disorders.....	1	0	1
Total.....	103	106	209

CONDITION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED

	Male	Female	Total
As recovered.....	61	61	122
As improved.....	34	41	75
As unimproved.....	8	4	12
Total.....	103	106	209

The discharge rate figured on the number of patients admitted was 50.33 per cent. The manic-depressive group had 61 discharges; the without psychoses group 27; the psychoneuroses 23; and the alcoholic psychoses group had 20 discharges. All other groups had a total of 78 discharges.

DURATION OF HOSPITAL RESIDENCE OF DISCHARGED PATIENTS

Of the 209 patients discharged, 99 were in the hospital less than 3 months; 32 from 3 to 6 months; 32 from 6 months to 1 year; 21 from 1 to 2 years; 7 from 2 to 3 years; 11 from 3 to 4 years; 4 from 5 to 10 years; and 3 over 10 years.

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

	Male	Female	Total
Psychoses—Causes of Death:			
1. Senile Psychoses:			
Senility	0	3	3
Acute myocarditis	1	1	2
Chronic myocarditis	12	16	28
Generalized arteriosclerosis	1	0	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	4	5
Broncho-pneumonia	0	2	2
Carcinoma of rectum	0	1	1
Total	15	27	42
2. Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis:			
Acute myocarditis	0	1	1
Chronic myocarditis	13	4	17
Generalized arteriosclerosis	6	0	6
Cerebral hemorrhage	4	5	9
Cerebral thrombosis	0	1	1
Cerebral arteriosclerosis	0	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia	0	1	1
Total	23	13	36
3. General Paralysis:			
General paralysis of the Insane	5	1	6
Chronic myocarditis	1	0	1
Intestinal obstruction	1	0	1
Total	7	1	8
4. Alcoholic Psychoses:			
Tuberculosis of intestines and peritoneum	1	0	1
Total	1	0	1
5. Manic-depressive Psychoses:			
Acute myocarditis	0	1	1
Chronic myocarditis	1	4	5
Cerebral hemorrhage	0	1	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	0	3	3
Lobar pneumonia	0	1	1
Intestinal obstruction	0	1	1
Exhaustion from manic-depressive psychosis	3	0	3
Total	4	11	25
6. Involution Melancholia:			
Chronic myocarditis	0	1	1
Generalized arteriosclerosis	0	1	1
Total	0	2	2
7. Dementia Praecox:			
Dementia praecox	1	0	1
Generalized arteriosclerosis	4	2	6
Cerebral thrombosis	1	0	1
Broncho-pneumonia	4	1	5
Carcinoma of Stomach	1	0	1
Total	11	3	14
8. Paranoid Conditions:			
Chronic myocarditis	0	1	1
Total	0	1	1
9. Epileptic Psychoses:			
Status epilepticus	0	2	2
Chronic myocarditis	0	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1	0	1
Total	1	3	4
10. Psychoneuroses:			
Chronic myocarditis	2	0	2
Generalized arteriosclerosis	1	0	1
Total	3	0	3
11. Psychoses with mental deficiency:			
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1	0	1
Lobar pneumonia	1	0	1
Carcinoma of breast	0	1	1
Total	2	1	3
Total	2	1	3

12. All other psychoses:			
Chronic encephalitis	1	0	1
Senility	1	0	1
Acute myocarditis	0	1	1
Chronic myocarditis	2	3	5
Cerebral arteriosclerosis	1	0	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2	2	4
Lobar pneumonia	1	0	1
Pulmonary edema	1	0	1
Carcinoma of gall bladder	0	1	1
Carcinoma of face	0	1	1
Myxedema	0	1	1
Total	9	9	18
Total number of deaths	76	71	147

The percentage of deaths of the total number treated was 9.69 per cent.

AGE OF PATIENTS WHO DIED

	Male	Female	Total
Under 20 years	0	0	0
20 to 30 years	3	4	7
30 to 40 years	3	2	5
40 to 50 years	7	4	11
50 to 60 years	10	9	19
60 to 70 years	20	13	33
70 years and over	33	39	72
Total Deaths	76	71	147

One hundred and five, or 71.4 per cent, of patients who died were 60 years of age or over at the time of their death; and 72 patients, or 29 per cent, were 70 years of age and over at the time of death.

More and more patients 70, 80 and 90 years of age and over are committed chiefly because their relatives are unable to care for them at home. Most of these patients are worn out men and women and are suffering from physical and mental disorders due to old age and organic changes. Many of these patients only live a short time after they are admitted and it seems too bad that they are not provided with infirmary and nursing care elsewhere as most of them could be cared for outside of mental hospitals with suitable care provided.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF THE PATIENTS

There were no epidemics during the year other than the usual number of cases of infectious caryza and pharyngitis. As in former years, all new employees and patients under 60 years of age were immunized against typhoid. The increase in the number of deaths over the previous year was due to the large increase in admissions of senile and arteriosclerotic patients.

Electric shock therapy was used in cases where it seemed indicated. One hundred and seven patients; 24 men and 83 women, received electric convulsive therapy with the following results: 23 recovered; 70 improved and 14 showed no improvement. In all, 1098 treatments were given. The greatest number of improvements occurred in the involutional and manic-depressive psychoses. Many of the early schizophrenic cases also showed considerable improvement for variable periods.

A large percentage of the early neurosyphilitic cases responded well to anti-luetic treatment and showed a marked improvement in their physical, serological and mental conditions. Anti-luetic treatment was given to 26 patients who received a total of 889 treatments.

As in previous years psychological examinations were made on all new admissions suspected of having subnormal intelligence; and on all new attendants in order to prevent employees with subnormal intelligence from entering our service.

During the past ten years 589 patients in the following age groups have received psychological examinations at our Mental Hygiene clinics:—Under 5 years 32; 5 to 10 years 240; 10 to 15 years 181; 15 to 20 years 65; 20 to 25 years 11; over 25 years 60.

During the year 1479 hydrotherapeutic and 1176 physiotherapeutic treatments were given.

STAFF MEETINGS

As in previous years, Staff meetings were held three times a week when there were cases to consider. During the 123 Staff meetings held 368 patients were presented for diagnosis; 122 for parole; and 99 for discharge.

The total attendance of physicians at the staff meetings was 606, or an average attendance of 4.93 at a meeting. The total attendance of student nurses was 271, or an average attendance of 2.20 at a meeting.

At the staff meetings the various forms of treatments and measures that will help newly admitted patients are discussed. Other patients are presented for consideration for parole or discharge and their immediate future plans. These clinics also serve as instruction clinics for affiliating student nurses and the younger members of the medical staff.

LABORATORY WORK

During the ten months that we were able to employ a laboratory technician the following laboratory examinations were made: urinalysis 718; hemoglobin 322; red blood count 320; white blood count 320; differentials 305; blood sugar 34; non-protein nitrogen 22; creatinine 5; cholesterol 1; occult blood test on feces 2; acid-fast stain (sputum) 1; basal metabolism rate 2; total number of laboratory tests 2052.

DENTAL WORK

We continued to employ a half-time dentist during the year. The following work was done by the dentist:—extractions 1068; surgical treatments 130; prophylaxis 873; treatments 211; Vincent's cases 59; jacket crowns 4; dentures 27; bridges 4; rebases 16; repairs 102; X-rays 172; examinations 1215; fillings 293; total 4174.

PHYSIOTHERAPY AND HYDROTHERAPY

During the year 1479 physiotherapy treatments and 1176 hydrotherapy treatments were given.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

The activities of this very important department have continued to interest patients in such activities as handiwork, physical training, recreation and amusements. Many patients respond favorably to this form of treatment after they begin to improve and become less upset emotionally. Some interesting occupation helps them to forget themselves and re-adjust themselves toward more normal goals.

Each affiliating student is assigned to the department for a period of 2 weeks training with psychiatric patients. During the year there were 1405 articles made in the Occupational Therapy department for sale valued at \$1132.75; and 352 articles valued at \$249.65 were consigned to the hospital for use in the institution.

The sales of articles made in the Occupational Therapy department for the year totaled \$935.62, of which the State received as refund for material \$573.08 and \$362.54 was turned into Patients' Amusement Fund.

Special entertainments were on the following days: July 4th—Field Day—out-of-doors games, sports and refreshments. October 22 and 23—Card and Game Parties in the chapel with refreshments served. December 24—Christmas Tree—Special entertainers and dancers. Christmas carols, Christmas stories and gifts. February 11 and 12—Minstrel Show, card parties and refreshments.

Moving pictures were shown in the chapel every Thursday to from 700 to 800 patients. This form of entertainment is very popular with the patients, many of whom came from sparsely populated communities where moving pictures are not shown.

LIBRARY

The patients' library was open Monday afternoons and a great many patients visit it regularly every week and take out books for a week's reading material.

During the year we received additional books from Maine State Library and magazines from the Bangor Public Library.

NURSING DEPARTMENT

The nursing service continued to be handicapped by lack of full quota of graduate nurses and trained attendants.

During the year 114 affiliate students were received from six Maine schools of Nursing for a three months' affiliate course in psychiatric nursing as follows: Eastern Maine General Hospital 52; Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary 14; Augusta General Hospital 12; Madigan Memorial Hospital 12; Mercy Hospital 16; Aroostook General Hospital 8. All of them completed the three months' course in psychiatric nursing.

MEDICAL STAFF

As during the War, the hospital continued to suffer seriously because of an insufficient number of trained physicians. Last May Dr. Aharoni resigned to rejoin her husband upon his discharge from the U. S. Army and Dr. Meinhardt resigned on account of ill health. Due to the shortage of physicians these positions are still vacant.

According to the standards recommended by the American Psychiatric Association, in addition to the Superintendent there should be one physician for each 200 patients plus an additional physician for each 100 admissions. According to this standard this hospital should have an increase of 4 or a total of 9 assistant physicians.

When qualified physicians with proper training are available the following positions should be filled:

1. A clinical director who should be a well-trained psychiatrist capable of supervising the clinical work of the hospital and qualified to teach and advise younger physicians in methods of examinations and treatment of mental patients.

2. Another physician with special psychiatric training who could give his full time to psychotherapy should be added to the medical staff. Many of the acute cases suffer from personal problems which require a great deal of time to unravel and a large percentage of them could be helped to readjust themselves much sooner if an understanding and sympathetic physician with special psychotherapeutic training could give them more time and attention in helping them to straighten out their personal difficulties and help them to regain confidence in themselves sufficient to readjust to outside conditions.

3. A well-trained pathologist should be added to our medical staff so that pathological conditions could be more accurately studied. Such studies are very important from medical, neurological and psychiatric standpoints. Younger physicians and student nurses especially need such studies in order to understand and treat pathological conditions.

MENTAL HYGIENE CLINICS

Mental Hygiene Clinics were held twice a month on the second and fourth Tuesday afternoons. Forty-nine persons, mostly children and youths, were given psychometric and psychiatric examinations and given advice as to treatment and training at these clinics.

As in former years, psychiatric clinics were also held at the Hospital for classes in abnormal psychology from the University of Maine and other institutions. Many problem inmates from the State School for Girls, the State School for Boys and the State Prison were sent here for examination and advice. The Superintendent has also made monthly visits to the Women's Reformatory for the purpose of examining problem cases and giving advice as to their treatment.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Sunday morning worship services were held as follows: Roman Catholic services were held on the first Sunday of every month by the Priests from the St. John's Parish. Protestant services were held on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sundays of every month, except during July and August. The chapel attendance is voluntary and both Catholic and Protestant services are attended by both Catholics and Protestant.

The Catholic Priests and the Protestant Ministers also make special visits to patients of their respective faiths when called to do so.

SPECIAL NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

1. Two six room cottages for Physicians.

Enlargement of the hospital and necessary increases in the medical staff have not been accompanied by additional living quarters for physicians. Some of the rooms now occupied by physicians are badly needed for other employees. During the past recent years several well-trained physicians have refused to accept positions on our medical staff because we were unable to furnish them with suitable and adequate living quarters for their families.

According to the minimum standards established by the American Psychiatric Association we should at least have three more well-trained and capable physicians on our medical staff, but until suitable living quarters are provided these positions will have to remain unfilled as properly qualified applicants will not accept positions unless suitable living quarters are furnished. Two six room cottages would take care of this emergency.

2. Building for 80 Employees.

During the past few years there has been an increasing demand by employees to be furnished with decent living quarters in order to remain in the Service. Many of the best qualified applicants refuse to accept positions when they are shown the living quarters which we furnish.

Many of our employees are housed in basements, attics and rooms intended for patients, and other unsuitable places. Due to the increase in the patient population and the necessary increase in personnel many employees are now obliged to room outside who should be furnished rooms by the institution.

The last Legislature appropriated \$125,000.00 for a new building for 80 employees, but due to the increase in cost of labor and material the building has not been built.

The architects have estimated that an additional appropriation of \$100,000.00 will be necessary for the construction of this building under present conditions; \$95,000.00 of which is due to an increase of cost of construction, and \$5,000.00 for extra cost of foundation due to the fact that the soil of the building site will not stand up under more than from 1 to 1½ tons pressure to the square foot, and extra large foundation footers will therefore be required. This building should be built as early as possible in order to remedy this urgent need.

3. New Building for 200 Patients.

The normal capacity of the institution is for 937 patients. The daily average number of patients during the past year was 1134, or 197 more than the accommodations provide for. More single rooms are also necessary in order to give acute cases proper care and medical treatment that will help them to recover from their illnesses. Over-crowding and lack of proper treatment tends to prolong mental illnesses; whereas home-like accommodations and proper nursing care and scientific medical treatment tends to return acutely disordered minds to normal functioning in the shortest possible time.

The last Legislature appropriated \$500,000.00 for the construction of a building for 200 patients, but due to increase in cost of construction and extra cost of foundation the building has not been built. The need for this building is urgent and the building should be built as soon as sufficient funds are available.

4. Additions and Renovations to Heating Plant.

The last Legislature appropriated \$50,000.00 for the above named purposes but due to high cost of labor and material the work has not been done. The need for this renovation is becoming more and more urgent every year, and it is hoped that economic conditions will improve to such an extent that this work can be accomplished before a serious breakdown occurs in the heating plant.

5. New Laundry Building and Equipment.

The old laundry built 47 years ago is located over the machine shop and is fast deteriorating. The floor is cracking due to the vibrations of the extractors and other machinery and causes leakage of water on electrical and other equipment below. A larger laundry should be built as soon as conditions warrant and funds are available. The old laundry space is much needed for a repair shop, and the old repair shop is needed for additional dining room space for employees.

RENOVATION OF BAKERY

The last Legislature appropriated \$10,000.00 for the renovation of the bakery. This work was completed during the year. The old brick oven was removed which provided much needed additional space. New sky-lights and extra windows were installed; a new tile floor, new electric ovens, and new and modern equipment throughout was installed. The renovated bakery is sanitary and modern in every way and has a capacity for bread and pastry making for a population of 2000.

ADDITIONAL LAND

The City of Bangor has offered to sell a 20-acre lot of land adjacent to our land between the Mount Hope Avenue on the South and our land on the East and North. The purchase price is \$300.00.

As it would be advantageous for the institution to own this land it is recommended that the State purchase it for the use of the Bangor State Hospital.

In this connection, I also wish to call to the attention of the Commissioner that the Dr. William C. Peter's estate located to the East and adjoining land owned by the Bangor State Hospital is available for purchase in case the Legislature should be interested in looking into the advisability of securing this property for the Institution.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

Due to scarcity of physicians and the fact that private practice brings greater financial returns, we have not been able to fill several vacancies on the medical staff. There has also been a shortage of graduate nurses, attendants and other employees. The continual changing of trained and dependable employees has a tendency to weaken and lower the standard of service. Younger employees come and go. Some of these changes no doubt are caused by unsettled conditions due to post war readjustment. At the present time the

nursing situation in mental hospitals all over the United States appears to be in an unsatisfactory condition. We need more graduate nurses and trained attendants so that our patients may have more skilled care and treatment which new and untrained attendants are unprepared to give.

Last year the Department of Institutional Service established a 48-hour week as the working week for our ward personnel. Graduate nurses work 48 hours. Due to lack of living quarters and the scarcity of attendants, they work from 6 to 15 hours overtime per week for which they are paid. The practice of asking employees to work overtime, except in extreme emergencies, should cease as soon as we can accommodate and secure a sufficient number of competent employees.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To the many 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 thanks.

The consulting staff has given freely of its time and advice in complicated cases and we are especially grateful to them for their valuable service.

Much credit is due to the medical staff, nursing personnel, department heads and all other faithful employees who have had the difficult responsibility of meeting shortages in personnel, and often had to struggle with indifferent and untrained assistants. In spite of these difficulties they carried on the most essential duties in a very creditable manner.

In closing this report it is a great pleasure to record the helpful and understanding support received from the Commissioner of Institutional Service, who has always been ready to help in every way possible to overcome confronting difficulties of operation.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL J. HEDIN, M.D.

Superintendent

POWNAI STATE SCHOOL

DR. N. S. KUPELIAN

Superintendent

Administrative Staff:

Karl B. Sturgis, M.D. Stephen Gyulai, M.D.* Leonore A. Kenniston, R.N. Barbara M. Kupelian Ernestine H. Porter, B.A., M. Ed., Ps.D. Josephine Goodwin I. James Merry Vera S. Burton Clarence E. Gray Gideon Hallowell Earle H. Danforth Edward L. Mitchell Eleanor Roberts Daisy Abbott * Leave of Absence	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
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Established	1907	Area of grounds—acres	1500
Inmate capacity	1120	Under cultivation	550
Average population	1117	Number of buildings	59
Average employees	159		
Appropriation			\$465,000.00
Net Cost of Operation (before Capital Expenditures)			458,850.00
Capital Expenditures			12,390.00
Net Cost of Operation—Institutional			471,240.00
Per Capita—Net (before Farm Operations)			435.00

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

I herewith, submit my report covering the period of July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946.

Pownal State School was established by an act of legislature for the purpose of care and training of the mentally defective citizens of the State of Maine. The School opened in 1908. Since then it has grown by legislative appropriations to its present size of thirteen permanent brick buildings and forty-seven wooden constructions with an enrolment of 1120 patients. At this time there are 513 on the waiting list and new applications are being received each week. The Institution is crowded to its capacity, vacancies occurring only when we have a death, transfer, or discharge. During the war years we have discharged quite a few patients who have made sufficient progress to take their places in the community. The new admissions to fill the vacancies created have been mostly low grades who will always require custodial care. If this ratio of admissions continues, the time will arrive when dismissals will be few. It is therefore recommended that the new admissions be equalized.

Every effort is made to meet the needs of those who have gained admission. The prime objective is the rehabilitation of those who are capable and the promotion of good health, happiness, and contentment, among the patients. Due to the serious shortage of employees during the war years, no noticeable progress has been made. However, the administrative efficiency of the institutional activities has not been retrogressive. I must again stress the urgent need for the construction of the proposed buildings: one for boys and one for girls. The money for these constructions and other expansions was recommended by Governor Sewall at a special legislative session on September 18, 1945. It appears that the money appropriated by the special legislature is not now sufficient, due to the tremendous rise in the cost of material and of labor. Emergency still exists. If we have to institutionalize 513 cases, means must be provided as soon as possible for the construction of the proposed dormitories.

The employee situation is still serious. Although we have been able to secure additional male employees, we have not been so successful with women help, especially attendants, nurses, and teachers.

A contract between the Commissioner of Institutional Service, representing the State of Maine, and Stewart and Williams, Inc., of Augusta, for the construction of an employees' building at Pownal State School having been approved, the ground was broken on July 14, 1945 at 2:05 P. M. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy sometime in the fall.

I am sorry to report that the Merchant Barn, including about 50 tons of hay, was destroyed by fire in September. Upon investigation we found that one of the boys was responsible for the fire. He made such contradictory statements, we could not state definitely why he burned the barn. The loss of the Merchant Barn was replaced by an addition to the barn of the Morrill Farm purchased recently. In November another fire occurred at the Dairy Barn at Valley Farm. Prompt action by the Pownal State School Fire Department, employees assisted by some of the higher grade boys, and the New Gloucester Fire Department, saved the barn. The cause of the fire was thought to be the ground wire of the lightning rods. The damage done was very slight and was immediately repaired by our Mechanical Department.

Soon after the cessation of hostilities, the members of the C. P. S. Unit were gradually released as new employees were secured. It has been a tremendous task during the war years to carry on the institutional activities efficiently. This has been possible by self-sacrifice and devotion of the older employees and their willingness to serve for the best interest of the Institution.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Males	Females	Total
Present at Pownal State School July 1, 1945	541	538	1079
Absent July 1, 1945	29	9	38
Enrolled July 1, 1945	570	547	1117
Admitted during fiscal year:			
First admissions	22	11	33
Readmissions	1	0	1
Discharged:			
Outright from School	2	3	5
From trial visit, visit, or escape	8	5	13
Transferred to other State Institutions	0	1	1
Deaths:			
Present at Pownal State School June 30, 1946	7	5	12
Absent from Pownal State School June 30, 1946	546	534	1080
Enrolled June 30, 1946	30	10	40
Enrolled June 30, 1946	576	544	1120
Daily average present for fiscal year	547.7	534.8	1082.5
Daily average enrolled for fiscal year	571	546	1117

(No temporary patients were admitted or discharged.)

Of the admissions and readmissions,

23 males, 11 females, total 34:

5 males and 6 females were committed through the Probate Court; and 1 male, Probate Court (Appeal to Superior Court—decision upheld).

14 males and 5 females were committed through the Municipal Court (2 males previously at State School for Boys).

3 males were transferred from other State Institutions (2 from State School for Boys, and 1 from State Reformatory for Men).

Of the discharges,

10 males, 9 females, total 19:

2 males and 3 females were discharged from visit or trial visit,

6 males and 2 females were discharged from escape,

1 female was transferred to a State Hospital,

2 males and 3 females were discharged outright from the School.

CONDITION ON DISCHARGE

	Males	Females	Total
Capable of self-support	3	4	7
Capable of self-support under strict supervision	1	0	1
Capable of partial self-support	1	0	1
Capable of partial self-support under strict supervision	1	0	1
Improved, capable of partial self-support	0	2	2
Improved	2	1	3
Unimproved	1	1	2
Psychotic	1	1	2
Total	10	9	19

REASONS FOR DISCHARGE

	Males	Females	Total
Capable of self-support, discharged from trial visit	1	0	1
Request of relatives	1	5	6
Request of relatives, capable of partial self-support	0	1	1
Not returned from escape	5	2	7
Not returned from escape, psychotic	1	0	1
Expiration of original sentence	1	0	1
Transferred to State Hospital, psychotic	0	1	1
Committed to State Hospital for reason of insanity (while on trial visit)	1	0	1
Total	10	9	19

Of these discharges, 1 male and 1 female were imbeciles, 6 males and 8 females were morons, and 3 males were borderline. Of the morons, 3 males and 4 females were familial type, 1 male had marked psychopathic tendencies, and 1 female had an epileptic psychosis. Of the borderline cases, 1 male was familial type, 1 male was undifferentiated type, and 1 with conduct disorder.

During the fiscal year July 1, 1945—June 30, 1946, there were the following escapes: 21 males and 3 females, total 24 from the School, and 2 males escaped from trial visit. Of these, 18 males and 3 females were returned before the end of the year.

Of the 8 males and 2 females, absent on escape at the beginning of the year, 6 males and 2 females were discharged.

At the end of the fiscal year, 7 males and 0 females were absent on escape.

Besides those absent on escape, 12 males and 3 females were absent on visit, 11 males and 7 females on trial visit.

Of the deaths (7 males and 5 females, total 12): all but one male died in the Hospital; 3 males and 1 female were classified as idiots, and 4 males and 4 females as imbeciles.

The number of deaths was 12 or 1.1% of the average daily present, compared with 1.57% last fiscal year.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	3	6
Lobar Pneumonia—Tubercular	1	0	1
Pulmonary Edema	0	1	1
Chronic Myocarditis	0	1	1
General Arteriosclerosis and Chronic Myocarditis	1	0	1
Cerebral Hemorrhage	1	0	1
Acute Cardiac Dilatation	1	0	1
Total	7	5	12

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1946

Besides many requests granted for rides for the children, or outings for the day, or extensions of visits or trial visits, 171 boys and girls were allowed to go on visit or trial visit (126 males and 45 females) and 19 were discharged (10 males and 9 females).

Applications on the Waiting List showed an increase as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
June 30, 1946	237	276	513
June 30, 1945	210	254	464
Increase	27	22	49

The turnover of employees for the year showed an increase, as 54 men and 58 women left the service of the Pownal State School compared with 23 men and 24 women during the previous year.

The average for the year was 78 men and 77 women employees, or a total of 155 compared with 153 the previous year.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The Medical Department of the Institution has continued as much as possible with the modern requirements. At the time of admission each patient is given a very careful physical examination by a member of the Medical Staff, followed by a psychometric test by our psychologist before being presented at a staff meeting. After this presentation a discussion follows, the entire Staff taking part. The discussion is followed by diagnosis and recommendations as to the type of training the child should receive. All patients are seen three times daily, once by a physician and twice by the Supt. of Nurses or her assistant. Apart from a mild epidemic of chickenpox and mumps, the general health of the employee and patient population has been good. Good progress is being made in X-raying the chests of all patients. As I have stated in my previous report, these examinations have shown an increase in the number of our tubercular patients. It is almost impossible to train the low grade tubercular children to take proper precautions not to spread the disease to others. The State Tubercular Sanatoria refuse to admit tubercular mental defectives. Present hospital facilities for isolation, care and treatment, are inadequate. It is quite necessary that provisions be made in the near future to prevent the further spread of the disease. We are doing the best we can under the existing conditions.

Fortunately we have had no serious accidents except a few simple fractures.

Number of Staff Conferences: 22, at which 29 boys and 14 girls were presented.

The dental service has been carried on in a very efficient manner under the leadership of our visiting dentist, Dr. Philip Tukey. A complete record of all examinations and treatments is kept for each patient. The following is a summary of the dental work done for the year:

419 Girls treated			
428 Boys treated			
Examinations	41	Plate Fittings	4
Fillings	156	Partial Plate	1
Extractions	376	Complete Dentures	1
Cleaning	611	Bite Plate	1
Smoothing Fillings	2	Gold Clasp	1
Treatments	4	Fractured Jaw Wired	1
X-rays	6	Removal of Wire from Jaw	2
Complete Extractions	3	Novocaine	182
Plate Impressions	3	Gas Extractions	8
Plate Repairs & Adjusting	21	Other Extractions	10

SURGICAL

Although the surgical service has not been a very busy one this year, the consulting surgeons have as usual been very cooperative and prompt, when called for major operative cases. The following is the list of operations performed:

- 1 Bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy and appendectomy
- 3 Herniorrhaphy
- 1 Vasectomy
- 1 Lipoma removed from the labia majora
- 69 Minor operations

Medical Department Report from July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946, inclusive:

X-RAY REPORT

Abdominal	2	Head	3
Ankle	2	Jaw	2
Arm	2	Knee	3
Chest Plates	286	Leg	6
Clavicle	4	Ribs	3
Elbow	3	Sinus	2
Fingers	4	Shoulder	5
Gas bladder	2	Spine	4
Hand	4	Teeth	2
Wrist	11		

DENTAL CLINIC

428 Boys treated

419 Girls treated

EAR CLINIC

105 Patients attended ear clinic

557 Visits were made by patients to clinic for treatment

EYE CLINIC

4 Male patients attended eye clinic

21 Female patients attended eye clinic

OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT

- 641 Male patients attended clinic for treatment (Eye Clinic included)
- 930 Visits made by male patients to clinic (Eye Clinic included)
- 939 Female patients attended clinic for treatment (Eye Clinic included)
- 2436 Visits made by female patients to clinic (Eye Clinic included)
- 1580 Total number patients attended clinic
- 3366 Total visits made by males and females to clinic

	No of Patients	No. of Treatments
Blood Specimens taken	86	
Diathermy treatment	44	210
Fractures	2	7
Iodobismutol injections	2	29
Liver Extract injections	10	249
Miscellaneous treatments	228	463
Splints applied	5	8
Tetanus Antitoxin	3	3
Mantoux Test	1	
Sulfarsphenamine	2	31
Nose treatment	5	14
Patch Tests	23	
Penicillin treatment	28	437
Sputum Specimens taken	1	
Thermospectral Light treatment	3	7

NURSING SERVICE

All buildings where patients are located are under supervision of the Nursing Directress and her assistants. Regular daily visits are made to see that the general cleanliness and hygienic conditions are strictly adhered to. All new employees receive instructions in the performance of their duties, to be kind to patients, to take pride in their work, and to create a home atmosphere as much as possible. I am happy also to state that many of the employees take interest in our children and take them to the cities for shopping or amusements or purchase for them toys and clothing. It is also very gratifying to know that a general friendly atmosphere exists in the Institution.

DIETARY DEPARTMENT

The shortage of cooks, the scarcity and rationing of certain foods have created a problem which required extreme ingenuity and diligence with which to cope. During the war the State Purchasing Department has returned many of our requisitions for supplies to be purchased from the open market, as no wholesale establishment would bid on them. This has greatly increased the responsibilities of the dietitian, necessitating making frequent trips to the cities to purchase food wherever it could be secured. By careful planning and purchasing it has been possible to serve well-balanced meals with the proper calorie values.

Our kitchen equipment is getting old. Many replacements are needed immediately. It is extremely difficult to prepare food for about 1300 people without the aid of properly operating equipment.

Mental deficiency in many instances is accompanied by deformities, paralyzes, and nutritional disorders. With the presence of our 172 epileptics, appropriate dietary regimen becomes imperative. Although considerable preserving has been done in the colonies, we have not been able to prepare the usual amount of pickles, due to the employee shortage.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

The main purpose of this department is to place and supervise patients in the community. First the boys and girls are placed in different houses on a trial visit for several months. If successful the visit is further extended six months or a year or more to give sufficient time for adjustment. If the adjustment is well established and the child has become self-supporting under ordinary supervision, it seems advisable to recommend the final discharge.

It is interesting to note that during the year approximately \$3,200.00 has been deposited in the bank for the boys and girls on trial visit. This amount does not include their maintenance which is also part of their earning.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST—Ernestine Porter

The nature of the extra-school work of the year varied a little from that of the year preceding, due to the fact that fewer examinations have been given for the Social Welfare Department. The presence of a psychologist in the Welfare and Educational Departments should be very helpful as there is more work urgently needed than even a large number could accomplish. Nevertheless, approximately three hundred and thirty (330) examinations and interviews have been given within the fiscal year 1945—1946, one hundred and fifty-three (153) between January 1 and June 30, 1946. Of these, somewhat less than one-fifth were brought to Pownal for examination by parents, nurses, and others. Intelligence ratings found ranged from a near zero to 154. As previously, monthly visits have been made at the State School for Boys, State School for Girls, and State Reformatory for Men.

An increasing interest is being shown by school superintendents and teachers as to how they can meet best the needs of their slow learners. Since institutions under most favorable conditions of expansion could care for only a fractional number, it is felt that any budding sense of responsibility on the part of the communities should be encouraged. Emotional needs of children, also, as related to delinquency and its prevention are beginning to be sensed, though vaguely.

At Pownal, some time and special attention have been given to the increasing number of high grade boys brought in under the Defective Delinquent Act. Plans for further work are being formulated.

Permission was given the writer to attend the conference of the Eastern Psychological Association in April. This also gave an opportunity to examine some of the testing materials, and, what is more important, to talk with persons in allied lines of interest. In addition, one day was given to visits to Public School 45, made famous by Angelo Patri, and to Utopia in Harlem, one of the recently developed Play Schools. Methods and equipment observed will furnish stimulating suggestions.

A good deal of time and thought has gone into work with individuals as personal needs arose. The most valuable things one gives are not the things one can reduce to a report, however.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—I. James Merry

The enrolment for the year was 176 boys and 151 girls, making a total of 327, 30.24% of the school having received some form of Educational instruction. This enrolment is slightly lower than last year, due to a shortage of teachers.

The aggregate divisional enrolment was as follows:	Boys	Girls	Total
Academic Division.....	63	45	108
Physical Training.....	121 (including 28 Boy Scouts)	21 (Camp Fire)	142
Total.....			250
Vocational Division:			
Manual Training.....	40		
Dressmaking & Tailoring.....		16	
Textile Repairing.....		22	
Boys' Industrial.....	55		
Girls' Industrial.....		77	
Print Shop.....	6		
	101	115	216

Although conditions have changed very little since my last annual report, we are looking hopefully forward to the day not far distant, we hope, when all of our fifteen (15) divisions will be headed by competent teachers and instructors.

Due to the shortage of teachers, we were compelled to combine all of the girls in our academic classes, under one teacher, and all of the boys under another, as a temporary measure, confident that we may be able to return to our former system with teachers for all five (5) academic groups.

Mrs. Whittemore has taught the combined classes, with the Primary Girls in the morning and the Grammar Girls in the afternoon with the usual measure of success.

The Boys' Academic School with grades from 1 to 3 in the morning and the 3rd to 5th in the afternoon, a more or less difficult combination, opened in September with Mr. Yeaton as teacher. After 4 months, the school year was interrupted by the resignation of Mr. Yeaton. However, we anticipate the return of Mrs. Hatch, a former teacher, who will assume the position over the Grammar Boys.

MANUAL TRAINING

They have produced all of the necessary articles for which we look to this division, with more chairs in the wood working room, more articles in the metal working room and more harness parts than last year.

DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING DIVISION

In this division they have continued with the usual degree of efficiency but we have fallen off in production, due somewhat to the fact that we have been unable to obtain textiles sufficient for our needs, also we have lost some of our more competent girls who have gone on trial visits or have been discharged. However, the classes in cutting, fitting, and decorative designing are still important factors in our activities.

TEXTILE REPAIRING DIVISION

This division has reconditioned 110,107 articles and all the mending is completed by the end of each week, as well as teaching beginners in various types of sewing.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

This division was directed by Mr. Peterson, of the C. P. S. Unit, for the first seven weeks of the school year at which time he was transferred to the Nursing Department and Mr. Cox, a returned Sergeant succeeded him as instructor until February, when he left us for purely personal reasons, which had no bearing on the school. Since that time Mr. Whittemore has kept the room open one or two mornings each week with a few boys to do the necessary repairing on articles for the buildings and see that the store was supplied with articles produced in this division.

THE GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

This division produced 501 articles valued at \$551.49, of which 217 were sold at a profit of \$193.99 of this amount. The girls received \$97.69 as their share of the profits, the balance \$106.30 reverting to the recreational fund. 21 girls made 119 articles on special orders for which they received \$37.99.

Total to Patients—\$135.68

To Fund—\$149.11

THE PRINT SHOP

The Print Shop has operated on a full time basis during the year doing the greater part of the necessary printing for the school until April at which time Mr. Auchmoody, the instructor left us, having been discharged from the C. P. S. Unit.

COOKING DIVISION

I regret very much the inability to continue the Cooking Classes, under Home Economics during the year due to the lack of an instructor. There is no question but that these classes will open as soon as a suitable teacher is available.

BOYS' PHYSICAL TRAINING GROUPS

The Boys' Physical Training Groups still hold a creditable position in the school activities, and the Boy Scouts are showing the usual interest in the craft. A Court of Honor was held on our grounds in June, 1945, at which time seven (7) Scouts were advanced from Tenderfoot to Second Class and two (2) advanced to First Class. Also three (3) Merit badges were awarded.

On August 15, 1945 the full troop hiked to Freeport, Maine, where they participated in the Victory Parade, helped to build a Council Fire Ring in the town park, and assisted in recovering the body of a person drowned in the swimming pool.

On January 17, 1946 our troop committee met with Field Scout executive Mr. Harmon Smith, who presented three (3) Scouts with Merit badges and six (6) Tenderfoot Scouts were advanced to Second Class.

The boys gathered scrap metal in the neighborhood as a war project, sold it for \$10.00 and sent \$5.00 to the World Friendship Fund to reestablish Scouting in war town countries.

On one occasion when on a hike they put in two or three cords of wood for a widow who lives near the school.

The Westcustogo District Winter Carnival was held at our school, with about 150 persons present. Six (6) troops competed for honors and our troop 36 won the award. To complete the activities of the year our troop hiked to Brunswick to attend the Annual Spring Roundup. In competition with 33 other troops, we received first place in two events and second place in another. We also received a certificate of Merit with an A rating.

GIRLS' PHYSICAL EDUCATION TRAINING

In the Girls' Physical Education Division there has been little if any activity during the year as we have been unable to secure a teacher. Nevertheless, it is encouraging to report progress in the Girls' Camp Fire group under Miss Blake, who is still the guardian and giving of her time freely in off duty periods.

They took part in the Field Day program of July 4th, went on a hike a few miles from the school and carried on a garden exceptionally well without supervision, and with the assistance of Miss Gilpatrick presented to the school a musical of some twenty members that proved to be one of the enjoyable features of the fall season.

FIELD DAY

Our Annual July 4th activities were conducted with the usual Parade, Flag Raising, and a Horribles Parade, in which each building participated, followed by competitive field shows and stunts. The morning program was enjoyed with the same general enthusiasm and the events closed with a baseball game by our boys.

DANCES

The School Dances held for 8 months in the fall and winter attended by 69 boys and 122 girls, as well as many who went as spectators, were among the most enjoyable features of the social life of the school. They have proven a means of stimulating an interest in dress, personal appearance and social conduct and are looked forward to with no little enthusiasm.

The number of articles produced and price value:

	Articles	Value
Manual Training Division	663	\$1,003.31
Dressmaking & Tailoring Division	9,202	6,977.74
Tape by Yard	1,315	136.36
Boys' Industrial	948	227.20
Carpeting by foot	74	25.90
Girls' Industrial	501	551.49
Printing Division	29	31.58
	<hr/> 12,732	<hr/> \$8,953.58

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

Manual Training Division	7,750	4,921.40
Dressmaking and Tailoring Division	204	104.11
Textile Repairing	110,107	10,158.97
Boys' Industrial	329	29.89

SUMMARY

Total Articles Produced	12,732	\$8,953.58
Total Articles Repaired and Remodeled	118,390	15,214.37
Total Articles Hemmed	251	
Total Articles Tagged	1,405	75.04
Total Value of Production & Repairing	132,778	\$24,242.99

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

A separate financial report for this fiscal year will be presented to the department as soon as our books are audited by the State Auditing Department. Due to tremendous increase in cost of living, we have not been so successful in lowering the per capita cost. Our total expenditure from appropriation for the fiscal year was \$473,305.08. Gross per capita cost per week was \$7.12, and net per capita cost per week was \$6.73. I am happy to report that by making constant effort to purchase intelligently, merchandise and provisions and use them as economically as possible, we have been able to live within our budget.

FARMING DEPARTMENT—Earle H. Danforth

Very few changes have been made thus far. The planting in 1945 was planned to use the seed bought earlier and to utilize the ground already plowed. Reasonably good crops were raised although the fields of potatoes and beans were lower than they should have been, partially due at least to factors not under my control.

In 1946 a larger acreage of potatoes was planted. More land was seeded down with oats and millet as a cover crop and planted to millet alone both to give a greater amount of green feed to supplement the poor pasture. A large acreage was planted to silage corn. Much of the land on the Morrill Farm was turned over and the balance is to be plowed this year. The Town Farm field was put largely into potatoes. This had not been plowed for several years. Part of the old land on the Goff Farm was plowed and put into potatoes.

A new, herd bull, chosen from several suggested by the University of Maine, Department of Dairying, and a new registered boar were purchased. The herd has been Bang's tested regularly and some progress toward elimination of the disease has been made.

A 50 foot addition was built on the Morrill Barn providing a tie-up for 31 head of young stock, 13 cows, and pens for all the calves we will have, as well as increased hay storage. The cattle tie-up in the horse barn at the Valley was removed as well as the pigpens in the cellar and the space utilized for hay storage.

A sufficient supply of wood was cut and ice harvested. About 70 thousand board feet of lumber, pine, hemlock, spruce, and oak, was cut and hauled to the site of the new sawmill.

One lame horse was killed and two horses were sold. Two new pairs of horses were bought giving us three good teams for both farms. Much repair work has been necessary and new parts bought for the old machinery. One new piece, a potato duster, was ordered.

A new International truck was purchased together with a new snowplow and did effective service in keeping the roads clear during the winter.

We became charter members of the new Cumberland County Conservation District and engineers have been at the farm several times. Maps and blueprints of the farm are being prepared and all future plans will be based on these maps.

Several basic changes will have to be made in the operation of the farm, especially in the utilization of better land for pastures and increasing the quality and quantity of the feed raised for the dairy stock. A lot of new and improved equipment will have to be bought in the next few years to make possible a more efficient use of the land already in cultivation and new land that will have to be brought into cultivation to supply the needs of the Institution.

REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS

There are about 60 buildings within the Institution. It is no small task to keep them in good repair. In addition to the routine general repairs, the following larger projects have been completed:

- Installation of a new chlorine machine at Gray pumping station.
- Extension of a new power line to the Valley Farm Colony with addition of four new street lights.
- Laying 350 ft. underground cable for the employees' new dormitory.
- Extension of street lights from the Nurses' Home to the main road and from Pownal Hall to the Morse House.
- Laid 500 feet of 1½" galvanized water pipe from the cow barn at Morrill Farm.
- Relining of furnaces on boilers 2 and 4 with carborundum bricks.

Last year the lumber shortage was so acute and the price was so prohibitive that we were forced to purchase a second-hand portable sawmill. Although we have paid as much for it as we would for a new one, we feel that this year its worth has been proved by the large amount of lumber sawed for institutional use. We have already cut approximately 70,000 board feet of lumber. The cost of transportation of this amount of lumber to the nearest sawmill and expense of having it cut would have cost us almost as much as the price of the sawmill purchased. The mill is in a very good condition and is adequately housed to protect it from the storms. It was necessary to run a new heavy duty line from the Power House to the new sawmill.

I regret that we have not been able to keep up our painting program adequately, due to the impossibility of purchasing paint in larger amounts. We expect to catch up with it as soon as we are able to buy paint.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

The following change took place in the Staff Physicians this year: Dr. Steven Gyulai, whose services began July 22, 1945, left the service of the School on March 1, 1946, following a leave of absence for study and having previously had two leaves for recuperation from extended illness.

Two Heads of Departments resigned to take up work elsewhere: Miss Ruth Gilpatrick, who had rendered efficient service for over four years, first as a Teacher and later as Community Service Supervisor; and Mrs. Geneva Horvath, who had served as Dietitian for over two years, leaving to be with her husband.

Employees retiring from the service, following long and faithful terms were: Mrs. Blanche M. Lowe, Telephone Operator for over nineteen years; Mr. Isaac Libby, who after service of more than eleven years, gave up his position as Cottage Master on account of ill health; Mr. Allan A. Brooks, who had been at the School for over twenty-one years, also retiring from his position as Manual Training Teacher because of poor health; Mrs. Nella I. Curtis, who previously having taught in the State, left Pownal State School following a stay of over four years in the Dietary Department.

The following employees resigned after completing long records of satisfactory service: Mrs. Louise Webster, who had given very efficient service in the Financial Department for over nine years; Mrs. Annetta Walker, who had served for over ten years; Mr. Chas. S. Bates, with a record of over twelve years; and Mrs. Pearl Monto, over fourteen years; all in the Nursing Department. Mr. Lester Elwell resigned from the Farming Department, having been employed at Pownal State School for nearly fourteen years; and Mrs. Emily Whitlock from the Laundry Department, having worked a total of over nine years.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

As appropriations have already been made for the construction of two dormitories, the buildings needed for future development remain the same as submitted in my annual report for the fiscal year 1944 - 1945.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to thank the officers and employees of the Institution for their splendid cooperation and loyalty. To the Commissioner, Harrison C. Greenleaf, I wish to express my appreciation for his support and cooperation in my administration of the affairs of the Institution.

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

STATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

NELLIE FRENCH STEVENS

Superintendent

Administrative Staff:

Winfred Keast		Assistant Superintendent	
Joan E. Holmes		Parole Officer	
Norman Gray		Farm Superintendent	
Established	1875	Area of grounds—acres	110
Inmate capacity	177	Under cultivation	55
Average population	140	Number of buildings	15
Average employees	45	Plant value	\$414,739.35
Appropriation			140,000.00
Net Cost of Operation (before Capital Expenditures)			\$128,782.00
Capital Expenditures			2,558.00
Net Cost of Operation—Institutional			131,340.00
Per Capita—Net (before Farm Operations)			936.00

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

Foremost in the minds of the staff of the State School for Girls is the fact that the delinquent conduct manifested by the child committed to its care during minority is not made up of criminal acts for which it should be punished, but is evidence of neglect in one form or another and inadequate guidance on the part of parents and the community. Therefore, we build our program around the individual girl and her needs. A new Educational Director, trained and experienced in guidance, has contributed much along this line. (See attached report of Educational Director).

John Dewey, American educator and philosopher, once said that school should be life itself, not mere preparation for living. One of the attempts to make life in the institution more normal and to keep a contact with youth outside has been the monthly visit of a group of students, (boys and girls) from Bates College Christian Association. These young people made a real contribution through their Saturday night socials and Sunday vesper services. They mingled with the girls, exchanging snapshots, eating, singing, talking at will. On invitation of this group, our choir gave a half hour of music at Bates Chapel, after which the girls had the privilege of visiting the College buildings, classrooms, dormitories, etc.

Groups of students from the sociology and criminology classes at Bates, University of Maine, Gorham State Teacher's College, visited during the year. Governor and Mrs. Hildreth, state officials, judges, social workers and friends have partaken of our hospitality from time to time. The monthly visits of Miss Ernestine Porter, psychologist, Pownal State School, who has helped us to solve many problems, and advised wisely in the selection of reading and study material, have been greatly appreciated.

The institution has provided security which most girls have never known: however, as the girl goes back into the community we sense greater need of help and guidance. She wants clothes, boy-friends, adventure and all the things which, without proper supervision, may lead to trouble. To be sure we have a Visitor whose function is to work with these girls but she and they, also, need the interest and cooperation of the church, the school, the police, judges, social workers and those who have the welfare of the community at heart.

Help shortage has been so common to all institutions that one hesitates to even mention the difficulties arising from such a lack; but to be without an assistant superintendent, visitor, custodians and music teacher for three months, curtailed activities and added tremendously to the duties of the faithful few. The fact that an unusual number of girls attended school daily, increased the duties of those who were not so minded; on the other hand, their training and experience was enriched thereby.

Maintenance of the institution has provided training along various lines such as domestic, waitress and laundry work, maid service, store experience, nursing and sewing. Summer activities included further experience such as beauty culture, gardening, canning, painting of murals, crafts. Some retarded girls were tutored in their difficult subjects; an intermediate Girl Scout Troop was a new feature of our summer program. The girls hiked, went on picnics as well as became familiar with the laws and behavior becoming to a good Girl Scout. All girls participated in our recreational program which consisted of games of various kinds such as tennis, archery, badminton, volley and baseball, hiking and swimming when it was possible to find transportation and a suitable place. We consider that an outdoor swimming pool would contribute more to the morale of the school than any other addition.

As usual, girls have attended church and movies in town, community concerts, church socials and other local entertainments. The choir put on a program for the Pine Tree Crippled Children's Camp, sang in churches in Hallowell and Augusta, broadcasted over the radio and sang Christmas carols in the State House. We assembled, addressed and sent out over five thousand letters for the Crippled Children's Society seal sale; mimeographed for the Maine State Conference of Social Welfare and made favors for banquets. Sale of girls' work in arts and crafts shop has continued to provide them with some spending money, while learning and applying such arts has been a means of expression and release for highly emotional girls. Many have knitted sweaters, socks, gloves, mittens for themselves and families as well as the shop. A course in photography was popular; use was made of this hobby, too, when the eighth grade and juniors made up their yearbooks.

Soaring commodity prices threw a carefully planned budget considerably out of line. Many of the projects planned and approved were not carried to completion because of lack of materials while other expenditures exceeded all expectation. We are still without the much needed heating plant, refrigerators, truck and items of farm equipment which would facilitate our farming enterprise.

During the summer of 1945, male help was extremely scarce but since the war we have been able to secure the necessary number of farm helpers. We are building up a herd of registered holsteins—number of thoroughbreds to date, eleven (ten females and one male). Fortunately we were able to secure building materials for a much needed piggery and manure shed. New barn equipment ordered some time ago still has not been delivered. The same is true of farming machinery. Crops were about as usual with an extra yield of potatoes—more than we were able to use. We raised for consumption the following: Beef, 464 lbs; veal, 557 lbs; pork, 4275 lbs; approximately 35,176 qts. whole milk, 20,392 qts. skim milk and 3,664 qts. of cream; 849 bu. of potatoes; 907 qts. strawberries; and 201 qts. raspberries. Beans and corn planted for the factory were exchanged for canned goods to the amount of \$701.25. Total value of farm products consumed (aside from factory beans and corn) \$12,039.24.

Repairs to buildings made during year:

FARWELL

Painted kitchen, dining room and hall, first floor.

BAKER

Painted dormitories; kitchen; papered girls rooms and corridors of second floor; new chairs for dining room; new linoleum for downstairs washroom; covered walls of same with masonite, painted throughout; painted trim on outside of building.

CENTRAL BUILDING

Plastered stairwells, first floor hallways, one schoolroom; painted three schoolrooms; papered and painted music teacher's room; treated gym floor; weather stripped all windows and outside doors; painted trim on outside of building.

ERSKINE

Covered walls of third floor hall with masonite, used block celotex on ceiling; painted kitchen, pantry, recreation and sewing rooms; remodeled officer's bathroom, new linoleum for floor.

FLAGG-DUMMER

Painted recreation, reception, and dining rooms, kitchen; painted walls and woodwork of institution sewing room; weather stripped all windows and doors on north and west sides of building.

STEVENS BUILDING

Painted medical room and dental office also second floor corridors.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Painted offices; painted and papered one officer's room; painted kitchen.

STEWARDS HOUSE

Painted and papered two rooms.

BARN

Built new piggery and manure shed, also made minor repairs to barn.

To comply with the requirements of the Insurance Department, old electric light fixtures were removed from various buildings and new ones installed.

With the present turmoil, unrest, insecurity and lack, rampant in our country, one is apt to sense failure to accomplish desired ends, rather than the good which may have resulted from new experiences and study. Our aim has been to surround the girl with cultural atmosphere and create within her the desire to improve herself physically, mentally and morally. Our staff has caught the enthusiasm and struggled faithfully and continuously to help the girls build wisely. We have enjoyed the increasing interest and cooperation of all State departments. To you, Commissioner Greenleaf, we express our gratitude for your efforts in our behalf. Detailed reports and statistics follow.

Respectfully submitted,
NELLIE FRENCH STEVENS
Superintendent

TABLE 1

Number in custody of the School June 30, 1945.....	208
Number committed from July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946.....	56
Number discharged from July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946.....	60
Number in custody of School June 30, 1946.....	204
Number living outside the School June 30, 1946 (three in State Hospital).....	63
Number whereabouts unknown.....	5
Decrease for the year.....	4
Number babies born to inmates July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946.....	6
Number of babies to Bureau of Social Welfare.....	5

TABLE 2

Concerning girls discharged from custody July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1945	
Discharged.....	60
Of legal age.....	2
To relatives.....	30
To be married.....	13
To Women's Reformatory.....	2
No longer needing supervision.....	4
Self-supporting.....	13
Illegal commitment.....	1

60

TABLE 3

Birthplaces of girls committed from July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946	
Canada.....	1
Massachusetts.....	1
New Hampshire.....	3
Rhode Island.....	1
Maine.....	48
Michigan.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	1

56

TABLE 4

Commitment by counties since the school was established	
Androscoggin.....	158
Aroostook.....	155
Cumberland.....	369
Franklin.....	37
Hancock.....	95
Kennebec.....	295
Knox.....	136
Lincoln.....	41
Oxford.....	56
Penobscot.....	228
Piscataquis.....	31
Sagadahoc.....	111
Somerset.....	92
Waldo.....	58
Washington.....	112
York.....	127

TABLE 5

Commitments by counties from July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946	
Androscoggin.....	3
Aroostook.....	3
Cumberland.....	23
Franklin.....	2
Hancock.....	0
Kennebec.....	7
Knox.....	1
Lincoln.....	0
Oxford.....	1
Penobscot.....	6
Piscataquis.....	0
Sagadahoc.....	2
Somerset.....	3
Waldo.....	0
Washington.....	1
York.....	4

56

TABLE 6

Commitments by cities and towns July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946	
Auburn.....	3
Augusta.....	1
Bangor.....	3
Bath.....	2
Biddeford.....	4
Caribou.....	1
Farmington.....	2
Gardiner.....	1
Houlton.....	1
Lewiston.....	1
Machias.....	1
Madison.....	2
Old Town.....	1
Orono.....	1
Portland.....	22
Rockland.....	1
Rumford Falls.....	1
Skowhegan.....	2
Van Buren.....	1
Waterville.....	3
Westbrook.....	1
Winthrop.....	1

56

TABLE 7

Complaints for which girls were committed July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946		
Common Runaway	8	Habitual Truant 1
Common Pilferer	1	Intoxication 1
Danger of Falling	10	Runaway 5
Felony	3	Steal, Take and Carry Away 3
Fornication	3	Truancy 6
Idle and Disorderly	2	Wanton and Lascivious 13
		56

TABLE 8

Age of girls committed from July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946		
16 years	22	13 years 3
15 years	10	12 years 1
14 years	19	11 years 1
		56

TABLE 9

Otis Quick-scoring test Intelligence Quotients of girls committed from July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946		
110 and over	3	70 and over 9
100 and over	9	60 and over 4
90 and over	13	50 and over 3
80 and over	14	40 and over 1
		56

TABLE 10

Classification by race of girls committed from July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946		
American	24	English-Irish-French 1
American-French	2	French 11
American-Irish	1	French-Irish 1
American-Italian	1	Indian 1
American-Polish	1	Indian-French 1
Danish-German	7	Scotch-Irish 1
English	7	Scotch-Irish-French 1
English-Irish	1	
		56

TABLE 11

Domestic Condition of girls committed from July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946		
Parents living and together	18	Foster parents 2
Parents living and separated	10	Illegitimate 1
Father dead	9	Father's whereabouts unknown 8
Mother dead	10	Mother's whereabouts unknown 1
Stepfather	7	Father in institution 1
Stepmother	4	Mother in institution 3

TABLE 12

Condition of girls committed July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946 with regard to venereal diseases		
Gonorrhea	4	Syphilis 2
No venereal disease at time of commitment	50	
		56

TABLE 13

Girls who received hospitalization or special care outside of institution from July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946		
Tonsillectomies	3	X-ray of right ankle and left elbow 1
Appendectomies	2	X-ray of chest 4
X-ray of pelvis	1	Lung rechecks 6
X-ray of right wrist	1	Cyst over right eye 1
Removal of venereal warts	1	

SCHOOL REPORT

On August 26th, 1945, I arrived in Hallowell. My duties at the State School for Girls were to be both administrative and guidance under the title Educational Director.

ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES

To facilitate the planning of our schedule, Mr. Earl Hutchinson, Director of Maine's Secondary Education, kindly responded to our request for assistance by spending several hours at our School explaining ways whereby we could make our academic education more comparable to that of Maine's average public high school. (Incidentally, he expressed the opinion that much praise is due Superintendent Nellie French Stevens for the excellent vocational program already in effect here.)

The result of this conference determined us to use the revolving schedule, to continue to alternate courses of study from year to year, to order new tables and stools for our Science work, to buy "The World Book Encyclopaediae" for our 9th, 10th, and 11th grades.

THE REVOLVING SCHEDULE

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:45-9:45	1	6	5	4	3
9:45-10:45	2	1	6	5	4
10:45-11:45	3	2	1	6	5
Noon					
12:45-1:30	Choir	Choir	Choir	Choir	Choir
1:30-2:30	4	3	2	1	6
2:30-3:30	5	4	3	2	Optional
3:30-4:00	Special Conferences with teachers				
	Extra-Curricular activities: some until 5 p.m.				

TENTATIVE COURSE OF STUDY FOR 1946-47

World History will be offered instead of U. S. History.
 Spanish I will be offered instead of French I.
 General Science will be offered instead of Biology. "Science for Human Control".
 "Introduction to Musical Knowledge" will be added.
 Possibly a course in General Mathematics may be taught.
 Other courses will doubtless continue as above.

SKELETON OF COURSE OF STUDY 1945-46

Social	Commercial	Science and Health	Music	8th Grade & Refreshers
English I	Bookkeeping I	Gym	8th Glee Club	Usual grade
Library	Study	Biology	Individual	work including
U. S. History	Jr. Business	Gym	Ref. Glee Club	sewing for 8th &
English I & II	Typing II	Gym	Choir	music, library,
French I	Shorthand I	Library	Individual	and gym for all
Civics	Typing I and	Gym	Individual	
Dramatics C.	Shorthand II	Dept. gym	Sr. Glee Club	
	"Hilltop News"	Dancing C.	Dept. Glee C.	

The new tables and stools added greatly to the enjoyment of the work in Biology. So, we also ordered six new tables with matching chairs for the informal group work being done in our Refresher Class—which consisted of all girls below the 8th grade in their academic ratings. Their teacher did a splendid piece of work in installing into this varied group a very cooperative atmosphere. She did however keep one row of old type classroom seats for those who sometimes preferred to work individually.

The World Book Encyclopediae filled a long felt need in our higher classes, and its arrival made possible the placing of the rather old Book of Knowledge Set from the library to the Eighth Grade Room. Later, in the year, Major General Wallace C. Philoon presented our Refresher Class with a set of used Compton's Encyclopediae which were very welcome.

Good movies, good auditorium programs, good extra-curricular clubs, good church attendance, have all contributed toward keeping the minds of our girls constructively occupied and active. Their quarterly paper, "Hilltop News," has been a joint enterprise under the supervision of the High School teachers. Before Promotion Day, our Juniors wished to make up a yearbook illustrated by the Photography Club's pictures. This, they called "Memory Lane." Then, the 8th graders made a similar request for their own small yearbook. Enterprises such as these are certainly assisting these girls toward becoming better future citizens.

Our teachers this year have joined the Maine Teachers' Association. Besides the "Maine Teachers' Digest," they have made use of The National Education Association's Journal, "Grade Teacher" and "Children's Activities".

Changes this year in our teaching personnel have been due to illness, matrimonial plans, and ambitions. (One of our teachers has decided to go to Columbia and major in work with Exceptional Children.) Our teachers seem very happy in their work which creates a homelike atmosphere for the often over-sensitive youngsters with whom we work. The usual classroom teacher is not what we seek so much as is the intelligent, interested college graduate whose studies have given her a broad basis by which she can interpret and understand the sociological aspects of our institution. To keep my own wits from dulling, and to become a more efficient administrator of this High School, I have, this year, read two of education's foremost books, "Education for All American Youth" by the N. E. A.'s Educational Policies Commission, and "General Education in a Free Society", a recent Harvard Committee report. Also, certain sections of the first yearbook of the American Prison Association, "Correctional Education" have proved helpful.

Outsiders have shown steady and encouraging interest in our programs by frequent visits to see our School in action.

ENROLLMENT 1945-46

	Refreshers	8th	9th	10th	11th
Entered Sept. 11, 1945:	16	14	19	14	9
Entered later:	11	5	2	5	2
Transferred from Inst.:	1	1	1	3	0
Promoted before end of year:	1	0	0	0	0
Transferred to Dept.:	1	3	3	1	0
Transferred to Hospital:	0	0	0	1	0
Enrolled June 12th, 1946:	24	18	20	11	11
Promoted in June:	13	18	11	10	11
	(to 7th & 8th)				

GUIDANCE DUTIES

"The mills of the gods grind slowly but they grind exceedingly fine."

My own Educational Office has been made into a good guidance center by the addition of a bookcase for vocational and professional pamphlets etc., by a Kardex file for our Juniors' final records, by a conference table which seats eight people, and by a mail box cabinet for notices to teachers and to students.

Some of the books which have been added to the bookcase this year are:

- "Studying the Individual School Child" by English and Raimy.
- "A Girl Grows Up" by Ruth Fedder.
- "Teachers and Behavior Problems" by E. K. Wickman.
- "How to Study the Behavior of Children" by Gertrude Driscoll.
- "The Psychology of the Unadjusted School Child" by Morgan.
- "The Way of All Women" by Dr. Esther Harding.
- "Modern Marriage" by Dr. Paul Popenoe.
- "Vocations for Girls" by Lingenfelter and Kitson
- "America's Major Occupations" by Science Research Associates.
- "One Hundred Guidance Lessons" by Frank S. Endicott.

These books are proving helpful to the faculty and staff in meeting our students' problems. Each teacher is the advisor for her own home room's girls. Much free vocational material has been acquired, and we hope to add to this as each girl expresses her possible future plan.

As the high school has a varied work-experience program affiliated with it, I have found it necessary to interview each new student to determine her placement at the State School for Girls. In doing this, I confer privately with each girl to determine her own reaction to certain aspects of her past, present, and future outlooks. This is followed by tests of eyes, ears, mentality, and personality. (For the two latter, I have used the "Otis Quick-Scoring Mental Ability Test" and the "California Test of Personality.") However, these are only a so-called "screening" of testing. To be more accurate, we follow up this "surface" testing with the clinically recognized Revised Stanford Binet which is most skilfully administered by Miss Ernestine Porter, Psychologist. These test results are held confidential by the faculty with the hope of being able to follow up all records and reports with further personal private conferences. It is only through trained personal interviewing that actual progress in individual guidance can be promoted.

The following ten suggestions by Dr. F. S. Endicott express the objectives of our guidance program:

1. For each pupil, at least two personal conferences a year with a teacher or counselor regarding problems of adjustment and planning.
2. At least one home contact a year for each pupil.
3. A curriculum based upon a careful study of the guidance needs of the pupils in your particular school.
4. A cumulative record for each pupil showing regular health examinations, personal and social data, test results, vocational interests, vocational and educational plans.
5. Frequent discussion by the pupils of their common guidance problems in classes, clubs, and home rooms.
6. An active, functioning student council not dominated by teachers or principal.
7. The wise use of standardized measures of intelligence, achievement, vocational interest, and aptitude, etc.
8. Adequate library, text, and reference materials on vocations and other guidance topics for both teachers and pupils.
9. An adequate follow-up and placement program.
10. Regular faculty sessions for in-service training in guidance techniques.

Believe it or not, these high school girls are higher in their social adjustments than in their self-adjustments to life. For, if the California Test of Personality is accurate, our secondary students rate highest on social standards and lowest on freedom from withdrawing tendencies; while our elementary pupils are highest in self-reliance and lowest in a feeling of belonging.

To be more specific, of twelve attitudes in the California Test of Personality, the following chart reveals just how our girls rated.

SECONDARY			
Upper Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Lower Quarter
1. Social Standards	4. Family Relations	7. Sense of Personal Worth	10. Sense of Personal Freedom
2. Freedom from Anti-Social Tendencies	5. School Relations	8. Community Relations	11. Nervous Symptoms
3. Self-Reliance	6. Social Skills	9. Feeling of Belonging	12. Freedom from Withdrawing

ELEMENTARY			
1. Self-Reliance	4. Freedom from Anti-Social Tendencies	7. Community Relations	10. Freedom from Withdrawing Tendencies
2. Social Standards	5. Sense of Personal Worth	8. Sense of Personal Freedom	11. Nervous Symptoms
3. Family Relations	6. Social Skills	9. School Relations	12. Feeling of Belonging

From this chart, it would seem that most of our students do know what to do even though they do not always remember "when to do what"! Neither do they always remember "when not to do what"!

RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS DURING FALL OF 1945

Religion: Baptist 24; Catholic 24; Congregational 3; Episcopal 4; Methodist 19; Pentecostal 2; Salvation Army 1; Universalist 1.

Parents: Sep. 7; Div. 22; Mother dead 8; Father dead 13; Both dead 3; Mother ill 1; Together 21.

Children: 1-1; 2-10; 3-12; 4-11; 5-12; 6-9; 7-6; 8-1; 9-12; 10-5; 11-2; 12-0; 13-2; 14-2; 15-2.

Why here: Skipping School 29; "Danger of danger" 22; Runaway 15; Larceny 8; Pregnancy 3.

TENTATIVE FUTURE PLAN

Art.....	1	Beautician.....	5
Secretary.....	3	Office.....	1
Stenographer.....	1	Lab. technician.....	1
Farm.....	3	Waitress.....	2
Typist.....	1	Mill.....	6
Singing.....	2	Librarian.....	1
Store.....	3	Business School.....	1
Aviation.....	3	Teacher.....	1
Nurse.....	13	Companion.....	1
Restaurant.....	1	Psych. nurse.....	1
Gym teacher.....	1	Primary teacher.....	1
Dentist.....	1	Laundry.....	2
Cooking.....	1	Horses.....	1

POSSIBLE SCHOOL

Business School	Psychopathic Hospital
Pratt Institute	Gould Academy, Bethel
Children's Hospital	E. M. G. Hospital (Lab. Tech.)
Caribou Hospital	Memorial Hospital, Hamilton, Maryland
Beauty Culture School	Hospital after H. S. in Brookline, Massachusetts
Gorham Teachers College	Deering High School
Webber Hospital in Biddeford	Gardiner High School
Fairfield High School	Cony High School
Fanny Farmer's Cooking School	Portland High School
Monmouth Academy	Gates Business College
Presque Isle Hospital	

SPECIAL QUESTION:

1. Would like to go home to see her brothers and sisters around Easter time.
2. Wants to go home as promised... wants to have an appointment with eye specialist.

SPECIAL PROBLEM

Boy friend	7	Child	2
School	7	Mother	8
Father	2	Parents' divorce	1
Where next?	2	Stammering	1
Housekeeper	1	Eyes	5
How long?	1	Arguing	1
Aches	1	Virginity	1
Ears	2	Brother	2
Lonely	1	Home?	6
Riding lessons	1	Younger girls here	1
Religion	2	Money	1
Stepmother	1	Health	2
Dentist	1		
 Opinion of State School For Girls:			
"learned good things"	4	"glad I'm here"	1
"Better off here"	3	"Best thing that ever happened to me"	1
"prefer home"	1	"prefer work to going home"	1
"this place makes you want to do things"	1	"love my house motner"	1

CONCLUSION

All in all, this school year has been pleasant, our associates have been cooperative, and I feel that a definite start has been made toward a more progressive "school-within-the-School." It is unlikely that the high school will apply for a rating from the State Department of Education, however, because our problems differ from the usual school system inasmuch as they are often the results of situations as yet totally unsolved by the "planners" within each community.

Nevertheless, we can, and do, offer each girl committed to us an excellent opportunity to "find herself" and to inculcate those values most essential to future good citizenry.

Respectfully submitted,

BEATRICE E. TITCOMB
Educational Director

PLACEMENT REPORT

As in previous years, the demand for the services of our girls far exceeded the number eligible for Day Placement Work which continues to reflect the interest of the community in the Program.

Since there has been nothing serious to curtail the progress of the Program, this has been a record year. There have been eighty-six girls in the Program working from three to fifty days out of the year. This is exclusive of the Beauty Culture Apprentice and the Hospital Worker both of whom worked daily much of the time.

The type of work placement has been rather limited but the following is an example:

Housework	83	Housework & Physician's Office	1
Hospital Ward Work	1	Beauty Culture Apprentice	1

The following is an estimate of the financial benefits of the Program:

Total amount of money earned		\$3,451.57	
Approximate expenditures from these earnings:			
Personal shopping (clothes)	1,324.88	Personal dry cleaning	47.99
Optical services	314.00	Permanents, cosmetics, gifts, etc.	1,000.00

With few exceptions the privilege of going out in the community to work for an afternoon or a day, even with its small remuneration in money, has proved to be a great incentive and a profitable rehabilitative measure. The experience of earning and spending their own money contributes to their sense of values and makes the girls more cognizant of the practical aspects of their future life.

With all due respect to the cooperation of the employers and the industriousness and interest of the girls, if more thorough home investigations and follow-ups were possible, the program could be much more effective.

It is with the hope of greater success in the coming year that I submit this Annual Report.

Respectfully,
WINIFRED KEAST
Assistant Superintendent

PAROLE REPORT

Somewhat hesitantly I submit the following report of the Parole Department since I have been employed in this capacity for only six months of the fiscal year. Upon assuming my duties at the State School, my first thought and objective was to acquaint myself with the girls under my supervision, study their particular characteristics and talents and to gain as much of their confidence as possible. This was achieved only by frequent contacts, both personal visits and correspondence.

The need for supervision among our girls of course varies; some demanding frequent attention and others being close to self-reliant.

Through the kind cooperation of social agencies and the local police, a much closer and more active parole has been carried on than could be possible by one individual acting alone. I have found these contacts to be invaluable and all interested parties most co-operative.

The problem of obtaining the right out-placement is of the utmost importance and requires much study and investigation. Small town placements have proven far superior to city placements for several reasons. Smaller high schools have the opportunity of giving the students more attention and guidance; more opportunities for the right kind of entertainment in small towns is made possible through socials, small theatres, community clubs, etc., whereby the girl in the city is simply absorbed in the crowds. The admiration for the uniform has still persisted and in our coastal cities this problem has been tremendous.

Gaining consideration for parole is wholly up to the individual girl and is not a regimented state time, simply a goal to which each girl is working and is made possible solely through her own efforts and conduct. Each girl is placed on parole for an indefinite length of time; however, it is only rarely that she remains under our supervision during her entire minority.

Great care is taken to follow up on parole each girl's particular aptitude and abilities. Greater opportunities have been offered our girls in the past few months due to the shortage of trained workers. We have had girls working as beauticians, telephone operators, hospital ward workers, factory workers, laundresses and domestics. A very notable system has been set up whereby a certain portion of each girl's salary is returned to the school and deposited on her own separate account, thereby assuring her of substantial savings by the time of discharge. Some girls have as high as two hundred eighty to three hundred dollars to their credit.

In June, 1946, six girls were graduated from accredited high schools throughout the State while five were entered as under-graduates. Every consideration is given our school girls in order to enable them to live the normal school girl life and to achieve the highest possible standards throughout their school years. Much of the credit for the success of our school girl goes to the employer who invariably assists the girl with her school work, the budgeting of her small allowance and her personal appearance, endeavoring to give her the much needed home environment.

It is noteworthy to mention the loyalty and appreciation for the school expressed by our parole girls. Many of them return to the school for vacations and whenever possible return for at least a day's visit with us—some traveling great distances to do so. This practice is encouraged by the school as it gives the girl a feeling of having a home and interested people which many of them have never experienced before.

Respectfully submitted,

JOAN E. HOLMES

Visitor

STATISTICS OF THE PAROLE DEPARTMENT

July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946

Average number of months girls spend in training before placement	14-16
Total number of girls on parole during year	160
Average number of girls on parole during year	50
Girls placed out to work July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946	85
Girls placed for summer work	10
Number of girls paroled to parents or relatives	65
Number of girls on parole, whereabouts unknown	3
Number of girls at work for board and small wages, attending school	8
Number of girls living with parents and attending school	3
Girls returned:	
Unsatisfactory	4
No longer needed	11
Pregnant	1
At own request	5
Misconduct	7
Unmanageable	3
Impossible disposition	3

Ran away from parole.....	9
Illness.....	3
Unsuitable placement.....	2
Girls on parole who became of legal age.....	1
Girls on parole who were discharged to parents or relatives.....	24
Girls on parole who were discharged by recommendation.....	12
Girls on parole who were discharged because of illegal commitment.....	1
Girls on parole who were discharged to another institution.....	2
Girls on parole who were discharged after marriage.....	11
Girls on parole who were discharged because of residence out of state.....	2
Investigations made (January 1, 1946—July 1, 1946).....	80
Calls on parole girls (January 1, 1946—July 1, 1946).....	650

MEDICAL REPORT

The following is a resume of the medical work at the State School for Girls, July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946.

1. On December 1, 1946, the undersigned returned from leave of absence, after three and one half years in military service and resumed duties at the School. In the interval, Dr. George R. Campbell of Augusta had rendered outstanding service at this institution and also at the Augusta General Hospital, assuming duties usually assigned to men of younger years.

2. Outstanding features of the year would include the definite fall in number of cases of syphilis (four to one for 1945) and slight increase in gonorrhoea (two to four over previous year). More than balancing the latter, is the availability of penicillin which sharply curtails the course and severity of gonorrhoea.

3. The number of pregnancies fell off by about half, eleven in 1944 to six in 1945.

4. No epidemic of any severity was had, reflecting more careful screening by authorities of the incoming inmates.

5. No active cases of tuberculosis were found out of fifty-six admissions.

6. No major accidents were encountered.

Summarizing, it would seem that more aggressive operations of the State Health Department working particularly in liaison with the military authorities have very definitely lowered the number of girls suffering from venereal disease who are admitted to this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

NORMAN B. MURPHY, M. D.

I beg to submit the following report of the medical work at this institution for the period of July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946.

New girls.....	56	home to Oakland to continue treatment under the advice of R. L. Mitchell, M.D., State venereal doctor)
Births.....	6	(1 congenital treated, negative blood and negative spinal tap)
Blood tests taken.....	137	
Intramuscular injections.....	50	Gonorrhoea.....
Intravenous injections.....	0	(1 old case treated and recovered)
Pelvic smears.....	271	(4 new cases treated and recovered)
Syphilitics.....	2	
(1 acquired cases receiving treatment, discharged		

General Medical and Infections:

Rhinitis.....	10	Tonsilitis.....	15
Enlarged tonsils.....	10	Sub-acute appendicitis.....	2
Allergic rhinitis.....	2	General debility.....	8
Nasopharyngitis.....	20	Acute gastro enteritis.....	11
Adenitis.....	5	Pyelitis.....	1
Hysteria.....	5	Anemia.....	2
Paronychia.....	40	Enuresis.....	3
Furunculosis.....	54	Vague intestinal pains.....	5
Hordeolum.....	15	Slight enlargement of the heart.....	1
Slight heart murmur mitral.....	1	Arrested T. B. case.....	1
Vicent's angina.....	5	Epistaxis.....	3
Poor mental development.....	5		

Auritherapy:

Otitis Media Chronic.....	1	External ear infections.....	20
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Ophthalmology:

Astigmatism.....	1
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Orthopedics:			
Flat feet	20	Sprained right wrist	3
Poor posture	10	Sprained left wrist	6
1 case of scoliosis wearing brace improved		Bruised knee	25
1 case of spinal bifida 5th vertabrae improved by wearing steel plates in shoes		Bruised elbow	1
Fallen arches	10	Prepetella bursitis	5
Metatarsal arch	4	Bursitis	5
Postural scoliosis	1	Muscle strain of abdomen	5
Strained backs	2	Muscle strain of legs	2
Strained knees	2	Muscle strain of forearm	4
Sprained right ankle	2	Strained right wrist	6
		Strained left wrist	2
		Strained right and left thumbs	5
Traumatics:			
Heat exhaustion	3	Fainting spells	2
Contusion of left arm	1	Pilonidal cyst	1
Cut right hand and wrist	1	Cuts on fingers	15
Spinal tap	1	Hammar toes	6
Corns from wearing short shoes	10	Abrasions on knees	10
Abscess of left cheek	1	Spastic colitis	1
Cyst on lower lip excised	1	Strained rectus muscle	1
Pitch fork wounds	15	Babies tongue tied (cut)	3
Lame backs	3	Muscular pains between shoulders	6
Infected left nipple	1	Blisters on heels	15
Fracture of finger	1	Cracked lip healed	1
Sprained ribs	1	Contusion of left buttocks	1
Contusion of right hand	1	Alveolar abscess	1
Sprained right side	3	Lame neck	1
Sprained right elbow	2	Sprained left elbow	3
Fractured both bones in right ankle	1	Dislocation of left elbow	1
Bleeding from umbilicus	1		
Dermatology:			
Scabies	14	Chemical dermatitis	10
Poison ivy	57	Impetigo	3
Fungus infection of feet	23	Pediculosis capitis	23
Pediculosis of the pelvic	2	Eczema of hands	16
Eczema on face	1	Acne	3
Urticaria rash	1		
Gynecology:			
Trichomonas vaginitis	17	Endocervicitis	18
Vaginitis	5	Ovarian insufficiency	5
Vulval condyloma	1	Metrorrhagia	10
Retroverted uterus	10	Eroded cervix	6
Vulva vag. abscess lanced	1		
Obstetrics:			
Pregnancies	6	Labors (normal)	6
Births	6		
(1 normal baby 7 lbs., 5 normal babies over 7 lbs.)			
Miscellaneous:			
Warts removed from hands	1	Adenomatus goiter (adolescent type)	1
T. B. patch tests	56	Circumcision	3
Reactors	3	Under observation, no disease found, probable hysteria	1
Constipation	2	Anxiety neurosis	1
Starvation diet	4	Thyroid adenoma	1
Deviated septum	1	Vaccination against small pox	56
Nasal conjection	1	Herpes	3
Psoriasis	2	Obesity	3
Hypothyroid type	2		
Girls sent to the Augusta General Hospital for operations:			
Removal of cyst over left eye	1	Tonsillectomies	3
Appendectomies	2	Removal of venereal warts	1
Girls sent to Augusta General Hospital for X-rays:			
X-ray of right wrist	1	X-ray of right ankle and left elbow (fracture both bones of right ankle and dislocation of left elbow.)	1
X-ray of Pelvic	1		
Girls transferred to C.M.G. Hospital, Lewiston, from Augusta General Hospital			
			1
Girls sent to Fairfield Sanatorium for chest x-ray:			
X-ray of chest	4	Recheck	6

YEARLY REPORT OF DAILY CLINICS FOR EACH MONTH
July 1, 1945—July 1, 1946

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Clinic.....	100	210	200	120	150	200	140	140	146	110	150	225	1891
Douches.....	200	125	125	150	120	118	120	130	118	75	100	50	1431
New Girls.....	1	1	6	9	5	3	6	3	6	3	9	4	56
Smears.....	5	3	12	20	14	8	10	9	15	8	80	10	194
Khans.....	3	2	8	10	6	4	5	4	8	10	5	10	75
I. V.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I. M.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	10	22
Ex. Urine.....	8	8	12	6	12	16	15	16	4	6	0	0	103
Pregnancy.....	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	0	0	0	6
												(for year)	
Delivery.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	6
Poison Ivy.....	21	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	9	56
Impetigo.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Pediculus Cap.....	0	0	2	2	4	1	2	1	2	7	6	2	29
Scabies.....	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	0	0	2	4	0	14
Fungus Infection of Feet.....	7	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	7	30
T. B. Tests.....	1	1	6	9	5	3	6	3	6	3	9	4	56
Reactors.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Vac. S. P.....	1	1	6	9	5	3	6	3	6	3	9	4	56
Eczema on Hands.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	0	3	1	0	0	16
Admitted to Hospital.....	3	3	3	2	4	3	9	10	12	5	6	2	62
Toxoid.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	18

July 1, 1946

Nellie French Stevens, Superintendent
 State School for Girls
 Hallowell, Maine
 Dear Miss Stevens:

On submitting my annual report on services rendered for the past year I would like to call to your attention the general improved condition of the mouths of the girls in this institution.

I would unhesitatingly state that the mouths of these girls are in better condition than those of girls outside of this institution.

The amount of work done is shown on the report submitted by Mrs. Connor and for two forenoons per week, I would state that it is considerable.

My many thanks for the cooperation given me by you, Mrs. Connor, and the staff. I trust that we may be able to do as well in the coming year as we did in the past three years.

Respectfully submitted,
 H. L. PAIKOWSKY, D. D. S.

DENTAL REPORT

I beg to submit the following report of the dental work at this institution over the period of July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946.

Prophylaxis.....	180	Extractions.....	126
Synthetic or porcelain restorations.....	166	Amalgam.....	14
Temporary restorations with cement bases.....	31	Oral exams.....	14
Gum treatments.....	6	Gentian Violet treatments.....	2
Open pulp canal.....	1	Root canal treatment.....	1
Fill root canal.....	1	Lance abscess.....	1
Pack socket.....	1	Lance molars.....	2
Cement restorations.....	3	Impressions.....	9
Trying in crown or partial.....	4	Insert two-tooth bridge.....	4
Insert partial denture.....	3	Adjust denture.....	2
Repair tooth clasp.....	1	Cement on bridge.....	1

Respectfully submitted,
 H. L. PAIKOWSKY, D. D. S.

STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN
CHASTINE D. KELLEY
 Superintendent

Administrative Staff:

Ruth Pullen		Parole Officer	
Elizabeth L. Friend		Nutritionist	
Harry J. Taylor		Farm Manager	
Established	1915	Area of grounds—acres	285
Inmate capacity	150	Under cultivation	170
Average population	130	Number of buildings	13
Average employees	38	Plant value	\$473,130.58
Appropriation			\$127,000.00
Net Cost of Operation (before Capital Expenditures)			100,178.00
Capital Expenditures			2,843.00
Net Cost of Operation—Institutional			103,021.00
Per Capita—Net (before Farm Operations)			787.00

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

The Superintendent of the State Reformatory for Women submits the following report or the fiscal year July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946:

POPULATION:

The daily average inmate population for the fiscal year was 130.87, representing an increase over the preceding year of 3.97. The inmate population on June 30, 1945, was 134 and on July 1, 1946, it was 127.

During the year the total number admitted was 100. Of these, 74 were from the courts (6 recidivists); 2 transferred from the State School for Girls; 1 transferred from the Maine State Prison; 20 returned from parole as violators and 1 for illness; 2 returned from the Bangor State Hospital. Seventeen (17) of these women were pregnant upon admission, 12 of whom had had children previously.

Seventy-two (72) women were placed on parole during the year; 25 were discharged by reason of expiration of sentence; 8 (1 a Prison Case) were transferred to a mental hospital for treatment; 1 released and discharged; 1 released on appeal. This shows an increase of 18 in the number discharged over the previous year.

The principal offenses for which these women were committed were wanton and lascivious behavior; idle and disorderly conduct; intoxication; and neglect of minor children.

Of the 77 new commitments during the year, approximately 31% were from Cumberland County; 13% from Kennebec; 13% from York, 10% from Aroostook; 8% from Androscoggin; and the remaining 17% from Sagadahoc, Waldo, Piscataquis, Franklin, Penobscot, Oxford, Knox, and Somerset.

The average age of girls committed has been lower than last year. 63.6% were between the ages of 20 yrs. and 30 yrs.; 31% were under 21 yrs.; and the remainder over 30 yrs.

Of the total number committed, 11 stated that they had no work record. The majority had worked as waitresses, domestics, and in factories. This, however, does not give a true picture of previous employment as the great majority of these women were employed for only short periods of time and could not keep employment because of conduct and absence from work. It is estimated from their case histories that the average length of employment was less than two months.

Statistics show an appreciable increase in scholastic attainment and mentality of those committed this year. Thirty-three (33) had attended high school—an increase of 12 over last year. The average mentality has also shown an increase—this year the average intelligence quotient is 81 whereas last year it was 74.

PERSONNEL:

The problems of personnel as experienced last year continued throughout this year with an increase in the number of resignations during the latter part of the year due to wives and mothers of servicemen wishing to reestablish their homes. The older members of the staff remained loyal and assumed added responsibilities due to shortage and lack of experience of the new matrons. We were able to employ the services of a resident nurse for only part of the year, December, 1945 to May, 1946.

In July, 1945, our institutional physician, Oliver J. Caza, M. D., resigned because of ill health and was replaced by Maurice S. Philbrick, M. D.

We lost by death Mrs. Annie Brown, head matron of Damon Cottage, who had been employed in this institution for fourteen years. Throughout her residence here, she was a constant source of inspiration and helpfulness to the girls placed in her care.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:

Following admittance, each girl is given a complete physical examination by the institutional physician and remains in isolation in the Receiving Cottage until all necessary tests are completed. Of the 100 commitments, 18 were found to be infected with gonorrhea and 13 with syphilis.

Fifteen (15) girls were taken to the Sisters' Hospital in Waterville for obstetrical care. Ten (10) babies were committed to the custody of the State Department of Health and Welfare; 4 babies were placed with relatives; and 1 baby was stillborn.

Twenty-seven (27) girls were given eye examinations, and glasses were provided.

It was necessary to transfer 6 cases to the Sisters' Hospital, Waterville, and to the Redington Memorial Hospital, Skowhegan, for major surgery. Fourteen (14) others were taken to the hospital for observation, X-rays, or minor surgery.

Dental clinic is held once each week for one-half day. During the year, many of the new admittances needed a great deal of dental work, and in many instances upper and lower dentures were provided.

Carl J. Hedin, M. D., Psychiatrist, and Margaret Kyer, Psychologist, of the Bangor State Hospital hold clinics at this institution once each month. Miss Kyer gave psychometric tests to 89 girls. Those found to show evidence of instability or extreme maladjustment were examined by Dr. Hedin. During the year, he examined 25 girls. It was found necessary to transfer 8 girls to a mental hospital for treatment.

This service has proved to be of great value in aiding us to help the girl to adjust to institutional living and in helping her to face her own problems.

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS:

The educational and vocational programs continued in much the same manner as last year. However, a new program of assignments was put into effect so that more girls attended the educational classes than had previously, and new girls were included more quickly following their admittance.

In the Home Economics group, more stress was put upon child care, family life, and home management. This was found to be of great interest to the group, and its value was noted in parole adjustment. The Nutrition Classes were made up mainly of girls who were assigned to work in the kitchens, and over a year's period, this included a large percentage of the population. The Adult Education Classes continued their study of current events as well as some of the elementary subjects with emphasis put upon work which would be beneficial to the girl in her readjustment to community living and proper use of her leisure time. The Crafts Classes operated under difficulty to some extent because of the shortage of materials to work with, such as yarn, crochet cotton, and cloth. However, by using what available materials we had, the girls were able to learn much which would be of benefit to them in the future. This department continues to be most helpful to those mentally handicapped. During the time we had a resident nurse, home nursing classes were held. Girls who attended these classes were later assigned to help with dispensary work in the cottages under the direction of the nurse. Some of these girls who adapted easily to this work and showed special interest later made excellent adjustment in work of like nature on parole and could demand a higher wage than they could have otherwise. It is our plan to have each girl receive training in as many classes and departments as her mentality and health will allow. The majority of those admitted need much patient and concentrated instruction in even the simplest household tasks. They have had little, if any, previous instruction or interest, and we feel that the average length of stay before parole, twelve months, is little enough time in which to give this training.

RECREATION:

During the summer, outdoor recreation classes were held in which active games, such as tennis and volley ball, were played. Less strenuous games were provided for those women who were older or physically handicapped. Those interested in baseball were organized into two teams; practice was held during evening recreation; and games were played on Saturdays and on holidays as a part of the day's activities.

Classes in Reading and Dramatics were held during the summer, and at the end of the season two plays were produced which were especially well done. In these classes the interest of many girls was aroused in reading, and it is to be hoped that this will continue to be a way in which they will use some of their leisure time.

During the year, several local groups and individuals came to the institution and presented programs.

RELIGION:

The three local Protestant ministers conduct services on Sunday afternoons in rotation. Once each month Catholic services are held. The Salvation Army has one service during the year. Music is provided by our choir under the direction of a part-time music instructor.

DISCIPLINE:

Despite changing personnel, our disciplinary problems have continued to be at a minimum. Six girls escaped from the institution, all of whom were apprehended and returned with the splendid cooperation of the staff, local Sheriff's Department, and State Police.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS:

Grounds: Eight new electric light poles installed. 850 ft. of light wire. Six new brackets. 430 ft. of guy wire. About 50 ft. of No. 14 wire.

Recreation field plowed up, rolled and reseeded.

Administration Building: Front porch painted and ceiling varnished. Back entrance painted out. Side porch and entrance painted. Garage completely painted.

Ceilings and walls of three inmates' rooms painted. Washroom and shower room painted out. Ceiling and walls of back hallway painted. New moulding put up in back corridor.

Offices of Parole Officer and bookkeepers papered and woodwork varnished.

Superintendent's office and adjoining office papered and woodwork varnished.

Small guest room on second floor papered and painted.

Damon Cottage: New door to girls' bathroom installed.

Stems of all radiators packed, and new seats for the valves installed.

Outside of building, porch, shutters, screens, etc. painted one coat.

140 gal. hot water tank installed.

Ceilings and walls of 16 inmates' rooms on second floor painted and woodwork varnished. Ceiling and walls of sunporch painted. Woodwork varnished.

Detention Building: Preserve closet and back basement stairs painted. New cement sidewalk to front entrance laid. Ceilings and walls of 16 inmates' rooms painted and woodwork varnished. Two officers' rooms papered and painted. Ceilings and walls of three bathrooms, the kitchen, dining room, reception room, and receiving room painted. Corridors painted out. Woodwork varnished.

Hospital Building: Radiators and pipes in diet kitchen, nursery, nutrition classroom, hopper room, one bathroom, matron's room, two wardrooms scraped and painted.

New cupboard and new table built for laundry. Blinds, window frames, and trimmings of building painted. Stems of all radiators packed and new seats for valves installed. Corridor on first floor painted out. One matron's bedroom painted. Stairways from basement to top floor painted.

Milliken Cottage: Three inmates' rooms converted into two matrons' rooms by removing two partitions. Rooms papered and woodwork varnished. Floors varnished. New furniture installed. Stems of all radiators packed and new seats for valves installed. Front porch painted, ceiling varnished, shutters painted, back entrance painted. Matron's room papered and painted.

Stevens House: Front entrance and two back entrances of building painted. Trimming around the boiler room painted. Stems of all radiators packed and new seats for valves installed. 120 new window shades purchased. 18 new rag rugs purchased for inmates' rooms on third floor. Ceilings and walls of 18 inmates' rooms on third floor painted. Ceiling and walls of corridor painted and woodwork varnished. Library on third floor converted into small recreation room for girls on that floor. Walls papered and woodwork varnished. New furniture installed. Two matrons' rooms papered and woodwork varnished. Matrons' bathroom painted out. Three cupboards taken out of corridor and placed in Sewing Room. Ceiling and walls of sun porch on second floor painted.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation for the unflinching and helpful assistance given to me at all times by Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service; for the efficient service of a hard working and loyal staff; and for the splendid cooperation given by Dr. Carl J. Hedin and Miss Margaret Kyer of the Bangor State Hospital; Dr. Richard Jones of the State Bureau of Health; and Mr. Francis Buzzell, Chief, Division of Animal Industry.

Respectfully submitted,

CHASTINE D. KELLEY

Superintendent

REPORT OF PAROLE OFFICER

To Miss Chastine D. Kelley, Supt. State Reformatory for Women:

Following is the report of the Parole Department for the fiscal year July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946:

On July 1, 1945, there were 58 women on parole, 3 of whom were State Prison cases. On June 30, 1946, there were 65 women on parole, 5 of whom were State Prison cases; 3 supervised for other states; and 3 supervised by other states.

During the year, the State Parole Board held 5 meetings at this institution. Seventy-one women were placed on parole during the year, 4 of whom were State Prison cases. Four (4) were accepted for supervision from other states under the Interstate Parole Compact. One (1) was replaced on parole.

Twenty-nine (29) were discharged by the State Parole Board. Seventeen (17) were discharged by reason of expiration of sentence, and 21 were returned to the institution for parole violation.

Of the 29 recommended for discharge by the State Parole Board, 14 were married and living with their husbands; 9 were with their own families and in five instances were supporting their children in the home; 6 had been employed for a year or more, had made a good adjustment, and their conduct seemed to indicate that they would become involved in no further difficulty. Although no close contact has been kept with these women since their discharge, we occasionally hear from or of them, and all appear to be doing well.

Of the 21 returned to the institution for parole violation, 10 (1 on a new commitment) were returned for immoral conduct; 5 for intoxication; 4 ran away; and 2 for incorrigible conduct. Four (4) of these were pregnant, and in each instance the woman had had illegitimate children before commitment to the Reformatory.

Parole placement of women this past year has not been difficult in most cases. There has been a demand for domestic help, and those women who prefer this type of work and are adapted to it have been provided with such employment. In all these cases, it is ascertained that the employer will give adequate supervision and will also have an interest in the welfare of the girl. Employment has also been found in convalescent homes for girls who are adapted to such work. Several of them have had some measure of training in the medical department in the institution. Others have worked in stores, shoe shops, and factories. Many have continued to work at the same employment after discharge.

An effort is made wherever possible to reestablish homes. Some have been able to do this through ADC grants, aid of relatives, marriage, and reconciliation with husbands from whom they were separated because of the war. On July 1, 1945, 9 were living with their husbands; on June 30, 1946, there were 13. During the year, 11 married women returned to live with their husbands who were discharged from service. Four (4) were granted permission to be married while on parole—2 of them to the fathers of their illegitimate children.

In addition to regular supervision of parolees and assistance in the solving of some of their problems, other duties have been performed by the Parole Officer. Interviews with girls and family investigations have been made to help with the preparing of the case histories, histories for the use of the psychiatrist, and social and institutional records for the use of the State Parole Board. The Parole Officer has accompanied women shopping in some instances, transported women to the Sisters' Hospital for confinement, and to the Bangor State Hospital for treatment there. Office work has consisted of correspondence and telephone calls regarding parolees or those eligible for parole placement, censoring incoming and outgoing mail of the inmates, work on parole records and other routine work.

Several investigations have been made for other states to determine the advisability of acceptance of parolees from those states for supervision. Four (4) were accepted and were given parole supervision under the Interstate Parole Compact.

It has been noted that there is an increasing value to the parolee of the instruction and training she has received in the institution, and a greater number of girls have expressed their gratitude for the guidance, medical attention, and instruction they have received while inmates.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Superintendent for her interest and helpfulness to this department; to the staff of the institution for their cooperation; to the employers for their aid to the women placed in their homes; and to the various agencies and community groups who have given valued assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

RUTH PULLEN

Parole Officer

July 1, 1946

REPORT ON INSTITUTIONAL FARM

To Miss Chastine D. Kelley, Supt. State Reformatory for Women:

Live Stock: On July 1, 1945, the herd consisted of 15 milking cows, Holstein, and 1 heifer. This was not sufficient to produce the recommended amount of milk (4185 quarts per month) to supply the institution with dairy products. Six (6) Holstein cows were purchased. Because of Bangs disease, 4 cows were condemned and sold for beef. During a period of severe meat shortage, one injured cow was slaughtered for beef, and part of this was sold to the Central Maine Sanatorium as we have no satisfactory refrigeration. We are raising 4 heifers, and 6 calves have been sold.

A new dairy barn has been recommended, and an appropriation of \$7000 was made by the 92nd Legislature for this purpose. Eighty-five (85) acres of land adjoining the Reformatory property was purchased which will provide more pasturage, and some can also be used for crops.

On July 1, 1945, there were 12 pigs on the inventory. Nine (9) were dressed and consumed by the institution. The hams and bacon were cured by the Eastern Packing Co. Sufficient salt pork was produced for the institutional needs. Three (3) brood sows were retained. During the year, 7 pigs were raised, and 6 pigs were purchased. Temporary repairs were made on one of the buildings on the land recently purchased which will take care of the pigs for the time being, but this is not satisfactory, and it is hoped that eventually we may build a piggery.

The present flock of 212 hens is located in a hennery which is extremely inadequate. Until a more modern hennery can be provided, it would not seem advisable to increase this number to 500 which would supply the required eggs for the institutional needs.

Farm Equipment: Continuing the plan for mechanizing the farm, a tractor, Farmall Model M, was purchased with cultivator, hoe, and mowing machine attachments. A potato planter has been purchased. It is recommended that a tractor driven potato digger be purchased, also a gang plow, a double disc tractor harrow, and a tractor drawn manure spreader. We are still using a 1938 Ford truck which will need to be replaced in the near future.

BUILDINGS:

Barn: Although the money has been appropriated to build a dairy barn, this will not be possible this year due to lack of materials. Temporary repairs have been made to the present barn, but we still do not have a satisfactory place to house the young stock. This barn will need to be painted another year.

Farm House: Some repairs have been made to this building, and it has been painted.

Potato House: Because it was impossible to secure materials, no repairs have been made to the potato house. We are still planning to improve the ventilating system and insulate this building.

1203 doz.	Eggs	467 lbs.	Fowl	103½ doz.	Cucumbers
28523 qts.	Milk	56½ bu.	Green Peas	7½ doz.	Pickling Cucumbers
1139 qts.	Cream	678 doz.	Radishes	131 bu.	String Beans
2500½ lbs.	Butter	992 heads	Lettuce	28 bu.	Shell Beans
661½ lbs.	Veal	107¼ bu.	Greens	175 bu.	Turnip
321½ lbs.	Bacon	63½ bu.	Beets	34½ bu.	Green Tomatoes
322 lbs.	Ham	4473½ lbs.	Cabbage	333½ bu.	Tomatoes
996 lbs.	Round Hog	23½ bu.	Carrots	546½ bu.	Potatoes
536 lbs.	Salt Pork	237 lbs.	Cauliflower	1191 lbs.	Squash
481½ lbs.	Beef	452 doz.	ears Corn		

Value credited to farm: \$9,723.65.

Despite the many handicaps encountered, such as lack of competent help and badly needed tools and equipment not available at this time, we feel that the farm can be put on a paying basis and also become of more value to the institution. Long range plans are underway for soil improvement and the building up of our herd with young stock of our own breeding.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY J. TAYLOR

Farm Manager

July 1, 1946

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1946

PRESENT IN INSTITUTION JULY 1, 1945:

Women Inmates	134
Men Employees	6
Women Employees	26

ADMITTED:

	Women	Babies
From Courts (6 recidivists)	74	
From State School for Girls	2	
From State Prison	1	
For Violation of parole	20	
Returned from parole (illness)	1	
Returned from Bangor State Hospital	2	
Babies born to Inmates (1 stillborn)		15
Babies accompanying mother to institution upon commitment		1
	<hr/> 100	<hr/> 16

DISCHARGED:

	Women	Babies
Women Paroled (4 Prison Cases)	71	
Replaced on Parole	1	
Discharged Expiration of Sentence	25	
Trans. to Bangor State Hospital (1 Prison Case)	8	
Released and Discharged	1	
Released on Appeal	1	
Babies committed to Dept. of Health and Welfare		11
Babies placed with relatives		4
Babies stillborn		1
	<hr/> 107	<hr/> 16

PRESENT IN INSTITUTION JULY 1, 1946:

Women Inmates	127	
Men Employees	6	
Women Employees	30	
Average number of inmates from July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946		130.87

PAROLE STATISTICS

PRESENT ON PAROLE JULY 1, 1945: (3 Prison Cases)

58

ADMITTED DURING YEAR: (4 Prison Cases)
(4 cases received from other states under Interstate Parole Compact)

75

REPLACED DURING YEAR:

1

76

DISCHARGED:

Expiration of Sentence (2 Prison Cases)	17
Expiration of Sentence (Out-of-State Case)	1
Violation of Parole (1 violator returned to institution on new commitment)	21
Discharged by Parole Board	29
Returned to institution for replacement (illness)	1

69

PRESENT ON PAROLE JULY 1, 1946: (5 Prison Cases)

65

TABLES

July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946

I. OFFENSES FOR WHICH COMMITTED:

Wanton and Lascivious in Speech and Behavior	26	Idle and Disorderly	15
Intoxication	5	Neglect of Minor Children	6
Steal, Take and Carry Away	6	Fornication	3
Adultery	2	Incorrigible	2
Assault	2	Cheating	1
Desertion of Minor Children	1	Extortion	1
Forgery	1	Gross Lewdness and Lascivious Behavior	1
Hitchhiking	1	Idle and Lascivious in Speech and Behavior	1
Lascivious Cohabitation	1	Manslaughter	1
Lewd and Lascivious	1		
			<hr/> 77

II. PLACES FROM WHICH COMMITTED:

Auburn	5	Kennebunk	4
Augusta	2	Lewiston	2
Bangor	5	Norway	1
Bath	2	Old Orchard Beach	5
Belfast	1	Old Town	1
Biddeford	3	Portland	23
Brunswick	1	Presque Isle	2
Caribou	2	Rockland	1
Dover-Foxcroft	3	Rumford	1
Fairfield	2	Saco	1
Farmington	2	Skowhegan	1
Hillowell (State School)	2	Waterville	4
Houlton	4		
			<hr/> 77

III. MENTAL STATUS:

I. Q.	Classification	
-50	Imbecile	3
50 - 60	Moron	6
60 - 70	High-grade Moron	7
70 - 80	Borderline Defective	21
80 - 90	Dull Normal	19
90 - 110	Normal	20
110 - 120	Superior	1
		77

IV. AGE GROUP:

Under 20 yrs. of age	24	20 yrs. - 30 yrs.	49
30 yrs. - 40 yrs.	4		77

V. RELIGION:

Protestant	45	Catholic	32
			77

VI. EDUCATION: (Not Verified)

Attended Grade 1	1
Attended Grade 2	0
Attended Grade 3	1
Attended Grade 4	3
Attended Grade 5	3
Attended Grade 6	4
Attended Grade 7	12
Attended Grade 8	20
Attended High School—1st yr.	10
Attended High School—2nd yr.	10
Attended High School—3rd yr.	6
Attended High School—4th yr.	7
	77

VII. OCCUPATION BEFORE COMMITMENT:

Waitress	19	Domestic	16
Housewife	14	Factory Worker	11
Not Employed	11	Chambermaid	3
Laundry	1	Office Clerk	1
Store Clerk	1		77

VIII. MARITAL STATUS:

Single	43	Married	15
Separated but not divorced	8	Divorced	10
Widow	1		77

IX. MARITAL STATUS OF FAMILY:

Parents living together	37	Mother living (father dead)	10
Father living (mother dead)	3	Living with mother and stepfather	8
Living with father and stepmother	6	Living with other relatives	2
Foster parents	4	Adoptive Parents	2
Both parents dead	5		77

STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

EDWIN M. PURINTON

Superintendent

Administrative Staff

Leon W. Lowell		Senior Cottage Master	
Arthur H. Douglas		Steward	
John F. Hyde		Parole Officer	
J. Wallace Lovell		Parole Officer	
John S. Foss		Parole Officer	
Established	1850	Area of grounds—acres	207½
Inmate capacity	150	Under cultivation	151½
Average population	162	Number of buildings	22
Average employees	41	Plant value	\$354,206.62
Appropriation			\$140,000.00
Net Cost of Operation (less Capital Expenditures)			131,141.00
Capital Expenditures			3,493.00
Net Cost of Operation—Institutional			134,634.00
Per Capita—Net (before Farm Operations)			831.00

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, 1945 through June 30, 1946 is herewith respectfully submitted.

The principal problems are similar to those of the preceding year:

1. Plant Improvements
2. Personnel Policies and Problems
3. Policies Covering Activities of Boys in the School and on Parole

Most of the buildings needed paint very badly, both outside and inside. While this was a main consideration in our plant improvement program for the year, the matter of equipment replacement and repair was still serious. Cooking equipment was in poor condition in three cottages and in the Main Building. Refrigerators in the cottages, in addition to being too small, were becoming old and expensive to keep in operation. The patching work on the Main Building roof last year was only a temporary relief. The powerhouse roof, and possibly main bearing timbers, would have to be renewed. The two older boilers in the powerhouse, originally installed in 1899, were in need of replacement, according to the boiler insurance inspectors. Weatherstripping needed to be done in the schoolhouse, and parts of the Main Building. Wentworth Cottage needed to be rebuilt.

During the year personnel could be increased and at the same time, the average age of the employees reduced. The inadequate wages offered would have to be increased substantially to attract reasonably competent men and women.

There was need for additional recreational facilities and equipment for both indoor and outdoor use. The increased number of boys being committed might well mean extra housing facilities within a year or two. The educational program could be strengthened by the addition of a vocational or industrial arts teacher.

Improved supervision could be given the boys on parole if an additional parole officer could be added to the staff.

PLANT IMPROVEMENT

Cottages: Electric ranges were purchased for the Wentworth, Little and Lincoln cottages. Farrington cottage had been equipped with electric ranges when it was rebuilt and furnished in 1942. The outside trim on all of the cottages was given two coats of paint, and three of the cottages were painted inside, especially the rooms used by the boys.

Administration Building: Additional weatherstripping was done in the infirmary, library, hallways and a few rooms on the third floor. The painters who had the contract for painting the outside trim on the cottages also painted the outside woodwork on the Administration Building.

The major repair work on this building was the reslating of two wings, and new copper gutters and flashings were installed. As soon as funds are available the third wing and the main roof should have the same work done on them.

Electric ranges were installed in the kitchen.

Farm Buildings and Garages: The larger farm buildings and the six garages on the grounds were painted by a crew of boys, under the supervision of one of our maintenance men.

Powerhouse: The roof of the powerhouse was replaced by a new one, with all new planking and a five ply guaranteed tar and gravel surface. Two or three of the main timber bearings were strengthened. The new metal trim and the outside woodwork were painted by the boys painting crew. The inside of the powerhouse was greatly improved in appearance by the painting of the inside woodwork and brickwork, which was done by the powerhouse boys, under the supervision of the engineer.

Personnel: On July 1, 1945 there were thirty-five employees on the staff. During the year a number of personnel changes became necessary; due to ill health, low wages paid, and in some instances, due to unsatisfactory performance of duties. By the close of the fiscal year all but one or two vacancies were filled, and the school was able to operate more normally. An assistant superintendent, a teacher to do remedial work, a full time vocational teacher, and at least the part time services of a psychiatrist or psychologist are still urgently needed.

A registered nurse was engaged in November, 1945 to replace our former nurse who resigned in April, 1945. During this time the duties of the nurse were taken care of by the Superintendent and his wife, with some assistance from other members of the staff. Dr. Capen Peaslee, who was then substituting as school physician, was extremely helpful in this emergency. Our record clerk resigned in July, 1945, and was not replaced until November, 1945. During these four months this work was also taken care of by the Superintendent and other members of the staff.

Early in January a former Cottage Master and Matron returned to the school as Senior Cottage Master and Supply Officer, after the former had served four years in the Army.

As these and other replacements were made, an effort was made to employ men and women who were young enough to serve the state for a reasonably long period of time.

ATTENDANCE

On July 1, 1945 there were 150 boys in school, with 80 boys on parole. A study of attendance figures covering the fifteen year period from July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1946 shows the year just ending as having the highest average daily attendance for any year—162. The next highest average was during 1936-1937 when there were 147. The lowest averages were 107 in 1941-1942, and 108 in 1942-1943. Due to the destruction by fire of one of the cottages in 1941, the average was probably lowered by releasing a large number of boys earlier than usual, to relieve the acute housing shortage. The largest number of boys in residence on any day in this fifteen year period was 183, on March 28, 1946. The highest monthly average was 177 in March, 1946. The lowest daily average was 88 on August 20-24 1942. The lowest monthly average was 91 in October, 1942. The average annual attendance over the fifteen year period was 133.

The sharp increase in population during the past year reached its peak the latter part of March. The monthly average dropped from 177 in March to 161 in June. Apparently the first post-war peak had been passed. With four cottages, each designed to accommodate thirty-five boys, it has been very difficult to give the boys the individual attention they need.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION BY MONTHS

	1943-1944	1944-1945	1945-1946
July	124	117	147
August	129	116	146
September	119	115	147
October	128	119	147
November	140	126	148
December	131	133	155
January	137	135	168
February	150	137	171
March	148	136	177
April	130	144	172
May	132	140	172
June	131	144	161
Average	135	130	162

HOUSING:

The housing problem seemed to temporarily solve itself when the number of new boys admitted to the school began to fall off rapidly in May and June. The problem was also alleviated by the fact that a large number of boys were paroled from April through June.

The number of boys in attendance on June 30, 1946 was 154. If the number of new boys admitted drops off next year, the housing problem will cease to be a major one.

COTTAGE LIVING:

Our boys spend most of their time living with their cottage officers, and the other boys in their cottages. Each cottage has four officers; the cottage master and cottage matron (a married couple), an assistant cottage master, and a night supervisor.

Assignment of boys to cottages depends primarily upon age, size, and mentality. Transfers from one cottage to another can be made when circumstances warrant.

While school is in session from early in September until the last of May, the cottage couples are relieved of duty. Regular classes are held five afternoons a week. The cottage officers are responsible for maintaining order and cleanliness. They check on each boy's behavior, and keep daily records of his work and deportment. If a boy needs special dental or medical attention, this is reported to the nurse by the cottage officers.

The success or failure of a training school depends considerably upon the ability of the cottage officers to treat their boys fairly. They must discipline the boys when necessary, by taking away certain privileges. They must secure the loyalty and help of some of their boys, in order to work successfully with all of their boys. The steady and constant responsibility of the cottage officers, their success in making their boys happy and contented, pretty well tells the story of the school. The administration tries to assist the cottage officers in every way possible. Conferences to discuss methods are held frequently.

Our school has been handicapped by the rapid turnover in cottage officers during the past two years. During the past twelve months, thirty-one different individuals have been on the payroll as cottage officers to fill sixteen positions. We hope to avoid as many changes in the future, through the possibility of better salaries and improved working conditions.

HEALTH PROGRAM:

Many of the boys are undernourished and in poor physical condition when they are admitted to the school. Every boy is given a physical examination by our school physician shortly after his admission. Boys needing special attention are taken to clinics in the Portland hospitals. Tonsillectomies, appendectomies, and other necessary operations are performed, when ordered by the school physician, to improve the health of the boys.

Boys whose eyes need to be tested are taken care of promptly. Glasses are provided when boys are found to need them. Many of the boys have never had dental attention before arrival at the school. The school dentist sees every boy within a few weeks of his admission. Almost without exception, the regular meals and provision for adequate sleep increases the height and weight, and improves the general health of each boy.

The following is a copy of the annual report of the nurse for the year July 1, 1945 through June 30, 1946:

New Boys Admitted.....	140	Contagious Diseases.....	2
Boys Returned.....	55	(Chicken Pox)	
Physical examinations.....	195	Hospital Days.....	1062
Kahn-Hintons.....	197	Treatments & Dressings.....	6160
Positive Bloods.....	1	Tetanus anti-toxin.....	12
Bed Patients.....	256	Transferred to Bangor State Hospital for Ob-	
(4 Rheumatic Fever cases)		servation and Treatment.....	2

HOSPITAL REPORT EXAMINATIONS (Clinics)

Heart.....	18	Orthopedic.....	11
Skin.....	7	Eye.....	14
Ear.....	12	Nose.....	14
Chest.....	2	Surgical.....	7
Arches Fitted.....	2	Venereal Diseases.....	7

PRESCRIPTION FOR GLASSES

Glasses for Boys.....	8
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FRACTURES

Right Arm.....	1
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X-RAYS

Leg.....	2	Arm.....	2
Hand.....	4	Hip.....	1
Chest.....	2	Head.....	2

SURGERY

Appendectomy.....	3	Tonsillectomy.....	5
Herniotomy.....	1	Hip Fusion.....	1
Malformed Foot.....	1	Infection (Leg).....	2
Infection (Hand).....	2	Infection (Foot).....	2
Abscessed Jaw.....	1	Infected Boils (Pennicillin Treatment & vac-	
		cine made).....	1

DENTISTRY

Fillings.....	667	Extractions.....	162
Novacaine.....	156	Cleaning.....	204
Ethyl Chloride.....	1	Miscellaneous.....	752
Patients.....	875		

RELIGIOUS TRAINING:

Many of our boys have had little or no religious training. Some boys live in rural communities where churches and Sunday Schools are practically non-existent, or reach only a small segment of the population.

Religious services are held Sunday morning and afternoon. The Catholic boys attend mass or Sunday School in the morning, under the leadership and instruction of a Jesuit Priest. Confession is held for these boys at least once a month. Sunday afternoons all the boys attend a non-sectarian service, conducted by a Protestant clergyman. At this service hymns are sung and psalms recited by the boys, led and directed by the school principal.

The school session is opened every weekday, Monday through Friday, by readings from the Bible and the Lord's Prayer.

About forty percent of the boys are Catholic, and approximately sixty percent are either Protestant, or claim no religious faith.

EDUCATION:

A large majority of the boys attend school from September to June. Most of them are taking elementary work. Some effort is made to give boys beginning high school work. We should strengthen our school by the addition of a certified high school teacher, and an extra teacher qualified to do remedial work with boys handicapped by language difficulties, or their inability to read or write. Additional achievement tests and ability tests should be given to help check progress and placement of the boys in their proper grades.

To aid in the proper placement of some boys in our school program, arrangements were made with the Superintendent of the Pownal State School to have their psychologist, Miss Ernestine H. Porter, test boys at South Portland one day a month. Miss Porter's assistance has been very valuable to us. Due to the fact that very few judges have boys tested mentally before they are committed here, Miss Porter's work is beneficial in determining proper institutional placement for such boys.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION:

It was still impossible to secure a trained vocational teacher during the year. Next year, with men trained in this field returning to civilian life, we shall surely be able to solve this important problem.

Boys working on the farm are taught the use of equipment and the solution of practical problems many of them will meet when they go back to farming communities. While learning through doing, the boys take care of the dairy herd, pigs, and the poultry. They are reducing the cost to the state of dairy products and the vegetables grown on our own land.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT:

The Federal Government has allocated funds for architect's sketches and plans for a Health Building for the school. Plans should be completed before the next session of the Legislature in January, 1947, so funds for its erection may be asked for.

From November to April the boys do not have a chance to play games like basketball, volley ball, badminton; in fact any games which require a large room in which to play. During the spring, summer and fall, baseball, volley ball, soccer, touch football, and horse-shoe pitching were enjoyed by the boys every day the weather was suitable. Baseball is by far the boys most popular sport.

From October through April the boys enjoy movies one night a week. A selection is made from a list of the popular movies. The pictures are shown in the assembly room in the Main Building, to the boys from all four cottages. We use an Ampro 16 millimeter sound projector, which was ordered in the fall of 1944, but not delivered until late in the summer of 1945.

Holidays throughout the year are given special attention. On Memorial Day, the Fourth of July and Labor Day, special athletic events are planned. In the morning there is a track meet; and a baseball game in the afternoon. On Hallowe'en the boys have parties in their cottages; with cider, doughnuts, apples and popcorn as special treats. A special dinner is always prepared for Thanksgiving, with turkey or chicken, and all the "fixings." The following are quotations from letters written home the day after Thanksgiving by boys from two of the cottages:

"We had a very good dinner this noon with mashed potatoes, gravy, chicken, celery, peas, onions and cranberry sauce, topped off with a delicious pie. So I guess we all lived very well this Thanksgiving."

"We had a good Thanksgiving. We had potato, turnip, gravy, chicken, celery, cranberry sauce, two kinds of cookies and a big piece of pie and ice cream, and I had seconds on it all."

Christmas is perhaps enjoyed most by the boys. Christmas Eve they have their presents from the cottage trees, which are decorated and laden with gifts. Every boy has several gifts, personally selected by the Superintendent; which have been purchased from funds given to the school by friends and business firms. The gifts are each wrapped attractively in special Christmas wrappings and tagged for the individual boys by some of the personnel at the Main Building. Several of the boys are not remembered at all by members of their own families at Christmas, and these boys always receive a few extra gifts from the Christmas Fund.

The school has no Boy Scout troop, but individual boys who wish to keep up with scout work receive assistance from qualified personnel on the grounds. This is known as "Lone Scouting."

PAROLE SUPERVISION:

The number of boys on parole increased during the year from 80 on July 1, 1945 to 111 on June 30, 1946. These boys were scattered from Fort Kent to Kittery, and from Calais to Rumford. Parole supervision for our boys, as well as for the men on parole from the Reformatory and State Prison, was centralized in the Commissioner's office at Augusta. Three full time men, with part time assistance from one of the prison parole officers, were employed to properly supervise and assist our boys on parole. During the past year about half of our parolees were attending school, and the other half working. Schools and places of employment were checked by the parole officers. Placement in good homes was made possible for some boys through contacts made all over Maine by the parole supervisors.

We have been handicapped by having no funds available to take care of our smaller and younger boys on parole. Some of these boys are wards of the state, who prior to commitment to the State School for Boys, were under direct supervision of the Bureau of Social Welfare. We have a number of boys ready for release at the close of the year, whom we are unable to place in their own homes, and cannot place them in any other home; due primarily to lack of funds for this purpose. Provision should be made for the care of these boys outside of the institution, when they are ready for release.

PROBATION:

Many of our boys and girls sent to our State Schools might well be placed on probation, if an adequate probation system were in operation. Commitment to an institution should be deferred as long as possible, if some proper control is provided through an adequate state wide probation system. Probation could often be more effective, and also more economical, than commitment to an institution. The majority of boys and girls are returned to the communities from which they are sent to the institutions. Adequate probation might well save many boys and girls from contacts with some children whose moral standards are low and harmful.

It seems harsh to some people that a boy or girl, whose only offense is truancy from school, should have to be removed from the community for a year, or possibly longer. This particular problem might well be a local problem, to be solved by parents, school authorities, and if necessary, the legal authorities of the community.

Juvenile delinquency may be curbed somewhat, but will never be cured by the commitment of a few youths to training schools. The real attack on delinquency must be made in each community. The home, while it may seem to be the apparent source of most delinquency, is affected by the whole community situation. Juvenile judges, having good probation officers available, could possibly lower institutional commitments at least fifty percent. The schools and churches can be invaluable in interesting boys and girls in worthwhile activities.

I have tried in this rather brief report to tell about a few of the things done during the past year at the State School for Boys. In closing, I would like to express my appreciation for the helpful assistance and sincere interest of Commissioner Greenleaf in the welfare of the boys at our school.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN M. PURINTON

Superintendent

STATE REFORMATORY FOR MEN

PERRY D. HAYDEN

Superintendent

Administrative Staff:			
Preston F. Welsh		Deputy Superintendent (Retired)	
Merton R. Johnson		Deputy Superintendent (Acting)	
Vaughn L. Sargent		Parole Officer	
Established	1919	Area of grounds—acres	422
Inmate capacity	150	Under cultivation	374
Average population	88	Number of buildings	19
Average employees	25	Plant value	
Appropriation			\$120,000.00
Net Cost of Operation (before Capital Expenditures)			97,101.00
Capital Expenditures			14,938.00
Net Cost of Operation			112,039.00
Per Capita—Net (before Farm Operations)			1,273.00

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 on June 30, 1946 is herewith submitted:

The period covered in this report was one primarily of continued improvement to the physical plant. A considerable amount of money had been allotted to cover specific additions, repairs and improvements and by the close of the year all projects had been completed. A complete list of the various projects is included in the report.

At the close of the year Mr. Preston F. Welsh, deputy-superintendent and an employee of the institution from the time that it was founded, retired from service. By the close of the year there were new men in the positions of Deputy-Superintendent, Executive Officer, Parole Officer, Physician, Vocational Instructor and Storeroom Officer. This change in personnel amounted to an entire change in administrative staff at this institution.

The daily program of the institution continued to revolve about employment and recreation for the inmate population. In addition to these regular activities, night classes for illiterates and for those interested in current events and auto mechanics were offered during the Winter months under the guidance of an outside school teacher. The addition of a part-time Vocational Instructor to the staff made it possible to plan for the future but lack of funds and equipment prevented the expansion of a Vocational School during the period covered in this report.

In March of 1946, after a long period wherein escape had been reduced to a minimum, fifteen inmates escaped by sawing a bar in the main dormitory. This incident focused renewed attention upon the problem of custodial care and by the close of the year several physical changes were being made in the dormitory, and elsewhere in the buildings, in an effort to make them more secure against forcible escape.

The parole program continued to function efficiently. In addition to the regular Parole Officer connected with the Reformatory, other Parole Officers, connected with the Department of Institutional Service, shared in investigation and supervision of parolees in remote areas thus assuring complete coverage of all men released on parole.

POPULATION MOVEMENT AND CHARACTERISTICS

The total commitment figure of one-hundred and twenty-four was the largest group received at the institution in any fiscal year since 1939 - 1940. The type ratio returned to normal since somewhat over 50% received were at the institution for felonious crime. Sixty-five were received from Superior Courts for felonies, 40 from the lower Courts and 19 by transfer from the State School for Boys. Twenty-seven parolees were returned for violation of conditions of their parole, while 13 who escaped were returned. Ten of those sent to the Maine General Hospital for medical care or surgery were returned while two who had been referred for psychiatric study were returned from the Bangor State Hospital.

One notices an increase in the number of parole violators during this period. This increase, however, does not reflect a return to crime on the part of men on parole, but does reflect a program of exacting supervision since the majority were returned when it appeared likely that they would return to serious criminality.

One-hundred and seventy-nine persons were released by various procedures during the year. Of this group, one hundred and twenty-five were released on parole; two discharged at the termination of their sentence, and twenty-seven escaped or attempted to do so. Four appealed and were returned to the Courts while the remainder were transferred to other institutions. Five were transferred to the State Prison for escape, one was transferred to the Pownal State School, while 11 were transferred to the Maine General Hospital for medical or surgical care and 4 were transferred to the Bangor State Hospital for observation.

The increase in the number of parolees might be explained in part by the increase in commitment rate and in part by the fact that several violators were re-paroled during the year.

Because of the mass escape of 15 men in March the escape figure doubled that of last year, which was the best in the history of the institution. It is of interest to note, however, that escape from the grounds and recreation areas was again limited to twelve men for the year. At the close of the year no escapee was at large or wanted.

In considering the characteristics of the population it is interesting to note that seventy-five percent of those received were under 21 years of age, while the median age group was 18. The year indicates that the age group will be somewhat older in the future, nearer nineteen and twenty since it is likely that there will be a drop in the juvenile group received during the war. The median age group went up by one year during 1945 - 1946.

The fact that 55 claimed to have completed Grammar School seems to indicate that the group is a little better educated than previous groups since 22 of the Grammar School graduates claim some High School experience.

A study of the employment history of the men still reveals that they have had very little work experience and have seldom held any sort of job for more than a few months at a time. Very few have any semi-skilled or skilled trade experience but this can be readily understood by consideration of their average age.

The study of past delinquent or criminal history again reveals that there are few "first offenders" received at the Reformatory. Only 10 might be placed in this category, while over 60% had served previous terms in Training Schools, Reformatories, Prisons or Jails. The majority had been on probation at one time or another before commitment. Contrary to popular opinion it is not the older inmate of the Reformatory who is the one with the criminal record, but rather it is the young adult offender who has been in difficulty with the law since he was child. The older offender is often one not experienced in crime, who has been involved in a rather serious crime, but who appears to the Court as deserving of confinement other than in the State Prison.

As previously noted the average inmate of the Reformatory is young, about eighteen. He is experienced in criminal activity and has been subjected to several types of correctional treatment prior to his incarceration in the Reformatory. He has, on the average, a grammar school education or less, and he has had little if any work experience.

Within the institution he is quite well behaved and has an opportunity to learn the work habit and in the process to learn the elements of a job within the buildings or on the farm. Proper food, medical care and out-of-doors recreation usually improves his physical condition a great deal, while the routine of the institution teaches him discipline and self-control.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE INMATE

Eight hours of the inmate day is devoted to work and an effort is made to give every inmate something to do in this period. The assignments available to the population are: Kitchen and dining rooms, laundry, shoe repair shop, sewing room, carpentershop, trucking, mechanics, housekeeping, farm, dairy, gardens, piggery and outside utility. In addition to these regular crews inmates are assigned as runners, handymen, hospital attendants and firemen. Each work assignment is under the supervision of a member of the staff. The inmate does all the work at the institution, the Officers are instructors and supervisors, not workmen.

With the addition of staff members and the opening of the receiving unit it became possible during the year to assign all men to some crew and the only unemployed are those in the receiving unit, those in the hospital and those in isolation.

Work is a must in the program. The various work assignments provide equipment and instruction whereby any inmate can learn the job assigned to him and the work program is an on-the-job training program.

An effort is made to assign an inmate to a job in which he is interested or in which he shows some aptitude. If a job to inmate liking is not first available the inmate is assigned to some kind of work until his job becomes available. Transfer on job assignments is usually made on merit.

RECREATION

From May until October the recreational program is out-of-doors. This year a regulation ball field was built. Out-of-door recreation consists of baseball, softball, basketball, volleyball, horseshoes and swimming. Any inmate in good standing is permitted the use of the recreation facilities. The recreation program is from 6 - 8:00 P. M. every fair evening and Sunday mornings.

At the close of the year an exercise room was provided indoors. In this large room were installed a pool table, wrestling mats, regular boxing training equipment, ping-pong tables and shuffle board. This room provides recreation facilities for the Winter months and is very helpful in maintaining a year 'round recreational program. It is a poor substitute for a gymnasium, however, since it is not big enough to provide for mass games of an active nature.

Over the years gymnasiums have become standard equipment in institutions for boys and young men and a well rounded recreational program is an integral part of administrative policy. The value of recreation as a free time activity is established. Particularly in northern States it is quite necessary to have a large indoor recreation center in any correctional institution if the recreation program is to be any more than a part-time activity during the Winter months.

EDUCATION

During the Winter months night classes were in operation under the direction of an outside school teacher. Courses were offered to illiterates and those interested in current events and auto mechanics. The classes were on a voluntary basis. By the close of the year a part-time (afternoon) Vocational Instructor was added to the staff. Lack of shop space, funds and equipment prevented this school from getting into operation, but by the close of the year a few inmates were working with the Instructor in the task of building a Shop in the former storeroom. It is planned to make a General Shop which will handle classes of about ten men at a time. Major woodworking is already taught in the carpentershop, while the General Shop will teach the elements of woodworking, sheet metal, electricity and shop and automobile mechanics.

HEALTH

The institution does not have a resident physician. Dr. Sidney Branson, of South Windham, Maine comes to the institution three times a week to attend any inmate who wishes to see him. He also conducts routine examinations and gives blood tests and inoculations for typhoid fever, smallpox and diphtheria. He is on call in any emergency and refers all patients to the Maine General Hospital if he deems treatment in that institution necessary. The institution provides dental care by taking inmates to a dentist in Gorham, Maine for extractions or fillings, and provides examination and glasses to all in need of such care.

RELIGION

Weekly services are offered to Protestant inmates and bi-weekly services to Catholics. Chapel attendance is compulsory. Occasionally, some outside religious organization, usually the Salvation Army, conducts services in the Chapel.

DISCIPLINE

The staff is unarmed and a part of the program requires that an inmate demonstrate his ability to be trusted sometime during his incarceration. Under this type of system discipline is maintained through the medium of "good time", and an effort to understand each inmate. Loss of "good time" privileges and—in cases of serious violation such as escape, destruction of property, refusal to work or assault—isolation are the only forms of disciplinary punishment used. Any form of physical abuse of an inmate is prohibited. Several years of experience with hundreds of men has served to demonstrate that the average young adult offender will behave and co-operate under a program of fair treatment without the usual threat of walls, cells and armed staff.

MORALE

Someone has said that punitive discipline is not necessary if the morale of the inmate population is on a high level. At the Reformatory morale is maintained largely by freedom of association between the staff and the inmate. Any inmate may see the Superintendent,

Deputy or Executive Officer at any time if he has a problem or a complaint. Every effort is made to break down the "guard"-convict relationship commonly found in penal institutions for young adult males and men. Line Officers are encouraged to be advisors as well as supervisors to those inmates assigned to them.

Equality of treatment and opportunity for each inmate is stressed and every effort is made to help the inmate who demonstrates that he is interested in his own improvement and reformation. Personal and family problems of the inmate are of concern to the Staff and he is taught to understand that he is not simply a prisoner of the State but a person in need. To be sure, all committed persons do not co-operate with the program of the institution, but it is not maintained for the few who will not conform, but for the majority who make an effort to improve themselves and to abide by the rules and regulations of the institution.

NEW CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, REPLACEMENTS. (Institution)

Administration Building:

1. Receiving Unit. A twenty-one room receiving unit was constructed on the top floor of the Administration building. This unit provides individual rooms for twenty men, a store room, toilet and shower facilities, Office for staff members, scullery, dining room and recreation area. It is a complete unit in itself for the housing of all new inmates.

2. Hospital Unit: Main bay divided into two units, one for routine use, another for contagious cases. Sound absorbing plaster ceilings installed throughout the Hospital unit and fluorescent lighting units set into the new ceiling in all rooms and the corridor. In the process of this renovation, old barber shop removed, creating a good corridor to be used as a waiting room for patients.

3. Inmate Dining Room. A red tile floor was installed to cover the entire floor of the inmate dining room.

4. Kitchen platform. The old wooden stairs used as an exit from the kitchen were replaced by a cement platform of ample proportion to provide a rear porch for the kitchen unit. The platform is built on two levels to facilitate the loading and unloading of trucks and wagons.

5. The entire parapet and cobbling on the roof of the Administration was removed. In the process of removing the poorly designed and dangerous structure a great section fell to the ground. The replaced surface is of simple design, the parapet was not replaced, and the entire coping was covered with sheet metal.

6. Kitchen Equipment. All kitchen equipment was replaced during the year with units purchased from the Coast Guard and U. S. Navy. The kitchen is now equipped with Hot Point electric grills, steam kettles, and a fry-o-lator, a steam chef and a Blodgett oven operated by manufactured gas. All tables, sinks and work benches and storage units are new, having been purchased from the U. S. Navy.

7. In addition to these major changes in the Administration building a program of painting and minor changes and repairs were carried on through out the year.

Industrial Building

1. The major change in this building was under way but not completed at the close of the year. Because of the break-out in the main Dormitory in March it was apparent that this room had to be made more secure and easier to supervise. To make this possible the recreation area of wood was removed, all windows were bricked up half way and the Officer's cage was replaced by a larger brick room with maximum security doors and ample space for observation of all areas of the dormitory.

2. In conjunction with the renovation of the main dormitory, the small dormitory in this building was entirely eliminated and in its place was set up a good recreation area and exercise room. The room is equipped with a pool table, ping-pong, a games table, shuffle board, wrestling and boxing mat and all the facilities used in boxing and wrestling.

3. Materials were purchased, but the work was not done by the close of the year, to completely waterproof the roof of the Administration building.

4. The major items of equipment purchased were 100 new beds of proper design to replace the outmoded and worn beds used in the dormitory since the founding of the institution.

5. In anticipation of converting the carpentershop into a production unit we obtained at no cost from the Department of Education a DeWalt rotary saw, a two spindle shaper, a mortising machine, a three spindle drill press and a small metal lathe. These units were not placed in operation during the year since it called for rewiring of motors, etc.

6. As the year closed first efforts at moving the storeroom to the first floor to create room for the Vocational School were underway.

Grounds

A new regulation ball diamond was built and the outdoor basketball Court moved to a new location. The ice dam was repaired and enlarged to permit better swimming facilities.

Future Plans for Institution.

1. The floor in the lavatory and toilet section of the Quarters should be of tile, and the shower room should be of tile.
2. An inlaid Celotex ceiling should be installed in the Quarters to eliminate the noise at time of assembly.
3. A locker-control unit should be built in the Quarters and the old lockers and locker system eliminated entirely.
4. The inmate dining room should be equipped with new tables, preferably of the Navy attached seat type.
5. A background for the Chapel stage and new Curtains should be installed in the Chapel.
6. Barbershop facilities should be set up in the Quarters.
7. A library should be set up in the receiving unit and in the main dormitory.
8. All Offices should be renovated.
9. Some sort of entrance to the Administration building should be designed to replace the entrance destroyed by the falling parapet.
10. An Officers Quarters and lounge should be built on to the rear of the present Administration building.
11. A control unit between the Administration Building and Industrial building should be constructed to eliminate the "inside key system" and the ever present possibility of escape by assault on a staff member.
12. In the Industrial Building one room must be developed to house a complete Vocational School of a general shop nature and class rooms. Equipment must be provided with which to operate the School.
13. Renovations in the main dormitory have made it more secure than in the past but an additional cross iron bar must be added to make the sawing and bending of any one bar extremely difficult in the future.

Major plans for the future call for:

1. Conversion of the Carpenter Shop, now a maintenance shop, to one for production, and the expansion of the shop for this purpose.
2. A central heating plant for buildings and homes.
3. A gymnasium.
4. Homes for staff members and a new Superintendent's residence.
5. Cottage type housing units for the inmate population with present buildings to be used for administration, industry, schools, etc. only.

THE FARM

The institution maintains a large farm, well equipped with modern machinery. It employs about fifty percent of the inmate population and any inmate assigned thereto has every opportunity to learn something about modern farm methods. The chief function of the farm is to provide healthy, out-of-door work for as many inmates as possible. The chief function of the Farm Officers is to train those inmates assigned to them, and at the same time to provide the necessary custodial care and order.

All farm produce is sold, either to the institution, to other institutions or on the open market. During the year 1945 - 1946 the total value of farm products sold came to \$16,255.26. The farm sold to the Reformatory for use by inmates and staff farm produce valued at \$13,174.29. Of this amount \$8,588.37 was for milk, eggs and dairy products; \$2,317.47 for meats and \$2,268.45 for vegetables. The Institution purchases farm produce at the wholesale price current at the time of purchase.

The piggery in addition to furnishing the Institution with all necessary pork products, sold pork products to other institutions valued at \$1,687.43., while hay was sold for \$789.50 to a local dealer.

The total cost of farm operation for the year came to \$23,885.97 and the farm showed a loss of \$7,629.71.

During the year the farm payroll was \$7,423.00, \$4,277.00 was spent on maintenance and repair to farm buildings and \$924.00 was spent on equipment and live stock. It is quite obvious that it would be extremely difficult to "operate at a profit" on the farm during the year with more than half of all expenditures of a fixed nature, that are necessary and peculiar to a farm operated by a correctional institution. If the all over significance of a "farm at a correctional institution" is recognized and can be expressed accurately by accounting systems it is very doubtful that any are operated at a "loss".

The farm is equipped with modern buildings and machinery. The herd is grade Holstein and maintains a better than average DHIA record. It has been free of Bang's disease for more than four years. The dairy is equipped to make cream and butter.

During the year the farm maintained eight horses. This year is probably the last in which horses will be used in general farming since plans for the disposition of the horses and purchase of tractors are underway.

The raising of chickens was abandoned during the year in favor of the development of a full sized, modern piggery. Eggs and poultry are purchased from the State School for Boys and in turn our farm sells pork products to the School and other institutions.

General crop and vegetable farming was carried on during the year with no accent on any particular crop. All the hay needed by the cow barn was harvested on the farm and some surplus was available for sale. Small crops harvested were potatoes, oats, apples, string and dry beans, beets, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, silage corn, cattle beets, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, parsnips, peas, squash, tomatoes and turnip. A program of pasture improvement was carried out and the herd placed in the pasture on a unit area plan controlled by electric fencing.

Repairs and Replacements (Farm):

1. The old sills were removed from the main barn and entirely replaced and supporting cellar walls strengthened.
2. The entire front wall of the piggery was replaced with a tile and plaster cement wall. The building was cleaned out entirely, painted and renovated. A new low pressure boiler was installed and a slaughterhouse added to the piggery unit.
3. The conversion of the bean shed to a vermin free grain shed was completed. Interior must be finished in metal lath and plaster.
4. Conversion of part of hen house to farm machinery repair unit and machinery storage completed.
5. A bull pen, inside and outside, with bull run and breeding rack constructed.
6. Entire dairy barn was painted out in aluminum.

Future Plans for the Farm:

1. A pasturizing unit should be installed at the dairy.
2. The ice house should be converted in part to storage space and in part to a large electrically operated holding refrigerator to be used in conjunction with the quick freeze unit already available.
3. An electric cooling unit should be installed in the dairy to replace the vat system now in use.
4. The dairy should be rebuilt with part brick walls and tile floor and four foot dado installed to replace present cement floor and wooden walls.
5. The main barn and piggery must be re-shingled with fire resisting shingles.
6. The horse barn must be re-modeled to provide more storage space. The number of horses should not exceed three.
7. The number of horses should be reduced and another large tractor and one small tractor should be purchased.
8. In anticipation of a return to the purchase of grain by ingredient a grain mixing machine should be installed in the grain shed.
9. A new low pressure boiler must be installed on the farm in the near future.
10. The grain shed must be rat proofed.
11. Another silo, preferably tile, the same size as the present silo should be constructed.
12. A small green house should be added to the farm buildings.
13. A field hay bailer is necessary since the hay crop is beginning to exceed present storage facilities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

Respectfully submitted,
PERRY D. HAYDEN
Superintendent

POPULATION STATISTICS

Inmate population July 1, 1945.....		89
Admissions (All types)		
By Superior Courts.....	65	
By Municipal Courts.....	39	
By Trial Justices.....	1	
By transfer from the State School.....	19	
Parole violators returned.....	27	
Escapeses returned.....	13	
Returned from Maine General Hospital.....	10	
Returned from Bangor State Hospital.....	2	
Parolee returned at own request.....	1	
Parolee returned for replacement by Mr. Sargent.....	2	
Total admissions during the year.....	179	268
Releases (All types)		
Paroled.....	125	
Discharged.....	2	
Escaped.....	27	
Transferred to State Prison.....	5	
Transferred to Pownal State School.....	1	
Transferred to Maine General Hospital.....	11	
Transferred to Bangor State Hospital.....	4	
Appealed.....	4	
Total released during the year.....	179	179
Total inmate population June 30, 1946.....		89
Daily average inmate population (by count sheets).....		88
Daily average inmates and personnel.....		113
Daily average personnel (full time).....		25

Note: These summaries deal only with those men committed during the year. The commitment number was 124, but statistics are taken on 120, since four men were released from the institution within a day or so after commitment.

Commitments by Courts.

Superior Courts:

Androscoggin.....	4
Aroostook.....	4
Hancock.....	1
Kennebec.....	5
Knox.....	4
Lincoln.....	4
Oxford.....	4
Penobscot.....	9
Sagadahoc.....	1
Somerset.....	1
Waldo.....	4
Washington.....	1
York.....	5

Municipal Courts:

Auburn.....	1
Augusta.....	2
Bangor.....	1
Bath.....	1
Fort Fairfield Mun.....	1
Franklin.....	1
Houlton.....	1
Lewiston.....	4
Lincoln Co. Mun.....	1
Norway.....	1
Old Town.....	1
Portland.....	11
Rockland.....	1
Sanford.....	1
Waterboro Mun.....	1
Waterville.....	1
Westbrook.....	2
Western Somerset Mun.....	1

Trial Justice:

Baileville.....	1
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Transfers:

State School for Boys.....	19
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Crimes for which persons were committed

Crimes against property:

Breaking, entering and larceny.....	7
Breaking, entering and larceny in the night.....	11
Breaking, entering with intent to commit larceny.....	4
Attempt to break and enter.....	1
Larceny.....	22
Larceny of a car or truck.....	14
Larceny by false pretenses.....	1
Larceny from person.....	1
Attempted larceny.....	1
Common thief.....	1
Malicious Mischief.....	4
Arson.....	3
Derailing train.....	1
Forging Endorsement.....	1
Taking a car without the owner's consent.....	3
Forging.....	1
Embezzlement.....	1

Crimes against person:

Assault.....	2
Assault on an officer.....	2
Assault with intent to kill.....	1
Assault with intent to rob.....	1
Felonious assault.....	1
Threatening to assault.....	1
High and aggravated assault.....	1
Adultery.....	1
Intent to defraud.....	1
Rape.....	1
Robbery.....	1
Indecent Liberties.....	1
Wanton and Lascivious.....	1
Lascivious Behavior.....	1

Other types:

Intoxication	4	Idle and Disorderly	1
Operating Motor Vehicle under influence of Liquor	1	Drunken Driving	2
		Incorrigibles	19

Age at time of Commitment

Years of Age	Number	Years of Age	Number
16	20	26	1
17	16	27	0
18	29	28	1
19	9	29	3
20	11	30	1
21	8	31	0
22	8	32	0
23	5	33	0
24	4	34	0
25	2	35	1
		36	1

Eighty-five or 70% of commitments were under 21 years of age. Seventy-four or 61% were under nineteen and the largest single age group, 18 year olds, made up 24% of the population.

Educational Background.

Grade Completed	Number	Grade Completed	Number
1st	1	1st year High	10
2nd	3	2nd year High	6
3rd	2	3rd year High	5
4th	5	High School Grad.	1
5th	11		
6th	17		
7th	26		
8th or Grammar	33		

Criminal History prior to present commitment.

Only ten of the inmates 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	47
Previously committed to a Reformatory	12
Previously committed to State Prisons	1
Previously committed to Federal Correctional institutions or Prisons	1
Previously committed to Federal Correctional institutions or Prisons	1
Have served at least one Jail term	25
Have been on probation at least once	56

MAINE STATE PRISON

FRANCIS J. McCABE

Warden

Administrative Staff:

Theodore E. Rowell
 Albert M. Welch
 Otto R. Irvine
 Zenas W. Melvin
 E. Samuel Dow
 Nellie M. Tibbetts
 Leona G. Frisbee
 F. G. Campbell, M. D.
 E. Stewart Orbeton
 Allen H. Jones
 John S. Foss

Deputy Warden
 Captain of the Guard
 Farm Superintendent
 Chief Finance Clerk
 Chief Industrial Clerk
 Record Clerk, Stenographer-Typist
 Clerk-Typist
 Prison Physician
 Parole Officer
 Parole Officer
 Parole Officer

Established	1824	Area of grounds—acres	909*
Inmate capacity	425	Under cultivation	310
Average population	355	Number of Buildings	54
Average employees	60	Plant value (cost)	\$1,067,033.80
Appropriation			\$200,000.00
Net Cost of Operation (before Capital Expenditures)			231,417.00
Capital Expenditures			754.00
Net Cost of Operation—Institutional			232,171.00
Per Capita—Net (before Farm Operations)			654.00

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

As Warden of the Maine State Prison, I herewith submit the annual report for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1945 and ending June 30, 1946. Inasmuch as I assumed the duties as Warden the last two months of the period referred to, I wish to set forth in this report as much detailed factual data as possible from existing available information.

The material support rendered by the institutional employees was of immeasurable assistance to the administration and their attention to duty was exemplary. Noteworthy was the exceptionally fine spirit of cooperation and help that was received from the Commissioner of Institutional Service. Through his helpful guidance and timely advice much progress has been made to improve conditions in general at the Prison.

INMATES—POPULATION

The inmate population shows an average of 355 persons serving sentences during the fiscal year. This number denotes a marked increase compared to the fiscal year 1943-1944, when the average inmate population was 280. When such an increase in population is taken into consideration, it reflects an absolute increase in crime.

If this rapid increase continues into the future, this penological problem will demand special attention in regard to additional facilities and alterations to the Maine State Prison. This point is clearly illustrated when the lowest monthly average of 311 in August, 1945, is compared with the highest monthly average of 386 which occurred in May, 1946. Other informative statistics relating to monthly averages are listed as follows:

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1945-1946

July 322.7	November 351.3	March 363.
August 311.35	December 359.	April 374.96
September 326.5	January 366.74	May 386.45
October 348.5	February 365.	June 384.5

The admissions during the fiscal year are listed in the following categories:

From Courts (Direct Sentence) 179	On Discharge from Previous Sentence 10
Escapes from Farm returned 3	Transferred from other institutions 7
Parole Violators returned 30	
	Total 229

The one hundred and eighty-six inmates received from the courts and transferred from other institutions were given two hundred and eleven sentences listed as follows:

Sex Crimes	54	Crimes Against the Person	46
Crimes Against Property	111		
		Total	211
Discharges, etc:			
Discharges, expiration of sentence	50	Discharges, to new sentence	10
Paroled	90	Transferred to other institutions	7
Escaped from Prison Farm	4	Deaths	1
Released on Bail R. S. 1944 Maine	1		
		Total	163
Parole Releases for Selective Service	2	Parole Discharges for fiscal year 1945-46	42

BUILDINGS

The general conditions of the prison buildings are good. However, there are several buildings that are in need of attention in the way of repair. The roofs of the Administration, Industrial and Cell Block Buildings are of primary concern. It was noted that there was leakage in many of their areas. Arrangements have been made to correct this situation which was not undertaken before because of the scarcity of essential material. "Pointing Up" of these buildings will also be necessary in order to keep water from seeping through the brick walls.

The Prison Repository and Store is in very poor condition and needs extensive repairs. It has been estimated that to put this building in fair repair an expenditure of approximately \$1,500.00 would be necessary.

At the present time, we are having quite a bit of difficulty with the toilet facilities and piping in the East Wing and Center Block Areas of the Prison. Two hundred and eighteen of these toilet units either need to be repaired or replaced. The galvanized piping of these units is practically beyond repair. It has been estimated that to correct this situation would involve an expenditure of approximately \$53,000.00.

The Cell Block Locks and Fixtures were repaired and put into the best condition possible by a representative of the Van Dorn Company. In the future it may be found difficult to obtain repair parts or replacement parts for some of these antiquated units that may get damaged or worn out through fair wear and tear.

A new officers dining-room was built adjacent to the kitchen and it has been received with a great deal of favorable comment. In the past, officers were obliged to eat in the kitchen with inmates present. This situation made it impossible for them to discuss institutional problems and to have any privacy among themselves while dining.

The old Wall had deteriorated to such an extent that it fell down in several places, and this necessitated the rebuilding of part of the Eastern and Southern section. Construction of this new section was started after an appropriation of \$30,000.00 had been made available by the Governor and Council. Even after this section is completed there will still remain antiquated gates where all the traffic in and out of the prison is carried on. These gates are so small in size that a majority of the trucks bringing commodities are obliged to unload and prison trucks have to be used to get the supplies through the gates. Also, there will remain two sections of the Wall over 100 years old, and these are certainly in bad enough condition for replacement, as they are apt to cave in because of their age. It is expected that this condition will be called to the attention of the 93rd Legislature.

One of the best improvements made in the prison during the fiscal year has been the installation of telephones in all Wall Posts, which has increased the efficiency of the Wall Officers considerably as they are able to notify the prison authorities immediately of any and all unusual activity within and without the prison wall.

PERSONNEL

Five veterans, who had been granted leave of absence for duty with the Armed Forces, returned to employment here. It was also necessary to add additional personnel as the 48-hour work-week became effective the 3rd of December, 1945. This increased personnel numbered eight who were all veterans of World War II. Three guards were retired, as they had completed 25 years of active service.

In the month of May, 1946, a School of Instruction was started for the Officers. This action was necessary to enlighten them regarding their specific duties. Classes were conducted in the handling of firearms, gas technique, and emergency procedure. These classes consisted not only of classroom work but practical demonstrations and field exercises. Several members of the FBI, members of the Maine State Police, a member of the faculty of the University of Maine, and members of our own personnel were some of the instructors on this program.

The prison does not employ a Psychologist; therefore, it is necessary for the administration to send inmates to the Bangor State Hospital for psychological examinations. It is worthy to comment here that Dr. Hedin was exceptionally cooperative in examining the mental condition of the inmates sent to the Bangor State Hospital.

At Christmas time, inmates voluntarily donated presents and toys to various orphanages in the state. These presents were exceptionally well made and, according to letters received, the children have appreciated them immensely.

INMATE BENEFIT FUND AND RECREATIONAL PROGRAM

The Recreational Program at the Maine State Prison is, with the exception of the Sunday Movies, entirely sustained by the Inmate Benefit Fund. This Fund is made possible by the profit of the Inmate Canteen. The distribution of the Funds for this fiscal year was as follows:

Sports	Baseball, football, hockey, softball, tennis, etc.	\$1,230.48
Coupons	Medium of exchange in the Prison	226.61
Holidays	Sport contests and boxing matches—prizes	266.11
Radio	Maintenance	106.91
Books	Library	199.32
Magazines	For Cell Blocks	134.00
Christmas	Present for each inmate	151.80
Cards	Playing cards	52.92
Flowers	For inside and outside lawns	23.08
Total		\$2,391.23

EDUCATION

With a firm belief that education means the development of the individual so that, instead of adding to the problems of life and society, he may be able to make his contribution to their solution, and with the welfare and rehabilitation of the inmates in mind a school has been established at the prison. Our first and primary object is training the illiterate, regardless of age, in the three R's. Their response to this opportunity has been remarkable. All of them have applied themselves diligently and have painstakingly executed the work assigned to them. All are now able to read and write. Many of them have written letters home for the first time. With the basic training accomplished, additional opportunities will be afforded them to continue with more advanced subjects. All this with a view towards rehabilitation and equipping them to occupy a useful place in society upon their return to it.

The inmates who have previously had some educational advantages are also afforded the opportunity of taking more advanced subjects, especial stress being made of American History and Civics. The younger inmates pursuing the above course, upon leaving the institution will be in a position to enter academies and high schools in their respective communities, if they so desire.

Plans are now rapidly drawing to completion looking to the welfare of another group of inmates—those who desire further education and training in such subjects as bookkeeping, accounting, salesmanship, radio repairing, and other various trades and crafts. This will be done through correspondence courses. This opportunity will be afforded to those whose conduct and ability merit such consideration.

To assist us in our educational program, we are inaugurating certain achievement tests to determine the mental maturity, mental mechanical ability, occupational interests, orientation and personality of the inmates. These tests will be somewhat similar to those made by the California Test Bureau, but will incorporate ideas of our own. This can or will be accomplished with the object of determining the proper course to pursue in the new rehabilitation and welfare of the individual inmate.

It is the object and purpose of our educational program to return the inmate to society not only a *better* man, but a man *better* equipped to meet the problems of life.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

The religious services at the Maine State Prison were conducted on Sunday mornings at nine o'clock in the Prison Chapel. Father Savage of the St. Bernard Church of Rockland conducted the Catholic Services. Mass was celebrated on the third Sunday of each month and Confessions were heard the previous Thursday. The Prison is visited on Thursday of each week to afford the inmates an opportunity of consulting the Chaplain on spiritual and temporal matters. The Protestant Services were under the direction of Miss Bertha Luce, assisted by the pastors of various denominations, who gave generously of their time to the spiritual welfare of the men.

The Salvation Army conducted services the first Sunday in each month, often bringing speakers and special music from the larger centers. The sincerity of this good work always brought forth a fine response from the men.

Attendance at Chapel Services is entirely optional. Records for the fiscal year show the average Sunday attendance as follows:

Catholic	69 inmates	Protestant	138 inmates
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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT

Admission Physical Examinations on new inmates and parole violators		216	216
Admission Blood Tests		46	
Additional Blood Tests			
Total		262	
Other Laboratory Tests (Blood Counts etc.)			38
Total men seen on sick call			4,222
Treated and returned to work	4,063		
Treated and sent to cells	132		
Hospitalized	27		
Total	4,222		

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Tuberculosis: One case of chronic fibrous pulmonary tuberculosis released for deportation to Norway following a Governor's pardon.

One new case of pulmonary tuberculosis admitted to institution and is under ambulatory treatment and observation.

All inmates not previously screened were given X-rays of the chest by the State Department of Health, August 27, 1945. Also check X-rays were given to previous questionable cases of pulmonary disease. At intervals through the year suspect cases were re-X-rayed.

General Diseases: One new admission treated for acute urethritis, presumed to be G. C. in origin, with satisfactory results.

Syphilis: Old cases under observation, 7-1-45	10	
New admissions with positive blood	9	
Total		19
Apparent cures		1
Discharged from institution		7
Under observation and treatment as of 6-30-46		11
Total		19

284 individual treatments of Mapharsen Tryparsamide and Thiobismol given to syphilitic patients during he year.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Major—1—Robert Tripp, Prostatectomy.

Minor—30—Wens, cysts, ingrown toenails and foreign bodies, and 13 skin grafting operation sessions by Dr. Belknap of Damariscotta on James Gayton, a severe burn case.

Deaths—Nelson Knight, Age 74—Uremia and Hypertrophy of the Prostate.

DENTAL REPORT

Number of days spent at Prison Dental Office	66
Number of patients seen at Prison Dental Office	701
Number of extractions	295
Number of teeth removed surgically	5
Number of full impactions removed	2
Number of porcelain fillings	45
Number of amalgam fillings (1 surface)	44
Number of amalgam fillings (2 or more surfaces)	72
Number of dentures repaired	15
Number of dentures relined	4
Number of new full dentures	27
Number of partial dentures	11
Number of cement fillings	6
Number of scalings	17
Number of visits to my Rockland Office	3
Number of treatments at my Rockland Office	2
Number of extractions at my Rockland Office	1

OPTOMETRY REPORT

It was noted that many inmates enter the institution wearing glasses. Upon examination, others are found that require eyeglasses in order to read or to do the work required of them. Dr. Walter P. Conley served as the optometrist and rendered the following services:

Inmates Examined—55; Cost of Services—\$516.00; Average per Inmate—\$9.40.

Approximately thirty of the above number were inmates classified in the middle age or old age groups. These persons normally require corrections for any close work. In general, the men were found to be in good physical condition as far as eye pathology was concerned.

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

A Classification System was inaugurated in June, 1946, at the Maine State Prison as a result of a survey made of the records of the inmates in the institution.

It was found that there was very little information on the inmates in regard to their family background, religious beliefs, education, institutional record, former residences and former employment.

Through the Classification Program being in effect the information, which is desired about the inmate, is readily procurable at all times.

The Classification System was put in use after we had contacted several Federal and State Penitentiaries, who forwarded information relative to the Classification Program in effect at their respective institutions. The information obtained from these agencies was studied and the parts which were deemed to be of the most value to our needs were incorporated to form a system of our own.

These new Classification Forms were sent to the Criminology Department at the University of Maine for suggestions, additions and criticism. They were returned with a few suggestions which were immediately put into effect and the forms resulting are the ones now in use.

At the present time, about 350 inmates have been interviewed, and the information obtained has already been of great help in the assignment of new inmates, especially transfers, to jobs of minimum supervision. Other institutions have been very cooperative in giving us information in regard to our inmates who were formerly in their care.

This System, which is still in its infancy, is gradually proving its worth, and as soon as all inmates have been contacted, it is hoped to have a better field coverage which is now in effect in several states and most Federal institutions.

LIBRARY REPORT FOR 1946

The library, at present, has 3,164 books available for use, of which 387 new books were added to the library by purchase with Inmate Benefit money and by donation of books from Inmates. There are approximately 1,200 non-fiction books under the classifications: Science, Biography, Autobiography, Religion, History, Travel and Vocational subjects. These non-fiction books are used in a proportion of about one to two to the fiction books.

Catalogs, containing a list of all the books in the Library, are circulated in the Cell Blocks, each man then is able to select those books he desires by placing the numbers on a library card. These cards are sent to the Library twice a week for the indicated books. Each man is allowed two books at a time for a period of two weeks.

All books are cataloged in the Library on individual cards. This system was installed in 1946 and greatly facilitates keeping the library in good order. The inmates are very cooperative with the books, both in care and prompt return.

Total Books issued during 1946	16,809
Total Books issued during 1945	13,014
Gain of books issued for 1946 over 1945	Plus 3,795
Percentage gain for 1946	29.2%
Average number of books issued per month in 1946	1,400
Average number of books issued per month in 1945	1,085
Increase of monthly average of 1946 over 1945	315

Comparison showing growth of Library Usage:

Year	Total Books Issued	Average per Month
1946	16,809	1,400
1945	13,014	1,085
1944	9,473	789
1943	6,210	517
1942	4,888	407

VETERANS' PROGRAM

The Maine State Prison, in the year of 1946, has had a new Warden and eight new officers added to its personnel, all of whom are former veterans of World War II.

The Veterans Administration has sent us two trainees: one training for the position of Chief Clerk and the other training for the position of Cabinet Maker.

The inmates, who were former veterans, have in the past year shown remarkable interest in obtaining Correspondence School Courses so as to obtain themselves a better background in their preparation for earning a living on the outside and also helping us in our rehabilitation program. At the present time, there are about ten inmates taking these courses and their progress is above the average.

The inmates are able to see the Veterans Administration Representative whenever they have a justifiable reason. Their representative contacts all new inmates (former veterans) and informs them of their rights and benefits in regard to education, pensions, terminal leave, insurance, etc.

INDUSTRIES

The Maine State Prison Industrial Department is composed of eight divisions; namely, Wood (Furniture), Upholstery, Paint, Tailor, Harness, Plate, Road Sign and Cannery.

All of these divisions of industry are located within the Prison enclosure except the Cannery which is situated in new quarters at the Prison Farm in Warren.

The importance of the Prison Industries should not be measured primarily in dollars and cents, but should be divided into four groups; namely, worth in providing employment, worth in rehabilitative value, worth in providing and processing materials for less cost to State and finally worth in providing revenue.

First in importance is their worth in keeping a healthy moral condition through providing employment for many prisoners who would otherwise be idle. Without this occupation it is apparent that the problems of supervision would be greatly increased and more costly to the State.

Second in importance, but not the least of the two, is the rehabilitative value, as the industries automatically provide practical rehabilitation for those who have the initiative to make use of their training through industrial employment. Through their employment here it is possible for inmates to acquire practical knowledge of woodworking, furniture making, painting, refinishing, upholstery, harness making and tailoring. For those who possess rehabilitative possibilities, there is opportunity to apply themselves in similar occupations on release and in seeking gainful employment.

Third in importance is that the industries are a proven asset to the State in the fact that many commodities are manufactured or processed for other departments and institutions for much less than it would cost in commercial fields. To elaborate further; the Wood or Furniture Department manufacture much new furniture for State Departments and Institutions. Likewise the Paint and Upholstery Departments are available for refinishing and repairs. The Tailor Shop makes other institutional clothing as well as for the Prison. The Auto Plate and Road Sign Departments furnish all types of license plates, road signs and markers for the Highway Department and any other department or agency requesting them. The Cannery processes food for other institutions and also sells Farm raised products which have been processed in the Cannery.

Fourth in importance is the revenue provided by the Industries through sales to commercial enterprise, which is available to supplement appropriated funds.

To measure industrial activity in other than dollars and cents is contrary to commercial practices, but it is evident that the modern version of a penal institution is to punish by incarceration, but not to destroy. Hence, occupation keeps healthy minds and bodies and by nature of the industry provides rehabilitation. By proper business practice and accounting control the State's interests are protected.

Following, is a chart showing the employment of inmates industrially based on the average population for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946:

	Total Avg. Pop.	Wood	Uphol. & Paint	Tailor	Harn- ess & Rd.	Plate Sgn.	Cannery	Total
Avg.	355.05	35	32	25	37	19	12	160
%	100	10	9	7	10	5	3	44

The above chart reveals that the Prison Industries employed forty-four percent of the total average inmate population for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946. Thus it shows that the Prison Industries, as a unit, employed more than any other single unit in the institution. The Prison Farm, Kitchen and Yard rank next in inmate employment. The Yard is a reservoir from which additional men may be drawn as they are needed in the various industrial departments.

Machines possessing a hazard to operators in the Plate, Road Sign and Wood Shops have been equipped with safety devices insofar as is practicable. In the Plate and Road Sign Shops there are eight pieces which if not protected would present an element of danger. The two shearing machines have built in construction which offer protection. Two presses have been equipped with protective devices. Two more presses with hazardous functions occupy both hands of the operator in such a manner that they are withdrawn from the point of danger while operation is going on. The two remaining presses function so slowly that the element of danger is negligible. In the Wood Shop, devices of protection have also been installed with the exception of two band saws which through careless operation might cause one to become injured. However, plans are being considered to have them equipped with fending guides.

The Prison Industries have suffered, as have commercial enterprises, in material shortages. The principal product in the woodworking department is, of course, lumber. In obtaining lumber it is necessary to consider two elements, that of quality and its state of dryness. Of late a little more has been procured through persistent efforts. Lumber,

however, is but one of the hard to get materials needed to complete finished products in this department. There is also a shortage of nails, brads etc. and it is only through constant effort that we are able to obtain enough to fill the requirements of the shop. It is hoped that material shortages affecting this department will diminish in this fiscal period as there is a large outlet for wood products, and many orders are on hand for desks etc.

We have had considerable orders from State institutions, also from schools and other institutions of a public nature. The products of this department are also sold to the general public. It has been the policy for some time now to avoid individual single orders and to concentrate shop efforts on bulk production of practical pieces such as chests of drawers, breakfast sets, chairs etc.

The Paint Department's principal function at the present is refinishing products made in the Wood Shop. It is equipped to refinish and repair furniture for State departments and institutions as well as for the public. Many orders are now on hand and so it is anticipated that the activities of this department will be considerably increased in the near future.

The activity in the Upholstery Department has been practically at a standstill mainly because of inability to obtain fabrics for this type of work. Because of this there are no orders on hand, but it is believed that samples will soon be available from manufacturers, as the approach of Spring is usually accompanied by many requests for work to be done. Work of this type is also of rehabilitative value as a conscientious effort on the part of the inmate would provide him with experience which could be utilized to advantage on the outside.

The functions of the Tailor Shop are strictly State Use. Suits for paroled and discharged men are processed here as well as other clothing requirements of the institution. Many orders are also filled for other State institutions. Like all industries, material shortages have had its effect in the Tailor Shop. This department keeps a large number of prisoners occupied and so it is hoped that more raw materials will become available soon.

The Harness Department has on hand more orders than it can take care of for some time, even should it be able to obtain leather in quantities commensurate with requirements. Efforts have been made to obtain hides from many suppliers, but without avail. Since price controls affecting butchering have been lifted some time ago, it is believed that leather should be coming out of process in the near future in greater quantities. This function, like the Tailor Shop, occupies considerable men and also has a rehabilitative value. The department has an active future as soon as material shortage ends.

In the Plate and Road Sign Shops, renewed activity has already started. License Plates will again be processed this year for 1948 distribution. Steel still being unavailable has promoted plans to employ the use of a different metal which can be processed without any change in equipment. In fact materials are already being ordered and it is expected that production will start early in the Spring. The Road Sign Shop, which operates in conjunction with the Plate Department and employs practically the same equipment, is already filling many orders for the Highway Department. This was possible through the use of steel on hand in the form of partially embossed signs left over from before the war. It was found that reprocessing would produce the desired type of highway sign and marker.

The prospects of activity for this department are bright as there is also considerable demand for stop signs and road markers from municipalities within the State. Products in this field have been unobtainable since before the war and so an evident depleted condition should bring new orders. It is hoped that by the end of plate work, steel will be available to carry work on in this department.

The Cannery department is of course only a short term proposition and its activity is confined from the middle summer to fall months. All Farm vegetable production possible is processed during this period and stored in a State building near the Prison for such time as it is drawn for consumption. The Prison requirements are anticipated by our Commissary and the surplus disposed of through the Bureau of Purchases to other State institutions. For those State institutions which raise their own vegetables, the Prison Cannery is available for processing their products at a minimum charge. Many jobs of this nature were accomplished this past season and it is hoped more will be available during the next season.

The Cannery is a new establishment now located near the source of supply of its products, and is better equipped than when located within the Prison enclosure. It is hoped that activity in this department will be such that increased revenue will be available to purchase new and added equipment.

In spite of material shortages and other handicaps associated with the post-war period, the total industrial sales for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946 totaled \$100,041.94 as compared with \$95,863.74 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945. A net profit of \$12,510.73 was realized or 12½% of sales as compared with \$18,172.08 the previous year. The decrease in net profit as compared with the previous year is principally due to two reasons.

First, a proper control of industrial equipment has been set up whereby depreciation is properly considered and so charged off on a monthly basis. Previously, Industrial equipment was carried at the purchase price or an estimated one where records were no longer available. Second, personnel services have increased in conformity with the special legislation granting the temporary increase.

It is to be noted that two-fifths of the Industrial Sales were to State Departments and the remainder or three-fifths to outside customers. The following chart reveals the percentage of total sales, by department, as divided between State Sales and other:

	Wood & Paint	Uphol.	Tailor	Harness	Plate	Cannery	Total
State Depts.	4%		15%		11%	8%	38%
Other	31%	3%		28%			62%

Following is the Balance Sheet and Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement as of June 30, 1946 as compiled by the Bureau of Accounts and Control and extracted from the June 30, 1946 Financial Report:

**COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET
MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES**

	END OF	
	1946	1945
ASSETS		
Cash in Banks and on Hand	\$64,392.09	\$45,267.43
Other Accounts Receivable	1,340.20	4,038.01
Less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts	494.75	759.06
Net Total Receivables	845.45	3,278.95
Due from Other Funds	344.25	
Inventories	50,615.00	53,066.81
Plant and Equipment	47,017.60	40,900.35
Less Reserve for Depreciation	32,505.21	
Net Plant and Equipment	14,512.39	40,900.35
Total Assets	\$130,709.18	\$142,513.54
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	\$1,930.51	\$884.06
Total Liabilities	1,930.51	884.06
RESERVES AND SURPLUS		
Working Capital Advances from General Fund	122,406.80	122,406.80
* Unappropriated Surplus	6,371.87	19,222.68
Total Reserves and Surplus	128,778.67	141,629.48
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SURPLUS	\$130,709.18	\$142,513.54

* The reduction in unappropriated surplus is due to setting up industrial equipment control on a proper basis which necessitated charging off a large depreciation which heretofore had never been considered.

**COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT
MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES**

June 30, 1946

	END OF	
	1946	1945
Sales:		
To State Departments	\$39,067.90	\$36,143.51
Others	60,974.04	59,720.23
Total Sales	100,041.94	95,863.74
Material Cost of Goods Sold	57,561.50	58,175.57
Gross Profit before Operating Expenses	42,480.44	37,688.17
Operating Expense:		
Personal Services	17,716.00	15,188.00
Repairs to Equipment	1,691.61	1,880.29
Repairs to Buildings	509.26	114.43
Rent of Equipment		95.00
Miscellaneous Supplies	3,986.01	3,613.81
Electric Power	1,796.36	1,458.60
General Operating Expense	1,147.04	843.47
Fuel	1,846.33	1,252.20
Inventory Adjustments	1,421.30	5,364.50
Provision for Uncollectable Accounts	263.00	372.84
Other Expense	222.55	61.95
Depreciation	1,602.03	
Insurance	610.73	
Total Operating Expense	29,969.71	19,516.09
Net Profit	\$12,510.73	\$18,172.08

To recapitulate, industry within a prison is necessary in keeping a healthy condition. At the same time it produces practical rehabilitation for prisoners. The State Use System is an asset to the State. A small profit realized on State sales plus that derived from commercial sales is very necessary as industrial equipment of a mechanical nature will have to be replaced in the near future. Much of it has already depreciated and outserved its usefulness. An increased capacity for drying lumber is greatly needed. Plans have already been made and pending availability of necessary piping, work could be begun at a minimum cost as specialists and labor are available at the Prison.

INSTITUTIONAL PER CAPITA COSTS

Net Operating Cost Per Capita:	\$200,000.00
1945-46 Appropriation Expended	42,956.41
Overdraft transferred from other funds
Net Expenditure for Institution and Farm	\$242,956.41
*(Gross expenditures less all credits for income)	
Average Inmate Population for year ending 1945-46	355.05
Yearly Per Capita	684.28
Monthly Per Capita	57.02
Weekly Per Capita	13.16
Daily Per Capita	1.874

* The above per capita costs are based on the actual net expenditures to the State. As money has been earned, or credits to expenses given, it has been applied against the expense thus reducing the expense to a net.

Food Cost Per Capita:	Institution	Farm	Total
Food	\$55,479.64	\$5,441.68	\$60,921.32
Average Inmate Population	315.05	40.00	355.05
Yearly Per Capita	176.09	136.04	171.58
Monthly Per Capita	14.67	11.33	14.29
Weekly Per Capita	3.386	2.616	3.294
Daily Per Capita	.482	.372	.47(.52)*
Per Meal Per Capita	.1606	.124	.1566

* Farm per capita is lower as food raised by it is not carried as a charge to the Farm. If it was, the effect on the total per capita would be to raise it to .522 per day per man. The .47 food per capita is based on net food cost to the State as reflected on the Controller's June 30, 1946 Analysis Sheet.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANCIS J. McCABE
Warden

NORTHERN MAINE SANATORIUM

DR. LOREN F. CARTER

Superintendent

Administrative Staff:

William B. Grow, M. D.		Assistant Superintendent	
athleen Brewer		Steward	
Jane C. Gamblin, R. N.		Superintendent of Nurses	
Established	1919	Area of grounds—acres	28
Inmate capacity	125	Under cultivation	19
Average population	89	Number of buildings	14
Average employees	59	Plant value	\$399,702.62
Appropriation			\$145,000.00
Net Cost of Operation (before Capital Expenditures)			145,379.00
Capital Expenditure			2,226.00
Net Cost of Operation—Institutional			147,605.00
Per Capita—Net (before Farm Operations)			1,644.00

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

It is my pleasure to submit herewith the twenty-sixth annual report for the Northern Maine Sanatorium, located on the Northern bank of the Aroostook River, in the City of Presque Isle, Aroostook County, "The Garden of Maine," together with brief comments on the year's work, and suggestions for improvements.

FOREWORD

I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to my employees, especially those who remained and took the hard knocks over the war years when necessity called upon them to do more than their share, because aid was scarce and of inferior quality. Help is now more plentiful, and of better quality and will improve. Graduate nurses are still unobtainable, but we have some good attendants who are doing an excellent job under the nurses' directions.

Also I wish to give my thanks to Dr. Young and the staff of Central Maine Sanatorium for their cooperation in reviewing our cases for surgery. I have found them always willing to take time out of their busy schedule to review our cases and advise proper treatment.

Last but not least let me express my thanks to you Commissioner Greenleaf for your prompt attention whenever advice and council were needed. I congratulate you on your reappointment.

IMPROVEMENTS

No new construction has been done during the year, but general repairs have been taken care of whenever material and labor were available. Much has had to be neglected, but perhaps can be taken care of more economically later on when the postwar rush is over.

The oil burner has been installed in the water heater at the Nurses' Home, and is giving a satisfactory supply. The make up is rapid so that baths may be had as wanted. The oil burner has been over-hauled, and replaced in the heating boiler. It is cleaner and more satisfactory than the coal stoker. The building was badly smoked and will need a new coat of paint inside and out, as soon as it can be done.

Patients rooms in the Powers and Wilson Buildings have been covered with linoleum which adds to cleanliness and appearance. It was quite impossible to keep the painted floors in condition.

The heating furnace in the Wilson Building sprang a leak and temporary repairs only made it worse, and a new boiler was installed as an emergency. By taking part of the coal pocket for the new boiler, heat was off only while new connections were made.

The new canvas and asphalt around the posts at the Knight Building has stopped the troublesome leaking. As soon as canvas is obtainable other buildings should have the same treatment.

The two upper floors in the Wilson Building were painted throughout. Five different colors were used which improves the looks and is more cheerful for the patients.

New bed stands were ordered for the upper floor. These stands are equipped with trays which can be swung over the beds for the use and comfort of patients who must live in bed all the time.

A new paint spraying booth was installed in the work shop at the Knight Building enabling my men, in their spare time, to clean and paint all the beds in the Wilson Building and a few in the Powers Building. All are being done as fast as possible.

After some delay a new moving picture machine was purchased, and installed in the early spring, enabling us to resume showing movies twice each week for the patients' benefit.

A new stainless steel sink and sideboard was purchased for the Diet Kitchen in the Wilson Building, adding to appearance and utility.

The Hill Driveway has been repaired with trap rock, but needs a tar surface to hold it from washing away.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We have had much trouble with breakdowns in the large ice boxes in the kitchen, and a representative from General Electric has recommended that old boxes be rebuilt, and a larger unit installed. To further aid, a 60 foot unit be installed for small articles, this would save opening the large box so often. Purchase of this equipment was authorized but at this date has not been received.

The kitchen and dining rooms are so crowded, worn and out-grown that I believe a new separate unit should be built, out-side the patients' building altogether, for these essential services. We have been able to get by with what we have, but it is the only place in the plant that I feel ashamed to show. If a new unit is not possible a complete revamping should be done.

The bake ovens are deteriorating rapidly, and soon will have to be replaced.

During the depression the services of a dietitian were dispensed with. I believe the dietary service could be improved by re-instating this position as soon as practicable.

The exteriors of all buildings are badly in need of paint, the Knight Building most of all. I hope some of this can be done before the summer is over, before too much surface deterioration takes place.

All interiors except the Wilson Building which was done last winter need painting and repairs.

The side porch at the Nurses' Home is rotting badly and should be repaired as soon as possible.

Brick walls on the corners of the Powers & Knight Buildings have settled and cracked. These should be repaired without any unnecessary delay.

The concrete stoop at the Powers Building has deteriorated to such an extent that a complete renewal is necessary.

Hot water supply in the Knight Building is inadequate. Stoker coal was never made for hand firing. A small stoker should be installed.

Now that we have a gardener we may expect to have more fresh vegetables during the summer. Enough root vegetables could easily be raised to last all winter if we had suitable storage, and I would recommend a root cellar be built.

The Men's Dormitory should have a new cover when material and labor are available.

Elevators should be installed in the Wilson & Powers Buildings for safety and comfort when patients are being moved.

A central heating plant should be considered. At the river we have an excellent chance for dumping coal direct into the bins. This would improve the appearance of the plant by getting rid of the smoke menace.

A water softening plant would I believe pay for itself in saving of soap materials in a short time.

The grade at the Knight Building should be changed to allow better drainage away from the building.

Play ground equipment needs to be repaired. Material for this should soon be available.

There are many small repairs, too numerous to mention, that need to be done. It is hard to know where to begin.

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES 1945 - 1946

Personal Services:		
Regular Salaries		\$69,103.28
Temporary Increases		5,147.12
Temporary Salaries		1,152.32
		<hr/>
		75,402.72
Contractual Services:		
Professional Fees and Special Services		1,022.32
Professional Fees and Special Services Rendered by State Departments		1.00

Traveling Expenses	221.22	
Operation of State-Owned Motor Vehicles	207.72	
Utility Services	6,731.68	
Rents	1.62	
Repairs	8,316.21	
Insurance	719.15	
General Operating Expenses	529.59	
		17,750.51
Commodities:		
Food	38,107.17	
Fuel	9,411.60	
Office Supplies	143.53	
Clothing & Clothing Materials	11.12	
Other Departmental and Institutional Supplies	8,597.90	
		56,271.32
Capital Expenditures:		
Equipment	2,226.22	2,226.22
Total		\$151,650.77

MEDICAL REPORT

The Classification in this report is based on that adopted by the National Tuberculosis Association, and is found in tabular form, and self-explanatory, but some comments and comparisons may prove interesting.

The number of patients in the Sanatorium as of June 30, 1946 was eighty-six (86), three (3) less than last year. The daily average of patients during the year was eighty-nine (89) or point six (.6) less than last year. In 1936 the daily average was one hundred twelve point three (112.3). The greatest drop came in 1944 when it dropped from one hundred seven point three (107.3) to ninety point two (90.2). We all expected an increase following the close of the war, but so far this has not occurred. Apparently there has been a real reduction of the number of cases, or they are not coming to the sanatorium. However, too many young people are dying of tuberculosis. Some method should be found to prevent open active cases from spreading the disease, through contact with others as mentioned in last year's report.

The number of admissions during the year, one hundred eight (108), or five (5) more than last year. The total number of cases treated during the year one hundred ninety-six (196), four (4) more than last year.

Of the patients admitted twenty-eight (28) were far advanced, ten (10) moderately advanced, and thirty (30) minimal, twenty (20) with childhood type. This year the minimal cases exceeded the far advanced for the first time. If this continues it is a healthy sign. Other separate conditions found, alone or in combination with pulmonary tuberculosis will be shown in the table.

Of the patients discharged forty-seven (47) were Quiescent, or fourteen (14) more than last year. Twenty-seven (27) were discharged improved four (4) less than last year. Only four (4) cases were discharged as not considered (those remaining too short a time to note any change). The number of cases of death dropped from seventeen (17) to fourteen (14).

The average length of stay was five (5) months and sixteen (16) days which is about the same average over a period of years. The longest length of residence was ten (10) years, one (1) month and ten (10) days.

The greatest gain in weight was forty-five (45) pounds, the greatest loss was twenty-three and one-half (23½) pounds. Average gain was five point thirty-nine (5.39) pounds, and the average loss was 0.865 pounds.

OUT-PATIENT CLINIC

During the year one thousand two hundred fifty-eight (1,258) cases were X-rayed and examined. This figure includes first examination and re-checks on discharged, or suspicious cases. Most of the new cases were referred by the physicians, but many came of their own accord, showing that the publicity campaign does reach some of the people.

Most of our cases are returning for re-check as requested, but I find that after a period, if they get along all right they begin to neglect their re-checks.

Four thousand four hundred fifty-three (4453) school children throughout the county were tuberculin tested. All positive cases have been X-rayed, and some have been admitted to the Sanatorium for treatment. In so far as possible all family contacts have been examined and X-rayed. The tuberculin PPD was used in most cases, a few small children were patch tested.

SURGICAL TREATMENT PHRENICECTOMY

Only one (1) case remains under treatment June 30, 1946. Only a few cases are treated in this way at the present time.

PNEUMOTHORAX

Ten (10) cases are under treatment on June 30, 1946. Two (2) discharged cases are returning for refills. Three (3) cases were discharged Quiescent. Four (4) were discharged against advice. One (1) case Improved, and one (1) case unimproved. Two (2) cases were attempted and failed.

THOROCOPLASTY

Three (3) cases remain under treatment on June 30, 1946.
Three (3) cases were transferred to Central Maine Sanatorium for surgical treatment.

LABORATORY REPORT

Complete blood counts and sedimentations were done on all adults on admission, and repeated when occasion called for it.

Sputum tests are made bi-monthly, or as requested by physician.

Cell counts and staining of pleural and abscess exudates are done only on physicians orders.

Concentration of sputum is done on those still raising when discharged, or to ascertain status in certain cases.

Twenty-four (24) quantitative sugar determinations are done monthly on diabetic patients or more often if ordered.

Urinalysis was done in six hundred eight (608) cases.

Sugar determinatiion was done in four hundred seventy-four (474) cases.

Microscopic urine examinations forty-six (46).

Complete blood counts sixty-six (66) including differential.

Sedimentation tests two hundred seventy-nine (279).

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 distribution, 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	28	Moderately Advanced	10
Minimal	30	Childhood Type	20
T. B. ?	14	T. B. Hip	1
Pleurisy with effusion	2	Spinal	1
Abscess	2	Empyema	1
Cardiac	2	Asthma	1
Miliary	2	T. B. Kidney	2
Pneumonia	1	Bronchiectasis	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	1	Quiescent	47
Improved	23	Unimproved	11
Died	14	Not Considered	4
Non T. B.	10		

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

No. of patients in Sanatorium July 1, 1945	88	No. of Female patients admitted during year	50
No. of patients admitted during year	108	No. of Male patients admitted during year	58
No. of patients treated during year	196		
No. of patients discharged during year	96	Daily Average of patients during year	89.0
No. of patients deceased during year	14	Daily Average of Male patients during year	45.2
No. of patients remaining June 30, 1946	86	Daily Average of Female patients during year	43.8

AGES

1 to 5 years	1	40 to 45 years	13
5 to 10 years	19	45 to 50 years	3
10 to 15 years	12	50 to 55 years	1
15 to 20 years	21	55 to 60 years	1
20 to 25 years	7	60 to 65 years	4
25 to 30 years	7	65 to 70 years	0
30 to 35 years	12	70 to 75 years	0
35 to 40 years	7	75 to 80 years	0

OCCUPATIONS

Student	40	Shipyards Worker	1
Housewife	23	Painter	2
Laborer	9	Carpenter's Helper	1
None	4	Saw Mill Worker	2
Patient	4	Farmer	1
Baby	5	Teacher	1
Waitress	1	Fisherman	1
Pulp Cutter	1	Telephone Operator	1
Restaurant Worker	1	Electrical Plater	1
Crate Operator	1	Grocer	1
Woodsmen	2	Fireman	1
Veteran	1	Clerk	1
Sealing Machine Operator	1	Potato Inspector	1

DURATION OF TREATMENT

Average length of Residence	5 Months, 16 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	45	Average gain in weight	5.393 Lbs.
Lost in weight	27	Greatest Loss in Weight	23.5 Lbs.
Gained in weight	124	Average loss in weight	0.865 Lbs.
Greatest gain in weight	45 Lbs.		

SURGICAL CASES

PHRENICETOMY

Under Treatment June 30, 1946	1	Discharged Quiescent	0
Discharged Against Advice	1	Transferred	0

PNEUMOTHORAX

Under Treatment in Sanatorium June 30, 1946	10	Discharged against advice Unimproved	2
Under Treatment as Out-Patients June 30, 1946	2	Died	0
Discharged Quiescent	3	Failed in result	2
Pneumothorax expanding	3	Transferred for Surgery	0
Discharged against advice Improved	1		

THORACOPLASTY

Under treatment June 30, 1946	3	Discharged Quiescent	0
Transferred for Surgery	0	Discharged Improved	0
Recommended and Remaining	0	Died	1

ENTERTAINMENT

The Presque Isle Opera House has been kind enough to loan their Saturday shows for our use on Sunday free of charge. With the purchase of one show of our own we have been able to have two shows a week. All patients allowed any exercise are allowed to attend. The new moving picture machine is proving it's worth.

Several times the children have been taken to the Carnivals held by the Presque Isle Fire Department, and the Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, as well as the Northern Maine Fair. All rides and shows were attended free of charge.

The local radio station has been generous in giving specials on the air as well as personal appearances of some of the artists.

Carols were sung by the young people from the Baptist and Methodist Church on Christmas Eve.

Miss Elsie Johnson, a State Baptist Sunday School Worker, has carried on a regular weekly program for the children which they all enjoy.

GIFTS

Many of the towns people and societies have given many gifts of books, puzzles and games.

Miss Knight, of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, has seen to it that all patients received gifts at Christmas time, and throughout the year she has attended to the wants of those in need of clothing, toilet articles and anything that might add to the comfort and amusement of patients.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE

Both the Catholic and Protestant denominations have been faithful in seeing to it that all patients received the services as desired.

Respectfully submitted,

LOREN F. CARTER, M. D.
Superintendent

WESTERN MAINE SANATORIUM

DR. LESTER ADAMS

Superintendent

Administrative Staff:

Sabine Holin, M.D.
Zygmunt Stencel, M.D.
Maybelle Arbuckle
Margaret Donahue
Lerone Damon

Assistant Superintendent
Physician
Superintendent of Nurses
Stewardess
Farm Manager

Established	1904	Area of grounds—acres	495
Inmate capacity	150	Under cultivation	187
Average population	97	Number of buildings	22
Average employees	89	Plant Value	\$456,996.71

Appropriation	\$180,000.00
Net Cost of Operation (before Capital Expenditures)	175,376.00
Capital Expenditures	1,325.00
Net Cost of Operation—Institutional	176,701.00
Per Capita—Net (before Farm Operations)	1,871.00

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

I submit herewith the 30th annual report of the Western Maine Sanatorium for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946, together with statistical tables.*

CAPACITY, MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Because of shortage of nurses the childrens' cottage (cottage B) was closed again Feb. 14. The lower ward containing 9 beds in Reception cottage (cottage C) has not been used since repairs were made in the Fall, so the total number of beds in use has been 101, although the institution still has a rated capacity of 150. There have been admitted 120 patients, including 24 readmitted from field, 38 by transfer from the Central Maine General Hospital, and 1 from the Central Maine Sanatorium, making a total of 159. There have been discharged 99 patients to their homes; 49 to the Central Maine General Hospital, 7 to the Central Maine Sanatorium, and 31 have died, making a total of 186 discharged. The daily average of patients in the sanatorium has been 97.4, the lowest recorded, a sharp decline having continued since 1942 when the corresponding number was 135; and the number remaining June 30, 91, also the lowest recorded. Seven of the patients admitted were veterans of World War II. The number of X-ray examinations of out-patients has declined slightly.

As far as I know the decrease in beds in use here has caused no hardship to any citizen of the state, as there is no waiting list of any length; some patients may have gone to the Central Maine Sanatorium who would normally come here. The childrens' cottage had vacancies for years previous to closure and we know now of no children outside who need sanatorium treatment.

MEDICAL WORK

The medical work has continued along the lines of the past year. As laboratory and X-ray technician an ex-patient has been employed part-time but we look forward to the time when a registered technician will be available.

Dr. Edwin D. Merrill of the United States Public Health Service served as Resident from June to September when he was appointed Director of the Division of Tuberculosis, Bureau of Health. That agency with its extensive case finding program and tuberculosis register, increases the effectiveness of the sanatorium work. It seems probable that those two activities explain in part the vacancies mentioned above. The sanatorium itself has never had an adequate follow-up system, and it is not unusual to have patients re-admitted because of break-down and to find that they disregarded advice to have periodic examinations. Also we occasionally know of patients who are disregarding such advice to an extent which makes them liable to breakdown. It is hoped that the work done from Dr. Merrill's office, and the work of the sanatorium may be coordinated further so as to increase the effectiveness of tuberculosis control efforts.

*As many of the statistical tables vary little from year to year several are omitted.

WORK OF THE BINGHAM ASSOCIATES IN OXFORD COUNTY

Mrs. June Hills Hunter, Tuberculosis Social Worker for Oxford County, employed by the Bingham Associates for 13 years, completed her period of service on September 1, 1945 and has not been replaced. In previous reports appreciation has been expressed of her work which afforded a close contact between the sanatorium and the doctors and patients in the community. Discontinuance of this work is a distinctly backward step and much regretted by us working in the sanatorium.

LEWISTON-AUBURN TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

Miss Juliette Giguere, Executive Secretary for 10 years resigned. During this period there has been constantly close cooperation with the sanatorium in getting patients admitted, following up difficult individuals, examining contacts, holding conferences about home conditions of patients, etc.; X-ray survey of industries has been zealously carried on, and has resulted in finding cases needing sanatorium treatment as well as cases which as a result of the discovery in favorable stages do not need sanatorium care. For the sanatorium I wish to mention appreciation of Miss Giguere's work.

It has been the custom to say that the sanatorium is properly the center of a tuberculosis control program. Many sanatoriums in populous areas have large out-patient departments; others send members of their Staffs to distant points to operate periodic clinics. Because of our isolation we can expect only a moderate out-patient department and thus depend for case finding and follow-up work on the work of others.

The present trend towards X-ray examination of all patients admitted to general hospitals, planned for several hospitals in the state, holds great promise in case finding.

The decrease in the out-patient work of the sanatorium is probably accounted for in part by the fact that X-ray examinations have been made more easily available near the patients' homes.

The reduced number of admissions and a declining death rate from tuberculosis suggest that patients with other diseases particularly elderly people now in general hospitals and nursing homes might be admitted here.

CENTRAL MAINE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Dr. Young has continued to come to the hospital for occasional conferences but since October no patients have been sent to the Central Maine Sanatorium for operation as Dr. Cox returned from the army and resumed his work as surgeon on the tuberculosis service of the hospital.

One member of our Staff has continued to give artificial pneumothorax treatments to out-patients one afternoon a week at the hospital (see table 20).

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

The work has continued on the same lines as last year. As in past years about one half the patients have engaged in this work.

REHABILITATION

Mr. Gray H. Curtis, Rehabilitation Agent, located in Auburn has continued to come to the institution to interview prospective patients. A part of his report follows:

During the year ending June 20, 1946, 42 persons were interviewed at the sanatorium. We hope eventually to work out a suitable program for some of those who are not yet training. During that same period, 11 tuberculous persons were either continued in training or a training program was initiated to them. Out of the 11 persons listed as trainees; 2 were taking radio courses, 2 training as beauticians, 2 taking high school commercial subjects, 1 boy was taking a course in business management, 1 enrolled in a course in watch repairing, 1 training as a laboratory technician, 1 young man was taking a course in photography, and 1 taking senior high school subjects in order to obtain her high school diploma; this young lady eventually expects to go into stenographic work after additional business school training.

THE SCHOOL

Because of the lack of a teacher no school work has been carried on.

DENTAL WORK

The work has been done by Dr. Milio V. Caron who has spent the equivalent of one whole day here each week.

ENTERTAINMENT

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

The usual movies have been shown weekly in the cottages for patients who are not ambulatory. In the movie booth in the assembly hall on April 24 a fire occurred damaging both machines and to date repairs have not been completed.

The paintings from Swett Museum of Portland are still on exhibit in the dining room. On February 23 the usual winter carnival, discontinued during the war, was held here with much success.

The annual corn roast was held September 27 for the benefit of patients and employees.

A Christmas party was held in the assembly hall for the benefit of patients and employees on December 24.

On January 15, 1946, a Holmes, 35 mm. moving picture projector which had previously been ordered arrived. This cost \$895.00 and was purchased from trust funds. The machine is like the one we have used several years and was bought to be used with the old machine and thus avoid waits between reels, an improvement which adds greatly to the enjoyment of the audience.

An arrangement with the West Minot Eagles baseball team provided 2 games weekly on the sanatorium grounds. The games could be seen from the mens' cottage and furnished pleasant entertainment for those patients and employees able to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS

In May Professor Myhrman of Bates College paid his annual visit with his class in sociology.

CHURCH SERVICES

Rev. Frs. Conoley and Barrett have visited regularly and held Mass. Rev. Rensel Colby of South Paris has conducted several services during the winter but no Protestant minister has been available for regular visits to the bedside.

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS

Nothing of major importance has been done.

THE FARM

The cooperative agreement called "plan B" concerning the control of Bang's disease has been continued.

The farm herd is accredited for tuberculosis and modified accredited for Bang's disease.

Dairy project: artificial breeding to proven sires is planned to be continued until our bull is proven to increase milk production. An increase in 1945-46 compared with 1941-42 is shown.

Orchard: The late spring snow and freeze caused a loss.

Piggery: This department barely broke even with about \$100 spent for repairs.

Woods: For 279 cords of hard and soft wood cut a stumpage value of \$5.95 was realized.

FIRE PROTECTION

Several fire drills have been held.

GIFTS

Mrs. Estes Nichols of Portland presented an oil portrait of her late husband, Dr. Estes Nichols, Superintendent of the Maine State Sanatorium, 1904-1915.

The Maine Public Health Association paid rental of movies, loaned educational films, supplied tuberculosis pamphlets for distribution among patients and families, gave a subscription to the magazine Hygeia.

The Cumberland County Public Health Association gave \$300.00 for rehabilitation and occupational therapy.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

Dr. David Daniels, who since 1942 has been on military leave, announced his resignation as he is to live in California. His work here was very efficient and his resignation is a distinct loss.

Beginning in the fall there has been a noticeable improvement in the employees obtainable for various positions and fewer changes as a result.

On July 4, Miss Camille Letourneau, X-ray and Laboratory Technician resigned to accept a position in the Bureau of Health. She was replaced by Miss Rose Ferracci, an expert who had served some months as pupil technician.

Mr. Leslie Jones, Engineer, was replaced by Mr. Emmett Thomas, a former patient.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We have been able by closing the childrens' cottage to care for the reduced number of patients although the difficulty of getting nurses has been so great that it has seemed as if it would be necessary to further reduce the number of patients cared for. Continued difficulty in getting nurses is expected. In order to retain nurses and attendants it is necessary to furnish single rooms, and this is very difficult. The proposed addition to the nurses floor of the administration building would be a help. It seems too as if higher wages for nurses must be paid.

The sanatorium has been approved again by the American Medical Association for the training of resident physicians in tuberculosis and by the American College of Surgeons. The latter recommended in its report the appointment of a dietitian.

A continuing difficulty is transportation to and from Lewiston. The sanatorium is not accessible enough to conform with satisfactory standards. Lewiston taxicabs charge \$6.00 and \$7.00 for the trip. Buses from Lewiston to Mechanic Falls, 7 miles from the sanatorium, run infrequently. The difficulty affects not only employees who seek recreation or want to make travel connections in Lewiston, but also the visitors who try to come to the sanatorium. Thus, there is no remedy in prospect, but it seems feasible to subsidize an individual to carry our people at reduced fares, and such a carrier should have adequate license and insurance.

The telephone system, unsatisfactory and annoying for 20 years, needs replacement, particularly in view of the noticeable increase in outside calls.

Because of the reduced number of patients, with resulting high per capita cost, the possibilities of caring for non-tuberculous patients should be explored. Such a move might make it possible to give satisfactory care to patients with chronic diseases and at the same time make needed room in general hospitals.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help given by you, and the prompt attention to our requests given by your office; also to acknowledge the help given by others in the state house, and the faithful service of the Heads of Departments and other employees of the sanatorium.

Respectfully submitted,

LESTER ADAMS, M.D.,
Superintendent

1. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Men	Boys	Total Male	Women	Girls	Total Female	Grand Total
No. patients in sanatorium June 30, 1945	42	7	49	60	9	69	118
No. patients admitted from field	43	2	45	46	5	51	96
No. patients re-admitted from field	10	0	10	14	0	14	24
No. patients admitted by transfer from C. M. G. Hospital	18	1	19	19	0	19	38
No. patients admitted by transfer from C. M. Sanatorium	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total admitted	72	3	75	79	5	84	159
Total treated	114	10	124	139	14	153	277
No. patients discharged home	32	8	40	49	10	59	99
No. patients discharged by transfer to C. M. G. Hospital	22	1	23	26	0	26	49
No. patients discharged by transfer to C.M.S. Hospital	1	0	1	6	0	6	7
No. patients died	18	0	18	13	0	13	31
Total discharged	73	9	82	94	10	104	186
No. patients remaining June 30, 1946	41	1	42	45	4	49	91

2. Month	MONTHLY ADMISSIONS AND TRANSFERS			MONTHLY DISCHARGES AND TRANSFERS			DAILY AVERAGES BY MONTH
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
July	3	4	7	9	11	20	109.04
August	6	10	16	4	9	13	108.06
September	7	3	10	7	10	17	103.10
October	5	8	13	4	12	16	100.80
November	4	7	11	3	9	12	96.01
December	9	7	16	10	5	15	96.09
January, '46	7	8	15	5	9	14	92.60
February	3	5	8	10	7	17	94.04
March	9	6	15	7	5	12	92.30
April	8	12	20	7	13	20	91.70
May	5	9	14	8	5	13	95.08
June	5	5	14	8	9	17	90.53
	<u>75</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>1,169.35</u>
							Daily average 97.4

3. AGES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED:

	Male	Female	Total
Under 5 years	0	1	1
5 to 9 years inclusive	1	1	2
10 to 14 years inclusive	1	2	3
15 to 19 years inclusive	2	7	9
20 to 29 years inclusive	8	24	32
30 to 39 years inclusive	17	18	35
40 to 49 years inclusive	14	6	20
50 to 59 years inclusive	8	4	12
60 to 69 years inclusive	4	2	6
Over to 70 years	0	0	0
	<u>55</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>120</u>

4. OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED:

	Male	Female	Total
Bar tender	1	0	1
Bookkeeper	1	0	1
Bread wrapper A. & P. store	0	1	1
Care taker of an Armory city	1	0	1
Cashier	0	1	1
Civil engineer	1	0	1
Clerk, P. O.	1	0	1
Clerk, store	0	2	2
Contractor	1	0	1
Cook, meat	1	0	1
Cook, pastry	0	1	1
Cotton mill operative	4	0	4
Drug salesman	1	0	1
Ex-service man	4	0	4
Farmer	2	0	2
Gas cutter and burner	1	0	1
Hair dresser	0	1	1
Housewife	0	19	19
Housekeeper	0	1	1
Housework	0	4	4
Laborer	9	0	9
Laundry work	0	1	1
Longshoreman	1	0	1
Loom fixer	1	0	1
Meat cutter	1	0	1
Merchant marine	1	0	1
Metal lather	1	0	1
None	6	10	16
Nurse	0	6	6
Office work	2	0	2
Paper tester	0	1	1
Private secretary	0	1	1
Shoeshop operative	3	2	5
Steel worker	1	0	1
Stenographer	0	1	1
Students	0	3	3
Taxi driver	3	0	3
Teacher, school	0	3	3
Technician	0	1	1
Telephone operator	0	1	1
Truck driver	3	0	3
Woolen mill weaver	2	0	2
Adults	<u>53</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>113</u>
Children 4 to 16	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>
	<u>55</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>120</u>

5. AVERAGE NUMBER OF BED PATIENTS BY MONTHS:

	Males	Females	Total
July, 1945.....	31.30	58.54	89.90
August.....	34.50	53.45	87.95
September.....	31.60	54.93	86.53
October.....	33.58	48.45	82.03
November.....	34.06	43.30	77.36
December.....	35.80	42.61	78.41
January, 1946.....	37.03	43.51	80.54
February.....	35.35	44.00	79.35
March.....	35.93	42.58	78.51
April.....	39.76	40.30	80.06
May.....	35.90	39.93	75.83
June.....	37.66	38.90	76.50
			81.08

6. DURATION OF TREATMENT OF DISCHARGED PATIENTS:

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 week.....	1	0	1
Under 1 month.....	9	8	17
From 1 to 3 months.....	24	21	45
From 3 to 6 months.....	11	18	29
From 6 to 12 months.....	15	27	42
From 12 to 18 months.....	4	11	15
From 18 to 24 months.....	5	5	10
From 2 to 3 years.....	3	2	5
Over 4 years.....	1	2	3
Adults.....	73	94	167
Children.....	9	10	19
	82	104	186

7. CLASSIFICATION ON ADMISSION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR, INCLUDING TRANSFERS TO CENTRAL MAINE GENERAL HOSPITAL AND CENTRAL MAINE SANATORIUM:

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

	Discharged			Transferred		Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
Minimal A.....	7	8	15	3	3	6
B.....	0	2	2	0	0	0
C.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moderately advanced A.....	4	11	15	7	8	15
B.....	12	10	22	5	7	12
C.....	0	1	1	0	0	0
Far advanced A.....	3	5	8	4	1	5
B.....	3	8	11	1	4	5
C.....	7	8	15	0	6	6
D.....	9	1	10	0	0	0
	45	54	99	20	29	49
Miscellaneous:						
Bronchial asthma.....	0	1	1	0	1	1
Cystic disease of lung.....	0	1	1	0	1	1
Cyst of lung.....	0	1	1	0	0	0
Convalescence from lobectomy.....	0	0	0	0	1	1
Convalescence from cholecystectomy.....	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lung abscess.....	0	0	0	1	0	1
Metastatic adenocarcinoma of lungs.....	0	1	1	0	0	0
Non tuberculous.....	0	2	2	0	0	0
Pleuritis.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Tuberculosis of spine.....	2	0	2	1	0	1
Tuberculosis of urinary system.....	0	1	1	0	0	0
Tumor of abdomen.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Undiagnosed.....	1	0	1	1	0	1
	5	8	13	3	3	6
Adults.....	45	54	99	20	29	49
Children.....	50	62	112	23	32	55
	8	10	18	1	0	1
	58	72	130	24	32	56
Transfers.....	24	32	56			
	82	104	186			

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

	Males	Females	Total
Arrested.....	3	1	4
Apparently arrested.....	2	1	3
Quiescent.....	3	6	9
Improved—home.....	15	20	35
Unimproved—home.....	9	21	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Died—adults.....	32	49	81
Improved, transferred to C. M. G. H. and Central Maine San.....	18	13	31
Unimproved, transferred to C. M. G. H. & Central Maine San.....	21	1	52
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Adults discharged, including transfers.....	23	32	55
Children discharged, including transfers.....	73	94	167
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total discharged.....	82	104	186

AUTOPSIES BY YEARS

Year	No. of deaths	No. of Autopsies	% of death 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	31	8	25.8
1946	31	5	16.1

9. ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX TREATMENTS JULY 1, 1945 TO JUNE 30, 1946

IN-PATIENTS

	Males	Females	Total
No. patients carried over from June 30, 1946.....	8	14	22
No. new patients given initial treatment.....	14	12	26
No. pneumothorax cases admitted by transfer.....	2	8	10
No. patients admitted with pneumo. established.....	2	4	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total treated.....	26	38	64
No. new cases with treatment unsuccessful.....	3	3	6
No. cases discontinued.....	4	7	11
No. cases discharged home.....	5	8	13
No. cases transferred to C. M. S.....	0	1	1
No. cases transferred to C. M. G. H.....	3	10	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total discharged.....	15	29	44
No. continuing treatment June 30, 1946.....	11	9	20

OUT-PATIENTS

No. out-patients carried over from June 30, 1945.....	1	6	7
No. out-patients added during the year.....	0	4	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
No. out-patients discontinued.....	1	10	11
No. out-patients continuing treatment.....	1	7	8
Total number of pneumothorax treatments.....	0	3	3
Total number of chest aspirations.....			935
			25
			<hr/>
			960

CENTRAL MAINE GENERAL HOSPITAL

No. patients admitted from Western Maine Sanatorium.....	46
No. patients admitted from field.....	22
No. patients admitted from Central Maine Sanatorium.....	3
	<hr/>
Total.....	71
No. patients discharged to Western Maine Sanatorium.....	41
No. patients discharged home, to other wards, or to Central Maine Sanatorium, Fairfield.....	21
	<hr/>
Total.....	62

Remaining in hospital: 9 W. M. S. Pts.		9
Phrenic operations	8	
Thoracoscopy	5	
Bronchoscopy	5	
Cystoscopy	1	
Hemorrhoidectomy	1	
Thoracoplasty	1	
I & D abscess of chest wall	1	
Orchidectomy	1	
Pneumolyses	4	
Thoracotomy closed	1	
Laparotomy	1	
Excision of cervical polyp	1	
Drainage of lung abscess	1	
D & C operation	1	
Total	46	
* Artificial pneumothorax treatments:		
In-patients	61	
Out-patients	189	
Total	250	
* Given by a member of the Western Maine Sanatorium Staff.		

REPORT OF CLINICAL LABORATORY

Blood:		
Sedimentation tests	469	
Differential counts	111	
White cell counts	111	
Red cell counts	118	
Hemoglobin determination	141	960
Sputum:		
Routine smears (Ziehl Neelson)	935	
Concentrates (Antiformin Methods)	432	
Gastric Lavage:		
Diagnosis for tubercle bacilli	31	31
Urines:		
Routine tests	356	
Microscopical examination	378	
Other tests	83	
Examined for tubercle bacilli	3	822
Pleural Fluids:		
Examined for tubercle bacilli	9	9
Blood Sugars	3	
Gastric Analysis	1	4
Specimens sent to State Laboratory		
Blood Specimens:		
Hinton	110	
Brucella	1	111
Specimen sent For Guinea Pig Inoculation:		
Urine	2	
Sputum	2	
Gastric lavage	31	
Pleural fluid	9	44
Total Laboratory procedures for the year		3348

REPORT OF X-RAY LABORATORY

Chest:		
Single films, P. A.	1199	
Lat. special and oblique	14	
Stereo, pair 2	6	
Portables	14	1233

Other Regions:

Skull.....	1
Spine.....	5
Sacrum.....	2
Shoulder.....	3
Hand.....	1
Sinus.....	2
Knee.....	1
Jaw.....	1
Dentals.....	3

Total exposures for the year..... 19
1252

X-Rays by Groups:

Resident patients.....	626
Others.....	626
Out-patients.....	362
Ex-patients.....	165
Employees.....	99

X-Rays, Out-patient Department by Years:

1928.....	13	1938.....	304
1929.....	29	1939.....	371
1930.....	30	1940.....	508
1931.....	38	1941.....	679
1932.....	26	1942.....	808
1933.....	30	1943.....	814
1934.....	88	1944.....	582
1935.....	122	1945.....	387
1936.....	160	1946.....	362
1937.....	274		

23. FILMS READ AT WESTERN MAINE SANATORIUM DURING FISCAL YEAR:

Classification:	Number
Pownal State School.....	331
Dr. W. H. Boynton, Bethel (Gould Academy).....	80
Mrs. Asenath Murch.....	24
Sanford Community Health Service.....	12
Rumford Community Hospital.....	21
Total.....	468

CENTRAL MAINE SANATORIUM

DR. C. D. CROMWELL

Superintendent

Administrative Staff:

Dr. Wilhelm Swienty
Dr. Kurt Jessner
Burton L. Preston
Mrs. Beatrice Hinkley
Mrs. Clytie Crouse
High Gordon
Effie Jones
George Fletcher

Assistant Superintendent
Resident Physician
Steward and Treasurer
Superintendent of Nurses
Housekeeper
Chef
Dietitian
Engineer

Established	1910	Area of grounds—acres	25
Inmate capacity	208	Under cultivation	
Average population	157	Number of buildings	21
Average employees	105	Plant value	\$496,243.27
Appropriation			\$275,000.00
Net Cost of Operation (before Capital Expenditures)			255,368.00
Capital Expenditures			4,080.00
Net Cost of Operation			259,448.00
Per Capita			1,642.00

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service

The following annual report for the year beginning July 1, 1945, and ending June 30, 1946, is herewith respectfully submitted.

FOREWORD

This report gives me the opportunity to express my appreciation for the cooperation and help received from the Department of Institutional Service directed by Mr. Greenleaf, also to all other Departments in Augusta. I wish to express my appreciation to those loyal employees who made the continuance of the work here possible.

The past year has been a very trying one in that at no time have we had full quota of personnel and those we have had, many of them have not been of the caliber of former days.

It has been difficult, at times, to get the supplies we needed. Some supplies could not be procured; many supplies have been long delayed. Due to post war conditions, it has not been possible to purchase food as we would desire. Nevertheless, we have been able to operate in a fairly satisfactory manner.

It has been necessary to recommend many pay increases which have been approved. All employees not living at the institution receive four dollars weekly allowance for outside maintenance.

IMPROVEMENTS

New improvements have been of a minor nature. New linoleum has been laid in the office of the superintendent's secretary and the main office, also in the office of the superintendent of nurses.

Floor runners on both sides of the Chase building have been repaired.

A storm door was placed at the west entrance of the Hardy building.

Much inside painting has been done.

All carpenter work necessary to keep buildings in good repair has been attended to, also boilers, steam fitting and electrical work.

An old porch in front of the offices at the Chase building was removed and new windows installed which is a marked improvement.

The roads were treated with tar and sand.

The lawns and flowers were kept in an attractive condition.

Thirty pine trees have been planted along the main approach.

A room, adjacent to the paint shop, has been repaired so that painting can be done there without any dust.

The inside of the nurses home has been painted.

Two rooms and the hall in the superintendent's home have been redecorated with paint and new paper.

All metal roofs have been painted.

At the writing of this report, painting of the outside of all buildings is under way. Our painter, with four other men, is doing the work and it is progressing satisfactorily. It is estimated that the painting will cost between twenty-five hundred and three thousand dollars. The painting, thus far, markedly improves the appearance of the buildings.

A new Davidson pneumothorax machine and also a pneumonolysis machine have been purchased.

A new surgical light for pneumothorax room and three new hoods for oxygen tents in the Jewell building have been secured.

A new set for intratracheal anesthesia.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For the year of 1946-47 I would recommend the following:

1. A new road which has been approved.
2. The painting of all buildings which is under way.
3. Six food carts to replace the old wooden ones now in use.
4. Two utility trays (carts).
5. The purchase of sufficient chairs so that one can be at the bedside of each patient.
6. One new microscope.
7. The securing of an occupational therapy teacher if possible.
8. The employing of a medical social worker.
9. The changes in the buildings with reference to offices and reception rooms which have been proposed.
10. Improvements in operating and sterilizing room which have been approved.
11. The delivery truck for the delivery of food which has been ordered but not received.
12. Sufficient Gatch spring beds with bedside stands adequate for patients' care.

SURGICAL AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS

There has been one change in the resident staff, Dr. Kurt Jessner joined as Resident Physician on August 20, 1945.

Under the direction of Dr. George E. Young of Skowhegan, much excellent surgery has been performed.

Dr. Wilhelm Swienty, a man of much surgical experience, has taken care of the surgical cases in a very satisfactory manner.

Dr. Maurice Lord is our anesthetist as before.

The pneumothorax work has continued as in previous years and is increasing each year. Many cases of pneumoperitoneum are treated here, the greater part of that work being performed by Dr. Jessner. Pneumoperitoneum treatment has been most successful.

There are two conferences held each week by the resident staff and one general conference each week conducted by Dr. Young. At these general conferences many outside doctors have attended.

Both surgical and medical work has been conducted in a very satisfactory manner.

Much use has been made of the newer drugs and treatments such as the sulfa drugs, penicillin, tyrothricin and blood plasma.

All surgical patients are required to get up and out of bed the day following an operation which is the procedure followed in most hospitals and we find it has marked advantage in preventing post operative complications.

A survey is being conducted of all patients discharged since 1932, about three thousand in number and will be completed in the near future. This has been made possible by the cooperation of Mr. Greenleaf, Department of Institutional Service and Dr. Merrill of the Division of Tuberculosis Control. We were allowed one extra secretary in order to do this work.

A symposium was conducted here by the Staff for the members of the Kennebec and Somerset County Medical Societies. Some of the papers given have been published in the Maine Medical Journal.

The results of the combined therapy with penicillin and tyrothricin will be published by Dr. Swienty in the American Review of Tuberculosis very shortly. Dr. Swienty has also contributed many articles and abstracts to the American Review of Tuberculosis. Other scientific papers are in progress.

OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT

The number of patients passing through the out patient department this past year is in excess to the previous year, there being 2013. A tabulated list of the findings is given below. Much use is made of this department. 350 cases have been referred from the outside during the year.

The cases seen here are discharged patients and those referred by doctors and public health workers. The cooperation we have received from those sending cases has been excellent.

Negative	881	Suspicious	109
Childhood tuberculosis, healed	325	Minimal tuberculosis	8
Moderately advanced tuberculosis	24	Far advanced tuberculosis	14
Arrested	125	Quiescent	220
Improved	79	Healed pleurisy	49
Lung abscess	6	Heart disease	95
Cyst of Lung	2	Bronchiectasis	26
Emphysema	38	Fluid in Chest	23
Asthma	7	Silicosis	1
Bronchitis	1	Pleurisy with effusion	14
Unresolved pneumonia	7	Old fracture	3
Scoliosis	25	Aneurysm	4
Pneumonitis	1	Foreign body	1
Cervical rib	1		
Referred from Outside	350	Total	2089

ENTERTAINMENTS

There are moving pictures each week for those able to attend. Two minstrel shows have been presented by outside talent, also two band entertainments. By our own talent, a very fine play was given at Christmas time.

GIFTS

The Cumberland County Health Association donated one hundred dollars worth of books, three card tables and fifty dollars worth of chairs for the patients.

The Maine Public Health Association of Augusta donated fifty dollars worth of books.

Several books were given by Mrs. Clyde Holmes of Belfast, Maine and many books were donated by the public library of Augusta. A box of books was donated by the Masonic Club of Waterville, Maine.

We are very grateful for these donations and wish to express our appreciation.

RELIGION

Religious services are conducted by both Protestant and Catholic clergymen. 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, 1946				6406
Total				6444
Patients transferred from September 1, 1915 to June 30, 1946				872
Patients discharged from September 1, 1915 to June 30, 1946				4228
Patients deceased from September 1, 1915 to June 30, 1946				1360
Patients in Sanatorium June 30, 1945	71	Female	77	148
Patients admitted July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946	Male 122	Female	102	224
Total				372
Patients Discharged from July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946				
With Advice	Male 35	Female	65	
Against Advice	Male 36	Female	15	
	71		80	151
No. of Patients transferred from July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946	Male 6	Female	5	11
No. of Patients deceased from July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946	Male 34	Female	13	47
No. of Patients in Sanatorium June 30, 1946	Male 83	Female	80	163

ADMISSIONS

July, 1945	7	17	24
August	9	9	18
September	17	9	26
October	10	11	21
November	4	7	11
December	8	2	10
January, 1946	11	6	17
February	8	5	13
March	10	8	18
April	11	7	18
May	17	13	30
June	10	8	18
Totals	122	102	224

ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY

Androscoggin	8	3	11
Aroostook	0	1	1
Cumberland	19	5	24
Franklin	4	4	8
Hancock	6	4	10
Kennebec	16	17	33
Knox	6	6	12
Lincoln	4	4	8
Oxford	2	3	5
Penobscot	23	19	42
Piscataquis	1	3	4
Sagadahoc	1	2	3
Somerset	14	17	31
Waldo	7	3	10
Washington	5	7	12
York	4	6	10
Totals	120	104	224

AGE & SEX ON ADMISSION

	Under						Over	Total
	10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	70	
Male	0	4	23	31	19	29	16	125
Female	0	13	38	25	11	7	3	99

CIVIL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED

1945 - 1946

	Male	Female	Total
Single	44	39	83
Married	68	50	118
Widowed	3	3	6
Divorced	7	8	15
Separated	0	2	2
Totals	122	102	224

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED

	Male	Female	Total
American	111	96	207
Canada	3	5	8
Indian	4	0	4
Syrian	0	1	1
Polish	1	0	1
Irish	1	0	1
Greek	1	0	1
Danish	1	0	1
Totals	122	102	224

DIAGNOSIS OF PATIENTS ADMITTEED 1945 - 1946

	Male	Female	Total
Far advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	60	36	96
Moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	31	38	69
Minimal pulmonary tuberculosis	2	4	6
Non-Tuberculous	4	4	8
Undertermined	13	12	25
Lung Abscess	3	1	4
Silico-Tuberculosis	1	0	1
Pleurisy with Effusion	3	0	3

Pneumoconiosis	1	0	1
Coronary Thrombosis	1	0	1
Hydropneumothorax	1	1	2
Tuberculous Peritonitis	1	2	3
Bronchiectasis	0	1	1
Tuberculous Empyema	1	0	1
Fibrosis	0	1	1
Spondylitis Deformans	0	1	1
Tumor of Pericardium	0	1	1
Totals	122	102	224

COMPLICATIONS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED

Complications	Male	Female	Total
Allergic Syndrome	0	1	1
Amyloidosis	1		1
Aortic Heart Disease	1		1
Anemia	2	4	6
Arthritis	1		1
Asthma	4	2	6
Bronchiectasis		1	1
Broncho-pleural Fistula	1		1
Chronic Bronchitis		1	1
Chronic Alcoholism	2		2
Congestive Heart Failure	2		2
Congenital Hip Disease		1	1
Emphysema	16	2	18
Epilepsy		1	1
Exfoliative Dermatitis	1		1
Facial Paralysis	1		1
Hernia Inguinalis Dextra	1		1
Hypotension	1	1	2
Hydropneumothorax	4		4
Inguinal Hernia	3		3
Kidney Condition	1	1	2
Lipoma	1		1
Mediastinitis	1		1
Menopausal Syndrome		1	1
Mitral Heart Condition		1	1
Neurosis of Stomach	1		1
Piles	1		1
Pleurisy	4	1	5
Pleural Thickening and Effusion	2		2
Pneumonitis	1		1
Psoriasis Vulgaris		1	1
Rib Anomaly	1		1
Spondylitis Deformans	1	1	2
Syphilis	4	1	5
Tonsillitis		2	2
Tuberculous Enteritis		2	2
Tuberculous Laryngitis	1	2	3
Umbilical Hernia	2		2

DIAGNOSIS ON DISCHARGE 1945 - 1946

Diagnosis on Admission	Arr.	App. Arr.	Quies.	Imp.	Unimp.	Dead	Total
Far advanced	M 1		4	10	16	29	60
	F 3	1	5	8	7	12	36
Moderately advanced	M 1	2	0	15	2		20
	F 5	5	8	16	2		36
Minimal	M						
	F 2		1	3	1		7
Hemotogenous TBC	M					1	1
	F						
Silicosis	M				2		2
	F						
Pleurisy with Effusion	M						
	F			2			2
Tuberculous Peritonitis	M			3			3
	F			1			1
Empyema	M			1			1
	F						
Lung Abscess	M			1	1	1	3
	F			4			4
Emphysema	M			5	1		6
	F			1		1	2
Undertermined	M				1		1
	F						
Non-TBC	M			5	2	3	10
	F			9			9
Tuberculous Spine	M						
	F			2			2

Atelectasis	M					1				1
	F									
Tuberculous Kidney	M			1						1
	F									
Tuberculous Empyema . . .	M									
	F			1						1
Total		12	8	19	87	36	47			209

COMPLICATIONS OF CASES ON DISCHARGE

Complications:	Male	Female	Total
Allergic Syndrome	1		1
Anemia		1	1
Aortic Aneurysm	2		2
Aortic Heart Disease	2		2
Asthmatic Condition	1		1
Bilateral Inguinal Hernia . .	1		1
Bronchial Asthma	1		1
Chronic Bronchitis		1	1
Congenital Heart Disease . . .	1		1
Coronary Thrombosis	1		1
Diabetes Mellitus	1		1
Draining Sinus		1	1
Empyema	1		1
Emphysema	2	1	3
Epididymectomy	1		1
Epilepsy		1	1
Froehlich's Disease	1		1
Gastric Neurosis	1		1
General Exfoliative Dermatit.	1		1
Generalized Arteriosclerosis .		1	1
Glandular Tuberculosis		1	1
Heart Disease	1		1
Hydropneumothorax		1	1
Hypertrophy & Dilitation of the Ventricles .		1	1
Hypertension	1		1
Inguinal Hernia	2		2
Kich-Larnyx		1	1
Latent Lues	1		1
Lipoma	1		1
Neurasthenia	1		1
Neuropathy	1		1
Peritonitis & Ascites		1	1
Psychopathia	1		1
Silicosis	1		1
Sinusitis		1	1
Spinal Tuberculosis		1	1
Syphilis	1		1
Syphilitic Artero-sclerosis . .	1		1
Sternosis of Right Maine Bronchus .	1		1
Tuberculophobia	1		1
Tuberculous Empyema		1	1
Tuberculous Epididymites . . .	1		1
Tuberculous Peritonitis	1		1
Unilateral Orchidectomy . . .	1		1

MONTHLY PNEUMOTHORAX STATISTICS

July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946

Cases:	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Male	35	38	38	38	37	37	43	42	39	39	47	46
Female	61	55	53	50	50	55	55	56	54	55	62	66
Total	96	93	91	88	87	92	98	98	93	94	109	112
Side Pneumothorax Instituted:												
Right	34	36	39	38	37	39	43	41	40	40	44	47
Left	39	37	33	33	32	33	34	36	35	34	46	46
Bilateral	7	8	6	6	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
Abdominal	14	10	11	9	12	13	16	16	14	14	13	13
Left & Abdominal	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1
Right & Abdominal	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1
Contralateral Involvement . . .	58	57	52	49	47	46	48	50	50	47	48	52
Stage of Disease:												
Minimal	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	1
Moderately Advanced	47	47	48	45	46	51	54	58	56	55	67	64
Far Advanced	46	44	39	41	37	37	42	38	35	36	40	45
Lung Abscess			2		2	2				2	2	2
With Cavitation	79	78	73	73	70	74	74	74	68	72	82	86
Sputum:												
Negative	33	27	31	20	25	22	21	33	21	13	22	36
Positive	19	20	23	26	25	27	28	15	24	29	37	30
Not Raising	44	46	37	42	37	43	49	50	48	52	50	46
No. of Initials	14	8	7	13	10	1	4	4	1	11	17	13
No. of Refills	305	307	296	335	502	360	423	326	250	241	456	411

ANNUAL PNEUMOTHORAX STATISTICS

Total number of Cases receiving pneumothorax from July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946	213
Male	99
Female	114
Percentage of Cases with Cavitation	78.5%
Percentage of Cases with Contralateral Involvement	52.5%
Number of Initial Pneumothorax Treatments	103
Number of Pneumothorax Refills Given	4212

GENERAL SURGERY

1945 - 1946

Appendectomy	2	Incision & Biopsy Breast Tumor	1
Apsiration Knee Joint	1	Incision Axillary Tumor	1
Authemotherapy	2	Incision & Drainage Empyema	1
Biopsy & Incision Nect Tumor	1	Incision & Drainage Lung Abscess	1
Body Cast	1	Installation Empyema Tube	1
Bronchogram	3	Intrapleural Penicillin	1
Cauterization & Biopsy Tongue	1	Intubation of Lung Abscess	1
Diagnostic Oil in Abdominal Sinus	1	Intubation of Cavity of Lung	3
Drainage Lung Abscess	1	Open Drainage Old Empyema Cavity	1
Empyema Closed Drainage Installed	2	Orchidectomy & Epididymectomy	1
Exploratory Laparotomy	2	Paracentesis	8
Exploratory Thoracotomy	1	Pneumonolysis	15
Exploratory Thoracotomy for Symphysis	1	Rib Resection & Drainage of Lung Abscess	3
Incision & Drainage Axillary Abscess	1	Spinal Puncture	2
Incision & Drainage Abscess Inner Aspect Thigh	1	Therapeutic Bronchial Penicillin	1
Incision & Drainage Right Elbow	1	Therapeutic Oil	4
Incision & Drainage Bartholin Gland Abscess	1	Therapeutic Iodochoral	6
Incision Cureltage & Drainage Knee Joint and Posterior Hand	1	Thoracentesis	212
Incision & Drainage Chest Sinus	1	Thoracentesis & Penicillin	23
Incision & Drainage Hip Abscess	1	Thoracotomy	2
Incision & Drainage Chest Abscess	1	Transsthiobius Lung	1

PHRENIC REPORT

No. Cases Operated	24	State of Disease	
Male	11	Minimal	0
Female	13	Moderately Advanced	9
Average Ages		Far Advanced	9
Male	35	Far advanced	15
Female	33	Operations	24
Cases with Cavity	15	Crushings	31
Cases with Contralateral Involvement	19	Attempted	1
		Unsuccessful	1
		Exeresis	1

THORACOPLASTY REPORT

1945 - 1946

Number of Operations	36	Contralateral Involvement	21
Male	14	With Cavitation on Operated Side	34
Female	22	Sputum Before Operation	
Average Ages		Positive	32
Male	40	Negative	4
Female	24	Operated Stages	
Nationality		First Stage	14
United States	35	Second Stage	12
Danish	1	Third Stage	4
Stage of Disease		Revision	6
Far Advanced	23		
Moderately Advanced	10		
Empyema	3		

LABORATORY REPORT

1945- -1946

Urines for Sugar Examination	489	Coag. Time-Bleeding Time	45
Routine Urines, including Microscopic	320	Blood Culture	1
Blood Sugars	182	Material Cultured	7
Blood N. P. N.	10	Misc. Material Smearred and Stained	4
Complete Blood Count, including Sedimenta- tion Rate	331	Autopsies	1
Straight Smears of Sputum and Other Ma- terials for Tuberculosis	1338	Urine for Albumin	192
Concentrated Sputums for Tuberculosis	1238	Examination for Urine Sediment	116
Complete Puncture Fluid Examination	2	Urine for Acetone	2
Hemoglobins	327	Sulf. Determination	2
Red Cell Counts	325	Iceterus Index	1
White Cell Counts	341	Congo Red. Qual. Test for Amyloidosis	9
Differential Counts	13	Tissues sent to State Laboratory	4
Sedimentation Rate	232	Smears Gram Stained	3
Blood Drawn for Hinton (Sent to State Lab.)	313	Fluid sent to State Laboratory	1
Blood Typed	6	Van DenBergh Test	6
Blood Cross Matched	2	Occult Blood Tests	1
Specimen for Guinea Pig Inoculation	16	Stools Examined	5
		Totals	5885

X-RAY REPORT

1945 - 1946

Out Patients for Chest X-ray.....	1278	Hand-Wrist-Arm.....	2
Admission Plate. of Chest.....	199	Hip-Pelvis.....	6
Routine Plates of Chest, Patients.....	840	Knee-Leg.....	7
Chest Plates, Employees.....	161	Sinuses.....	4
Stereo Plates of Chest.....	1	Dental Radiography.....	4
Lipiodol Studies of Chest.....	25	Flat-Plates of Abdomen.....	2
Lat. or Lat. Decubitus Plates of Chest.....	46	Kidney Series.....	1
Chest Plates, with Bucky.....	25	Skowhegan School Clinic.....	28
GI Series.....	9	New Portland School Clinic.....	18
Rt. or Left Oblique Chest.....	58	Albion School Clinic.....	19
Iv Pyelograms.....	4	Benton Station School Clinic.....	6
Ankle-Foot.....	5	Good Will School Clinic.....	11
AP and/or Lateral Spine.....	27	Winslow School Clinic.....	18
Jaw-Skull.....	3		
Shoulder-humerus.....	5	Total.....	2840

DENTAL REPORT

1945 - 1946

Amalgam.....	261	Plates, Insert Full Upper.....	7
Prophylaxis.....	82	Plates, Insert Full Lower.....	4
Extractions.....	286	Plates, Adjusted.....	9
Treatments.....	36	Plates, Insert Partial Upper.....	1
Synthetic.....	61	Plates, Repair.....	2
Examinations.....	173	Plates, Repair.....	9
Lance Third Molar.....	3	Impressions:	
Cement on Crown.....	1	Full Upper.....	6
Plate Work:		Full Lower.....	3
Plates, Try in bite.....	13	Partial Upper.....	5
Plates, Try in Trial.....	5	Partial Lower.....	1
Plates, Insert Partial.....	5	Rebase.....	2

MAINE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
LOUISE T. YOUNG
 Superintendent

Administrative Staff:
 Mary Leonard
 Alvin A. Morrison, M. D.

Bookkeeper
 Physician

Educational Department

Annie L. Patrick
 Ruth Howison
 Edith Kane
 Maurene Doyle
 Julia Savage

Jane Ruggles
 Betty M. Annis
 Ivanela Dodge
 Addie Landers
 Frances F. Carter (Substitute)

Industrial Department:

Peter Capozza
 John MacDonald
 Lewis V. Collins
 Florence Parker

Printing Instructor
 Teacher of Cabinet Making
 Teacher of Sloyd
 Teacher of Dressmaking

Housekeeping Department:

Beatrice Vinton
 Florence Parker
 Margaret O'Brien
 John MacDonald
 Lewis V. Collins
 Elizabeth Robinson
 Archie Scott
 Jens Jensen

Matron
 Girls' Supervisor
 Girls' Supervisor
 Boys' Supervisor
 Boys' Supervisor
 Boys' Supervisor
 Engineer
 Watchman

Established	1876	Area of grounds—acres	1
Inmate capacity	100	Under cultivation	0
Average population	103	Number of buildings	5
Average employees	28	Plant value	\$238,433.51
Appropriation			\$61,425.00
Net Cost of Operation (before Capital Expenditures)			54,630.00
Capital Expenditures			398.00
Net Cost of Operation			55,028.00
Per Capita			542.00

To Harrison Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

The annual report of the Maine School for the Deaf for the year July 1st, 1945 to June 30, 1946 is respectfully submitted as follows:

ENROLLMENT

	Boys	Girls	Total
July 1, 1945 Enrollment	44	57	101
Admitted during the year	9	9	18
Left during the year	7	14	21
Graduated in June, 1946	3	3	6
Enrollment June 30, 1946	43	49	92

ENROLLMENT BY COUNTIES

	Boys	Girls	Total
Androscoggin	6	2	8
Aroostook	7	6	13
Cumberland	6	9	15
Franklin	3	1	4
Hancock	1	2	3
Kennebec	1	3	4
Knox	1	1	2
Lincoln	1	1	2
Oxford	3	2	5
Penobscot	5	5	10
Piscataquis	1	1	2
Sagadahoc	1	1	2
Somerset	1	2	3
Waldo	1	1	2
Washington	1	2	3
York	6	5	11
State of New Hampshire	3	7	10
	43	49	92

HEALTH

Dr. Alvin A. Morrison, our school physician, returned from active service in the U. S. Army in December, 1945. Dr. Capen C. Peaslee served as school physician during his absence. In October, 1945, there were twenty-four cases of chicken-pox. Three cases of jaundice were cared for at the Maine General Hospital. One boy with a cut on his head from a broken window was given emergency treatment at the Maine General Hospital, also; one case of ear infection and one of pneumonia were also cared for there.

Three pupils were given treatment at Farrington Hospital. Two of these had German measles.

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS

The causes of deafness among the one hundred and three pupils enrolled during the year were submitted by their parents as follows:

Congenital	48	Unknown	19
Pneumonia	6	Measles	4
Menigitis	15	Flu	1
Whooping Cough	4	Abcessed ear	1
Falls	4	Scarlet Fever	1

FACULTY AND STAFF

In the fall of 1945 the school was fortunate in securing the services of Miss Addie Landers, an experienced teacher of the deaf, who took the place of Miss Frances F. Carter who retired at the end of the school year in June. Mrs. Ivanella Dodge and Miss Maurene Doyle were newly appointed teachers. Mrs. Betty M. Annis, a former teacher, returned to take charge of the beginning class in the fall of 1945. She resigned in June, 1946, when her husband returned from service in the Pacific.

Miss Jane Ruggles left March 1st, 1946 when a sister died and she was needed at home. She had taught successfully in the school since Spetember, 1928. Miss Frances F. Carter, who had retired, returned to fill this vacancy until the end of the school year.

Miss Annie L. Patrick retired in June, 1946 after fifty-two years of continuous service as teacher in the school. She was highly esteemed by all the teachers associated with her during her years of teaching and by the many pupils she has instructed in our highest class for so many years. Miss Winifred Pincott, an experienced teacher of the deaf, has been engaged for this position.

Miss Maurene Doyle resigned in June, 1946, to accept a position in the Central New York School for the Deaf in Rome, N. Y.

Miss Beatrice Vinton substituted as matron during the last of May until school closed in June, 1946, the position was not filled earlier in the school year.

REPAIRS

Floors were scraped and varnished during the summer of 1945. The regular employees took care of routine repairs, painting and varnishing. Ceilings were whitened and plumbing repairs were made in each building. The machines in the sewing room were all cleaned and repaired.

PURCHASES

During the year only much needed items were purchased which includes the following:

40 army blankets	48 dormitory stools
2 Pyrene fire extinguishers	1 Mitre saw for shopwork
1 doz. heavy ash cans	2 adjustable ironing boards
1 closet auger	1 new bed, complete
2 kindergarten tables were made in the manual training class.	

A balance at the end of the year, June, 1946, was sufficient to permit \$1,498.00 to be carried into the 1946-7 appropriation to take care of repairs ordered before the end of June but which could not be done until July and August.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE T. YOUNG
Superintendent

STATE MILITARY AND NAVAL CHILDREN'S HOME

HELEN L. WEBBER

Superintendent

Administrative Staff:
Alice Mulligan

Recreational Supervisor

Established	1866	Area of grounds—acres	1 ¹ / ₂
Inmate capacity	40	Under cultivation	1 ¹ / ₂
Average population	36	Number of buildings	3
Average employees	11	Plant value	\$61,447.72
Appropriation			\$27,500.00
Net Cost of Operation (before Capital Expenditures)			35,869.00
Capital Expenditures			2,956.00
Net Cost of Operation			38,825.00
Per Capita			1,022.00

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

I hereby submit to you the 79th Annual Report of the State Military and Naval Children's Home, Bath, Maine for the year ending June 30, 1946.

On July 1st, 1945 we were caring for 10 boys and 27 girls, 13 of whom were from the Department of Health and Welfare. Many eligible applicants have had to be turned down due to the fact the children involved were too young for this Home. A Marine Veteran, who had lived here for eleven years prior to his enlistment, returned for his last semester in High School. He is going to continue his education by attending M. C. I. for the next year and then go to the University of Maine. We found this young man of great assistance with our younger boys. Three other returning Veterans who had grown up in the Home returned to spend part of their terminal leave with us; still feeling this was their home. Another visitor was a girl who had completed her freshman year in the University of Maine.

We point with pride to the excellent marks received by the majority of the children in their school work. This spring we entertained the teachers of Bath and learned from them that they enjoyed having the majority of our children in their classes.

Nine boys joined the local Y. M. C. A., where they participated in the programs. Five boys and all the girls old enough belonged to the Boy Scouts and Brownies. Three boys went to the Y. M. C. A. Camp in Winthrop for two weeks. One girl spent the summer at Pine Tree Camp, profiting a great deal by it. She has been attending the orthopedic clinic of the Crippled Children Society. Several girls attended the Girl Scout Day Camp for two weeks in July.

Christmas was enjoyed in the usual manner. The Odd Fellows entertained the children by giving them a Christmas Eve Party in their hall. Mr. W. S. Newall played the part of Santa Claus. Mr. Earle Kennedy of Oakhurst Dairy Co. made a generous gift of a tumbling mat and ten wooden lockers for the boys.

The usual custom of the children going to the Church which they were brought up in has been followed. Several of the children sing in the church choirs and join in other church activities.

This year the schools have again had the School Saving's Bank Accounts. All the children now have an account and although the amounts deposited are often small, the children are most enthusiastic about them. These accounts, we feel, are of great importance in teaching thrift and do more in establishing the habit of saving than we can do as individuals.

We have had Fire Drills several times during the year. It takes about 2 minutes to empty the house if the children are all on the third floor but less time if they do not have to use the fire escapes.

We enjoyed two all day picnics at Small Point Beach and an all day trip to Portland on Navy Day, going over some of the ships. Often during the warmer months of the year meals are served out-of-doors. The children particularly enjoy using the outside fire place for Weenie Roasts.

Until food and clothing are more easily obtainable and less substitutes have to be used, the over all cost will continue to run high, even though we practice every economy. Some of our equipment is very old; our laundry being about the oldest. Due to the fact it is over thirty years old, it needs constant repair. Last year alone it cost \$124.78 to keep it going,

aside from the fact that it is no longer efficient. Our plumbing throughout the house is also old and worn out. Sections of pipe have had to be replaced this year, only to have another section give out due to the backing up of rust. Many of our toilets have over-head tanks. I have been informed by our local Board of Health that these have been condemned and that plumbers are not permitted to repair them. Our old type of drinking fountains (installed in 1933) have given me considerable concern; we have been fortunate inasmuch as we have not run into serious epidemics of sore throats which could be traced to the fountains. The wind has gotten under a paper roof on the Ell of the house and when we have a heavy rain the water comes in on the West walls.

An unsatisfactory attempt has been made to give the employees the equivalent free time to correspond with the Holidays set forth by Augusta. Lack of substitute for some of the employees has made it almost impossible to give them their Holiday time or shorten their very long hours. Many of my small staff have brought up the question of a 48 hour week; feeling that the hours here are far too long.

Some of our girls are now old enough to render valuable services to the community. During the summer vacation, the Bath Memorial Hospital employed several girls in the diet kitchen and cafeteria, thereby easing their employment difficulties. Many private homes depend upon our girls for assistance with house work and the care of younger children.

REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS

A new platform on the roof of the staff dining room, high school girl's room painted, small section of front hall stair carpet replaced, files built in bunk room in basement, lockers for boys in family room, several feet of water pipe replaced, stoker installed, replacement of motor on vacuum pump and a walk-in-refrigerator installed.

TRUST FUND

We have received \$579.92 from our trust funds, which was deposited in our checking account to be used at the discretion of the Superintendent.

ACTIVITIES OF TRUST FUND

Hire of City bus.
Membership to local Y. M. C. A.
Gifts and prizes.
Care of Cemetery lot.
Classical records.
Pennies and dues for Sunday School and Scouts.

HEALTH

E. M. Fuller, M. D. and Virginia Clay Hamilton, M. D. attended the children needing medical care. Warren Kershner, M. D. has cared for all Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat cases. Eugene McDonald, M. D. of Portland attended one girl suffering with migraine headaches and a very low Basal Metabolism rate. She is still under his care and shows very little improvement. Earl Wade, D. S. D. attended all children at least twice during the past year; those needing additional care going to him as advised. Three girls were cared for in the orthopedic clinic of the Crippled Children's Society.

All children admitted to the Home and those requiring re-examination were X-rayed. Five children were taken to Miss Porter at Pownal for tests; one child was taken to Dr. Hedin at Bangor for tests.

I wish to express my appreciation for the services available from other institutions. The psychiatric work done for us at Pownal and Bangor has solved with alacrity, problems that otherwise would have involved weeks or months of work for us to discover.

May I take this opportunity to thank Com. Greenleaf for his frequent visits. The children, as well as the staff, realize his interest in this Home. I also wish to thank him for his endeavor in getting our Trust Fund income sent to us regularly.

HEALTH

Tonsilectomy.....	4
Typhoid Inoculations.....	To all new children
Typhoid Inoculations Booster.....	To all children here over 1 year
Appendectomy.....	2
Ruptured Ovarian Cyst.....	1
Influenza Epidemic.....	17
Badly lacerated hand needing Hospitalization.....	1
Conjunctivitis.....	2
Otitis Media.....	1
Dental Visits.....	All children twice
Chicken Pox.....	1
Glasses.....	6
Sore Throats.....	20

Because there were many sore throats in school at this time, it was thought they came from outside contacts as well as from the drinking fountain in this Home.

Two girls have been carefully watched through X-ray because of family history.

HELEN L. WEBBER
Superintendent