

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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MAINE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

1946-48

1948

(In three volumes)

VOLUME II.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

1947

MAINE

Presque Isle
★
NORTHERN MAINE
SANATORIUM

Skowhegan
★
REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

Bangor
★
STATE HOSPITAL

Fairfield
★
CENTRAL MAINE
SANATORIUM

Augusta
★
STATE HOSPITAL

Hebron
★
WESTERN MAINE
SANATORIUM

Hallowell
★
STATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Thomaston
★
STATE PRISON

Pownal
★
POWHAL STATE SCHOOL

Bath
★
STATE MILITARY &
NAVAL CHILDRENS HOME

S. Windham
★
REFORMATORY FOR MEN

Portland
★
STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

S. Portland
★
STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS



Report of

DEPARTMENT OF
INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE



ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DEPARTMENT
OF
INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE

HARRISON C. GREENLEAF
Commissioner

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

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

Fiscal Year
1946 - 47

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

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

Purpose: The purpose of this report as stated in the first annual report made available in April, 1945, is, "to acquaint taxpayers of the State of Maine more thoroughly with their State institutions, the problems inherent in their management, the programs of the respective institutions for the physical and moral rehabilitation of the inmates and the plans of the department for future expansion and improvement of the State's institutional facilities to meet best the needs of that unfortunate segment of our population for which institutionalization is necessary."

Contents: This report includes a brief general summary of the departmental program and a discussion of recommendations for the improvement and development of our policies for institutional care, parole and probation, together with the annual report of the superintendent of each of the State institutions. These reports are presented for your information with the hope that State institutions and allied activities of this department may be brought closer to the minds of the citizens of our State.

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

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

Institutions now within the department are:

Institution	Superintendent	Inmate Population June 30, 1947
Mental		
Augusta State Hospital	Francis H. Sleeper, M.D.	1551
Bangor State Hospital	Carl J. Hedin, M.D.	1195
Pownal State School	N. S. Kupelian, M.D.	1059
Tubercular		
Central Maine Sanatorium	C. D. Cromwell, M.D.	125
Northern Maine Sanatorium	Loren F. Carter, M.D.	45
Western Maine Sanatorium	Lester Adams, M.D.	92
Penal and Corrective		
Maine State Prison	Francis J. McCabe, Warden	423
State Reformatory for Men	Perry D. Hayden	93
State Reformatory for Women	Miss Chastine D. Kelley	110
State School for Boys	Edwin M. Purinton	86
State School for Girls	Miss Nellie French Stevens	118
Charitable		
Maine School for the Deaf	Miss Louise T. Young	88
State Military and Naval Children's Home	Mrs. Helen L. Webber	38
	Total	5023

The fiscal year of 1946-1947 proved to be one of the most difficult for institutional operation because of increasing costs of food, fuel, clothing and other commodities essential in the care and treatment of some 5,000 inmates and patients.

The department, challenged on the one hand to maintain and improve standards of care and treatment, and likewise responsible to operate within the financial limits set by the Legislature in 1944, found it impossible to do both and absorb, at the same time, increasing costs of food, clothing, personnel and other items essential to successful operation.

Increasing Costs

The department would point out that it was not alone in this predicament, which similarly affected institutional costs in other states, to say nothing of the cost of living of anyone maintaining a home or a business. Furthermore, it can be pointed out quite properly that in caring for its charges this department is solely responsible for their well-being and that to cut standards of care below an acceptable minimum would not be acceptable to a substantial segment of Maine citizens interested in this problem.

In brief, on appropriations made in 1944, the department's 13 institutions were faced with the problem of overcoming increased costs of operation which the Department of Labor statistics reports as 26 per cent over 1944 in food items and 24 per cent of 1944 in clothing.

The financial problem was not unexpected but the problem gained rapidly in impetus after OPA ceilings were lifted and the price control program which had helped to stabilize costs on many items was abandoned. On October 15, 1946, when this department presented its budget requests to the Governor and the Advisory Committee on Budgets, an overdraft was forecast, although it was then impossible to do more than to estimate the figure which would be reducible by the amount to be transferred to the department to take care of temporary salary cost-of-living increases and the Downs Bill.

Forecast Problem

At that time—October, 1946—the department had had but two months' experience under the current budget, and because of a number of unsettled economic factors, could do no more than estimate the anticipated overdraft. The estimate provided was \$435,000.

As the fiscal year progressed, it became increasingly apparent that this forecast would be borne out by the facts of actual operation. For example, applying the 24% increase in commodity costs estimated by the Department of Labor, the appropriation for commodities for the 13 institutions would have had to have been \$268,000 more than the \$1,406,000 allowed if the increased costs were to be absorbed. In the item of food alone, comparisons revealed that to maintain 1946 standards of diet would require 40% more funds than spent in 1940, and it did not appear in the interests of the patients to reduce food standards.

Likewise, the department was faced with a mounting problem of maintenance, the result of a wartime accumulation of repairs and renovations which had been postponed for lack of equipment, materials and labor. Some of these repairs had to be done or risk a considerable additional expense resulting from further postponement.

The institutions also had been through a strenuous period of operation with inadequate staffs due to wartime manpower shortages and the competition of high paying defense industries. It was essential to the good care of patients and inmates that these personnel shortages be overcome as rapidly as possible.

Legislative Request

The department, in the above situation, took its problem to the Legislature, which took cognizance of the problem by passing "An Act Appropriating Moneys for Anticipated Overdrafts in the Department of Institutional Service." This Act, approved by the Governor on March 28, 1947, made \$225,000 in emergency funds available to the department for the fiscal year.

In addition, the Governor and Council, on April 10, 1947, allocated the sum of \$25,000 from the Contingent Fund to the department for the purpose of meeting its demands for personnel at the various institutions for the remainder of the year.

Grateful for the assistance of the Legislature and the subsequent additional relief afforded by action of the Governor and Council, the department proceeded forthwith to curtail its operations so that it could finish the fiscal year within the funds thus made available, for the anticipated overdraft had been greater than the amount made available.

As the Governor and Council was advised in a report dated April 9, 1947, these curtailments were planned with two thoughts foremost in mind, (1) to make the curtailments in a way least detrimental to the institution and the service it renders, and, (2) to cooperate in every way in compliance with the decision of the Legislature and the Governor and Council.

Through the exercise of stringent economies which in some cases involved temporary dismissal of personnel, cancellation of purchase orders, postponement of repairs and others, I am pleased to report the department concluded the fiscal year within the funds made available. I feel that each superintendent is deserving of commendation for prompt and courageous action in this respect, and I am particularly pleased to note that the economies were effected in a way least detrimental to those in our charge and to the public interest.

Looking Ahead

Happily, I am pleased to note that a thoughtful Legislature, while unable because of the limited financial resources at its disposal to grant all of the requests of the department in the interests of its institutions, did increase appropriations for the ensuing year, particularly in the field of the mental hospitals, so that, barring unforeseen emergencies, sufficient funds will be available in 1947 for normal operations, although not enough to carry out certain departmental recommendations.

This department wishes to record itself as aware of the very heavy demands upon the Legislature for funds for Health and Welfare, Education, and other state services, and appreciative of the tremendous financial problem that they create. At the same time, we feel we would be remiss in our duties not to call to the attention of the Legislature and the Governor and Council our wishes and recommendations with respect to development and improvement of institutional care. In so doing, we attempt to be progressive and alert to our responsibilities as a department; never grasping nor selfish in our interests but rather, aware that economy is a virtue.

We would take the liberty to suggest that economy can cease to become a virtue if it leads to impairment of services, neglect of valuable state property through failure to properly maintain it, or failure to provide the kind of care and treatment that may enable the successful return of the inmate or patient to his community, for such should be the goal of any institution, and, we trust, always will be the goal of the institutions comprising this department.

Despite the fact that attention was largely focused upon the financial problems, the year was not without accomplishment with respect to meeting the increasing demands for institutional care.

Employees' Building

I am pleased to note, for example, that the new employees' building at the Pownal State School, erected during the previous year, was accepted officially on July 11, 1946. The new building, with improved and modern facilities for housing of employees, was immediately put to good use and is duly appreciated by the employees housed in it. Housing 50 employees, the building was erected at a cost of \$99,801.34 and provides greatly needed employee housing at this institution.

New Pownal Dormitories

On June 4, 1947, the Governor and Council granted the department's request to advertise for bids for the construction of two new patients' dormitories at the Pownal State School. The 92nd Legislature had appropriated \$435,000 for Pownal construction recommended by the department, and the 93rd Legislature, recognizing the serious overcrowding and need for additional facilities at this institution, augmented the above amount by \$400,000.

Bids were received from seven contractors and were opened on June 25, 1947. The firm of Stewart and Williams, Augusta contractors, was the low bidder, and subsequently, the Governor and Council approved the Department's recommendation that the contract be awarded the low bidder. Plans were made to break ground on July 2, 1947, for the first of the two new buildings.

This project represents the first major construction of housing for patients in the post-war plans of the department for expansion and improvement of institutional facilities. With some 500 cases on the Pownal State School waiting list, this project was given preference over others pending at Augusta and Bangor State mental hospitals, and action of the Legislature in augmenting the first appropriation made the start of this work possible this year.

Prison Wall Repair

On May 16, 1946, the Governor and Council authorized acceptance of the bid of J. R. Partridge, general contractor, of Augusta, for the construction of a section of reinforced concrete wall at the State Prison. This work was necessitated by the collapse of a portion of the original prison wall and represented the first of a series of similar projects which will result in replacement of the original wall. This work was completed during the year, except for installation of some cable which had not been obtained at the year's end.

Other Projects

A number of other construction and improvement projects were started and many completed during the year. Among them was the rebuilding and resurfacing of the approaches to the Central Maine Sanatorium. This work, requested by the department, was authorized by the Governor and Council, August 14, 1946, when that body approved acceptance of the low bid of the A. P. Wyman Company of Waterville.

At the Augusta State Hospital, steps to relieve the inadequate housing provided members of the medical staff were taken by the construction of two small apartments as temporary housing for members of the professional staff in a wing of the main building.

The need of expansion of the two mental hospitals remains acute, but although funds were provided to carry out certain departmental recommendations by the Ninety-Second Legislature, the continued high building costs have made it impractical to attempt new construction at these institutions. This program of new construction should be started at the earliest possible time. The demands upon both these institutions are increasing. If building costs continue at the same level or increase, it is likely that additional Legislature appropriations will be requested in order to carry out not only the program already approved but also other recommendations which have been outlined in the department's post-war program.

Parole

The report of the State Parole Board for the calendar year 1947 reveals the following: The Board held nine meetings at the State Prison, considering 157 cases for parole. Of these petitions, 118 were granted. The Board denied or took no action on 28, and continued 11 cases. Upon successful fulfillment of their parole obligations, 79 parolees were discharged during the year.

At the Reformatory for Men, the Board considered 154 cases in eight meetings. Parole was granted in 128 cases, denied in 13, and 13 cases were continued for subsequent action. Discharges were granted in 59, upon completion of successful parole periods.

At the Reformatory for Women, the Board considered 118 cases in five meetings; granted parole in 58 cases, denied 17, and continued 37. There were 25 discharged from parole after satisfactorily completing their parole obligations.

As of December 31, 1947, 31 parolees from out of State were receiving supervision in Maine under terms of the Interstate Parole and Probation Compact, of which Maine is a member; and 27 Maine parolees were receiving supervision in other states.

Of the 118 inmates of the State Prison paroled during 1947, 22 prisoners, or 19 per cent of the number paroled during the year, were violators.

Of the 128 inmates of the Reformatory for Men paroled during 1947, 40 prisoners, or 31 per cent of the number paroled during the year, were violators.

Of the 38 inmates of the Reformatory for Women paroled during 1947, 12 prisoners, or 21 per cent of the number paroled during the year, were violators.

The Board continued its policy of close supervision of parolees and its requirement that the parolee either have a job or convince his parole officer that diligent attempts to obtain employment have been made by him. The parole officers continue to be of assistance to parolees in re-establishing themselves in employment when they leave the institution.

The Board has continued its policy of regarding failure to obtain employment and to keep reasonably steady employment as sufficient reason for the return of the parolee to the institution. The Board's strict interpretation of its rules governing the conduct of the parolee, while serving in many cases to increase the number of parolees returned to the institution, is believed at the same time to have prevented more serious violations in some cases, and in all cases to have better protected the parolee and the general public.

The Board has attempted to exercise such precautions as are within its powers with respect to parole of certain criminals under sentence for crimes involving arson or improper sex acts, and in all such cases, it has required psychiatric examinations of these men so that reports of competent psychiatrists with respect to this type of individual can be used as a guide for the Board's action. The cooperation of State Hospital psychiatrists in this respect has been obtained as usual and is appreciated.

The Board wishes to express its appreciation for the cooperation of the superintendents and the parole officers, but wishes to note that with the increase of adult crime and the more difficult economic situation which prevails with respect to availability of employment, the problems of the Parole Board and the duties of the parole officers become increasingly difficult.

Personnel Changes

Appointment of Dr. Francis H. Sleeper as superintendent of the Augusta State Hospital and consultant on mental health to the department was approved by the Governor and Council on July 16, 1946. Dr. Sleeper succeeded Dr. Forrest C. Tyson, retired.

The department acknowledges with appreciation the cooperation of the Trustees of the Retirement System in permitting it to retain the services of certain employees and key personnel beyond the retirement age limit. Not to have been allowed to do so would have been most detrimental to the service.

To superintendents, staff members and all employees, the department wishes to express its appreciation for devoted and loyal service rendered in the care and treatment of patients and inmates.

To the Legislature, Governor and Council, and other State departments likewise is accorded appreciation of the department for cooperation and assistance received during the year.

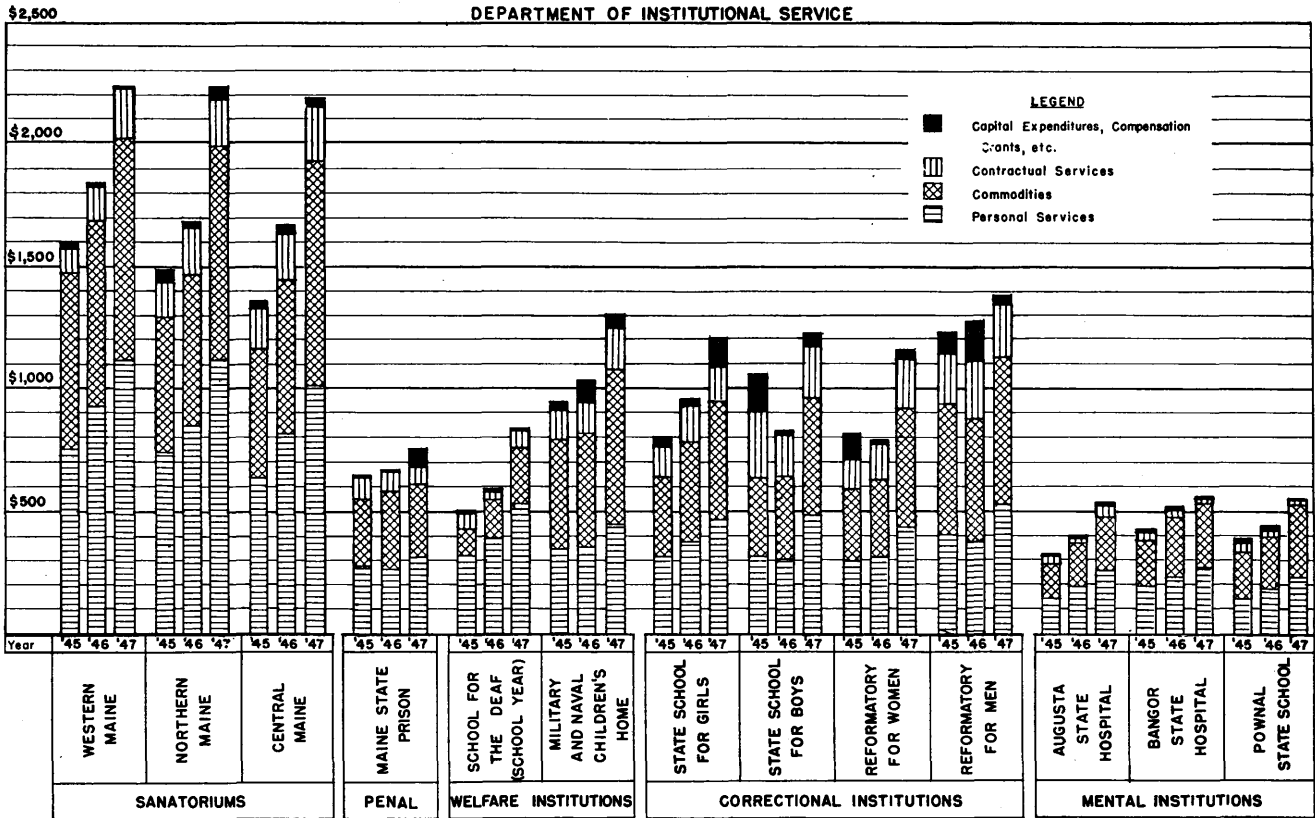
With this continuing interest and assistance, the department looks forward to the realization of an institutional program that will bring to Maine increasingly high standards of care and treatment administered with sympathy, efficiency and understanding in a manner to reflect creditably upon the wishes of its citizens.

No effort has been made in the above introduction to this report to record in detail the year's work of the department's thirteen institutions. These reports follow, and it is a pleasure to commend them to your attention.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRISON C. GREENLEAF,

Commissioner.

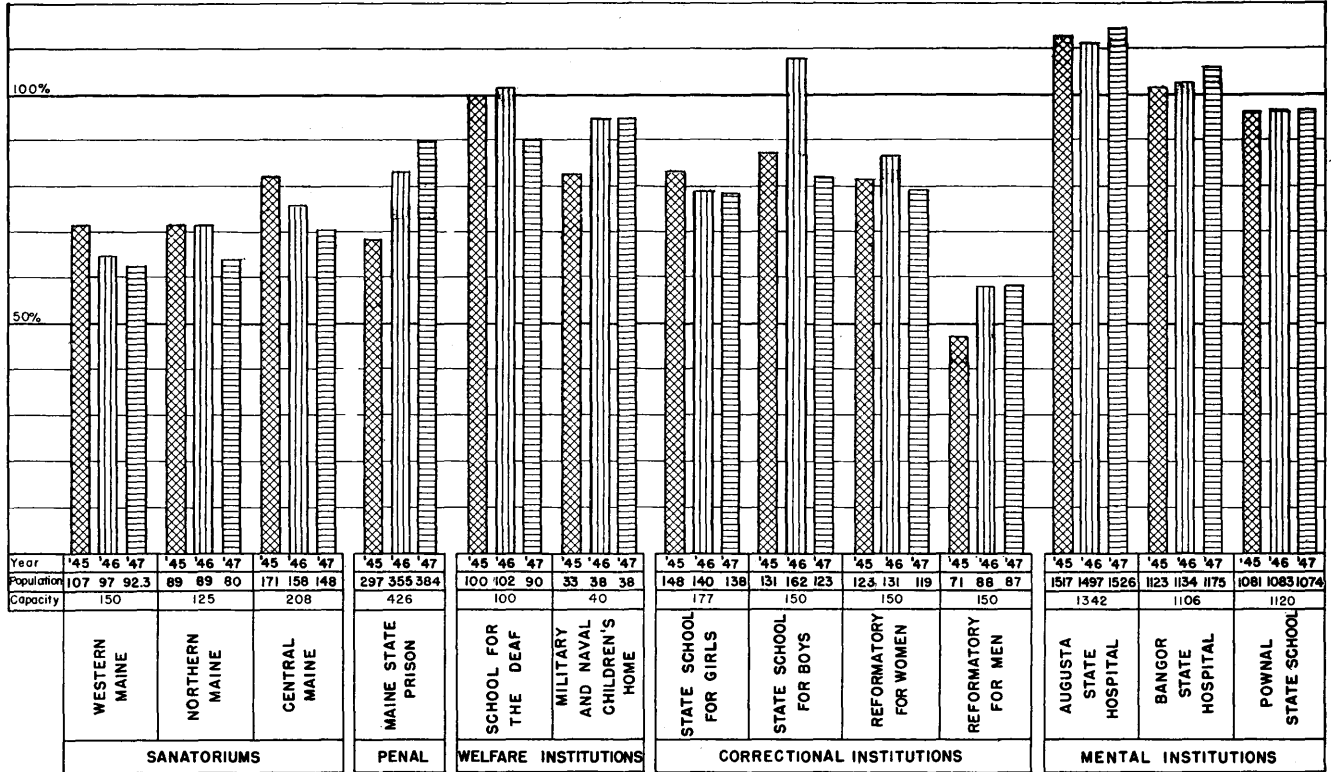


**GROSS PER CAPITA COST—STATE INSTITUTIONS
(FARM OPERATIONS NOT INCLUDED)**

(STATISTICS COMPILED BY KENNETH B. BURNS, SUPERVISING ACCOUNTANT FOR THE DEPARTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE

[6]



PER CENT OF INMATE POPULATION IN RELATION TO CAPACITY
 (STATISTICS COMPILED BY KENNETH S. BURNS, SUPERVISING ACCOUNTANT FOR THE DEPARTMENT)

AUGUSTA STATE HOSPITAL

DR. FRANCIS H. SLEEPER

Superintendent

Administrative Staff:

Harry Elkins, M.D.
(Vacant)
Matthias Marquardt, M.D.
(Vacant)
Israel Newman, M.D.
Leopold Honig, M.D.
*Frank Broggi, M.D.
Frank H. David, M.D.
Grace R. Foster, Ph.D.
Olive Wise, O.T. Reg.
Mary Adams
William H. Deering
Adeline B. Johnson
(Vacant)
Herbert Hawkes
Bliss Shaw

Assistant Superintendent
Clinical Director
Senior Physician
Senior Physician
Assistant Physician
Assistant Physician
Assistant Physician
Assistant Physician
Chief Psychologist
Director of Occupational Therapy
Head Social Worker
Steward and Treasurer
Matron and Dietician
Superintendent of Nurses
Chief Engineer
Head Farmer

***Resigned**

Established	1836	Area of grounds—acres	604
Inmate capacity	1342	Under cultivation	364
Average population	1526	Number of buildings	59
Average employees	255	Plant value	\$3,043,569.00
Balance forward as of July 1, 1946			\$18,216.00
Appropriation (Legislative and Governor and Council)			813,578.00
Inter-departmental transfers			5,959.00
Dedicated revenue			3,307.00
Gross expenditure (exclusive of Farm Operation and capital outlay)			804,011.00
Capital expenditures			19,651.00
Per capita cost (before Farm Operations)			539.75
Farm income in excess of expenditures			4,141.00

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

The one hundred and seventh annual report of the Augusta State Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947 is herewith submitted.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

The institution had a total of 292 employees at the close of the fiscal year. The medical staff included the superintendent and five physicians. There was one psychologist and one laboratory technician; four occupational therapists, two social workers, 136 nurses and attendants, six graduate nurses, and 136 other officers and employees, making 170 male and 122 female employees.

At the year's end the hospital had 101 patients, 55 men and 46 women, under treatment in occupational therapy classes.

The average daily number of all patients actually in the hospital during the year was:

Male, 650.40	Female, 875.83	Total, 1,526.23
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There were no out-patients treated.

GENERAL STATISTICS

	Men	Women	Total
Patients on books June 30, 1946:			
In Hospital	644	847	1491
On Parole or otherwise absent	43	60	103
Admitted during the year:			
First admissions	104	151	255
Readmissions	47	56	103
Transfers	1	0	1
Total admitted during the year	152	207	359
Total under treatment during the year	839	1114	1953

	Men	Women	Total
Discharged during the year	66	78	144
As recovered	28	40	68
As improved	13	30	43
As unimproved	9	5	14
As without Psychosis:			
Court observations	5	2	7
Mental deficiency	4	0	4
Others not insane	5	1	6
Died	73	76	149
Transferred to other hospitals for mental diseases	2	0	2
Total discharged during the year	139	154	293
Total remaining on books June 30, 1947	700	960	1660
In Hospital	655	896	1551
On trial visit or otherwise absent	45	64	109
Average daily number of patients in hospital	650.40	875.83	1526.23
Voluntary cases admitted during the year	5	6	11

INCREASING ADMISSION RATE

The total number of patients admitted during the year showed a substantial increase over the corresponding period last year. The total number of admissions for the previous fiscal year was 238 which rose this year to 359, an increase of 121 or 50.84%. Both male and female admissions were involved in this rise. The number of men admitted rose from 120 to 152, an increase of 26.67%, and the women increased from 118 to 207, or 75.42%. The total number of patients remaining in the hospital at the end of the fiscal year was 1551, compared with 1491 remaining at the end of the previous fiscal year, an increase of 60, or 4.02%.

There were 144 discharges during the year compared with 127 discharged during the preceding year, an increase of 17. Of these, 68 were considered to be recovered. There were 149 deaths as compared with 120, an increase of 29, or 7.62% of the total patients under treatment as compared to 6.5% of the previous year, which was due almost entirely to the occurrence of a gastro-intestinal epidemic during the year which will be mentioned later in the report.

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

During the year there were admitted 255 first admissions, 104 men and 141 women. This is an increase of 92 first admissions, and represents 71% of all admissions. The senile and arteriosclerotic cases increased from 53 to 70, but because of the large increase in other admissions they represent a percentage in all of 27.75%.

Psychosis of First Admissions	Men	Women	Total	Per Cent
Senile psychoses	9	22	31	12.16
Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis	26	13	39	15.29
General Paralysis (Psy. with syphilitic Meningoencephalitis)	6	4	10	3.92
Psychoses with cerebral syphilis (Meningo-vascular)	0	0	0	.00
Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases	3	1	4	1.57
Alcoholic psychoses	10	2	12	4.70
Manic Depressive Psychoses	9	32	41	16.08
Involuntal Melancholia	1	6	7	2.75
Dementia Praecox (Schizophrenia)	16	48	64	25.10
Psychoses with Convulsive disorders	1	2	3	1.17
Psychoneuroses and neuroses	2	5	7	2.74
Psychoses with psychopathic personality	0	4	4	1.57
Psychoses with mental deficiency	6	8	14	5.50
Without psychoses	15	4	19	7.45
	104	151	255	100%

AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Men	Women	Total	Per Cent
Under 15 years	0	1	1	.39
15 to 19 years	7	14	21	8.24
20 to 24 years	10	13	23	9.02
25 to 29 years	7	9	16	6.27
30 to 34 years	7	8	15	5.89
35 to 39 years	8	17	25	9.80
40 to 44 years	5	15	20	7.84
45 to 49 years	8	16	24	9.41
50 to 54 years	6	10	16	6.27
55 to 59 years	6	7	13	5.10
60 to 64 years	4	3	7	2.75
65 to 69 years	8	7	15	5.88
70 years and over	23	29	52	20.39
Unascertained	5	2	7	2.74
	104	151	255	100%

CITIZENSHIP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Citizens by birth, total 212, 84 males and 128 females; citizens by naturalization, total 22, 10 men and 12 women; aliens, total 9, 3 men and 6 women; citizenship unascertained, total 12, 7 men and 5 women.

NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

United States, total 212, 84 men and 128 women; Canada, total 22, 10 men and 12 women; Ireland, total 4, 2 men and 2 women; England, total 5, 3 men and 2 women; Denmark, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Scotland, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Russia, total 2, 1 man and 1 woman; Poland, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Greece, total 2, 1 man and 1 woman; France, total 2, 0 men and 2 women; unknown total 3, 3 men and 0 women.

RACE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

African (black), total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; English, total 8, 3 men and 5 women; French, total 37, 11 men and 26 women; Greek, total 3, 1 man and 2 women; Hebrew, total 3, 1 man and 2 women; Irish, total 10, 4 men and 6 women; Italian, total 3, 1 man and 2 women; Scotch, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; Slavonic, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman; mixed, total 178, 78 men and 100 women; Scandinavian, total 3, 1 man and 2 women; unascertained, total 7, 4 men and 3 women.

EDUCATION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Illiterate, total 7, 6 men and 1 woman; reads and writes, total 18, 11 men and 7 women; common school, total 122, 46 men and 76 women; high school, total 74, 19 men and 55 women; college, total 2, 2 men and 0 women; unascertained, total 32, 20 men and 12 women.

ENVIRONMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Urban, total 162, 68 men and 94 women; rural, total 89, 33 men and 56 women; unascertained, total 4, 3 men and 1 woman.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Dependent, total 36, 17 men and 19 women; marginal, total 79, 35 men and 44 women; comfortable, total 125, 44 men and 81 women; unascertained, total 15, 8 men and 7 women.

MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Single, total 85, 37 men and 48 women; married, total 106, 41 men and 65 women; widowed, total 32, 8 men and 24 women; divorced, total 20, 12 men and 8 women; separated, total 6, 0 men and 6 women; unascertained, total 6, 6 men and 0 women.

USE OF ALCOHOL BY FIRST ADMISSIONS

Abstinent, total 134, 29 men and 105 women; temperate, total 33, 21 men and 12 women; intemperate, total 35, 27 men and 8 women; unascertained, total 53, 27 men and 26 women.

PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS

	Men	Women	Total	Per Cent
Traumatic	1	0	1	.97
Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis	4	0	4	3.88
Psychoses with cerebral syphilis	2	0	2	1.94
Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases	0	1	1	.97
Alcoholic	3	0	3	2.91
Manic depressive	17	29	46	44.66
Dementia praecox	16	21	37	35.92
Epileptic psychoses	0	1	1	.97
Psychoneuroses and neuroses	0	2	2	1.94
With mental deficiency	0	1	1	.97
Without psychoses (mental deficiency)	4	1	5	4.85
	47	56	103	100%

The readmissions all together are 103 as compared to 73 of the year before, an increase of 30; expressed in percentage terms, however, the readmissions constitute only 28.7% of all the admissions, compared with 30.6% of the preceding year.

DISCHARGES

The number of discharges, exclusive of deaths, were 144. Of these, 68 were regarded as having recovered. This recovery rate—based on the total number discharged shows a percentage of 47.2%; on the basis of the total number admitted during the year, 18.9%.

DEATHS

There were 149 patients who died during the fiscal year, 73 men and 76 women. Based on the total number of patients under treatment in the hospital during the year, the percentage is 7.62% as compared to 6.5% the previous year.

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

Senile psychoses, total 23, 6 men and 17 women. Causes of death: pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; carcinoma of stomach, 1; cancer of prostate, 1; chronic myocarditis, 2; aortic regurgitation, 1; mitral regurgitation, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 6; diarrhea and enteritis, 7; fracture of neck femur, 1.

Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis, total 41, 27 men and 14 women. Causes of death: cerebral hemorrhage, 16; chronic myocarditis, 8; thrombosis of the femoral artery, 1; coronary thrombosis, 2; mitral regurgitation, 1; arteriosclerosis, 3; chronic bronchitis, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 3; diarrhea and enteritis, 4; acute cholecystitis, 1; chronic nephritis, 1.

General Paralysis, total 8, 5 men and 3 women. Causes of death: general paralysis, 8.

Alcoholic psychoses, total 1, one man and 0 women. Cause of death: cerebral hemorrhage, 1.

Manic depressive, total 16, 8 men and 8 women. Causes of death: pulmonary tuberculosis, 2; carcinoma of the rectum, 1; epithelioma of face, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 4; exhaustion from acute mental disease, 1; chronic myocarditis, 1; coronary thrombosis, 1; mitral regurgitation, 1; phlebitis of leg, 1; chronic bronchitis, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 2.

Involuntary melancholia, total 3, 0 men and 3 women; exhaustion from acute mental disease, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; diarrhea and enteritis, 1.

Dementia praecox, total 42, 19 men and 23 women. Causes of death: undulant fever, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 7; carcinoma of the lungs, 1; carcinoma of the uterus, 2; carcinoma of the stomach, 1; sarcoma of the lungs, 1; carcinoma of the pancreas, 1; carcinoma of the liver, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 3; chronic myocarditis, 5; coronary thrombosis, 4; mitral regurgitation, 1; gangrene of foot, 2; chronic bronchitis, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 5; lobar pneumonia, 1; empyema, 1; diarrhea and enteritis, 4.

Epileptic psychoses, total 5, 3 men and 2 women. Causes of death: pulmonary tuberculosis, 2; epilepsy, 2; lobar pneumonia, 1.

With psychopathic personality, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman. Cause of death: broncho-pneumonia, 1.

With mental deficiency: total 4, 1 man and 3 women. Causes of death: pulmonary tuberculosis, 2; spastic paraplegia, 1; chronic myocarditis, 1.

Cerebral syphilis, total 1, 0 men and 1 woman. Cause of death: cerebral syphilis, 1.

All other psychoses, total 4, 3 men and 1 woman. Causes of death: cerebral thrombosis, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 3.

EPIDEMICS

In February, 1947 an epidemic of Infectious Diarrhea, which had been widespread on the Eastern seaboard, reached the hospital, and before it was controlled there were 152 cases among patients and employees. Sixteen elderly patients succumbed to the illness. The average age of those who died was 75 years. The possibility that this epidemic might reach the hospital was foreseen and as it was generally regarded as being of an influenza nature, injections of influenza virus (A-B) were administered to patients and employees, totaling—female, 255 and about the same number of men.

A small diphtheria epidemic, likewise, occurred—limited to male patients. There were seven cases of clinical diphtheria, and five carriers were located who were immediately isolated until 3 negative throat cultures were obtained.

AGES OF THE DECEASED

	Men	Women	Total	Per Cent
15 to 19 years.....	0	2	2	1.34
20 to 24 years.....	1	1	2	1.34
25 to 29 years.....	1	1	2	1.34
30 to 34 years.....	0	2	2	1.34
35 to 39 years.....	2	2	4	2.68
40 to 44 years.....	6	4	10	6.71
45 to 49 years.....	2	2	4	2.68
50 to 54 years.....	4	1	5	3.36
55 to 59 years.....	8	6	14	9.40
60 to 64 years.....	7	9	16	10.74
65 to 69 years.....	10	7	17	11.41
70 years and over.....	31	39	70	46.97
	73	76	149	100%

HOSPITAL RESIDENCE OF THE DECEASED

	Men	Women.	Total	Per Cent
Under one month.....	6	9	15	10.07
1 month to 3 months.....	13	10	23	15.43
4 months to 7 months.....	7	8	15	10.07
8 months to 12 months.....	4	5	9	6.04
1 year to 2 years.....	7	6	13	8.72
3 years to 4 years.....	2	5	7	4.69
5 years to 10 years.....	11	11	22	14.76
11 years to 20 years.....	11	5	16	10.73
Over 20 years.....	12	17	29	19.43
	73	76	149	100%

TREATMENT

Lues of the Central Nervous System: During the year the patients with lues of the Central Nervous System were given 349 injections of Tryparsamide, 654 of Bismuth Sodium Tartrate and 63 of mapharsen. Thirteen cases were treated with malaria.

Electro-Shock Treatments: These were resumed during the current year and a total of 212 patients received 3,059 shocks. The results agreed closely with those described in the literature—depressed conditions of various sorts did very well, especially the depressions of the Involutional period. Cases of Schizophrenia showed only temporary improvement and soon relapsed into their former state.

Insulin Treatment: No deep coma Insulin Shock Treatments were undertaken during the year because of the lack of trained personnel.

TUBERCULOSIS SURVEY

In September, 1946, a Tuberculosis survey was made of the patients and employees in the institution; 1406 patients were X-Rayed and 131 cases were found to be suspicious. On Re-X-ray, 14 of the suspicious cases were found to be free of tuberculosis, the original findings having been due to acute respiratory infections or congestive cardiac diseases. The incidence of all types of tuberculosis totaled 9.2% among the patients. No figures regarding the employees could be given as in most instances the reports were made directly by their family physicians. The corrected percentage following the Re-X-rays was 8.2%.

COURT OBSERVATION CASES

During the year there were admitted for observation 12 cases, 3 women and 9 men. The crimes for which they were indicted and the disposition of the cases are as follows:

- Women (1) Uttering a forged instrument. Without Psychosis. Returned for trial.
(2) Assault with Intent to Murder. Without Psychosis. Returned for trial.
(3) Assault and Battery. Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity. Dementia Praecox. Returned to the Hospital.
- Men (1) Sodomy. Without Psychosis, Mental Deficiency. Returned for trial.
(2) Indecent Liberties with a Minor. Not Guilty by reason of Insanity. Psychosis with Cerebral Arteriosclerosis. Returned to the hospital.
(3) Breaking, Entering and Larceny. Without Psychosis, Psychopathic Personality. Returned for trial.
(4) Breaking, Entering and Larceny. Without Psychosis. Returned to Court.
(5) Assault with Intent to Rape. Without Psychosis, Mental Deficiency. Returned to Court.
(6) Breaking, Entering and Larceny. Without Psychosis, Mental Deficiency. Returned to Court.
(7) Assault with Intent to Commit Rape. Pending.
(8) Indecent Liberties. Pending.
(9) Rape. Pending.

MEDICAL CARE OF PATIENTS

As has been noted, during the year there were two epidemics, one of influenza and one of diphtheria. The influenza epidemic was anticipated as it traveled up the Eastern coast. We were able therefore to take preventive measures and all patients over the age of fifty were immunized against the disease. In spite of this measure patients developed the condition and there were several deaths in which the disease was a contributory factor, particularly among the aged. The cases developed rather sporadically.

The diphtheria cases were caused apparently by a carrier or carriers. The splendid cooperation of the State Public Health Officer, Dr. Priest, and the laboratory assistance of the State Public Health service given by Dr. Arch Morrell and his assistants are gratefully acknowledged. All patients on the male service had nose and throat cultures taken and virulence tests were made by the laboratory on all positive cases. It seemed advisable to quarantine the male service for a few weeks. All clinical cases and proven carriers were treated by means of diphtheria antitoxin and penicillin.

USE OF CONSULTANTS

Consultants from the City of Augusta have been called in whenever the necessity arose. Each consultant has responded promptly and rendered real service. Drs. R. L. McKay, N. Murphy, W. H. McWethy, W. J. O'Connor, H. E. Small and M. A. Priest have given us the benefit of their specialized knowledge during the year. The patients'

care has benefited accordingly and we are grateful. On occasion we have had to call on the Superintendent of the Augusta General Hospital, Mr. Frank Bosquet, for the use of their surgical facilities. He has always been able to find a room for our patients requiring such care. This is an imposition on their general hospital, moreover such patients require constant special nursing from our hospital. Any institution the size of the Augusta State Hospital should have all the facilities needed to render the usual medical and surgical care one expects in any hospital. Proper medical and surgical facilities immediately available in this hospital may mean the difference between life and death for a given patient.

With this thought in mind I strongly urge the building of an adequate medical and surgical building centrally located on the grounds of the Augusta State Hospital. Attempts to provide proper surgical facilities and adequate diagnostic facilities without new construction can never be more than expedients and will never be satisfactory. In our efforts to provide such expedients during the past year we have enlarged the space available in the room used for a surgery by removing the sterilizing equipment to the adjoining room formerly used as a laboratory. The laboratory was moved to another ward, sacrificing space occupied by two patients. A new operating table suitable for major surgery was purchased as well as a new operating room light. A new Heidbrink anaesthesia equipment was also obtained. Additional necessary surgical instruments, necessary cabinets and tables will also be ordered as soon as funds become available. The autoclave which has been repeatedly repaired is too small to take care of certain equipment sterilization and must be replaced at a cost of about \$1000.00. Under the circumstances no surgery of election and only emergency surgery was performed. A new Jones Metabolon has been added which will be of help in certain diagnostic problems. Orders have been placed for a 200 milliampere X-Ray equipment to replace the 30 milliampere equipment which we now have. With the new equipment we will have sufficient speed to permit us to get adequate pictures of anything we will need. The physiotherapy equipment owned by the hospital is excellent. During the year the electrocardiograph and water cooled ultra violet equipment were repaired and now function properly.

SHOCK TREATMENT

During the year Electro-shock treatment of patients was reinstated and many patients received the benefit of this treatment. In the hands of our staff it has proved of special benefit to patients suffering from depressions. As a result of these treatments the time of hospitalization has been shortened in many patients with consequent savings to the State. Malaria has again been used in the treatment of patients with central nervous system syphilis. Chemotherapy supplemented malaria in the treatment of patients with this disease.

Facilities for the modern care of such patients are lacking in this hospital. Tuberculosis patients constitute a special problem in any mental hospital. Not only do we have to contend with the disease process in the lungs of the patient but we also must contend with the behavior pattern of the patient. Many of our patients are chronic "spitters" and they thus constitute a menace to the health of employees caring for them as well as for other patients. Some of our patients who have active tuberculosis are quiet and cooperative to required treatment. Others go to the other extreme of complete uncooperativeness, are mentally deteriorated, noisy and interfere with the proper treatment of the quiet patients unless they can be properly classified and segregated according to their behavioristic patterns.

DENTAL WORK

It has been impossible to secure the full time services of a dentist except for a few months during the past year. However, we have been extremely fortunate in securing the services of Dr. George A. Pike of Augusta for a half day each week. Dr. Pike has given outstanding service to the emergency needs of our patients. It is unfortunate that the services of a full time dentist are not available as there is a very great deal of dental work that needs to be done for the patients, and Dr. Pike is unable to care for anything other than emergency work. Efforts will be made to improve the general mouth hygiene of the patients. At the present time lavatory facilities are inadequate and improvements will have to be made before a great deal can be done in this line.

PHARMACY

The report of Elwood M. Lapham, Registered Pharmacist, follows:

Starting the 23rd of September, 1946, the pharmacy was put into full time operation. A registered pharmacist was placed in charge.

The storage of drug supplies of this department was scattered in several places. This has been somewhat remedied; but for better efficiency, the pharmacy needs remodeling. (This includes: cabinets, a working bench, and a change of the entrance.) Plans are being formulated.

As soon as possible after the pharmacy became a unit by itself, prescription service was put into effect. Since that time until June 30 of this year, approximately 2,500 prescriptions have been filled.

For better efficiency and appearance, containers for tablets, pills, and capsules were bought and put to use. The result of this standardization of containers warrants the purchase of standard size jars and bottles for ointments and liquids. Salvaged bottles and jars are now used.

Among the different improvements already completed in the pharmacy, a new refrigerator for biologicals has been provided, an open stock filing system in the pharmacy has been installed. The removal of a large white surgical sink has given more room for supplies.

The pharmacy has been responsible for the dispensing and repairing of eye glasses for the patients, and approximately 50 pairs have been issued since October, 1946. Twice that number has been repaired. Many supplies were manufactured in the pharmacy.

X-RAY AND PHYSIOTHERAPY REPORT—Richard W. Campbell, Technician

X-rays taken:	Patients	
	560	
Ultra violet	Patients	Treatments
	27	635
Infra red	12	38
Diathermy	3	8
Electrocardiographs	3	
Basal metabolisms	2	

The bulk of this work was accomplished during the last six months of the year when a full time technician became available. Plans are underway for the complete renovation of the X-ray and Physiotherapy department. Plans for a light trap in the dark room and also for cutting a door from the X-ray room into the dark room will increase efficiency when accomplished.

OVERCROWDING

The matter of overcrowding at this hospital must receive consideration. The hospital facilities were planned to accommodate 1300 patients and as of June 30, 1947, we had 1551 patients—overcrowding of serious magnitude. Overcrowding means an increase in accidents to patients, inefficiency in operations and generally poorer care than if such conditions do not obtain. Additional ward facilities together with service accommodations to match are necessary for the proper operation of this institution.

RECOGNITION

The Augusta State Hospital does not meet with the standards of either the American Medical Association or the American College of Surgeons at the present time so far as autopsies performed are concerned.

Medical records have been substantially improved during the past year. Physical examinations, which are supposed to be performed once annually in this type of institution have not been made, or at any rate, reported in the medical records for many years, in many instances. Two local physicians have been employed, part time, and rapid progress is being made in getting these physical examinations up to date. An attempt will be made to see that the records are adequate in order that they may meet with the approval from the National approving authorities. Substantial progress has been made during the past year, but in meeting these standards a great deal remains to be done in the way of modernizing equipment and providing certain minimum standards in the way of equipment, and additional personnel.

Staff Meetings are now held three times weekly, and records are kept of the staff meetings, another requirement of the National authorities.

PSYCHIATRY

During the year a marked increase in number of stenographic personnel has been obtained, which in turn has been reflected in the quality and quantity of records, and of work performed by the physicians. Still further improvement could be made in this

direction with the establishment of dictaphone or Ediphone facilities. Money for this purpose has not been forthcoming. It would in the long run be an economic measure to install such transcribing facilities.

PAROLES

Tentative plans have been made for the establishment of so-called open wards. We have been unable to put this plan into effect in as much as all of the patients must be very carefully selected in order to avoid unfavorable reactions of the people in the local community, if some of these patients should annoy them.

There is no boarding out program in effect in this hospital. Such a plan can only be utilized if additional social workers are made available to the hospital. Appropriations for such expenditure will be necessary together with funds to pay boarding rates as fixed by the Department.

There have been relatively few escapes, only 11—10 men and 1 woman during the present year. In all cases of escape, a vigorous search is planned immediately, supervised by a physician. Special escape records have been devised which will give us more information on this matter during the ensuing year. There were no suicides during the year.

ACCIDENTS

During the year special accident forms were devised which should give us more information on accidents and data on recidivists.

RECORDS

Administrative procedures assuring proper noting will require attention in the immediate future. During the war, because of help shortage, records had to be neglected. Actual care of patients was believed more important than records. Records in themselves, if properly used, result in improved care and treatment of patients. During the year medical and also inventory records have been much improved, largely as a result of the acquisition of more personnel.

PSYCHOLOGY

It will be noted that there was a marked increase in the psychological work performed during the past year. Dr. Foster's work has been of high quality and her reports very helpful in the understanding of patients. Dr. Foster's report follows:

Tests	Hospital Patients	Others
Stanford-Binet.....	4	15
Wechsler-Bellevue.....	52	6
Rorschach.....	145	16
Kent-Shakow Formboards.....		2
Hard-Directions.....	2	
Association.....	1	
Total.....	204	39-31 subjects
Total interviews.....		300

There has been opportunity to speak on Mental Hygiene for numerous groups which have included Farm and Home Week at Orono, a State Home Economics Convention, (Division of County Agents)—Women's Clubs, P.T.A.'s, etc. Book reviews were written for three Journals. A summary was made of tests given since 1937—and this was arranged in alphabetical order and placed with the correspondence in two files. Copies of this list of over 300 names will be sent to Dr. Simpson and possibly to the Bureau of Social Welfare, with statistical treatment of the I. Q.'s.

Richard Mansfield of Bates College and Lois Baird of the Division of Mental Health have spent some time in the office in connection with their interest in testing and have helped with the program. Cooperation was given other departments by taking of anamneses and making notes on mental conditions when lack of Staff made such services desirable.

SOCIAL SERVICE

As noted before, this department should be expanded markedly. We draw our patients from Androscoggin, Cumberland, Franklin, Kennebec, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Oxford, York Counties. Occasionally patients are received from Franklin County. It is absolutely essential to the proper understanding of mental cases that accurate information be obtained relative to the patients. Frequently it is essential to the proper understanding of patients that social workers go into the community and get information from all possible

sources. This is particularly true in the understanding of patients who have paranoid reaction patterns. This hospital should have at least three trained social service workers. In this regard, may I say that the salaries paid these trained psychiatric social workers should be on the same level that these workers can obtain in competing agencies. Our workers should hold a master's degree, or its equivalent, and must be thoroughly familiar with psychiatric social service work in order to accomplish their mission. Miss Adams' report follows:

Anamneses obtained outside of hospital.....	61
Additional histories obtained outside of hospital.....	114
Visits to paroled patients.....	86
Other visits in behalf of patients and investigations of home conditions.....	140
Outside interviews at request of patients and relatives.....	15
Letters written.....	299
Reports on ex-service men and dependents.....	20
Anamneses obtained at hospital.....	7
Ex-patients visited.....	6
Staff meetings attended.....	23
Agency contacts.....	49
Interviews with relatives at office.....	9
Miles traveled during year.....	9385

There were 36 men and 58 women, a total of 94 patients on parole at beginning of year. 93 men and 181 women were paroled during the year, a total of 129 men and 239 women, 368 cases under supervision of social service. Daily average on parole 97 cases.

Miss Margaret E. Fuller, an experienced social worker and a student in Psychiatric Social Work at Boston College, served in the social service department from June 16, 1947, to the end of the hospital year. The assistance she gave in the short time she served demonstrated the need of additional workers and it is hoped she may be persuaded to return as a permanent worker on completion of her social work training in June, 1948.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

This department has grown from one worker to four and they have made their influence felt throughout the hospital. Our recreational, as well as our purely occupational therapy programs, have improved tremendously with their assistance. The excellent records of this department have kept the doctors in as close contact with the patients' work as can be, considering the time they must spend attending their other duties.

The Occupational Therapy program at the Augusta State Hospital was started December second, 1946, when Miss Olive Wise, O.T.R., reported for duty. The industrial worker, Miss Virginia Gaudet, was assigned to work in this department.

The shop classes took place in the basement of Female Ray Building. The male shop had no equipment, so activity was concentrated on the women patients. The purpose of these classes is to stimulate interest in the environment by developing cooperation and sociability. The activities and crafts in the shop are planned to help the patient choose the type of work best suited to him. Chiefly, two types of patients are accommodated: (1) The newly admitted, whom we assist in his adjustment to the hospital by means of work, and (2) the continued care patients who are long-term and need habit training. The goal with both types of patients is their progression from ward to shop to hospital industry. Amount of work accomplished is incidental to the patients' improvement.

In January, 1947, bi-weekly dances were begun, occurring every other Monday night. New dance records were purchased and played over the loud speaker in chapel hall. The patients anticipated with pleasure these events which became a regular part of their social life. Occupational therapy was done on the wards, due to limited equipment in the shop.

The month of February saw several additions to the department in the way of carpentry tools for the men's shop, with working material on its way. The first issue of the hospital newspaper *The Outlook* was published and distributed, this paper to be printed once each month. Many favorable reactions by patients and employees were noted, and patients now look forward to each issue. This newspaper brings the various sections and departments of the hospital in contact with each other. Plans were made for more male occupational therapy.

A special Easter dance was held April 7th with a five-piece orchestra. This was a change from the usual recorded music and was greatly enjoyed by the patients. Instruction in dancing has proved popular and beneficial.

On April 14 Miss Joan McGregor, O.T.R., was added to the staff of the department. There were 14 women patients in the female shop and 38 men working in the men's shop this month. The men patients come mainly from the Middle Stone building, and from

the Harlow building. The women patients come largely from the Ray building. There are now regular classes held twice daily in both men's and women's shops.

The activities in the shops include rug weaving on looms, braid rug weaving, cutting and sewing rags, furniture refinishing, woodwork construction and leather work. The women also do tatting, crocheting, sewing and square knotting. By working in social groups with others, the patients learn self-control, tact, and ways of developing their initiative.

An industrial record is kept in the Occupational Therapy department on all working patients in the hospital. Placement of new patients in outside hospital industries, with the purpose of benefiting the patient as well as benefiting the industry, goes through this department. Emphasis is placed on the fact that the placement fills a psychological need of the patient, thus making every employee of the institution a responsible therapist, not just a boss. Patients are referred to their work only on a doctor's order, and in many cases the patients' industrial job is an important stepping stone to the outside world.

In June the two registered occupational therapists took charge of the women's recreational program. The goal of this program is to have as many patients as possible participate for one hour daily in active exercise. On fair days about 100 patients from Stone, 100 from Ray and 100 from Tyson and Pavilion go to Coburn Park in the afternoon for volley ball, soft ball, circle toss, bean bag, quoits, and horseshoe. On rainy days the groups go to the chapel for calisthenics, dodge ball and relay games. Many habitual "sitters" have been induced to stand up and play "catch" with the supervisors or even to play circle toss with the other patients.

The number of patients in the occupational therapy program has increased with an average for June, 1947, 44 male patients working 2309 hours, and 60 female patients working 1117 hours. New crafts are constantly being added to the shops, and the program is changing and expanding.

Male Recreational Activities:

An active program of recreation and exercise has been planned and has been in effect for the last month of the year under the direction of Rev. Alfred Hendrickson, assisted by Mr. Richard Mansfield of Bates College. In the main, this program calls for setting up exercises daily. Soft ball leagues have been formed for both men and women patients. Each Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning, softball games are played. Bean bag competitions between wards are in progress. Patients from Ray Building enjoy volley ball each morning. Circle toss with the heavy medicine ball, dodge ball and relay games are used extensively. The elderly and infirm men play croquet and pitch horseshoes. Quoits are used to some extent. The patients are responding very well to this out-doors program. It is encouraging to see them getting a tan and losing pallor. Even patients who cannot be made to participate do show interest in watching. The program includes the patients in the Criminal Building as well as all other buildings.

INDUSTRIAL THERAPY

Increasing activity in the field of industrial therapy is very encouraging. Productive work was being done by 570 patients in the last week of the current year, representing an increase for the corresponding period of the preceding year of 107 patients. During the coming farming season this figure will be materially increased. Such activity has been recognized for centuries as being of value in the treatment of the mentally ill. We hope to increase this interest in the patients. We plan to make a new mending room by reducing the space used for the dining-room of female patients in the Ray Building. Sewing machines are now scattered throughout the wards. The new plan will permit supervision of this necessary activity. Special clothing has been purchased for female patients so that they may engage in work on the farm and grounds. A marked increase in winter clothing orders for patients to permit an increase in outdoor work for the coming winter has also been effected. Four work groups of twelve patients each are assigned to the farm and grounds activities, and has permitted a reduction in the paid farm help. Similar reductions have been made possible in the laundry employee group, permitting transfers of these positions to the ward service, where they were needed.

HYDROTHERAPY

This has been used very sparingly and only in relationship to tubs. Wet sheet packs have not been used. Several new employees have been trained to hydrotherapy. It is not used as a restraint measure at this hospital.

ADMISSION ROUTINE

Patients are admitted on First Section Stone, male and female wards. The admission classification is not entirely satisfactory as facilities are not adequate for this purpose. Acutely disturbed patients should not be classified with chronically disturbed patients, a procedure we now have to follow. Special efforts are made to reassure the patients by the admitting physician and a letter is given to each patient explaining the hospital rules and procedure.

Physical examination is made within twenty-four hours and a complete mental status wherever possible within the same period. Commitment papers are checked for accuracy by the admitting physician and finally checked by the Superintendent. The classification of patients is carried out within limits. Adequate facilities for tubercular patients do not exist within this institution. Psychiatric classification is only reasonably well carried out. The marked overcrowding that exists in the hospital interferes seriously with classification. Acute admission patients should in general be kept together for the first six months of their hospitalization and should not be mixed in with chronic patients.

SECLUSION

No patient is permitted in seclusion without a daily order from a physician. Every effort is made to keep such seclusion to an absolute minimum. Physicians have been thoroughly instructed by the Superintendent that restraint and seclusion will be kept at an absolute minimum, and is only to be used in certain specified conditions. A standard procedure governing restraint and seclusion is being developed.

LIBRARY

Facilities at this hospital are inadequate for a medical library. The present medical library consists of four, five shelf book cases located off the information office on the administrative floor. A plan is in process of consummation to move this medical library to a room on the second floor over the central kitchen building. Current medical periodicals have been accumulated to furnish members of the staff reading material on new procedures. There has been no binding of the medical journals since 1940, and the medical library is not indexed. Considerable amounts of money have been expended during the year on the purchase of certain psychiatric monographs and other psychiatric texts necessary for the operation of the hospital. The library gives evidence of good attention prior to the war years. An adequate working medical library can be developed over the next few years. This is an absolute necessity for the proper certification of this hospital. A library is one of the major weapons in the physician's armamentarium. The patients' library is in excellent condition, as noted in the report of the librarian, Miss Margaret R. Edwards.

An attractive, well-stocked patient library at Augusta State Hospital, in a state of prospect so many months, now gives evidence of becoming a reality. Remodeling is well under way, reorganization and recataloging are in progress, and a ward service has been inaugurated. Circulation has jumped from 764 in December to 1837 in July.

Up to now the library has provided chiefly recreational reading for the hospital, but a field in educational work among the patients is indicated by requests and by the inability of many persons to read adult books. There are patients with reading levels above average, but there are others below it. Epileptics come in the latter group, since many of them have never attended school properly; also patients who have been institutionalized a good part of their lives. How much these people will profit by special help is yet to be discovered, for there has been neither the time nor the place to try it. However, the library has acquired a small collection of school books and plans, with the assistance of attendants or some capable patients, to reach some of these people and give them the privilege of reading and instructing themselves.

There is also a demand for adult programs, with patients interested in languages, particularly French and Spanish; and for brush-up courses in mathematics, shorthand, and in other subjects. Some books of this nature are on order now.

The library has been fortunate in the gift of 446 books from the library at the Veterans' Administration Facility at Togus, and many other generous donations.

The library has purchased 25 books and subscribes to 26 periodicals and four daily newspapers. The Lithgow Public Library made a substantial contribution of magazines and patients and employees have been most generous in sharing their magazines and newspapers, with the library as a medium. Library service has been extended to the "Criminal Building" and various wards of the hospital.

To date this year 1418 books have been accessioned and cataloged, and many of them reconditioned. Estimated number of books in the library is 3800, many of which are temporarily out of circulation for lack of shelf room while renovations are underway.

Patient assistants have worked well with the librarian. They have also assisted in putting out the ASH newsheet, "The Outlook", started in February by the library, in conjunction with the Occupational Therapy department, and published monthly.

ATTENTION AFFORDED RELATIVES

Visiting is not permitted on Holidays or Sundays. As soon as proper parking facilities can be made available, which are planned opposite the Old Chapel Building, hours on Holidays and Sundays will be made available for visiting by relatives. This is essential to the welfare of many of our patients. Many relatives cannot visit on week days without interfering with their livelihood. One of the things we must constantly contend with is the feeling on the part of our patients that they have been forsaken by their relatives and friends. We hope to have Sunday and holiday visiting hours in operation within the next six months.

The reception rooms in the Ray Building need refinishing in order that patients and their relatives may have adequate visiting facilities. All personnel have been re-instructed in the necessity for courtesy to all visitors of the hospital.

GENERAL MEDICAL

The facilities for the isolation of contagious and infectious diseases are not good at this hospital, although isolation procedures have been carried out many times during the present year on the wards.

The policy has been instituted of paying consultants for services that they render. Such a policy is only fair to the physician who must give his time and take the responsibility for his consultation and special treatments. Steps have been taken to immunize against typhoid and paratyphoid at three yearly intervals. Immunization against smallpox is routine. During the year large parts of the hospital were given temporary immunity against diphtheria and influenza.

SURGICAL

There is a large percentage of un-operated herniae, hemorrhoids, varicosities, and other small operable conditions. As soon as adequate operating room facilities are available, steps will be taken to correct this situation.

During the year twelve Gatch surgical beds were purchased. This hospital requires many times this number, and each year in accordance with budget limitations, additional beds will be added to this necessary equipment. Proper hospital equipment of this type and bed-pan sterilizers will help to cut down the marked labor turnover on the ward service.

OBSTETRICS

From time to time deliveries of children to mentally ill women have to be made at this hospital. Facilities are fairly good. The children are promptly turned over to the relatives, or to the Department of Health and Welfare, from whom excellent cooperation has always been obtained.

CLINICS

So soon as adequate facilities become available clinics can be better organized than presently obtains. Gynecology, luetic, vaccination and inoculation clinics, clinics for dressings and minor surgery are now being operated.

The following equipment is very badly needed:

A *fever cabinet* for production of hyper pyrexia. This treatment is used for central nervous system syphilis. We have been using malaria for this purpose, but there are some cases where the fever cabinet can be used to better advantage than obtained with malaria.

Electro-encephalographic equipment is of distinct advantage in the location of brain tumors and also is of value in the diagnosis of epilepsy and allied conditions. We frequently have cases where this type of equipment is absolutely necessary in the diagnosis of certain conditions. It is of particular value in certain criminal cases.

LABORATORY

The laboratory is small and inadequate for an institution of this size. Facilities for bacteriological work do not exist. This hospital should have facilities for complete biological chemistry, pathological work, and bacteriological work. The entire matter of per-

sonnel in this field, is a problem. To date, during the present year, there has been a marked increase in the work in this department. Some small amount of special equipment has been purchased for this department during the year.

CEMETERY

During the coming summer the old cemetery will be regraded and re-seeded. During the present year from old blue prints the locations of bodies were determined and staked out and a corrected master plan made. Inasmuch as the state cemetery abuts on the Cony and Knight Cemeteries, every effort will be made to make this cemetery attractive and to keep it that way.

CARE AND HANDLING OF THE PATIENTS

During the past year the ward coverage has been completely inadequate. As many as twenty-six wards at one time have had to be uncovered at night. Employees, particularly on the female service, have had to work ten and one-half hours and eleven and one-half hours. During the last few weeks of the year, we were able to put into effect the eight hour day on the male service. The ratio of ward employees to patients at this hospital during the past year has not been adequate and additional coverage must be supplied, if patients are to be properly cared for.

WARD CARE DURING THE YEAR

Cleanliness of the hospital has remained at a high level. Vermin have been a problem, but with the use of DDT they have been kept at a minimum. A plan of painting has been put into effect and efforts will be made by the use of colors to create a somewhat more attractive abode for the patients. Soft pastel paints are to be used in individual rooms. The judicious use of colors has been shown to be of therapeutic value.

LIGHTING

Electricians have been busy increasing the amount of light, particularly for employees and patients who are working in hospital industries, in an effort to make it adequate to conditions under which the patients live, play, and work. In many places in the hospital illumination was definitely inadequate. In some places too much light exists and this will be reduced.

BATHING

All patients are now bathed twice weekly, compared with the once weekly formerly in vogue. This increases the cost of laundry and hot water, but the odors on the wards are noticeably less. Personal hygiene on the disturbed wards leaves much to be desired. The hospital has no special barber shop or beauty shop. Beauty shops are not a luxury in an institution of this type, but should be considered at least desirable. Money should be made available for both equipment and personnel. Beauty parlors in state hospitals are beyond the experimental stage. They long ago proved their therapeutic value.

Most of the wards do not have toilet facilities for employees. These should be provided. There should be one water closet for every eight patients; for men one-quarter of these should be urinals. In accordance with the above standards, twenty-four additional toilets are needed on the male service and forty-one on the female service.

The male patients are shaved twice weekly and have hair cuts on an average of every two weeks. During the past year, patients with the exception of a few on the infirmary, and a few acutely disturbed patients, are taken out of doors daily. Many patients with exhibitionistic tendencies, or patients who are denudative, cannot be taken out of doors until proper segregation facilities insuring privacy can be provided. With this in mind, a rapidly growing hedge has been planned to enclose the area caring for female group of patients. These trees will grow to a height of about thirty feet, and with fence covered with rapidly growing ivy, the care of this disturbed group of patients will be much facilitated.

RECREATION AND EXERCISE

This program has already been covered in the Occupational Therapy report. The following comments may be made: Movies are held once weekly. Carefully selected movies are chosen by the Assistant Superintendent. Two shows are held weekly, and everyone who wants to go has the opportunity of attending provided that their mental condition will not interfere with the pleasure of others. New amplifying equipment was purchased during the year for music for the dances, and for concerts and music appreciation. It is hoped that during the ensuing year the hospital can be wired for radio on a two channel

system which also includes a modern paging system for the location of physicians and other personnel. Patients are provided with two packages of smoking tobacco per week. Special smoking rooms are provided.

All patients who are physically able are out of doors at least once daily, and in most instances twice daily. This has resulted in a marked quieting of the patients and makes their care on the wards much less difficult than obtains without following this procedure.

THE CRIMINALLY INSANE

This building has been completely repainted by the patient employees with most gratifying results. A recreational plan has been inaugurated, as noted previously, the patients getting out of doors daily. An interest in games has been reactivated for many of the patients. A plan for occupational therapy has been evolved.

The recreation yard facilities for these patients are completely inadequate. The yard as constituted is so small that patients tend to get around the corners and can easily climb the fence which is of insufficient height. Plans have been evolved for grading and enlarging the enclosure, permitting better supervision and more adequate exercise. This will mean an expenditure of money for additional fencing. Plans for the photographing of all criminal commitments have been formulated and will be put into effect as soon as possible through the cooperation of the state police department. The state police and the local police have been most cooperative in assisting the hospital in its efforts to recover patients who have escaped.

These patients are visited daily by physicians and increased efforts will be made for the rehabilitation of this group.

FIRE PROTECTION

During the year a manual of fire rules and regulations was printed and distributed to all employees. Fire drills were instituted and all employees trained in their duties in case of fire. A thorough survey of the institution was made relative to fire hazards. A survey was made of needed fire escapes. Recommendations will be made as to funds needed to effect changes necessary to comply with new laws.

All fire doors which had been removed were reinstalled. Five hose stacks which were formerly turned off in winter to prevent freezing were protected by running new steam pipes in immediate proximity to these stacks. Water was kept turned on in these stacks during the past winter without freezing occurring. Oil storage under the barn was discontinued and a small brick oil storage building constructed some thirty feet from the main barn. A new fire resistant construction room off the main paint shop, with fire door was built to store alcohol, turpentine and other highly combustible materials formerly kept in the basement.

All fire hose was inspected, replacements made where indicated, extra extinguishers purchased and located.

Fire drills are held at irregular intervals.

It is strongly recommended that an adequate fire alarm system be immediately installed at the Augusta State Hospital. The most important element of fire fighting in a mental hospital is the removal of patients. All wooden stairways should be replaced by ones of fire proof construction as soon as possible. The same holds for the replacement of wood floors in wards by reinforced steel and concrete as soon as such a move can be made. Of particular urgency is the matter of fire escapes for the criminal building. This building has only one stair well and all window guards are solidly attached to masonry and cannot be opened. This matter has been called to the attention of the proper authorities with requests for financial implementation. Other buildings requiring fire escapes are the Burleigh, Old Chapel, Administration and Burleigh Annex. The Nurses' Home needs to have doors cut between the two sections to permit double exits.

EQUIPMENT

Equipment in the carpenter's shop is obsolete. The best of the equipment should be modernized. The engineering department does not have adequate equipment and should have drill presses and a lathe. This would permit repairs that have to be done outside of the hospital at the present time. During the year a small motor drill press was purchased, and also electrical welding equipment which has more than paid for itself during the past year. Central storage space for supplies equipment is badly needed in the interests of efficiency. Chairs, tables, clothing lockers, Gatch beds are badly needed on the wards.

GROUNDS

A start has been made on leveling the enclosure at Coburn Park to permit the playing of games for men and women in this location. Roads are not in too good condition. A considerable amount of money will have to be expended on resurfacing the roads during the next two years. Plans for two tennis courts for the use of employees and patients are in the blue print stage.

DIETETICS

This hospital has 22 dining rooms. It would be far more effective if these patients were fed in a central dining room. A cafeteria system was installed in practically all of these dining rooms during the past year, with result of improvement in the service in both time and ease of service and the patients getting their food in a more palatable state under this type of service. The main kitchen is an old kitchen, and yet is kept neat and clean. The soup kettles are fed by overhead steam lines which we hope to drop down to floor level, which in turn will give the kitchen more light.

Bakery equipment, mixers and moulders should be purchased at the earliest opportunity and has been requested.

The food preparation room can be improved and plans are under consideration for modernizing the preparation room and placing the food preparation under more adequate employee supervision. The refrigeration is not adequate for an institution of this size. As soon as possible scales will be purchased for actually weighing kitchen waste and table waste. Service to the infirmary patients so far as meals are concerned is good. It is carried out largely with patients' assistance under supervision of attendants, and is generally satisfactory. Several dining rooms were painted during the winter and made more attractive. The floors in some of the dining rooms were repaired. We have had to cut the quality and the quantity of the meals to the patients in relationship to what pertained prior to the war because of the increased cost of commodities. We would like to see a return to the pre-war dietary.

We recommend construction of a central congregate dining room, and a marked increase in the storage facilities of this hospital.

NURSING SERVICE

As noted before, the hospital should have at least double the number of graduate nurses it now has. We should have at least twelve registered nurses in this hospital organization. As soon as properly qualified personnel can be found, affiliated nurse training should be instituted, although this can not be done until more housing is provided for females. Either space must be provided or cash in lieu of maintenance be granted.

All available rooms will be taken by our present personnel. Ward observation posts are needed in many of the wards to permit nurses and attendants to keep the patients under constant observation. With the present personnel, it sometimes is necessary for the nurses or attendants to be in the utility rooms or offices taking care of their needs. Eventually it is hoped that ward observation posts may be provided which will permit a greater proportion of the nurses and attendants to spend their time directly on the ward, supervising patient activities.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

As no funds for research are available it is respectfully suggested that efforts be made for the definite allocation of funds from the Federal Government for intra-mural research work. There seems to be a duplication of efforts in this field. Statutes authorize this department to do both research and educational work, but the implementation of money is in the hands of the Department of Health and Welfare. Arrangements should be made so that part of this money can be made available for the Department of Institutional Service for intramural research. It is most essential at the moment in this hospital that emphasis be placed on improving medical and surgical care, including psychiatric care, rather than to spread our efforts so thin that no particular part of the activity of the hospital can receive the attention it deserves.

RELIGION

The religious work at the hospital has been well cared for during the past year by the local ministers. They have been most faithful in attendance at the hospital. Protestant services are held every Sunday afternoon, and Catholic service once monthly. Father Delaney of the Catholic Church has rendered faithful service to members of his faith at this hospital.

PREVENTATIVE PROGRAM

Little has been done in the nature of preventative psychiatry during the past year. A full time psychiatric consultant service can be established and would provide a service badly needed by the medical practitioners in this community. Repeated calls have been made for help from the hospital, many of which could not be answered. The superintendent has done some work with the local County Attorney's Office and some consultation work for the Department. He has been assisted in this work by members of the hospital staff.

LAWS

In cooperation with the Commissioner, Mr. Harrison C. Greenleaf, and Dr. Carl Hedin, an effort was made to recodify the laws which pertain to the mentally ill during the past year. Efforts in this general direction will be continued in the hope that commitments can be made with greater ease to all concerned and still safeguard the patients' interests.

HOSPITAL SANITATION

As noted, the toilet facilities of the hospital do not meet with minimum standards. Water supply is adequate. The milk supply of this hospital is partially purchased. We should have pasteurization equipment and all the milk should be pasteurized as has been recommended by the Department. Garbage disposal is not good at this hospital. Attempts will be made to provide facilities for the refrigeration of garbage while it awaits collection, and also for the screening of garbage. As previously noted, the refrigeration system of the hospital is not adequate and should be enlarged. The heating and ventilation of the hospital is obsolete in places.

During the winter the cost of heating the hospital was greater than it would have been if more modern equipment were available. The Chief Engineer and his assistants did a good job in trying to keep the cost of fuel down. A great deal of work must be done in order to tighten up the buildings adequately. The condition of the beds of the hospital is generally good. This will require long range planning to correct.

FARM REPORT

Through the winter months the farm crew composed of five attendants and approximately sixty patients did a great deal of cleaning and painting. A greater part of the basements and passage-ways were scraped and white-washed, followed by another crew painting wood work on windows and door frames. The scullery was painted throughout entirely by a patient crew.

The Dairy Barn was also cleaned, white-washed, and wood work painted by a farm crew. This in addition to snow removal and sanding.

One crew was kept a greater part of the winter sorting and grading vegetables at the root cellar.

In April work was started cutting dead trees and removing stumps, some thirty in all being removed. Later work was started grading in Coburn Park and cleaning and grading the graveyard on Hospital Street. These projects were carried on through the planting season until haying was started June 20th; as haying got underway about forty patients were used in the fields with one crew weeding and working at other projects as time permitted.

This has been the first year for a long time that the farm has operated with so large an inmate crew and small crews of paid help, and I believe we have now become adjusted to conditions, and that another year we will be able to use them more efficiently.

PERSONNEL

During the latter part of the fiscal year it became possible to make the eight hour day a reality on the male ward service.

Dr. Frank Broggi, a diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, was appointed Assistant Physician October 15, 1946 and resigned November 29, 1946 to enter private practice in Portland. He did excellent work during his short stay, particularly in relationship to electro-shock therapy.

Dr. George A. Pike was appointed Dentist, October 14, 1946, and has continued to give us a half day of his valuable time each week since opening his private office in Augusta the first of December 1946.

Dr. Frank H. David was appointed Assistant Physician March 27, 1947. Dr. David had been in industrial medicine in New York for many years.

During the year on the ward service alone, we had 156 separations from the hospital. Moreover, eighty-one left during the first month of service, twenty-two the second month, and fifteen the third month. Of this number thirty-one were discharged, mostly because of liquor rule infraction. As a result of this exceptionally high labor turn over a proper training program for attendants has not been feasible. This has been offset to some extent by the publication of a small elementary manual for attendants which has been turned over to each attendant prior to going on duty on the wards. Moreover, toward the latter part of the year a policy was put into effect of not employing anyone for ward service duty unless he had at least an eighth grade education. Grammar school education qualifications are essential to proper record keeping.

EMPLOYEE MAINTENANCE

A good part of the employees' accommodations are located on the wards. In most States this policy has been discontinued and quarters have been provided for employees in separate buildings. I strongly urge that this latter policy be followed at this hospital. I cannot too strongly urge the construction of adequate separate quarters for our employees. This building should be designed to take care of both single people and married couples. It will permit us to use some of the space now used for employees for badly needed quarters for patients, which to some extent will take care of our over-crowding.

During the year it was necessary to construct two apartments for physicians at the expense of patients' accommodations, producing over-crowding again to the extent of about twenty patients. We are in the process of trying to remodel an old house for use of a clinical director. If and when this is completed and money becomes available for completing the house, we will then be able to interest a clinical director.

We should have two modern cottages adequate to the needs of married physicians and their families.

CONCLUSION

During the past year I have been most gratified by the excellent degree of cooperation shown by the employees who have done, in my opinion, a very fine job under very trying conditions. The efforts of the back log of old, loyal employees have been most gratifying to me as a new superintendent, and I thank them with all my heart. I would like to say the same about new employees who have come in under a new administration and have adapted themselves very rapidly to changing conditions.

To you, Mr. Commissioner, may I extend my heartiest thanks for your cooperation in assisting me in my problems, and may I particularly express to you my admiration for your high ideals in trying to make the lot of the mentally ill in this state as favorable as it may be in any state. I think I am safe in extending to you assurances of cooperation of all the employees of this hospital in helping you to attain those ideals.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS H. SLEEPER, M.D.

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
Charles F. O'Brien, M.D.	Assistant Physician
*J. Francis Dinan, M.D.	Assistant Physician
Edmund T. Laing, 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
**Miss Margaret Harris	Dietician
John A. Rogerson	Chef
Lloyd Kelley	Chief Engineer
Charles Corneil	Farm Superintendent

*Resigned April 15, 1947

**Resigned April 7, 1947

Established	1895	Area of grounds—acres	240
Inmate capacity	1106	Under cultivation	168
Average population	1175	Number of buildings	59
Average employees	200	Plant value	\$2,019,452.00
Balance forward as of July 1, 1946			
Appropriation (Legislative and Governor and Council)			650,537.00
Inter-departmental transfers			13,918.00
Dedicated revenue			2,562.00
Gross expenditure (exclusive of Farm Operation and capital outlay)			660,502.00
Capital expenditures			6,516.00
Per capita cost (before Farm Operations)			567.67
Farm income in excess of expenditures			4,184.00

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

The forty-sixth annual report of the Bangor State Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, is herewith submitted:

MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

	Men	Women	Total
Patients on Books July 1, 1946			
In Hospital	578	574	1152
On Parole	33	41	74
Total	611	615	1226
Admissions during the year:			
First Admissions	162	156	318
Re-admissions	43	61	104
Transfers	1	0	1
Total Admissions	206	217	423
Total Number of patients under treatment during the year:	817	832	1649
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	71	87	158
As improved	41	30	71
As unimproved	8	2	10
Transferred to other hospitals	2	0	2
Total Discharged	122	119	241
Died during the year:	63	61	124
Total discharged, transferred and died during the year:	185	180	365
Patients in Hospital June 30, 1947:	595	600	1195
Patients on Parole	37	52	89
Patients remaining on books June 30, 1947:	632	652	1284
Average daily number of patients in hospital during the year:	589	586	1175
Average daily number of employees:	112	88	200
Average daily total population including patients and employees:	701	674	1375
Voluntary patients admitted during the year:	19	32	51

	Men	Women	Total
Criminal cases admitted for observation.....	13	1	14
Persons examined and given advice at the Mental Hygiene Clinics ..	21	14	35
Number of prisoners from State Prison examined.....	14	0	14

The average daily number of patients in the hospital during the year was 1175, or 41 more than during the previous year.

Classification of patients in the Hospital at the end of the year:

Psychotics.....	532	570	1102
Epileptics.....	7	3	10
Mental Defectives.....	41	16	57
Alcoholics.....	2	1	3
All other cases: Psychoneurotics, psychopathic personalities and primary behaviour disorders.....	13	10	23

Total..... 595 600 1195

Support of patients in the Hospital at the end of the year:

	Number	Per Cent
Supported wholly by the State.....	990	82.8%
Supported by private means.....	187	15.7%
Supported partly by private means.....	18	1.5%
Total.....	1195	100.0%

ADMISSIONS

The total number admitted during the year was 423, or 31 more than during the previous year. Of these, 318 or 75.18% were first admissions, which was 22 more than first admissions last year. There were 105, or 24.82% readmissions, which was 9 more than last year.

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Men	Women	Total	Per Cent
Psychoses with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis.....	6	3	9	2.83
Psychosis with epidemic encephalitis.....	1	0	1	0.32
Alcoholic psychoses.....	25	3	28	8.80
Psychosis due to drugs.....	0	1	1	0.32
Traumatic psychosis.....	2	0	2	0.64
Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	27	22	49	15.40
Psychosis with other disturbances of circulation.....	1	0	1	0.32
Psychosis with convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	2	4	6	1.88
Senile psychoses.....	31	25	56	17.61
Involuntional psychoses.....	3	15	18	5.66
Psychoses with other somatic diseases.....	0	2	2	0.63
Psychosis with other brain disease.....	1	0	1	0.32
Psychoneuroses.....	8	13	21	6.60
Manic-depressive psychoses.....	10	36	46	14.46
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	10	16	26	8.18
Paranoid conditions.....	3	2	5	1.57
Psychoses with psychopathic personality and mental deficiency.....	1	3	4	1.26
Without psychoses.....	31	11	42	13.20
Total.....	162	156	318	100%

The largest number of first admissions was in the senile group with 56 or 17.61%. The cerebral arteriosclerotic group was the next largest with 49, or 15.40%. In the manic-depressive group there were 46, or 14.46%. There were 26, or 8.18% in the dementia praecox group.

There were 28, or 8.80% psychotic alcoholics and 11, or 3.46% non-psychotic alcoholics; a total of 39, or 12.26% of psychotic and non-psychotic alcoholics. There was one less alcoholic, 1.25% less, admitted than during previous year.

AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	Men	Women	Total	Per Cent
Under 20 years.....	10	11	21	6.60
20 to 30 years.....	17	25	42	13.20
30 to 40 years.....	22	24	46	14.47
40 to 50 years.....	17	23	40	12.57
50 to 60 years.....	23	21	44	13.84
60 to 70 years.....	30	18	48	15.10
70 years and over.....	43	34	77	24.22
Total.....	162	156	318	100%

It will be noticed that 125, or 39.32% of the first admissions were 60 years of age and over when admitted; and 77, or 24.22% were over 70 years of age.

NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

United States 137 men and 144 women, total 281, or 88.36%; Canada 18 men and 10 women, total 28, or 8.80%; England 1 woman; Finland 1 man; Russia 2 men; Sweden 1 man; Denmark 1 man; Italy 1 man and 1 woman; Unascertained 1 man. Total born outside of United States and Canada 9, or 2.84%.

CITIZENSHIP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Citizens by birth 137 men and 150 women, total 287, or 90.25%; Citizens by naturalization 8 men and 3 women, total 11, or 3.45%; Aliens 8 men and 3 women, total 11, or 3.45%; Citizenship unascertained 9 men, or 2.85%.

RACE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

American Indian 3 men and 2 women, total 5; Dutch and Flemish 1 man; English 106 men and 118 women, total 224; Finnish 2 men; French 24 men and 14 women, total 38; German 1 man and 4 women, total 5; Irish 13 men and 14 women, total 27; Italian 2 men and 1 woman, total 3; Scandinavian 3 men; Scotch 4 men and 2 women, total 6; Slavonic 1 man and 1 woman, total 2; Other races 2 men.

EDUCATION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

The education of the first admissions was as follows: Illiterate 18 men and 6 women, total 24; reads and writes 5 men and 1 woman, total 6; common school 90 men and 80 women, total 170; high school 43 men and 61 women, total 104; college 6 men and 8 women, total 14.

ENVIRONMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

The environment of the first admissions was as follows: Urban, 66 men and 67 women, total 133; rural, 96 men and 89 women, total 185.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

The economic condition of first admissions were as follows: Dependent 103 men and 75 women, total 178; marginal 4 women; comfortable 59 men and 77 women, total 136.

USE OF ALCOHOL BY FIRST ADMISSIONS

The use of alcohol by the first admissions was as follows: Abstinent 71 men and 126 women, total 197; temperate 33 men and 16 women, total 49; intemperate 57 men and 14 women, total 71; unascertained 1 man.

MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

The marital condition of first admissions was as follows: Single 63 men and 39 women, total 102; married 54 men and 71 women, total 125; widowed 24 men and 30 women, total 54; separated 9 men and 6 women, total 15; divorced 12 men and 10 women, total 22.

PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS

Psychoses:	Men	Women	Total	Per Cent
Psychoses with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis.....	2	1	3	2.85
Psychosis with other infectious disease.....	1	0	1	0.95
Alcoholic psychosis.....	2	0	2	1.91
Psychosis due to drugs.....	0	1	1	0.95
Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	2	2	4	3.81
Psychoses with convulsive disorders (epilepsy).....	2	0	2	1.91
Senile psychoses.....	1	4	5	4.76
Psychoneuroses.....	4	3	7	6.67
Manic-depressive psychoses.....	13	37	50	47.62
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	6	8	14	13.33
Paranoid conditions.....	2	0	2	1.91
Psychosis with psychopathic personality.....	0	1	1	0.95
Psychoses with mental deficiency.....	1	1	2	1.91
Without psychoses.....	8	3	11	10.47
Total.....	44	61	105	100%

The readmissions represent 24.82% of the total admissions. The manic-depressive group with 50 cases, or 47.62% of the readmissions, was by far the largest number readmitted. The next largest group was dementia praecox with 14 cases, or 13.33%. The without psychoses group numbered 11, or 10.47% of the readmissions.

PSYCHOSES AND CONDITION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED

	Total			Recovered			Improved			Unimproved		
	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T
Psychoses with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	3		3						3		3	
Psychosis with other infectious disease.....		1	1		1	1						
Alcoholic psychoses.....	18	4	22	16	4	20		2		2		
Psychoses due to drugs.....		2	2		2	2						
Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	4	5	9		3	3	3	2	5	1		1
Psychoses with convulsive disorders.....	2	1	3					2	1	3		
Senile psychoses.....	4	1	5					4	1	5		
Involuntional psychoses.....		9	9			6		3	3			
Psychoneuroses.....	9	16	25	7	13	20	2	2	4		1	1
Manic-depressive psychoses.....	23	57	80	20	52	72	3	4	7		1	1
Dementia praecox.....	14	11	25	4	1	5	6	10	16	4		4
Paranoid conditions.....	4	3	7	1	3	4	2		2	1		1
Psychosis with psychopathic personality.....		1	1					1	1			
Psychoses with mental deficiency.....	5	1	6	4		4	1	1	2			
Without psychoses.....	35	7	42	19	2	21	13	5	18	3		3
Primary behavior disorders.....	1		1				1		1			
	122	119	241	71	87	158	42	30	72	9	2	11

The total number discharged during the year, exclusive of deaths, was 241. Of these, 158 were recovered, 72 improved, and 11 unimproved.

The recovery rate based on the total number of patients admitted during the year was 37.35%; on the basis of the total number discharged during the year the recovery rate is 65.56%.

The discharged rate based on the number of patients admitted during the year was 56.97%.

DURATION OF HOSPITAL RESIDENCE OF DISCHARGED PATIENTS

The discharged patients were in the hospital under treatment as follows: 64 men and 52 women, total 116 were in the hospital less than 3 months; 18 men and 24 women, total 42, from 3 to 6 months; 18 men and 24 women, total 42, from 6 months to 1 year; 9 men and 5 women, total 14, from 1 to 2 years; 3 men and 2 women, total 5, from 2 to 3 years; 6 men and 5 women, total 11, from 3 to 4 years; 2 men and 6 women, total 8, from 5 to 10 years; 2 men and 1 woman, total 3, over 10 years. Total discharged, 241.

PSYCHOSES AND CAUSES OF DEATH

There were 124 deaths during the fiscal year, 63 men and 61 women. The death rate based on the total number under treatment was 7.5%. There were 2 deaths by violence; one woman suffering from manic-depressive psychosis committed suicide by cutting her throat with a piece of glass, and another woman suffering from involuntional melancholia committed suicide by hanging in her room.

The causes of death with reference to principal psychoses were as follows:

Senile psychoses, 18 men and 26 women, total 44.

Causes of death: senility 1; chronic myocarditis 22; generalized arteriosclerosis 10; cerebral hemorrhage 3; coronary thrombosis 1; pulmonary tuberculosis 1; lobar pneumonia 4; gangrene of feet 1; intestinal obstruction 1.

Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 18 men and 10 women, total 28.

Causes of death: chronic myocarditis 12; generalized arteriosclerosis 6; cerebral hemorrhage 5; cerebral arteriosclerosis 3; broncho pneumonia 2.

General paralysis, 5 men and 3 women, total 8.

Causes of death: general paralysis of the insane 6; pulmonary tuberculosis 2.

Alcoholic psychoses, 4 men.

Causes of death: chronic myocarditis 1; cerebral arteriosclerosis 1; lobar pneumonia 1; gangrene of feet 1.

Manic-depressive, 1 man and 6 women, total 7.

Causes of deaths: chronic myocarditis 2; acute myocarditis 2; lobar pneumonia 1; carcinoma of breast 1; suicide by cutting throat 1.

Involuntional melancholia, 4 women.

Causes of death: chronic myocarditis 2; cerebral arteriosclerosis 1; suicide by hanging 1.

Dementia praecox, 6 men and 6 women, total 12.

Causes of death: dementia praecox 1; chronic myocarditis 1; generalized arteriosclerosis 2; acute myocarditis 3; carcinoma of uterus 1; sudden death, cause unknown 1.

Paranoid conditions, 1 woman.

Cause of death: pulmonary tuberculosis 1.

Epileptic psychoses, 1 man and 1 woman, total 2.

Causes of death: status epilepticus 1; pulmonary tuberculosis 1.

Psychosis with psychopathic personality, 1 man.

Cause of death: chronic myocarditis 1.

Psychoses with mental deficiency, 3 men.

Causes of deaths: chronic myocarditis 1; acute myocarditis 1; cirrhosis of liver (alcoholic) 1. All other psychoses, 6 men and 4 women, total 10.

Causes of death: paralysis agitans 1; chronic myocarditis 4; pulmonary tuberculosis 1; lobar pneumonia 2; broncho pneumonia 1; ulcer of stomach 1.

SUMMARY OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Senility 1; general paralysis of insane 6; paralysis agitans 1; dementia praecox 1; status epilepticus 1; chronic myocarditis 46; generalized arteriosclerosis 18; cerebral hemorrhage 8; coronary thrombosis 1; cerebral arteriosclerosis 5; acute myocarditis 6; pulmonary tuberculosis 9; lobar pneumonia 8; broncho pneumonia 3; carcinoma of breast 1; carcinoma of uterus 1; gangrene of feet 2; sudden death, cause unknown 1; cirrhosis of liver (alcoholic) 1; ulcer of stomach 1; intestinal obstruction 1; suicide by cutting throat 1; suicide by hanging 1. Total 124.

AGE OF PATIENTS AT DEATH

	Men	Women	Total	Per Cent
Under 20 years.....	1	0	1	0.80
20 to 30 years.....	1	1	2	1.61
30 to 40 years.....	4	3	7	5.65
40 to 50 years.....	5	6	11	8.87
50 to 60 years.....	10	4	14	11.29
60 to 70 years.....	14	10	24	19.36
70 years and over.....	28	37	65	52.42
Total.....	63	61	124	100%

The largest number of deaths occurred in the 70 years of age and over with 65 deaths or 52.42%. The next largest number was in the 60 to 70 years of age group with 24 deaths, or 19.36%. The third largest group was in the 50 to 60 years of age group with 14 deaths, or 11.29%. Thus, it will be observed that 83.07% of patients who died were 50 years of age and over.

The increasing tendency to commit more and more elderly people to mental hospitals increases the death rate of patients in the older age groups.

DURATION OF HOSPITAL RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS WHO DIED

	Men	Women	Total	Per Cent
Less than 1 month.....	15	11	26	20.97
1 to 3 months.....	6	7	13	10.49
4 to 7 months.....	8	8	16	12.90
8 to 12 months.....	4	1	5	4.04
1 to 2 years.....	10	14	24	19.35
3 to 4 years.....	8	8	16	12.90
5 to 10 years.....	2	8	10	8.07
11 to 20 years.....	6	1	7	5.64
20 years and over.....	4	3	7	5.64
Total.....	63	61	124	100%

The largest number of deaths, 20.97%, occurred in the group who had been in the hospital less than one month and was due to the fact that a large number of old people are brought to the hospital in such poor physical condition that they only live a short time, sometimes not more than a few hours or a few days. The next largest group, 19.35%, occurred in the group who had been in the hospital between one and two years, and most of them were elderly people.

TREATMENT OF PATIENTS

There were no epidemics and we had only a few contagious diseases. All physically ill and infirm patients are transferred to our hospital and infirmary wards where they receive appropriate treatment. Although 31 more patients were admitted than during the previous year, 23 less patients died. The death rate based on the number treated during the year was 7.5% as against 9.3% last year.

In cases where it seemed advisable, electric shock therapy was used. 17 men and 84 women, total 101 patients received 1520 treatments. 43 patients recovered; 50 improved and 8 showed no improvement. As in previous years, the greatest number of improvements occurred in the involuntional and manic-depressive groups. Schizophrenics of short duration or less than one year respond better to this form of therapy than more chronic cases.

PHYSIOTHERAPY AND HYDROTHERAPY

During the year, 876 physiotherapeutic treatments and 1261 hydrotherapeutic treatments were given.

Every newly admitted patient, where indicated, has a routine blood Wassermann made and when indicated spinal fluid examinations are made. During the past year 243 blood Wassermanns and 22 spinal fluid examinations were made. In the anti-tubercular clinic, 569 treatments were given.

The psychologist has continued to do the necessary psychometric test on our patients; and on all new ward employees, in order to determine their intelligence level. Psychometric tests were given to 470 patients and 115 new ward employees, total 585.

DENTAL WORK

A part-time dentist was employed during the year, except during the months of April and May. The following dental work was done during the year: Examinations 1037; extractions 804; prophylaxis 662; surgical cases 112; treatments 180; Vincent cases 21; X-ray examinations 221; fillings 250; dentures 16; rebases 3, bridges 3, crowns 4; repairs 83.

OUT PATIENT CLINICS

During the year, 77 patients were given psychometric tests by our psychologist at the Women's Reformatory, and 48 patients were given psychiatric examinations by the Superintendent at their monthly visit to that institution.

Inmates from other State Institutions brought to this institution for psychological and psychiatric examinations by the psychologist and the Superintendent were as follows: 15 prisoners from Maine State Prison; 1 boy from State School for Boys; 2 girls from State School for Girls, total 18.

As during the past 25 years, Mental Hygiene Clinics were held at the institution twice a month. Thirty-eight persons, mostly children and youths were given psychometric examinations by the psychologist, and psychiatric examinations and advice by the assistant physicians and the Superintendent.

Psychiatric Clinics were also held at the institution for classes in abnormal psychology from the University of Maine, and many students from high schools and other schools visited the hospital in groups for educational purposes.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

The occupational therapy department throughout the year continued to be under the direction of Mrs. Eloise F. Wood, occupational therapist, who endeavored to maintain the high standard of treatment, as of previous years. In February, another graduate occupational therapist was added to our staff, but due to lack of funds, it became necessary to discontinue with her services in April, and carry on the work with one assistant occupational therapist, in addition to the director. During the year, there has been an average attendance of 15 men and 75 women.

Student nurses taking the 3 months affiliate course in psychiatric nursing are given 2 weeks training in the occupational therapy department. While there, they are given lectures on "History and Purpose of Occupational Therapy" and on "Methods and Practice of Occupational Therapy." Each student is given practical training in making things, and in approaching and teaching various types of patients different kinds of activities.

The following shows the number of articles made or repaired in this department during the year: New articles 1087, valued at \$798.37; articles repaired, 108, valued at \$52.25. Sales from occupational therapy department during the year amounted to \$916.17, of which \$575.36, the cost of material, was refunded to the State; and \$201.31, the profit on sales, was added to the amusement fund for the benefit of the patients.

INDUSTRIAL THERAPY

Patients have continued to be employed in the various hospital industries. Men patients were employed on the farm, garden, grounds, industrial shop, kitchen, bakery, laundry and in the machine shop and boiler room. The women patients assisted with the work in the serving rooms, dining rooms, laundry, and sewing rooms. A large number of both men and women patients assist with the work on their respective wards.

Every patient physically and mentally capable of being occupied is encouraged to engage in some useful activity, as an occupied mind frequently proves to be the best and surest form of therapy, which helps the patient to abandon abnormal mental mechanisms and again turn his mind into normal ways of thinking and acting.

STAFF MEETINGS

Staff meetings were held regularly three times a week for discussing the diagnosis and treatment of the newly admitted, and for consideration for parole or discharge of patients who have improved or recovered. In all, 129 staff meetings were held during the year. 429 cases were presented for diagnosis; 176 cases for parole, and 109 cases for discharge.

The total attendance at staff meetings by the Medical Staff was 636; the average attendance at each meeting 4.85. The total attendance of affiliate student nurses was 306; and the average number of students present at each meeting 2.37.

NURSING SERVICE

The nursing service and the school for affiliate students, as in previous years, has been carried on under the able leadership and supervision of Mrs. Regina S. Shirley, R.N. and Miss Henrietta Altman, R.N., Instructor of Nurses.

In order that the wards might be safely covered, it was necessary to divide the affiliates into small classes and repeat the courses every six weeks. This necessitated that the lectures, clinics and demonstrations given by the Medical Staff also had to be repeated every six weeks.

AFFILIATE STUDENTS

The following general hospitals sent students to this hospital for a three months course in psychiatric nursing during the year, as follows: Eastern Maine General Hospital 33; Augusta General Hospital 7; Mercy Hospital, Portland, 12; Madigan Hospital, Houlton, 12; Sisters Hospital, Waterville, 10; and Maine Eye and Ear Hospital, Portland, 19, total 93.

During the year, 93 student nurses completed the three months course during the year, and 23 students were in the school at the end of the year. Twenty-six attendants completed the one year course for attendants during the year.

MEDICAL STAFF AND OTHER PERSONNEL

The two vacancies on the Medical Staff at the beginning of the year were filled by J. Francis Dinan, M.D., August 26, 1946, and Charles F. O'Brien, M.D., September 23, 1946. Unfortunately, due to lack of funds it became necessary to reduce the personnel during the last 3 months of the year, and consequently the following positions were temporarily made vacant: 1 physician, 1 dentist, 1 laboratory technician, 1 dietician, 1 occupational therapist, 16 attendants, and 11 other employees. These positions were all filled again at the end of the year when additional funds became available.

The nursing service has also been improved by obtaining full quota of graduate nurses which has enabled us to place women graduate nurses in charge of the male receiving and male hospital wards. The employee situation, as a whole, improved very much during the year. More stable and more mature persons applied for positions than during the War.

As stated in previous reports, it is my opinion, that shorter hours per week, pay compared favorably with wages paid by the industries, and special training courses for attendants and other employees to better qualify them for their duties, will elevate mental hospital employees by training and education to a much higher and more desirable level than we have been able to obtain in the past.

Only properly trained and educated personnel are qualified to give our patients the skilled and sympathetic care and treatment which they require and deserve, and which is absolutely necessary in order to obtain the best results in the care and treatment of mentally ill patients.

THE CONSULTING STAFF

The physicians, surgeons, and other specialists on the consulting staff have continued to give generously of their time and advice, when called upon in consultation, about the diagnosis and treatment of serious and complicated cases. Their valuable assistance is much appreciated by our Medical Staff and we are grateful to them for their valuable services rendered our patients and the State.

BED CAPACITY

Due to the fact that a large percentage of our patients are infirm bed patients, who are not able to be up and about, we have converted certain day room space and dining room space into additional bed space and does increase the bed capacity of the institution from 937 to 1028 beds, an increase in the bed capacity of 91 beds.

The present bed capacity is for 508 men and 520 women, total 1028 beds.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENTS

As in previous years, moving pictures were shown weekly to the patients during the year and this form of entertainment is always enjoyed by a large number of the patients. Special entertainments were provided as follows: July Fourth, field day; October 7-8, card and game parties; Christmas Eve, Christmas Tree and entertainment; December 30-31, card and game parties; January 14, University of Maine Glee Club; February, Henry Briggs showed moving pictures of Maine Views; April 7-8, card and game parties; April 10, Mrs. Fanny Ames of Orono brought a group of boys and girls who gave a dancing and singing entertainment.

To the friends of the hospital who have furnished special entertainments, I wish to express my thanks and appreciation.

LIBRARY

The patients' library is open for patients for exchanging books and magazines twice a week. During the year, the patients' library received generous donations of books from the Bangor Public Library and the Maine State Library. Magazines were also donated by the Bangor Public Library. Reading is enjoyed by a large number of our patients.

Again, I must express my thanks, on behalf of our patients, to the generous donors of books and magazines for their use and enjoyment.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religious services were held throughout the year as follows: Catholic service at 8:30 A.M. the first Sunday of every month; Protestant service at 8:30 A.M. the second, third and fourth Sundays, except during July and August.

The clergymen also make pastoral visits to patients who wish to see them.

SPECIAL NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

The special needs of the hospital, as reported last year, are becoming more and more urgent each year, as the patient population increases, and are as follows:

1. Two six-room cottages for physicians. This is necessary before we can obtain the services of a sufficient number of well trained and well qualified assistant physicians on our Medical Staff.
2. A building for from 50 to 80 employees. As the patient population increases, more employees are required. Many of our employees live in attics and basements, in quarters not suitable for living quarters, and others are forced to live outside, at an increased cost to the institution.
3. A new building for from 150 to 200 patients. We already have nearly 200 more patients than the normal capacity of the institution.
4. Additions and renovations of the heating plant, to take care of the proposed additional buildings, will be necessary as soon as they are constructed.
5. New Laundry Building and Equipment. The old laundry is too small and is fast deteriorating. A new building with new equipment is necessary in order to do the laundry work satisfactorily for the present patient and employee population.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To the Medical Staff, officers and all other employees of the hospital who have worked faithfully and loyally and made it possible to give our patients good treatment, kind and sympathetic care, and continual efficient operation of the hospital, I wish to express my sincere thanks and appreciation.

During the last three months, when we were obliged to reduce the number of employees, due to shortage in available funds, many employees had to work overtime and all had to work beyond the regular requirements of their position, all of which is gratefully acknowledged.

To the heads of the various departments of the State, I wish to express grateful appreciation for their cooperation and advice in matters pertaining to the operation of the hospital.

It is a great pleasure in closing this report to make record of the cordial and generous support received from the Commissioner of Institutional Service, Harrison C. Greenleaf, who has been most understanding as to difficulties of operation which confronted this institution during the year and has, in every way possible, endeavored to alleviate them.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL J. HEDIN, M.D.
Superintendent

POWNAL STATE SCHOOL

DR. N. S. KUPELIAN

Superintendent

Administrative Staff:

Karl B. Sturgis, M.D.	Assistant Superintendent
Nathaniel Mills, M.D.	First Assistant Physician
Leonore A. Kenniston, R.N.	Nursing Directress
Barbara M. Kupelian	Dietician
Ernestine H. Porter, B.A., M.Ed., Ps.D.	Psychologist
Josephine Goodwin	Community Service Supervisor
I. James Merry	Director of Education
Vera S. Burton	Chief Clerk
Clarence E. Gray	Chief Engineer
Gideon Hallowell	Chief Mechanic
Earle H. Danforth	Head Farmer
Edward L. Mitchell	Storekeeper
Myra L. Dunn	Matron Housekeeper
Daisy Abbott	Head Laundress

Established	1907	Area of grounds—acres	1500
Inmate capacity	1120	Under cultivation	550
Average population	1074	Number of buildings	63
Average employees	167	Plant value	\$2,223,394.00
Balance forward as of July 1, 1946			\$5,845.00
Appropriation (Legislative and Governor and Council)			600,453.00
Inter-departmental transfers			2,596.00
Dedicated revenue			862.00
Gross expenditure (exclusive of Farm Operation and capital outlay)			596,389.00
Capital expenditures			9,636.00
Per capita cost (before Farm Operations)			564.27
Farm income in excess of expenditures			1,460.00

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

I herewith respectfully submit my report covering the period of July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947.

The administrative problems of the fiscal year just ended have been most difficult to cope with successfully. Since the cessation of World War II hostilities, our inability to match the lucrative salaries offered by outside industry has created a shortage of skilled labor within the institution. It has been more difficult to supply adequate food for children and employees than it was during the war years. The skyrocketing of prices on all commodities was beyond our control when the budget was prepared two years ago, thus creating a deficit in our appropriation. This deficiency was not limited to Pownal State School alone. It became quite evident that practically all other State institutions were also in the red. A deficiency bill of \$450,000 was introduced by the Commissioner of Institutional Service to meet the financial needs of the institutions for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. The Legislative Committee on Finances reduced this amount to \$225,000 due to a large State deficiency. Pownal State School being included in this reduction, we were forced to cancel many back orders approximately valued at a total of about \$10,000. We were also obliged to dismiss some employees and suspend new admissions until the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1947. It is quite evident that history repeats itself as Dr. George S. Bliss, the first superintendent, mentions in his report of 1911 the existence of such a large State deficiency resulting in the legislative cut of all State appropriations.

The Legislative Committee on Pownal State School visited the institution on March 4, 1947.

The new Employees' Home was accepted by the Commissioner on July 11, 1946 and the employees began to occupy this building in August, the next month.

The Commissioner of Institutional Service was authorized by the Governor and Council on June 27, 1947 to contract with Stewart and Williams, Inc., Augusta, for the construction of two dormitories (one for boys and one for girls) at the Pownal State School at an approximate total cost of \$749,923.00.

Our records show that there are approximately 525 applicants on the waiting list and the majority are very urgent cases. Records show that a great many of these applicants are low grades. The following statistical data should be of interest:

Boys committed through the Probate Court from November 1941 to November 1947 show that 39³/₄% had a mental age of 6 months or less to 2 years with an I.Q. from 8 to 20. An additional 20 5/6% had a mental age under 4 years. Many of this 60 7/12% and some others are bed patients or epileptics or both requiring infant care. Eight boys of a mental age below six are physically able to do some work about the institution or should be when older. Probate Court committed only 8 boys during the 6 year period (November 1941-November 1947) who had a mental age of 6 years or above. Of these one is epileptic; one has left hemiplegia; and one has been diagnosed as having postencephalitic condition. The above statistical data shows that the majority sent require nursing care.

During the same period, of the boys committed by the Municipal Court one-half showed a mental age of over 7 years on admission; one-half a mental age less than 7 years; 10% had a mental age under 3 years.

Of all admissions during the period of September 25, 1946 to November 8, 1947 almost 39% have an I.Q. below 30, requiring infant care such as dressing, bathing, toilet care, feeding and bed care. Some are unable to speak, sit up, or turn over, several are epileptics or have some kind of epileptiform convulsions. Of the remainder over 12% are epileptics or have seizures of some sort. Among the rest occur cases of minor or serious paralysis, motor difficulties and mutism. Of all admitted during this period one girl, a transfer from Skowhegan Reformatory, and four boys seem physically and mentally promising to be trained to be useful in institution or later return to society. This ratio of admission is incompatible with original purpose of the School, which is not to be an infirmary for the physically and mentally helpless and a convenient dumping ground for the troublesome but an institution for training the somewhat mentally handicapped to return to community life. Meanwhile bed patients, epileptics and ambulatory idiots and low grade imbeciles must be cared for, and with the decrease in high grade patients more of the work will have to be done by attendants, calling for an increased personnel and increase in appropriation.

In 1941 the 90th Legislature passed the so called "Juvenile Defective Deficiency Act" authorizing the Municipal Judges to commit to Pownal State School juvenile defective delinquents. These cases have created a serious administrative problem as the institution is not conveniently equipped to care for them. Due to the lack of separate dormitory space, we have been forced to put them in the same building with non-delinquent defectives, thus seriously disrupting the morale of the institution. Some of the defective delinquents require permanent segregation and others need continuous prolonged training to become rehabilitated. The institution for mental defectives cannot give the type of supervision and custodial care they need.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Males	Females	Total
Present at Pownal State School July 1, 1946	546	534	1080
Absent July 1, 1946	30	10	40
Enrolled July 1, 1946	576	544	1120
Admitted during fiscal year:			
First admissions	13	19	32
Readmissions	0	0	0
Temporary patients admitted	1	1	2
Discharged:			
Outright from School	1	3	4
From trial visit, visit, or escape	4	1	5
Transferred to other State Institutions	1	0	1
Temporary patients discharged	1	1	2
Deaths	15	20	35
Present at Pownal State School June 30, 1947	532	527	1059
Temporary patients present June 30, 1947	0	0	0
Absent from Pownal State School June 30, 1947	36	12	48
Enrolled June 30, 1947	568	539	1107
Daily average present for fiscal year	546	528	1074
Daily average enrolled for fiscal year	576	539	1115

Of the *admissions*,

13 males, 19 females, total 32:

12 males and 2 females were committed through the Municipal Court;
1 male and 17 females were committed through the Probate Court (2 of these females coming from State Reformatory for Women).

Temporary Patients:

1 male and 1 female infant were born at P. S. S. Hospital.

Of the discharges,

6 males, 4 females, total 10:

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

Temporary Patients:

1 male and 1 female infant were discharged from Pownal State School.

CONDITION ON DISCHARGE

	Males	Females	Total
Improved, capable of self-support.....	1	3	4
Capable of self-support.....	2	1	3
Capable of partial self-support.....	1	0	1
Improved.....	1	0	1
Psychotic, unimproved.....	1	0	1
Total.....	6	4	10

REASONS FOR DISCHARGE

	Males	Females	Total
Improved, capable of self-support.....	1	0	1
Capable of self-support.....	0	3	3
Request of relatives.....	1	1	2
Illegal commitment.....	1	0	1
Not returned from escape.....	2	0	2
Transferred to Augusta State Hospital.....	1	0	1
Total.....	6	4	10

Of these discharges, 3 males and 4 females were classified as morons and 1 male borderline and 2 males dull normal.

During the fiscal year July 1, 1946-June 30, 1947, there were the following *escapes*:

27 males from the School, and 2 males and 1 female from trial visit. Of these, 21 males and 1 female were returned before the end of the year. Of the 7 males absent on escape at the beginning of the year, 2 males were discharged from escape.

At the end of the fiscal year 9 males and 0 females were absent on escape.

Besides those absent on escape, 16 males and 6 females were absent on visit, 11 males and 6 females on trial visit.

Of the *deaths* (15 males and 20 females, total 35): 14 males and 17 females died in the Hospital, 1 male and 2 females in the dormitory buildings, and 1 female while absent on visit to her home.

5 males and 7 females were classified as idiots, 9 males and 10 females as imbeciles, and 1 male and 3 females as morons.

The number of deaths was 35 or 3.25% of the average daily present, compared with 1.1% last fiscal year.

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1947

Besides many requests granted for rides for the children, or outings for the day, or extensions of visits or trial visit, 169 boys and girls were allowed to go on visit or trial visit (133 males and 36 females) and 10 were discharged (6 males and 4 females).

Applications on the Waiting List showed a total increase of 7 as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
June 30, 1947.....	259	261	520
June 30, 1946.....	237	276	513
Increase or reduction.....	22	15	7
	Increase	Reduction	Increase

The turnover of employees for the year showed an increase from 72.2% to 74.8%, as 67 men and 58 women left the service of the Pownal State School, compared with 54 men and 58 women during the previous year.

The average for the year was 82 men and 85 women employees, or a total of 167 compared with 155 the previous year.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

It has been gratifying to report that no major epidemics have occurred during this year, and the general health of the patients and employees has been good. Every effort is made to see that all acutely ill receive the benefits of hospital care. We have a well-equipped pharmacy where drugs for special treatments are carried. There is ample supply of different types of sulfa drugs, penicillin, streptomycin, etc.

The hospital is in urgent need of a modern X-ray machine. The present one has been in continuous use since the hospital opened in 1931. The machine is old and creating radio activity in the X-ray room, which is a dangerous condition.

I wish to emphasize again the need of proper facilities for isolation, care and treatment, of tubercular children. Our hospital is inadequate to give this service. It is almost impossible to isolate these cases as mentally low grade children cannot take precautions to protect others from infection.

I regret to report a serious accident. One of the boys who was assisting in haying was thrown from the back of hayrack when horses became startled by a pitchfork which fell from the load. Several X-rays were taken showing a fracture of the 3rd and 5th cervical vertebrae causing traumatic injury to the spinal cord.

Number of Staff Conferences: 21, at which 13 boys and 23 girls were presented.

The general work for Dental Department has been much the same as in previous years. The aim has been to keep the oral health of the patients as good as possible. Bimonthly visits of the dentist have continued without interruption, giving much attention to prophylactic treatment as well as extractions, fillings, and supplying new dentures for those who need them. Fortunately there has been a very limited number of cases of trench mouth. All new admissions were examined and necessary treatment given as soon as possible. The following is a summary of the dental work done for this year:

Boys treated	254		
Girls treated	259		
		513	
Total			513
Examinations	24	Plate Impressions	4
Fillings	50	Plate Repair and Adjustment	3
Extractions	201	Plate Fittings	1
Cleaning	393	Plate Estimate	2
Smoothering Fillings	1	Plate Trying	91
Treatment	1	Novocaine	5
X-ray	1	Gas Extractions	1
Complete Extraction	1	Ether	1

All cases requiring surgical treatment were immediately removed to the hospital, and appropriate operative procedure was followed by our physician under guidance of the consulting surgeons. The following medical report gives a list of the operations performed.

Medical Department Report from July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947, inclusive:

SURGICAL

88 Minor operations have been performed. (Sutures taken.)

112 Visits were made to clinics.

Major operations were as follows:

- 1 Resection of both laterals and recession left medial. (Eyes)
- 2 Appendectomies
- 1 Delivery of female child
- 1 Delivery of male child
- 1 Mesenteric thrombosis (Intestinal)
- 1 Fallectomy, appendectomy and myomectomy
- 1 Fallectomy and removal cystic ovary and tube

X-RAY REPORT

Abdominal	1	Pelvis	6
Ankle	4	Ribs	4
Arm	1	Shoulder	6
Chest Plates	110	Skull	3
Elbow	2	Spine	10
Hand	3	Teeth	2
Hip	3	Thigh	3
Knee	5	Toe	2
Neck	2	Wrist	4

DENTAL CLINIC

254 Boys treated

259 Girls treated

EAR CLINIC

37 Patients attended ear clinic

635 Visits were made by patients to clinic for treatment

EYE CLINIC

21 Male patients attended eye clinic

37 Female patients attended eye clinic

OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT (Emergency Room) Intra-institutional

549 Male patients attended clinic for treatment (Eye clinic included)
 814 Visits made by male patients to clinic (Eye clinic included)
 641 Female patients attended clinic for treatment (Eye clinic included)
 2090 Visits made by female patients to clinic (Eye clinic included)
 1190 Total number patients attended clinic
 2904 Total visits made by males and females to clinic

	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments
Blood specimens taken	27	
Diathermy treatment	7	29
Fractures	6	9
Iodobismutol injections	2	14
Liver Extract injections	4	156
Miscellaneous treatments	319	662
Splints applied	3	3
Tetanus antitoxin	7	7
Sulfarsphenamine	2	7
Patch tests	10	20
Penicillin treatment	25	545
Streptomycin	1	30
Thermospectral light treatment	6	28
Hypo prescriptions	8	26

NURSING SERVICE

The serious shortage of registered nurses continues. Before the war we had approximately fourteen and at present we have only four. The lack of trained nurses has greatly curtailed the activities of hospital wards. As the result, we were forced to teach as much as possible to the new employees and higher grade boys and girls in the care of sick children. However, every effort was made to keep the hospital standard as high as possible.

DIETARY SERVICE

To supply adequate food to all patients and employees has been one of the major responsibilities of the dietician. During the war years when certain major food supplies were rationed, it was possible to obtain an adequate amount to secure the necessary caloric requirements. Since the end of hostilities and of rationing and consequent increases in prices, purchasing of food has become quite a problem. We have substituted margarine for butter and decreased the amount of fresh meats, substituting food products lower in cost but high in protein content. We have continued to serve well-balanced meals to employees and patients, giving particular attention to the serving of fruits and vegetables daily. The general physical health of children has so improved that the slight increase in the food per capita seems justified. We have no facilities for canning or freezing fruits and vegetables so that many of our food supplies are purchased already canned.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

The duties of the Community Service Supervisor have considerably increased during the year, due in part to a larger number of children being permitted to go on trial visits and also to more frequent home visits. The earning capacity of home-working patients has considerably increased. This is shown by substantial bank deposits.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

During this year, 125 non-resident tests were given. The work of this department was somewhat curtailed due to an accident to our psychologist, confining her to bed and room for nearly five months. However, part of this time she was able to give psychometric tests by appointment only. Following her recovery, she was able to visit the State School for Boys, State School for Girls, and the State Reformatory for Men. We have also added to our technical armamentarium the Wechsler-Bellevue Adolescent and Adult Scale, which is considered the best individual intelligence test available except for the lower mental ages. A paper, "Community and Institution—Co-workers", was written by our psychologist and as she was not able to attend, it was read by Dr. Kupelian at

the National Conference held in Montreal last October. It was published in the January issue of the American Journal on Mental Deficiency. Our psychologist was also made a Fellow of the American Association on Mental Deficiency in June, 1947.

REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—I. James Merry

The enrolment for the year was 173 boys and 167 girls, a total of 340, 31.2% of the school registered to receive some form of educational instruction.

This enrolment is somewhat higher than last year, but there are a number who have not attended classes due to the fact that we have been unable to secure teachers to strengthen our force.

The aggregate divisional enrolment was as follows:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Academic Division.....	68	47	115
Physical Education.....	139 (including 22 Boys Scouts and 22 Pioneers)		
		21 Camp Fire Girls and 16 Beavers	176
Total.....			291
Vocational Division:			
Manual Training.....	31		
Dressmaking and Tailoring.....		13	
Textile Repairing.....		21	
Boys' Industrial.....	40		
Girls' Industrial.....		81	
Print Shop.....	4		
Cooking.....		7	
	<hr/> 75	<hr/> 122	<hr/> 197

Our Academic Division has made a more definite showing this year in the return of Mrs. Hatch to teach the Boys' Grammar School and Mrs. Merry has carried on the Boys' Primary classes, as well as conducting music groups with boys and girls several periods each week.

Mrs. Whittemore has taught the combined primary classes of the first two grades in the mornings and the Grammar Girls, grades 3 and 4, afternoons.

The above plans have proved very satisfactory in the emergency of teacher shortage as well as the fact that many of our recent commitments have not been of a type to take up this grade of studies.

The Kindergarten and Subindustrial classes, otherwise known as the Idio-Imbecile group, are still registered awaiting a suitable teacher to undertake the work.

MANUAL TRAINING

31 Boys have produced some 200 more articles than last year and the repair work has increased considerably. Also, we are working under difficulties through our inability to produce material for the work and to get the grade of oak and birch to produce the grade of furniture made in this division.

DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING

There were 18 girls registered during the year, 6 girls were taken out and 4 girls entered, and at present there are 12 girls in the class some of whom attend half-day periods. The work has proceeded in the same efficient manner and although materials were limited, we produced some 900 articles over last year. Waitress and kitchen uniforms were made by a new and more difficult pattern and several pairs of work pants were also made.

In making class dresses each girl is allowed to choose the pattern and trimming she likes and the dresses have been trimmed with rickrack trim, tape, and Hamburg ruffles.

We have made new rayon curtains for the Nurses' Home and slip covers for a library room set, consisting of a divan cover and chairs, also covers for chairs for hospital rooms and the usual costumes for the Christmas play.

TEXTILE REPAIRING

There has been a noticeable increase in the number of articles repaired during the year due to the shortage of material for replacements, and many garments have been used longer than would otherwise be expected.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL

The Boys' Industrial work has been somewhat hampered through our inability to secure the service of a competent instructor. We employed a young man to undertake the work, which proved but a temporary measure and the room was again closed; however, we have kept the store supplied with a sufficient amount of articles as produced and Mr. Whittemore has assisted in keeping the necessary repair work at a normal level as well as conducting his classes in Physical Education.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL

This division with 81 girls produced during the year 412 articles valued at \$452.07 of which 215 were sold at a profit of \$173.01. The girls doing the work received \$90.62 as their share of the profit, the balance \$82.39 reverting to the recreational fund. 18 girls have made 163 articles on special orders amounting to \$73.76 one-half of which, \$36.88, they received and an equal amount reverted to the recreational fund. The total to patients was \$127.50, to fund \$119.27.

THE PRINT SHOP

The shop has continued to prove the same valuable asset operating on a part time basis and we have been able to keep the school supplied with the necessary printed material. I have personally conducted this work during the year but it is my purpose to merge this shop next year with the Boys' Industrial work under the same instructor.

HOME ECONOMICS COOKING

There is an advanced class of seven girls registered to complete the two year course in cooking and household management that will take up the study as soon as a teacher can be secured.

MUSIC

During the year several classes were held each week for both boys and girls in which they were taught to sing church music as well as songs of various types. They were taught the value of the different notes, also to write music in three keys in sharps and four-four time. The Grammar Girls and Primary Boys were taught two- and three-part songs and the older girls in the buildings met from time to time to sing hymns and popular songs.

BOYS' PHYSICAL EDUCATION

This phase of our work is continuing with the same measure of enthusiasm as in the past. The Boy Scouts and Pioneers carry on with growing interest.

On Aug. 12th to 16th, 1946, the Boy Scouts went on a hike to Bradbury Mountain where they engaged in Scout Lore and Testing. A week later the Pioneers went on a similar trip.

On Oct. 29th, 1946, the Pioneers went on an all-day hike to Crystal Lake.

On Feb. 15th, 1947, the Scouts attended the Wescustogo District Winter Carnival at Greely Institute and won third place in the events.

On June 13, 1947, the Scouts attended the Boy Scouts' Camporee at the Cumberland County Fair Grounds.

On Nov. 7, 1946, Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore accompanied twelve of our boys to a pugilistic exhibition in Portland, Maine, under the direction of Dr. Kupelian.

On Dec. 11th, 1946, our Troop Committee attended the Boy Scout Annual meeting at which time Mr. Whittemore, our Scoutmaster, was presented with the Silver Beaver, for distinguished service in boyhood.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS

The Camp Fire Girls and Beavers are very enthusiastic in holding their groups together and have held occasional meetings under the leadership of their guardian, Miss Blake, who has kindly given up her time after hours in keeping the spirit and interest of these girls active. We are looking hopefully forward to the time when we may be able to secure an instructor for Girls' Physical Education classes.

ANNUAL FIELD DAY

Our annual Field Day was held as usual on July 4th with Flag Raising on our playground, with both boys and girls participating in the sports with the usual enthusiasm, after which they marched to the dining hall where a special dinner was served. At 8 o'clock in the evening a band concert, followed by a very spectacular display of fireworks, concluded the activities of the day.

CHRISTMAS PLAY

The Annual Christmas Play, "The Boy Who Did Not Believe in Santa Claus," was presented by our teachers in a very colorful and instructive entertainment. The Boy, after seeing the Toys, Dolls, Soldiers, Fairies and Santa Claus in action, acknowledged his mistake.

THE NUMBER OF ARTICLES PRODUCED AND PRICE VALUE

	Articles	Value
Manual Training Division	871	\$1,226.30
Dressmaking and Tailoring Division	10,112	9,021.14
Tape by Yard	242	13.80
Boys' Industrial	768	176.83
Carpeting by Foot	271	72.50
Girls' Industrial	412	452.07
	12,676	\$10,962.64
The number of articles repaired and the value.		
Manual Training	8,662	\$5,826.98
Dressmaking and Tailoring	463	119.03
Textile Repairing	115,675	10,760.49
Boys' Industrial	450	36.28
	125,250	\$16,742.78
Final Summary		
Total Articles Produced	12,676	\$10,962.64
Total Articles Repaired and Remodeled	125,250	16,742.78
Total Articles Hemmed	402	
Total Articles Tagged	1,356	72.75
	139,684	\$27,778.17

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

As a separate financial report for this fiscal year has already been presented to the Department of Institutional Service, it will not be necessary to repeat it here. However, it will suffice to state that the net cost of operation to the State was **\$580,414.38**
 Less capital Expenditures 9,636.36

\$570,778.02

Net per capita cost was \$8.82. This shows an increase of \$2.09 to that of previous year. Daily per capita cost was \$1.26. This includes salaries of all employees, food, clothing, care and maintenance of buildings, amusements, heat and light, etc. Can anyone imagine that with the present high cost of living a family of four can get by with \$35.28 per week? We do not believe that this is too much to spend on the care and training of the mentally defective.

FARMING DEPARTMENT

The herd has been tested regularly for Bang's Disease. One or two reactors have been reported each time until February when we had nine (half the total for the year), but we have lost no calves through abortions for a number of years. The reactors have all been killed following the recommendation of the Department of Agriculture, which has removed more than a third of the herd and of course most of the high producers. That accounts to some extent for the low production.

All the stock came in from pasture in much better shape than in the previous year. The milking herd were supplied with more nearly adequate green feed and pasturage. Both of these factors should have resulted in increased production.

We tested the herd twice for mastitis during the winter with considerable improvement showing on the second test.

The new hog house, started a year ago, is still in process of construction. The hogs were very crowded and some very inadequately housed last winter but we hope to be able to use the new house this fall.

The corn crop was good and the silos all filled but the hay crop was short and we had to buy about 100 tons in the spring. Late cutting was responsible for part of the shortage.

The potato crop was better than average and about filled the available storage. The new duster and the DDT dust kept the insect and disease loss to a minimum. There were practically no field beans raised and the vegetable crop fell short of meeting the needs of the school in many respects.

The laying flock had a bad attack of poultry bronchitis in the spring of 1946 but by careful handling and disinfecting it was kept from the growing pullets. New equipment and cement floors in the laying house helped out and we have had no losses from that cause this year.

One horse died from old age and a cold and another has gone permanently lame so a new team was needed and bought for the Hill Farm. The tractor and seeder were overhauled and the tractor painted by the Northeast Company but no new equipment has been purchased.

We have affiliated with the newly organized Cumberland County Conservation District and a soil map and field maps of the farm have been prepared. A comprehensive plan of management using conservation practices is in preparation. Some plowing this fall will be done in line with the plan.

We cut 65,000 board feet of lumber and 50 cords of firewood. We also cut 600 tons of ice and kept the roads plowed and the snow hauled away from the buildings. We have also planted about 3,000 new trees.

REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS

During the war a great deal of building maintenance had been neglected due to conditions beyond our control. We have done only the most necessary painting and repair work. Every effort is being made to catch up with repairs, painting, and other improvements. During this fiscal year we have done the following replacements and repairs:

- July '46 Replaced Hot Water Heater at Valley Farm Dairy
- July '46 Relined furnace No. 2 Boiler at Power Plant
- Sept. Chick Construction Company, Casco, Maine, repaired the Water Reservoir
- Oct. '46
- Fall '46 Extensive repair on Valley Farm light line
- Jan. '47 Fels Company, Portland, installed one new section of 2½" pipe and one main valve at Staples Hall
- Mar. '47 Replaced Hot Water Tank at Shailer House
- Apr. '47 Replaced Hot Water Tank at Nurses' Home
- May '47 D. C. Generator, Exciter on No. 1 Unit
- June '47 Ames Iron Works did general Repair on Engine No. 1. For this piston rings, cams, and governor bearings were purchased.

Purchases for new projects

- Aug. '46 500 ft. of underground cable for the lights at New Employees' Building
- Fall '46 Extended light line to Piggery
- June '47 Compensator and wire for motor for Sawmill

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

The following changes took place in the staff this year:

Dr. Nathaniel Mills replaced Dr. Steven Gyulai. Dr. Ira Stockwell, Dentist, replaced Dr. Philip Tukey, who resigned on account of poor health. Dr. Tukey has served faithfully for about 24 years and he is greatly missed by employees as well as children. We all wish him good health.

I must mention with regret the termination of services of Dana Ayer, who was employed in this institution as a Blacksmith for approximately 22 years. Mr. Ayer was faithful, interested in the welfare of the institution, and could be depended upon. Mrs. Leola Billington retired under the State Retirement provisions after serving as Children's Dining Room Supervisor for 21 years. Mrs. Maude Bailey, Housekeeping Attendant, served 15 years and left upon reaching the retirement age. The institution will certainly miss the services of these faithful employees.

Mrs. Amy Luce left the institution after 10 years of faithful service. She was trained in our hospital so that she met successfully the requirements of an experienced nurse and was in charge of the hospital female ward during the war years. The reason for her leaving was to obtain a more lucrative position.

Mrs. I. Isabel Anderson left us after 11 years. Her health was such that she felt she could not continue to meet our requirements.

We wish to these employees, success and the best things in life.

Mr. Gilbert Auld served as Cottage Master for approximately 5 years. He passed away from coronary occlusion while on leave of absence on account of his health.

FUTURE NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

1. *3 Officers' Cottages*

Proper living quarters for the medical officers is imperative. I could have secured the services of two physicians if we had had suitable quarters for them. At present we cannot provide more than two rooms at the most. If a doctor has a family, he certainly is entitled to more than two rooms. If we are to attract desirable medical men, living conditions must be attractive.

2. *Male School Building*

As I have repeatedly stated in my previous reports, we are using the basement rooms at present for educational purposes. This arrangement is not working satisfactorily. Space is limited and it is very difficult to carry on the educational, vocational, and recreational activities.

3. *Addition to and Alterations to Kitchen Building*

As the institution is gradually enlarging and we expect an additional 400 cases in the near future, the working space in our Central Kitchen will be insufficient for our needs. I wish to stress the inadequacy of the present setup to care for this additional number of patients.

4. *Additions to and Alterations in Dining Room Building*

The matter of providing more dining room space for children is as important as enlarging the kitchen facilities. The upper floor in the kitchen is intended as a dining room for children and is now occupied one-half for a chapel and one-half for officers' and employees' dining room. The original planning of the dining room building was such that additions could be anticipated.

5. *Addition to Dairy Barn and Construction of New Dairy House with Equipment*

There is no question that we shall need more milk as soon as the new dormitories open early in the fall. Present barn is such that we cannot add more cows to our herd. It will be necessary to purchase additional milk, which will of course cost the institution considerably more than it can be produced here.

6. *Additions and Alterations to Filter Bed at Pumping Station*

It has been repeatedly stated that the present filter condition of our drinking water is unsatisfactory. As this filter bed freezes in the winter time the water cannot be filtered. During spring and fall our water contains considerable organic material. Although we have a chlorinating system, this of course does not take care of the proper filtration of the water.

7. *Enlargement of the Septic Tanks at Colonies*

These septic tanks have been in existence since the institution opened in 1908. They are getting old and very inadequate to take care of the proper sewerage disposal in these colonies. The present septic tanks should be enlarged or replaced if necessary.

8. *Additional Generator in our Power House*

At present we have two generators, one horizontal and the other vertical. These generators were intended to provide power for an institution of 1200 capacity. When we open the new dormitories we will add about one-third more to our present population. In case anything should go wrong with one of these generators, one would not be sufficient to meet our needs. I, therefore, recommend the addition of a new generator. Space is available for this machine.

9. *Additional Boiler at Power House*

I would stress very strongly the necessity of adding another boiler to our Power House. We have now four boilers. With the addition of two dormitories all these boilers will necessarily be in use. If anything happens to one of the boilers the supply of sufficient heat to the buildings will be endangered and may have serious consequences. I recommend the addition of another boiler as soon as possible.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To run an institution of this size successfully depends upon the efficiency of the personnel. I have reason to be proud of the splendid cooperation and the loyalty of all employees to ease the administrative responsibilities. For this I express my deep appreciation, and also to Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service,

for his fine spirit of cooperation, helpful suggestions, and friendly attitude. It is a great pleasure to be associated with Mr. Greenleaf who is so much interested in the State Institutions and in their progress and proper administration.

Respectfully submitted,

N. S. KUPELIAN, M.D.

Superintendent

CENSUS OF POPULATION AT END OF YEAR

	White			Colored		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
In Institution						
Feeble-minded (not epileptic).....	429	436	865	2	3	5
Feeble-minded (epileptic).....	101	88	189	0	0	0
Total.....	530	524	1054	2	3	5
	Enrolled but Absent from Institution					
On visit.....	24	12	36	0	0	0
On visit (epileptic).....	3	0	3	0	0	0
On escape.....	8	0	8	1	0	1
Total.....	35	12	47	1	0	1
Grand Total (White and Colored).....	568	539	1107			

Average daily number of patients actually in Institution during year

	Males	Females	Total
	546	528	1074 (Present)
	576	539	1115 (Enrolled)

NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

United States—13 men and 19 women—Total 32.

Cause of Death	Males	Contributing Cause or Other Condition
Acute intestinal obstruction.....		Mental deficiency, congenital
Acute myocarditis.....		Chronic myocarditis, mental deficiency, congenital
Cancer of the stomach.....		Mental deficiency, congenital
Cancer of prostate.....		Mental deficiency, congenital
Epilepsy—status epilepticus—five days.....		Mental deficiency, congenital
Epilepsy, chronic myocarditis.....		Mental deficiency, congenital
Chronic myocarditis with cardiorenal syndrome.....		Mental deficiency, congenital
Gastro-enteritis.....		Mental deficiency, congenital, epilepsy—infancy
Cerebral hemorrhage.....		Mental deficiency, congenital
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....		Mental deficiency, congenital
Chronic valvular myocarditis.....		Mental deficiency, congenital
Fracture of 3rd cervical vertebrae with traumatic injury to spinal cord.....		Mental deficiency, congenital
Acute rheumatic myocarditis.....		Mental deficiency, congenital
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....		Mental deficiency, congenital
Status epilepticus, sudden.....		Mental deficiency and epilepsy from infancy
	Females	
Acute gastric hemorrhage.....		Mental deficiency
Acute appendicitis.....		Mental deficiency, congenital
Acute glomerular nephritis.....		
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....		Mental deficiency, congenital
Cancer of the right breast.....		Mental deficiency
Suffocation.....		Mental deficiency, congenital
Cerebral arteriosclerosis.....		Convulsive seizure, mental deficiency, congenital
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....		Mental deficiency, congenital
Broncho-pneumonia.....		Mental deficiency, congenital
Chronic myocarditis.....		Mental deficiency, congenital
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....		Mental deficiency, congenital
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....		Pulmonary tuberculosis, mental deficiency, congenital
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....		Epilepsy, mental deficiency, congenital
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....		
Acute heart failure.....		Chronic-endocarditis
Myocarditis.....		Carcinoma of the spine
Acute cardiac decompensation.....		Chronic endocarditis
Coronary thrombosis.....		Dysentery
Rheumatic myocarditis.....		Acute rheumatic fever due to acute tonsillitis, acute nephritis
Status epilepticus.....		Mental deficiency with hydrocephalus

STATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

NELLIE FRENCH STEVENS

Superintendent

Administrative Staff:

Winifred Keast
Beatrice E. Titcomb
Joan E. Holmes
Norman Gray

Assistant Superintendent
Educational Director
Parole Officer
Farm Superintendent

Established	1875	Area of grounds—acres	110
Inmate capacity	177	Under cultivation	55
Average population	138	Number of buildings	15
Average employees	47	Plant value	\$427,144.00
Balance forward as of July 1, 1946			9,564.00
Appropriation (Legislative and Governor and Council)			150,745.00
Inter-departmental transfers			3,754.00
Dedicated revenue			1,892.00
Gross expenditure (exclusive of Farm Operation and capital outlay)			151,634.00
Capital expenditures			14,321.00
Per capita cost (before Farm Operations)			1,202.57
Farm income in excess of expenditures			1,534.00

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

June 30, 1947, brought to a close another fiscal year and it should not go unsaid that this year was fraught with unusual demands, taxing one's resourcefulness to the limit.

Realizing that a well integrated personality should be the goal for each individual, we have thought more and more of the mental hygiene of our group; that is, we have tried to study, guide and help the girl to develop right attitudes, mental strength and control. Our educational program (all our activities are looked upon as educational) is built around the needs of the individuals entrusted to our care. We have been fortunate during the teacher shortage to have a full teaching staff. However, we are still seeking high type cottage officers to fill the vacancies arising from deaths and the retirement of some of our beloved workers who for years have maintained high standards and an un-failing faith in the value of our training program.

ACTIVITIES

Aside from the activities evolving from our school program, the choir presented musical programs for Bates College, Kent's Hill Junior College, Cony High School, the Crippled Children's Camp, the D.A.R., Augusta Women's Club, various churches in town and as far away as Togus, Orrs and Bailey Islands where the girls enjoyed bathing and a picnic lunch with clams and lobsters provided by the church. The Christmas party at the State House was a gala event in the lives of the girls; gifts of money from Governor and Mrs. Hildreth, ice cream and cake provided by the Commissioner, added to the enjoyment of all.

Many girls have been privileged to attend the community concerts in Augusta and Lewiston. Outside groups have been generous and contributed to our entertainment; there were concerts put on by the New England Music Camp, Cony High School Orchestra, Gardiner High School Band and Orchestra, while the following entertained us with plays: Kent's Hill Junior College, Augusta Players, Hallowell High School, Maria Clark Grammar School (minstrels). Dr. Marion Bradshaw, Bangor Theological Seminary gave a lecture and showed his beautiful Maine pictures. We have been visited by ministers, legislators, sociology classes from Bates College and University of Maine, Windham High and Grammar Schools. Dr. Glen Kendall, Dean of Education, University of Maine, was our graduation speaker; Mrs. Evelyn Peaslee gave a demonstration of finger painting. Groups of students from Bates' College Deputation Team visited several times during the year featuring parties on Saturday nights and religious services on Sunday. The Salvation Army has held services once a month. An occasional wedding at the School has added to the festivities. Girls have attended funerals and weddings in their homes and enjoyed church and movies in Augusta and Hallowell. About twenty girls attended Religious Fellowship Meetings in Hallowell accompanied by a teacher who also led Christian Endeavor groups at the School. Our Scout troop continued as formerly under the able leadership of Miss Wilma True, Home Teacher for Services for the Blind. Our own impromptu parties, musicales and prepared operettas have been a source of entertainment and morale building.

Members of the staff have attended Conferences, Adult Education Courses in Social Welfare at Colby College, Educational Meetings in Portland and the Superintendent served on the Governor's Committee to study Delinquency in Maine. Miss Ernestine Porter's monthly visits have been most helpful; she has the ability to reach the girl and provides us with intelligence quotients and reports vital to our rehabilitation program. Dr. Hedin, Bangor State Hospital and Dr. Sleeper, Augusta State Hospital, have made contributions, too, in cases needing a psychiatrist.

FARM

The value of the farm to the school cannot be figured in dollars and cents. Aside from the large quantities of vegetables, berries, milk and cream supplied, the therapeutic possibilities should not be overlooked. "Life on the farm" is coveted by most children—living close to nature heals many wounds.

We worked two farms besides our own, paying small rent. Another was used for pasturing heifers. We maintained the usual herd of cattle, striving always to improve the quality. Remodelling the barn by our own men lessened the expense and has provided the institution with a modern set-up. The interior was sheathed and an addition built on for calf pens; we installed cement and steel tie-up; made garage for large truck. Machinery on order for some time was delivered, including tractor-drawn hay loader, side-delivery rake, corn binder, sprayer, and two-row corn planter (horse drawn). We also purchased a new truck for farm use and a Chevrolet sedan for general institutional use.

Our Farm Superintendent attended Farm and Home Week, University of Maine, County Farm meetings and is a member of the Institutional Farm Superintendents' group organized this year. These meetings have helped to establish better relations and proved beneficial.

REPAIRS AND ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS

BAKER: New commercial refrigerator to replace antiquated one; electric range; painted and papered two officers' rooms; new ceiling in housekeeper's room. ERSKINE: New sinks for kitchen; painted same; new ceilings, painted and papered two officers' rooms; painted girls' bath (2nd floor); made drawers under eaves in dormitories (3rd floor). FLAGG-DUMMER: Remodelled and plastered both dormitories, new lights, curtains, cushions (made at Maine State Prison); enlarged assistant housemother's room, papered and painted, new curtains, spread and chairs; made windows on fire escape into doors to open out; painted and papered one officer's room (1st floor); new radiator installed in sewing room. CENTRAL BUILDING: Plastered corridors (2nd floor); new finish around doors; painted corridors first and second floors and stairwells to basement; new chairs for recreation room; shades for school rooms; installed walk-in refrigerator in stock-room; new electric range in kitchen. STEVENS BUILDING: Painted kitchen, dining room, lower halls, nursery and patients' rooms. New compressor for refrigerator. FARWELL COTTAGE: Painted and papered two rooms; repaired roof; widened connecting garage. BUNGALOW: Installed hot air furnace; bought coal range for kitchen. OUTSIDE WORK: Painted Steward's house; painted and papered several rooms in same; painted trim on Erskine-Dummer; rebuilt porches Baker and Erskine.

As the following reports of Educational Director, Assistant Superintendent, Visitor, Doctor and Dentist, cover so thoroughly the training and practices of the School, further elaboration on my part would be superfluous.

Once again I wish to express our gratitude to all State officials who have been considerate of our needs and supported our projects. To you, Commissioner Greenleaf, goes our appreciation for your untiring efforts to secure adequate funds to carry on the high type program expected of all State Institutions.

Respectfully submitted,

NELLIE FRENCH STEVENS,

Superintendent.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Table 1

Number in custody of the School June 30, 1946.....	204
Number committed from July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947.....	53
Number discharged from July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947.....	43
Number in custody of School June 30, 1947.....	214
Number living outside the School June 30, 1947 (four in State Hospital).....	92
Number whereabouts unknown.....	4
Increase for the year.....	10
Number babies born to inmates July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947.....	3
Number of babies to Bureau of Social Welfare.....	3

Table 2

Concerning girls discharged from custody July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947			
Discharged.....		43	
Of legal age.....	1	Self-supporting.....	9
To relatives.....	7	Satisfactory parole.....	3
To be married.....	12	Deceased.....	1
To Women's Reformatory.....	2	Out of State.....	1
No longer needing supervision.....	2	Returned to Court.....	5
		<hr/>	43

Table 3

Birthplaces of girls committed from July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947			
Canada.....	1	Massachusetts.....	2
Connecticut.....	1	New Jersey.....	1
Maine.....	48		<hr/>
			53

Table 4

Commitment by counties since the School was established			
Androscoggin.....	158	Oxford.....	60
Aroostook.....	165	Penobscot.....	232
Cumberland.....	380	Piscataquis.....	32
Franklin.....	37	Sagadahoc.....	113
Hancock.....	95	Somerset.....	96
Kennebec.....	301	Waldo.....	59
Knox.....	137	Washington.....	116
Lincoln.....	41	York.....	132

Table 5

Commitments by Counties from July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947			
Androscoggin.....	0	Oxford.....	4
Aroostook.....	10	Penobscot.....	4
Cumberland.....	11	Piscataquis.....	1
Franklin.....	0	Sagadahoc.....	2
Hancock.....	0	Somerset.....	4
Kennebec.....	6	Waldo.....	1
Knox.....	1	Washington.....	4
Lincoln.....	0	York.....	5
		<hr/>	53

Table 6

Commitments by cities and towns July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947			
Augusta.....	2	Milo.....	1
Bangor.....	3	Old Town.....	1
Bath.....	2	Portland.....	8
Belfast.....	1	Pittsfield.....	1
Biddeford.....	1	Rockland.....	1
Bridgton.....	1	Rumford.....	4
Calais.....	2	Sanford.....	2
Caribou.....	5	Skowhegan.....	2
Fairfield.....	1	South Berwick.....	1
Fort Fairfield.....	1	Van Buren.....	1
Houlton.....	3	Waterville.....	4
Kennebunk.....	1	Westbrook.....	2
Machias.....	2		<hr/>
			53

Table 7

Complaints for which girls were committed July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947			
Breaking Windows.....	1	Habitual Truant.....	1
Common Runaways.....	12	Larceny.....	3
Danger of Falling.....	21	Nightwalker.....	1
Fornication.....	1	Steal, Take and Carry Away.....	2
Idle and Vicious.....	1	Wanton and Lascivious.....	10
		<hr/>	53

Table 8

Age of girls committed from July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947			
16 years.....	13	12 years.....	3
15 years.....	16	11 years.....	2
14 years.....	10	9 years.....	1
13 years.....	8		<hr/>
			53

Table 9

Otis Quick-scoring test Intelligence Quotients of girls committed from July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947

110 and over.....	1	60 and over.....	3
100 and over.....	7	50 and over.....	4
90 and over.....	12	40 and over.....	2
80 and over.....	7	No test.....	1
70 and over.....	16		<hr/>
			53

Table 10

Classification by race of girls committed from July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947

American.....	28	French-Greek.....	1
American-Canadian.....	2	French-Irish.....	1
American-Dutch.....	1	Indian.....	2
American-French.....	2	Indian-Scotch-Irish.....	1
American-German.....	2	Irish-Dutch-English.....	1
American-Indian.....	1	Scotch-English.....	1
American-Swedish.....	1	Scotch-Irish-French.....	1
French.....	7	Swedish.....	1

Table 11

Domestic Conditions of girls committed from July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947

Parents living and together.....	20	Stepmother.....	7
Parents living and separated.....	3	Foster parents.....	2
Parents living and divorced.....	9	Illegitimate.....	2
Father dead.....	6	Father's whereabouts unknown.....	5
Mother dead.....	7	Father in institution.....	1
Stepfather.....	13		<hr/>
			53

Table 12

Condition of girls committed July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947 with regard to venereal diseases.

Gonorrhea.....	1	Syphilis.....	0
No venereal disease at time of commitment.....	52		<hr/>
			53

Table 13

Girls who received hospitalization or special care outside of institution from July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947.

Tonsillectomies.....	5	Removal of ovarian cyst.....	2
Appendectomies.....	2	Sub-mucous resection.....	1
X-ray of ankle.....	2		<hr/>
			3

SCHOOL REPORT

From an educator's viewpoint every girl on this hilltop has an opportunity to receive helpful training.

However, the high school program is scheduled around a nucleus of about eighty girls within the hundred and thirty-five or so usually maintained at the State School. The other fifty-five girls are assigned to so-called departments where they receive actual work experience.

HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT 1946-47

	Ref.	8	9	10	11	Total
Enrolled Sept. 9, 1946.....	17	14	26	20	4	81
Entered later.....	12	4	8	3	0	27
Transferred to Dept.....	6	5	7	2	0	20
Promoted before end of year.....	3	3	0	0	0	6
Enrolled June 6, 1947.....	20	10	27	21	4	82

The number of actual school days was 178 plus the activities of promotion week.

Again this year as last, our school-within-a-school has used the revolving schedule including six fifty-five minute periods—five of these periods occur each school day making a total of four periods per week for any one subject (full-time). The free period on Friday afternoon has been used for letter-writing, class programs, and home room activities.

As our Music Director, Mr. Samuel Freeman, agreed to teach not only music appreciation but also general science, a much better schedule was possible than last year.

AFFILIATION WITH DEPARTMENTS

The so-called Department Work here consists of exploratory work experience in: Sewing, cooking, serving, medical room, laundry, store, odd jobs, and/or arts and crafts, music, scouts, basic. In the above program the after 3:30 Basic Course was offered Department girls. It consisted of review work in the special subject of each of the four participating teachers. Eighth graders again profited by three periods per week in Miss Fuller's Sewing Course; while Mrs. Pratt instructed the ungraded or refresher group

several hours per week in arts and crafts. This correlated as much as possible with Mrs. Clement's classroom work, and left the latter teacher time in which to tutor special young students, etc.

TENTATIVE CHANGES FOR NEXT YEAR

Doubtless, our course of study next year will be similar to the one offered this year. My suggestion is that we secure further information on H. Edmund Bullis' "Classes in Human Relations" being offered to the seventh and eighth grade pupils in Delaware. The complete set of 30 lesson plans is supplied at cost by the Delaware State Society for Mental Hygiene, 1308 Delaware Avenue, Wilmington 19, Del.

Upon the advice of Mr. Freeman a recording machine was purchased. This helps bring good music to his music appreciation classes and to some assembly programs.

This year our teachers again were 100% in joining the Maine Teachers' Association, which therefore has recorded our school on its M.T.A. Honor Roll. The teachers who joined are the regular staff of our High School.

GUIDANCE ACHIEVEMENTS

"Our destiny depends on our response."

Arnold J. Toynbee, Historian

The results of last year's California Tests of Personality as indicated in the Annual Report of 1946 revealed that our girls are much higher in their social than in their self adjustment. So, we have, this year, emphasized two major character traits as being essential for honor roll attainment, SELF-CONTROL and COOPERATION. Each teacher recorded on her own homeroom pupils' report cards the average mark after all teachers concerned had recorded their own opinions.

Experimenting upon some of our girls, I have secured some interesting group test results as follows:

A. California Test of Mental Maturity Results (Tested: 24 9th graders 12-4-46)

I Medians of Intelligence Quotients:

- 1. Total Mental 87
- 2. Language 85
- 3. Non-Language 87

II Range of Intelligence Quotients: 60-64 to 120-129

III Mental Ages Medians:

- 1. Total Mental 13-8
- 2. Language 13-5
- 3. Non-Language 13-7

IV Range of Mental Ages: 9-10 to 18-19

V Percentile's Gradation from Norm:

- 15 Logical Reasoning
- 20 Memory
- 20 Spatial Relationships
- 25 Non-Language
- 30 Total Mental
- 30 Language
- 40 Vocabulary
- 49 Numerical Reasoning

B. California Progressive Achievement Test

(Tested: 25 9th graders 4-3-47)

- 5.8—9.7 Total
- 6.0—10.3 Total Reading
- 4.9—9.0 Total Arithmetic
- Grade 5.6—10.3 Language
- Placement 5.5—9.9 Reading Vocabulary
- Ranges 5.8—10.7 Reading Comprehension
- 5.1—9.5 Arithmetic Reasoning
- 4.6—8.4 Arithmetic Fundamentals

The results of these tests may enable our teachers to plan more effective remedial work next year in fundamental learnings. However, our program of studies at the high school should be based upon the truth in Ruskin's remarks:

"Education does not mean teaching people to know what they do not know. It means teaching them to behave as they do not behave. It is not teaching the youth . . . the shapes of letters and the tricks of numbers and then leaving them

to turn their arithmetic to roguery and their literature to lust. It is, on the contrary, training them into the perfect exercise and kingly continence of their bodies and souls. It is a painful, continual, and difficult work. To be done by watching, by warning, by precept, by praise. But, above all, by *example*."

The results of this year's PERSONAL INTERVIEWS showed the girls' preference occupationally as follows:

19 Nurse	3 Waitress	1 Hospital work	1 Social Work
11 Office worker	2 Salesgirl	1 Hotel work	1 Singer
9 Didn't know	2 Telephone operator	1 Mill work	1 Ranch work
7 Housework	2 Dancer	1 Nursemaid	1 Restaurant
6 Teacher	1 Aviation	1 Poultry	1 Doctor?
5 Beautician	1 Cook	1 Shoeshop	

There were many girls who did not know whether or not they might finish high school. Thirteen thought it unlikely that they would do so; while thirty-seven expressed a definite wish to finish high school at least.

CONCLUSION

Three professional books which have aided my viewpoint in guidance work this year are:

"The Problems of Childhood" by Angelo Patri

"Peace of Mind" by Leibmann.

"Lectures on Psychoanalytic Psychiatry" by Brill.

However, the following quotations with which I shall end this report will be found in "Schools for a New World", the 25th yearbook of the American Association of School Administrators:

The Purpose and Function of Schools—p. 5

"The school is also a community treatment agency. Its function here is to provide in the school and release into the community the therapies of social health. The specific requirements of social health, fortunately, because of their importance, are becoming better known. They are the authentic conclusions of studies in the fields of psychology, sociology, anthropology, and mental hygiene. They apply equally to the relations of individuals with each other in the local communities and of individual nations and peoples with others in the world community. They are:

- a. That each individual have a *sense of security* within his environment.
- b. That each individual have a *sense of enjoyment* of his environment.
- c. That each individual have a *sense of belonging* to a group within the school or community environment and of living within the lives of others.
- d. That each individual have a *sense of responsibility* for the welfare of his group and participate in determining the decisions of his group.
- e. That each individual have a *sense of fellow feeling* toward all members of his group that is a composite of such primary feelings as love, respect, goodwill, mutuality, and fair play.
- f. That each individual have a *sense of confidence* in his adequacy and ability to participate in active group situations.

Respectfully submitted,

BEATRICE E. TITCOMB,
Educational Director.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND PLACEMENT REPORT

The following summarizes activities of the School which have been under my supervision during the past fiscal year.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING (OR DEPARTMENTAL WORK)

Theoretically, the objective of this set-up is to give each girl an adequate amount of supervised experience in each of the main departments listed below to equip her for life when she leaves the institution. This includes those who are enrolled in regular academic studies; but for those who by reason of aptitude must look to this type of work to earn their living, an attempt is made to emphasize the vocation for which the girl seems best fitted and in which she displays the most interest; for example a girl may be neat, quick and enjoy waiting on table and so is assigned to such duty in the teachers' or officers' quarters where the supervision will be more specific for a period of five or six months.

Although, as before mentioned, the "school girls" are included in this work arrangement, time permits them to contribute much less to the general maintenance of the institution and the major part of the upkeep falls upon those who are not in school. The following tables will present some idea of the situation:

I

Work Department	No. of Non-School Girls Needed for Dept.
Kitchens and Dining Rooms	20
Farwell House (Teachers' Quarters)	4
Administration Building	4
Stock Room	2
Medical Room	1
Dental Room	1
House Girls	4
Laundry	18
Total number of non-school girls necessary for adequate maintenance of institution	54

II

Average Daily Population	138
Academic enrollment	80
Average No. Non-School Girls Unable to Work	10
Average No. Non-School Girls Able to Work	48

Since many of the "non-school" girls are relegated to this category because of mental or physical handicaps and since the movements to and from the Parole Department have been numerous a smooth-running schedule during the past year was quite a problem.

However, with cooperation of the staff and the more reliable girls, these departments functioned in a manner which covered the needs and gave to even some of the mentally retarded, training which has enabled them to be placed outside of the institution where they may earn their living.

DAY PLACEMENT WORK

Although the type of work placements has been limited to mostly housework during the past year, the demand for services from the girls has increased.

The actual number of girls who participated at some time or other in the program was slightly decreased as compared to last year (77 this year as to 86 last year), but the number of days of work increased.

The following is an estimate of the financial aspect of this activity.

Total amount of money earned	\$4,350.00
Personal expenditures from these earnings:	
Clothing	\$1,655.75
Dry cleaning	584.26
Optical services	200.25
Remainder	<u>2,440.26</u>
	\$1,909.74

The money earned by these girls, who are considered capable and trustworthy enough to have the privilege of working a few afternoons or a Saturday for some reliable family in the community, is credited to their own account and under supervision they may spend it for necessities listed above or, as is often the case, they save a portion which serves as a valuable start when they leave the institution to enter an outside school or seek other work.

On the whole this work placement program seems to have served favorably as a rehabilitative measure and the girls and their employers have been both interested and cooperative. However, due to the decrease in population and the need for the services of the girls within the institution, a drastic curtailment of this activity seems inevitable.

ADMISSIONS, INTERVIEWS AND CASE HISTORIES

As soon as a child is brought to the institution from the Court Room she is placed in the Hospital Building for an isolation period of at least two weeks. The officers who bring the girl are questioned as to reason of commitment, girl's background, etc. Usually they are unfamiliar with the case but sometimes are able to supply names such as probation officers, social workers, etc., who may be consulted for this information.

During the quarantine period the child is studied from the physical standpoint, given blood test, patch test, and inoculated or vaccinated as needed. At the end of the quarantine period the girl is interviewed and tested by the Educational Director. After consultation with the health department, the Educational Director and the others who have had contact with the girl, an initial interview is given and a decision is made as to her school possibility. Also she is assigned to a cottage according to her age, temperament and sex experience. Considerable time and patience is employed for this first interview since much seems to depend upon winning the child's confidence and preparing her for her stay within the institution.

At the time of this interview the client is registered with the Social Service Index and work is started in collecting case history material. Considerable time elapses before much can be learned concerning the background but out of the fifty-three admissions which have been registered with the Index, in thirty-six instances material of much value has been obtained from other agencies. In many instances complete case histories have been supplied by Social Agencies.

After going to her regular cottage, starting school or work, there are continual problems regarding adjustment which call for meditation or direct discipline. An attempt has been made to give the child audience in any matter of importance. Although periodic interviews, if time permitted, might be much more effective, this opportunity "to get things off her chest" serves as an essential preventative measure against running away and other forms of misconduct. Through these interviews follow-up records are kept which are often of value in studying the individual when emergencies or need for change arises.

In closing, may I extend my thanks to your staff and for the many things made possible under your supervision.

WINIFRED KEAST,
Assistant Superintendent.

PAROLE REPORT

The fiscal year 1946-1947 saw a large increase in the parole department chiefly because more girls became eligible for parole than last year.

We were able, due to the enormous demand for our girls because of their superior training and the acute domestic help shortage, to pick and choose carefully the homes into which the girls were to go and to select in most cases at least, the home into which the girl would most readily adjust. This has acquainted the higher type of home with our girls and undoubtedly replacements will be made in these homes for years to come.

It is also apparent that communities are becoming more social-minded and are anxious to assist the girls in any way possible. More teen-age socials and entertainments are being offered for recreation therefore removing the temptation of bowling alleys and railroad stations as a place to spend their free time.

Particular stress has been given our school girls and close contact has been maintained both with the principals and the class advisors of the various schools. I have found their cooperation invaluable and in many cases the girls have turned to them as friends for advice even on matters not pertaining to their school work. This past year we have had six girls graduated from accredited high schools, one graduated from an academy, while twelve attended high schools as undergraduates. It has been most pleasant to experience the thrill of seeing our girls so well accepted and participating in so many events of the school year.

The question of tuition arose on two or three different occasions for it was felt by some towns that the state should pay the tuition for our girls rather than the town in which they live. However, most communities and schools accepted the girls without question and considered them a resident of the town since they were working and making their home there. It does seem that some legislation should be forthcoming in the near

future before this situation grows any larger. Our girls are certainly entitled to a free education somewhere within the State and if conditions in their former residence make return there impossible, it seems most reasonable that free education be afforded them elsewhere.

Equally noteworthy is the advancement of our work-placement girls. Although the girl is fully equipped to earn her living when she leaves the institution as far as training and supervision is concerned, she still lacks the advantages of small family environment. The girls are accepted into the family and advised just as any other child in the family and to many a harmonious family life is a new experience. The girls become very attached to their employers and oftentimes keep in touch with them for many years after they leave their employ. It is therefore understandable that much of the credit for parole success depends upon the employer.

I would again like to express my earnest appreciation for the assistance of the local police officers, the social agencies and the community officials for their sincere assistance in both pre-parole and parole activities.

Respectfully submitted,

JOAN E. HOLMES,
Visitor.

STATISTICS OF THE PAROLE DEPARTMENT

July 1, 1946—July 1, 1947

Average number of months girls spend in training before placement.....	14-16
Total number of girls on parole during year.....	213
Total number of girls placed on parole during year.....	155
Average number of girls on parole during year.....	61
Girls placed out to work July 1, 1946-47.....	88
Girls placed out for summer work.....	13
Number of girls paroled to parents and relatives.....	54
Number of girls on parole, whereabouts unknown.....	3
Number of girls at work for board and small wages, attending school.....	9
Number of girls living with parents and attending school.....	10
Girls returned:	
Returned from State Hospital.....	1
Unsatisfactory.....	11
No longer needed.....	2
Pregnant.....	2
At own request.....	1
Misconduct.....	5
Unmanageable.....	3
Impossible disposition.....	1
Ran away from parole.....	7
Illness.....	5
Unsuitable placement.....	1
Summer work.....	13
Girls on parole who became of legal age.....	2
Girls on parole who were discharged to parents and relatives.....	9
Girls on parole who were discharged by recommendation.....	12
Death.....	1
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.....	14
Girls discharged because of residence out of state.....	7
Investigations made (January 1, 1946—January 1, 1947).....	200
Calls on parole girls (January 1, 1946—January 1, 1947).....	1040

MEDICAL REPORT

The year, June 30, 1946 to June 30, 1947, showed little unusual in the medical department. There was a marked decrease in venereal disease rate, pregnancies were fewer and there were no major accidents.

My appreciation is extended to the administration for cooperation in handling the neuropsychiatric cases. The study and consultations of specialists in this field of medicine have been particularly valuable. The early diagnosis of cases which later develop psychosis has given us better understanding of what appears here as difficult adjustments. It is hoped that more such cases can be studied.

Respectfully submitted,

NORMAN B. MURPHY, M.D.
Visiting Physician.

Following is a report of the medical work at this institution for the period of July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947.

New girls	53	Pelvic smears	210
Pregnancies	6	Syphilis	1
Births	3	(one acquired case treated, negative blood and negative spinal tap)	
Paternity bloods taken	1	Gonorrhea	3
Blood tests	111	(no old cases, three new cases received treatment and recovered)	
Intramuscular injections	77		
Intravenous injections	37		

General Medical and Infections

Grippe colds	30	Hordeolum	10
Tonsillitis	15	Slight enlargement of heart with heart murmur	1
Enlarged tonsils	35	Tachycardia	1
Nasopharyngitis	10	Thrombophlebitis	1
Acute gastro enteritis	10	Epistaxis	1
Hysteria	4	Poor Mental development	2
Migraine Headache (improved)	1	Sinusitis	5
Anemia	5	Rheumatic pains of arms and legs	1
Sub-acute appendicitis	2	Rheumatic pleurisy	1
General debility	1	Vertigo	1
Chronic appendicitis	3	Spastic colitis	1
Enuresis	2	Enlarged glands	25
Paronychia	50	Allergy Rhinitis	2
Furuncle	75	Ulcerated turbinate	1
Vague intestinal pains	6		

Traumatics

Fainting spells	1	Contusion of left shoulder with sprain	1
Pilonidal cyst (incised)	1	Contusion of left ring finger	1
Contusion on sacrum	1	Contusion of left hip	1
Contusion on right foot	1	Contusion of nose	1
Contusion on right toe	1	Hammertoes from wearing short shoes	20
Contusion of right clavicle (outer one-third)	1	Spinal tap	1
Contusion of right thigh	1	Corns from wearing short shoes	30
Abrasion on right forehead	1	Scratches on legs	several
Strain of abdominal wall	1	Pitchfork wounds	25
Sacroiliac strain	1	Babies tongue tied cut	3
Bunion on right big toe	1	Cuts on fingers	10
Bunion on right little toe	1	Abscess of right axilla	2
Contusion of left elbow and right buttock	1	Blisters on heels	5
Hematoma left side of abdomen	1	Splinters removed from under fingernails	30
Abrasion of scalp	1	Cyst of lower lip removed	1
		Abscess of right arm	1

Orthopedics

Pre-patella bursitis	6	Strained knee	4
Flat feet	20	Sprained right ankles	14
Poor posture	5	Sprained right wrist	5
Postural scoliosis	2	Bruised knees	25
Scoliosis wearing brace	1	Muscle strain in legs	10
Sprained both arches	1	Muscle strain of forearm	8
Mild strain of left chest	1	Strain of right and left thumbs	1
Removed vitallin nail right internal mal- leolus	1	Fracture of lower right fibula	1
Relax int. collateral ligament of right knee	1	Fracture of distal phalanx	1
Strained back	6	Crushed middle left finger	1
		Cast on right leg	1
		Strained right elbow	1

Obstetrics

Pregnancies	6	Premature baby, male, 5½ pounds	
Normal labors	3	Normal baby female, 7 pounds	
Not delivered	3	Normal baby, male, 7 pounds. Dif- ficulty in making baby breath	
Discharged	1	Normal puerperium	3
Births	3		

Dermatology

Scabies	10	Eczema on hands	9
Chemical dermatitis	10	Fungus infection of feet	24
Poison ivy	46	Pediculosis capitis	23
Impetigo	9	Pediculosis of pelvic	2
Urticaria rash	1	Acne	1

Gynecology:

Trichomonas vaginitis	4	Retroverted uterus	10
Endocervicitis	10	Ovarian cyst	4
Vaginitis	9	Salpingitis	3
Eroded cervix	17	Contraction of vagina in front of cer- vix, congenital	1
Meterrhagia	10		

		Miscellaneous:	
Warts removed from hands.....	20	Psoriasis.....	1
T. B. Patch test.....	52	Circumcision.....	3
Reactors.....	3	Anxiety neurosis.....	1
Planter wart on foot.....	1	Thyroid adenoma.....	1
Venereal warts.....	1	Vaccination against smallpox.....	50
Constipation.....	1	Obesity.....	3
Starvation diet.....	2	Idiopathic epilepsy.....	1
Deviated septum (operated on).....	1	Hysterical seizure.....	1
Angioma of right forearm.....	1	Petit mal seizures.....	1
Asheim Zondek test.....	1		
Girls sent to the Augusta General Hospital for Operations			
Tonsillectomies.....	3	Deviated septum.....	1
Appendectomies.....	2	Ovarian cyst removed.....	2
Girls transferred to the Augusta General Hospital for X-rays			
X-ray of right leg.....	2	X-ray of spine.....	1
X-ray of sinus.....	1	X-ray of lumbar spine.....	1
Cervix cauterized at Doctor Murphy's office.....			1
Basal metabolism at the Augusta General Hospital.....			1
Transferred to the Bangor State Hospital for Examination.....			1
Transferred to the Bangor State Hospital for Observation.....			1
Transferred to the Augusta State Hospital for observation, afterwards committed.....			1
Transferred to the Augusta State Hospital for observation.....			1

DENTAL REPORT

At the close of the year 1946-47, I am pleased to submit a report on the progress made in the dental department of the school.

Due to conditions beyond our control, the dental work was curtailed from April 1, 1947 to June 17, 1947, so consequently the itemized report will show less work done than in 1945-46.

Mrs. Connor and I have arranged a program whereby all girls are checked at regular intervals, thus insuring them of periodic attention.

I have had your wholehearted cooperation in my work here, for which I am grateful and trust, in the months ahead, the work will progress without interruption.

Following is a report of the dental work at this institution over the period of June 30, 1946 to June 30, 1947.

Prophylaxis.....	274	Filled root canal.....	1
Extractions.....	70	Lanced molars.....	7
Synthetic restorations.....	140	Impressions.....	7
Amalgam restorations.....	460	Partial dentures.....	2
Cement restorations.....	10	Upper denture.....	4
Temporary Restorations.....	16	Tooth added to bridge.....	1
Oral examinations.....	5	Tooth added to denture.....	1
Gum treatments.....	10	Replace broken tooth on bridge.....	1
Open pulp canal.....	1	Temporary teeth extracted.....	18
Root canal treatment.....	7	2 tooth bridges.....	2

Respectfully submitted,

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

STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

CHASTINE D. KELLEY

Superintendent

Administrative Staff:

Ruth Pullen
Harry J. Taylor
Elizabeth Friend

Parole Officer
Farm Manager
Nutritionist

Established	1915	Area of grounds—acres	200
Inmate capacity	150	Under cultivation	100
Average population	118	Number of buildings	13
Average employees	41	Plant value	\$475,205.00
Balance forward as of July 1, 1946			11,223.00
Appropriation (Legislative and Governor and Council)			138,067.00
Inter-departmental transfers			7,077.00
Dedicated revenue			3,919.00
Gross expenditure (exclusive of Farm Operation and capital outlay)			131,154.00
Capital expenditures			7,775.00
Per capita cost (before Farm Operations)			1,168.45
Farm income in excess of expenditures			7,236.00

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

The Superintendent of the State Reformatory for Women submits the following report for the fiscal year July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947:

The institutional program was carried on with the departments and classes operating for the most part with a full staff. There were many changes due to postwar conditions in the supervisory staff which retarded somewhat the institutional program. Staff meetings were held which proved to be beneficial to the head matrons in training the new assistants.

Materials, such as cloth and household supplies, remained difficult to obtain. Such repairs and improvements were made as were necessary and fell within the limits of our budget.

The average inmate population was 118.9. The average for 1945-46 was 130.87. The population on July 1, 1946, was 127, and on June 30, 1947, was 110. During the year, 74 women were admitted. Forty-eight (48) of these were from the courts (5 recidivists); 2 were transferred from the State School for Girls as incorrigible; 1 was transferred from the State Prison; 16 were returned for violation of parole; and 7 were returned from the Bangor State Hospital where they had been placed for treatment. This shows a decrease in those committed from the courts of 26 from the previous year.

The principal offenses for which these women were committed were: wanton and lascivious in speech and behavior; idle and disorderly conduct; lewd and lascivious speech and behavior, and intoxication.

Of the new commitments during the year, approximately 33.3% were from Cumberland County; 17.6% from Penobscot County; 13.6% from Kennebec County; 8% from York County; 6% from Aroostook County; 6% from Sagadahoc County; 4% from Knox County; and the remaining 11% from Androscoggin, Piscataquis, Washington, Oxford, Somerset, and Lincoln Counties.

The average age of the women committed was 25 yrs. 33.3% were under 20 yrs. of age; 51% were between 20 yrs. and 30 yrs.; and 13.7% were between 30 yrs. and 40 yrs.

A marked difference was noted in the previous work record between this year and last. Last year 14.3% had no employment record, and this year this had increased to 29.4%. The work periods of the remainder varied from a few weeks to steady employment, there being very few of the latter. This increase in instability and lack of interest in work or desire to contribute to own or family support have been reflected in their attitude within the institution. This group is much less ready to accept work assignments, and much more patience and ingenuity are required on the part of the matrons and instructors to arouse interest and bring the women to realize their responsibilities to themselves and their families and to know what will be expected of them when placed on parole.

This irresponsible attitude and state of apathy are due in some measure to limited mentality but cannot be attributed wholly to that as our statistics show that the average intelligence quotient of those committed this year is 76; in 1945-46, it was 81; and in 1944-45, it was 74.

Lack of home training and the unsettled conditions of the war years appear to be showing up in this group more than before, thus causing greater problems in the institution in spite of the fact that the population has decreased. These are not necessarily problems of discipline but are personality problems which require the breaking down of habits of long standing and the substitution of new patterns of behavior and the desire to follow these new patterns.

The lack of psychiatric and classification services in the courts is shown in the great variety in types of cases committed to this institution. Many are of such low mentality that no reformatory program could be of benefit to them except to serve as a place of protection for a time for them and the community. Others are suffering from mental illness so that it has been necessary to transfer them to a mental hospital for treatment.

In many cases, rehabilitation has been delayed because of the physical condition of the inmate when committed. There have been cases of epilepsy, serious organic complaints necessitating major operations in 7 cases, and various illnesses demanding hospitalization for minor surgery or observation. During the year, we had 17 obstetrical cases. Fourteen (14) of the babies were committed to the custody of the Department of Health and Welfare, and 3 were taken by the mother's family. It has been noted that there were fewer cases of malnutrition than heretofore. Illness in the institution from epidemics, such as colds, has been negligible. There was a decrease in the number of cases admitted with venereal disease.

We were fortunate to have continued this year the psychiatric services of Dr. Carl J. Hedin, Superintendent of the Bangor State Hospital, who held 8 clinics at the institution during the year. He examined 24 inmates, they being the most urgent cases. Marguerite Kyer, Psychologist of the Bangor State Hospital, gave psychometric tests to 62 women.

No extreme disciplinary problems were encountered. By keeping the inmates occupied with a varied vocational and recreational program, problems were anticipated and kept at a minimum. There were no escapes during the year. We were able to use the enlarged and improved playfield this summer, and for rainy days the playroom in the basement of the Hospital Building was used. For the first time movies were presented. These were shown during the winter months in Stevens auditorium.

The small library which had previously been on the top floor of Stevens Building was moved to a more convenient location on the first floor. Our library facilities are extremely inadequate, but plans are being made for converting the now unused medical room on the first floor of Stevens to a library and reading room which will be of benefit to the whole group. There are a few books and magazines in each building, but a regular library is a recognized need in an institution of this type.

The number of women on parole July 1, 1946, was 65, 5 of whom were State Prison cases. On June 30, 1947, the number on parole was 52, 2 of whom were supervised for other states.

During the year, the Parole Board held 6 meetings at this institution. Sixty (60) women were placed on parole, and 4 were accepted from other states for parole supervision. Thirty-four (34) were discharged by the Parole Board upon recommendation of the parole officer and superintendent, it having been determined during their parole period (generally a year) that these women had become adjusted to the community and circumstances were such that it was not likely that they would get into further difficulty. Twenty-three (23) were discharged at expiration of sentence; 5 of these were State Prison cases and 1 was a case supervised for another state. Nineteen (19) were returned for violation of parole; of these 3 were being supervised for other states and were returned to those states. Of the 16 violators from this institution, 6 were women who had been placed on parole the previous year, and 10 were of the 60 placed during the current year. The average length of time on parole for these women was 2.8 mos. Ten (10) violations were morals offenses, 2 of whom were pregnant; 2 were for running away and immoral behavior; 2 were for intoxication; and 2 could not adjust because of an unstable mental condition. Of the 16 violators, 12 had previous court records. The average length of stay in the institution before release on parole for this group was 17.5 mos. Three (3) were granted parole at the time of their first interview, and the others had parole deferred for such reasons as poor institutional conduct, need for further training, mental condition, etc.

Parole placement is made after careful study of the woman's past and institutional history and investigation of various situations into which she might be placed. Of the 60 placed this year, 15 were in work placements as domestics, nursing homes, and such places where they would be self-supporting and receive adequate supervision. In securing such placements we try to ascertain that the parolee will have a home in which she will

be happy and her employer will be interested in her welfare. It has been our experience that many of the employers become quite interested in the woman and her problems and have been instrumental in eliminating many of these problems.

Ten (10) women were returned to live with their husbands and children. In these cases, plans were started toward reuniting the families shortly after the women were admitted.

Twenty-seven (27) were placed in their own homes or with relatives and secured work in mills, shoe shops, stores, etc. The majority of these women were not living in these homes at the time of commitment but had left to live where they would not receive any family guidance. Many of them had gone from rural areas and small towns to work in war industries. Eleven (11) of these who returned home had children to whose support they contributed, 8 of them having their children with them and supporting wholly. Eight (8) women were placed with relatives and remained at home either because of need there or because of such low mentality that they could not hold employment. Two (2) of these had children also living in the home. Five (5) women were given permission to marry.

The results of training received in the institution have been noted and various changes made to meet needs. The increase in the number having children has led us to make revisions in the educational department so that greater stress will be placed on child care, homemaking, and family relationships.

Women on parole are visited regularly by the parole officer. Besides consulting with employers, parents, and other persons responsible for supervision to determine conduct and progress, the parole officer gives much consideration to the various personal problems in which the parolees need aid. In general, the women on parole are amenable to necessary restrictions and leave the institution with much confidence in their ability to lead a socially acceptable life.

The farm operated at a loss during the year due in great measure to the increase in the cost of feed, loss of part of the herd due to Bangs disease, and our program of mechanizing the farm and replacing worn-out and antiquated machinery. We are hopeful, however, that we will not again suffer such heavy loss from the herd as we are continuing our program of frequent testing, raising our own young stock, and making best possible use of the facilities of our present barn, although inadequate. Herd production is also closely followed, and we have become a member of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

We have been replacing worn-out machinery and purchasing additional necessary equipment which is expensive at this time but without which we can hope to make no progress. The following were purchased: tractor-driven potato digger, gang plow, double disc tractor harrow, and a 1946 Ford truck. It is recommended that during the next year we add a manure spreader, small tractor (such as Farmall Model B-N), and a corn planter.

The money appropriated for building a dairy barn has not been used due to lack of material, labor, etc., and the rise in cost of materials making this sum insufficient. The present accommodations for the young stock are inadequate in spite of repairs that have been made.

The live stock on July 1, 1946, was 19 cows, 12 heifers, 3 calves, and 1 bull. During the year, 11 of the cows were disposed of because of Bangs disease and 1 slaughtered, the beef being used in the institution. Three (3) cows were purchased. On June 30, 1947, we had 10 cows, 12 heifers, 3 calves, and 1 bull. To supply the needs of the institution, we should have 20 cows and plan to reach this number by raising our own young stock.

During the year, 12 pigs were slaughtered. We raised 21 pigs, and on June 30, 1947, had 3 hogs and 21 pigs. We do not have adequate or satisfactory housing facilities for pigs, and it is recommended that when possible, more suitable quarters be provided.

Repairs are being planned for the vegetable cellar so that it will be a more suitable place to store our potatoes and root crops. A new ventilating system should be installed and the building insulated.

Insofar as possible, the Federal Soil Conservation program is being followed, and crop production should show some increase. The land here is of such nature that careful planning is required to produce adequate crops. Much improvement has been made in the land used for pasturage.

The farm plays a very important part in the rehabilitation program of the institution as many girls are assigned to farm work during the summer. This is of educational value as it teaches women gardening procedures which they may follow later for their own use.

Women working at the farm house learn to care for milk and to make butter. Much of the produce is canned in the institution affording training in that work as well as supplying food needs of the institution.

The health and mental conditions of many inmates are such that there is a definite need for outdoor work, and the benefit which this group derives from working in the gardens is immeasurable.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS:

Grounds:

Roads and driveways tarred.

Flood light installed between Damon Cottage and Stevens House.

New electric light pole set behind Stevens House. Heavier transformer attached to new pole. Approx. 200 ft. of new wire strung to Milliken Cottage to handle new electric range.

Latticework fence painted.

Administration Building:

Rewiring done to handle power needed for new electric range.

Window shades replaced throughout building.

New temperature control in refrigerator room.

First, second, and third floor hallways papered and painted and necessary repairs made.

Reception room papered and painted.

Woodwork and ceilings in dining room and recreation room painted two coats.

Front porch, back porch, and lawn chairs painted.

Damon Cottage:

Second floor corridor painted two coats. Woodwork varnished. Inmates' bathroom on second floor painted.

Ceiling and walls of kitchen, back entrance, recreation room, and front hall painted. Woodwork varnished.

Reception room papered. Ceiling painted and woodwork varnished.

Matron's room on first floor and on second floor papered. Ceilings painted and woodwork varnished.

Front porch painted.

Detention Building:

New ceiling put up in one of the cells.

Nine window shades replaced.

Hospital Building:

Two new electric washing machines installed.

In basement, playroom, laundry rooms, employees' room, kitchen, dining rooms, vegetable room, closets and cupboards painted.

On first floor, all inmates' rooms, three matrons' rooms, reception room, and one class room painted.

On second floor, all inmates' rooms and wards, recreation room, closets and bathrooms painted.

Milliken Cottage:

New ceiling installed in inmates' shower room.

New electric entrance installed for new electric range.

Front porch painted.

Stevens House:

Roof of Stevens House tarred one coat.

Two chimneys cleaned.

Forty-three chests of drawers purchased and placed in inmates' rooms.

Corridor on second floor, twenty-five inmates' rooms, and two bathrooms painted.

Inmates' ward on second floor converted to recreation room and refurnished.

Six electric outlets placed in matrons' rooms and in auditorium.

Kitchen, pantry and dining room painted. Two matrons' rooms and bathroom on first floor painted. Corridor and front entrance painted.

Sewing room and adjoining alcove painted.

Door cut through brick wall between laundry and inmates' shower room. New flush installed in shower room.

New heater (blower fan type) installed in laundry.

Farm (including house, barn, potato house, etc.):

- Portion of barn painted two coats.
- Garage and manure shed painted. Trimmings on storage buildings painted.
- Walls and ceilings of three bedrooms (farm hands) painted. Woodwork varnished.
- One large room converted into two small bedrooms. Walls and ceilings of two rooms painted. Woodwork varnished.
- Bathroom on second floor painted.
- Kitchen and pantry repaired and papered and painted. New cupboards added.
- Men's smoking room papered and painted.
- Front and back porches painted.

Acknowledgments:

I am most grateful for the continued loyalty and cooperation of the staff and the helpfulness and encouragement of the Commissioner, Harrison C. Greenleaf.

Respectfully submitted,

CHASTINE D. KELLEY,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1947

PRESENT IN INSTITUTION JULY 1, 1946:

Women Inmates.....	127
Men Employees.....	6
Women Employees.....	30

ADMITTED:

	Women	Babies
From Courts (5 recidivists).....	48	
From State School for Girls.....	2	
From State Prison.....	1	
For Violation of Parole.....	16	
Returned from Bangor State Hospital.....	7	
Babies born to Inmates.....		17
	74	17

DISCHARGED:

Women Paroled.....	60	
Discharged Expiration of Sentence.....	19	
Transferred to Bangor State Hospital.....	7	
Transferred to Pownal State School.....	2	
Released and Discharged.....	1	
Released on Appeal.....	1	
Released on Pardon (1 S.P. Case).....	1	
Babies committed to Dept. of Health and Welfare.....		14
Babies placed with relatives.....		3
	91	17

PRESENT IN INSTITUTION JULY 1, 1947:

Women Inmates.....	110
Men Employees.....	6
Women Employees.....	36

Average number of inmates from July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947: 118.9

PAROLE STATISTICS

PRESENT ON PAROLE JULY 1, 1946: (5 Prison Cases)..... 65
(3 Out-of-State Cases)

PRESENT ON PAROLE JULY 1, 1947: (2 Out-of-State Cases)..... 52

PAROLED DURING YEAR: (4 cases received from other states under Interstate Parole Compact)..... 64

DISCHARGED:

Expiration of Sentence (5 Prison Cases).....	22
Expiration of Sentence (Out-of-State Case).....	1
Violation of Parole.....	16
Violation of Parole (Out-of-State Cases—supervision returned to those states).....	3
Discharged by Parole Board.....	34
Out-of-State Case Transferred.....	1
	77

I. OFFENSES FOR WHICH COMMITTED

1, accessory before larceny, common runaway, stealing automobiles; 2, adultery, assault, desertion of minor children, neglect of minor children, incorrigible, larceny; 3, fornication; 4, lewd and lascivious; 5, intoxication; 6, idle and disorderly; 18, wanton and lascivious in speech and behavior.

II. PLACES FROM WHICH COMMITTED

1, Auburn, Caribou, Dover-Foxcroft, Eastport, Gardiner, Millinocket, Norway, Presque Isle, Skowhegan, Van Buren, Wiscasset; 2, Augusta, Biddeford, Hallowell (State School), Rockland, Waterville; 3, Bath, Old Orchard Beach; 5, Bangor; 17, Portland.

III. MENTAL STATUS: (Average intelligence quotient—76)

I. Q.	Classification	
-50	Imbecile.....	5
50—60	Moron.....	5
60—70	High-grade Moron.....	10
70—80	Borderline Defective.....	7
80—90	Dull Normal.....	12
90—110	Normal.....	8
110—120	Superior.....	3
120—140	Very Superior.....	1
		<hr/> 51

IV. AGE GROUP: (Average age upon commitment—25 yrs.)

Under 20 yrs. of age.....	17	30 yrs.—40 yrs.....	7
20 yrs.—30 yrs.....	26	Over 40 yrs. of age (Prison Case)...	1
			<hr/> 51

V. RELIGION:

Protestant.....	29	Catholic.....	22
			<hr/> 51

VI. EDUCATION:

Illiterates.....			2
Attended Grade 1.....			0
Attended Grade 2.....			0
Attended Grade 3.....			3
Attended Grade 4.....			4
Attended Grade 5.....			4
Attended Grade 6.....			9
Attended Grade 7.....			5
Attended Grade 8.....			6
Attended High School—1st yr.....			10
Attended High School—2nd yr.....			7
Attended High School—3rd yr.....			0
Attended High School—4th yr.....			1
			<hr/> 51

VII. OCCUPATION BEFORE COMMITMENT:

Not Employed.....	15	Housewife.....	7
Factory Worker.....	11	Chambermaid.....	1
Domestic.....	8	Office Clerk.....	1
Waitress.....	7	Store Clerk.....	1
			<hr/> 51

VIII. MARITAL STATUS:

Single.....	23	Divorced.....	13
Married.....	7	Widow.....	3
Separated but not divorced.....	5		
			<hr/> 51

IX. MARITAL STATUS OF FAMILY:

Parents living together.....	19	Living with mother and stepfather..	2
Mother living (father dead).....	13	Foster parents.....	2
Father living (mother dead).....	6	Adoptive parents.....	1
Living with father and stepmother..	2	Both parents dead.....	6
			<hr/> 51

STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

EDWIN M. PURINTON

Superintendent

Administrative Staff:

Leon W. Lowell
 Arthur H. Douglas
 John F. Hyde
 J. Wallace Lovell
 John S. Foss

Senior Cottage Master
 Steward
 Parole Officer
 Parole Officer
 Parole Officer

Established	1850	Area of grounds—acres	• 207½
Inmate capacity	150	Under cultivation	151½
Average population	123	Number of buildings	22
Average employees	40	Plant value	\$356,396.00
Balance forward as of July 1, 1946			\$7,865.00
Appropriation (Legislative and Governor and Council)			145,821.00
Inter-departmental transfers			3,984.00
Dedicated revenue			509.00
Gross expenditure (exclusive of Farm Operation and capital outlay)			146,427.00
Capital expenditures			4,125.00
Per capita cost (before Farm Operations)			1,224.00
Farm income in excess of expenditures			4,880.00

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, 1946 through June 30, 1947 is herewith respectfully submitted:

The staff was practically at full strength at the beginning of the year. Three full time parole officers were working to take care of an increased number of parolees. It was still very difficult to secure adequate personnel who were suited by temperament and disposition to live with our boys in the cottages.

Plant improvements, calling mostly for new equipment such as new refrigeration for the cottages and new boilers in the powerhouse, were still waiting for sufficient funds to be appropriated. Without a regular painter on the maintenance crew, many rooms in different buildings needed to be painted or papered. The roofs on three of the cottages would soon have to have the metal work, such as the gutters and flashings, replaced.

ATTENDANCE

On July 1, 1946 there were 154 boys in school, and 111 boys on parole. The number of boys in school on June 30, 1947 was 86, with 139 boys on parole. The average attendance for the year was 123 boys, the lowest in four years. Next year the average will drop considerably lower, as the commitments have been dropping steadily during the year. New boys committed during the year 1945-1946 were 140 in number as compared to only 85 in the year 1946-1947.

	Total Received	New	Recommitted	Returned From Parole	Total Released
1944-45.....	178	132	22	24	154
1945-46.....	195	140	22	33	186
1946-47.....	129	85	12	33	204

PLANT IMPROVEMENTS

Farrington Cottage was weatherstripped throughout.

Wentworth Cottage. In this cottage wooden lockers, which had proved very unsatisfactory, were replaced by metal lockers given to us by the Reformatory for Men. The lockers were reconditioned and painted by our own maintenance crew. The woodwork in the pantry, kitchen and banisters on the back stairs in the cottage were stripped of their many coats of paint, rubbed smooth, and were then shellacked and varnished by boys in the cottage, under the supervision of one of the cottage officers.

Plans for a Health Building

The Federal Government gave the State of Maine \$1125.00 to have preliminary plans and sketches made for a recreation building at the State School for Boys. A local firm of architects accepted the contract to draw plans which are now on file in Commissioner Greenleaf's office in Augusta. Funds to build the structure would have to come from legislative appropriations or from gifts.

The boys here at the State School need a place to use up some of their excess energy, especially from October through April. Boys who have the privilege of exercising under proper supervision are not likely to be such behavior problems in their cottages.

PERSONNEL

During the early part of the year a temporary "cost of living" increase of \$7.20 a week was granted to all the classified personnel. Trained workers who have had theory study, and also practical work experience with boys, should be sought when the state is able to offer financial inducements to key personnel.

The services of a trained vocational teacher were secured for the first time this year.

The average age of employees has dropped considerably since August 1, 1944. During the past year no employees over 65 years of age were on the payroll. One cottage master died from a heart attack in September while on a vacation trip. The number of employees on July 1, 1946 was 39, and there were 31 on June 30, 1947.

Staff changes would have been reasonably normal except for the unusual release of employees in April and May 1947, brought about by the financial emergency, which became critical in March and continued throughout the fiscal year. Two cottages were closed and eight employees were released, as their services were not required—at least for several months. Employees released during this emergency either retired or found other employment.

EDUCATION

Classes in the Arthur R. Gould school started in the fall with 97 out of 146 boys attending school regularly afternoons. There were 21 boys in the first regular shopwork classes, which were held mornings. Attendance during the year held up well. On January 23, 1947, with 123 boys on the grounds, 90 were in school. The classroom or teacher load was heavy during the entire year, especially in the four upper grades. During the last six weeks of the school year, the Principal took the seventh grade boys, in addition to her regular eighth graders, and a small special group being tutored in beginning high school work.

It was difficult to achieve satisfactory group progress in one or two rooms, due to the number of boys who were mentally unable to do the regular work of the grades to which they were assigned. In one room, twelve of the twenty-one boys were found by tests to be definitely feeble-minded. These boys were tested by Miss Ernestine H. Porter, Psychologist of the Pownal State School. When the facilities at Pownal are expanded, we shall be in a position to refuse admission to boys who are so deficient mentally.

Placement of boys in public schools often has to be made upon the basis of the age and size of the pupil, rather than on the basis of actual school progress. We do not have to follow this practice, as our teachers have been successful in overcoming this problem. It is not unusual to place boys who have been in a seventh grade room outside back two to four grades. If a boy can not do fifth grade reading, he should not be forced to attempt eighth grade work.

SHOPWORK

Shop classes began for the first time on September 2, 1946. During the year five groups of boys, divided into two classes each, had eight weeks work. Classes ran for 90 minutes. One hundred eighteen boys enjoyed these new classes. The shop was set up in the basement of the schoolhouse. The room has a solid bank of windows on the north side which, with the new lights installed, gives the boys excellent visibility for their work. The several pieces of shop equipment which were on hand were spaced to allow for new equipment. All hand tools in essential quantities had been purchased and cabinets made to house them.

Almost without exception, the boys have enjoyed this opportunity to use their hands. Many of our boys are not too interested in academic training, but when their turn came to go to shop classes, they seemed very eager to go to school.

The boys were taught the uses of the various hand tools, lettering, free hand drawing, and how to handle the power machines. Boys could choose their own projects after they had mastered the fundamentals. Some boys made wooden articles, such as bookcases, bookends, toys, door stops. Other boys preferred to make items such as ash trays, rings, bracelets or many other articles of copper, iron or plastics.

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

The school has been very fortunate in having Miss Ernestine H. Porter of the Pownal State School give various psychometric and intelligence tests to our boys on one day each month. During the past year Miss Porter has tested 34 boys at South Portland, and 5 boys at Pownal. Due to an accident suffered by Miss Porter, the number of boys tested at the school was much lower than usual, as there were no boys examined here from September 20, 1946 until April 11, 1947.

Boys who seem to be unusually disturbed mentally may be transferred to the Augusta State Hospital, where the Superintendent, Dr. Francis H. Sleeper, and his staff study and treat them. During the past year we have transferred two boys for observation and treatment. One boy was returned at the end of one month, but the second boy was kept for long-term treatment, and was still there at the end of the fiscal year.

FARM ACTIVITIES

During the past year ten to twelve boys were kept busy daily helping to take care of the land, cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. From late spring until early in September larger groups of extra boys helped to plant, weed and harvest some of the crops. During recent years we have plowed, harrowed and seeded ten to fifteen acres of hayland annually, in order to get better production. We have sold a number of tons of hay each spring. During the past year we sold approximately 35 tons at a good price. We planted sufficient ensilage corn to fill our silo. The silage capacity should be enlarged, as one silo does not contain enough food to last much beyond February first.

Our small piggery has been profitable the past two years, especially through the sale of young pigs. We have enough poultry to furnish meat and eggs for ourselves, as well as eggs for the Reformatory for Men, the Maine School for the Deaf, and the Military and Naval Children's Home. Additional surplus eggs were also sent to the Bangor State Hospital. Our cows furnished milk and cream for butter. The herd had the highest production per cow of all the institutional herds. We sold part of our herd during the spring to help balance the farm budget, but enough cows were retained to amply take care of necessary milk for the boys.

The vegetable crops raised were plentiful. Winter vegetables lasted until late in January, and in some cases through February. Our vegetable cellar needs to be improved so that our winter vegetables might be grown in larger quantities.

On a strictly cash basis the farm showed a surplus at the end of the fiscal year. With some additional new equipment and improvement of our pastures, hay and crop lands, we should do even better in succeeding years.

The equipment urgently needed includes a pick-up truck, a dump or stake body truck, a hayrake, and a three-section harrow to use with our tractors. There is also urgent need for electric fans in our cowshed and vegetable cellar. The ceiling in the cowshed has been ruined by excessive moisture, and should be replaced.

HEALTH

Examinations given our boys by the school physician during the year showed many of them to be underweight and in generally poor physical condition. The majority of them needed to have dental work done, and a number were in urgent need of minor operations, which the hospital report shows were taken care of during the year.

Two boys were accidentally injured on the playgrounds, one boy receiving a fractured leg and the other a fractured neck. Fifteen to twenty boys had their eyes examined, and five boys were fitted to glasses.

Following is the annual report of the school nurse for the year July 1, 1946 through June 30, 1947:

HOSPITAL REPORT	
New Boys Admitted.....	85
Boys Returned.....	50
Physical Examinations.....	135
Kahn-Hintons.....	137
Positive Blood (State).....	1
Positive Blood (M. G. H.).....	1
Treatments and Dressings.....	6985
Bed Patients.....	116
EXAMINATIONS (CLINICS)	
Neuro-surgical.....	4
Heart.....	4
Orthopedic.....	10
Skin.....	9
Eye.....	17
Days Infirmary Care.....	717
Days Care at M. G. H.....	125
Days Care at Farrington Hospital..	16
Days Care at Eye & Ear Infirmary..	5
Contagious Diseases (Mumps).....	1
Tetanus Anti-toxin.....	4
Transferred to Augusta State Hospital for Observation and Treatment	2
Nose and Throat.....	9
Ear.....	4
Chest.....	5
Surgical.....	16
Veneral Disease.....	14

PRESCRIPTION FOR GLASSES

Glasses for Boys..... 5

FRACTURES

Right Tibia..... 1 Neck..... 1

X-RAYS

Chest..... 2	Ankle..... 1
Neck..... 1	Jaw..... 1
Hip..... 1	Right Tibia..... 1
Toe..... 1	

SURGERY

Circumcision..... 4	Repair of Lacerations	
Tonsillectomy..... 7	Right Forearm..... 1	
Appendectomy..... 1	Lip..... 1	
Myringotomy..... 1	Left Forearm..... 1	
Relief of Strabismus..... 1	Finger..... 1	
Infection (Finger)..... 1		

DENTISTRY

Fillings..... 381	Examinations..... 210
Extractions..... 125	Treatments..... 385
Novocaine..... 122	
Ethyl Chloride..... 1	Patients..... 689
Cleaning..... 104	

GLEE CLUB AND CHOIR

During the fall a combination Glee Club and Choir was started under the leadership of one of our parole officers. Practice sessions were held Saturday mornings, and sometimes Sundays after chapel. The boys sang at the Governor's Christmas party at the State House, and later in the season before service clubs near Portland. In addition to the regular choir and glee club, group singing at the cottages was conducted two evenings a week from November to April.

GIFTS FOR BOYS

The Portland Rotary Club, under the leadership of its Youth Service Committee, gave over 850 good reading books to the boys. They also promised to replenish some of the worn out books each year.

The Portland Exchange Club gave several hundred dollars worth of varied athletic equipment to the boys for use on the playgrounds.

The annual request for funds to buy Christmas gifts for the boys brought in over \$500. Each year, after funds are solicited by the Superintendent from friends of the school, gifts are purchased so boys here at the school may have a happier Christmas day. From this fund, three or four gifts are purchased for each boy, and group games are given to each cottage.

FINANCIAL EMERGENCY

At the end of the first half of the fiscal year it became apparent that the funds provided for the year would not be sufficient to last through June 30. An appeal was made for additional funds. Similar requests from the other institutions called for nearly an additional \$500,000 for all thirteen institutions. Requests for aid were filed with the Finance Commissioner, Governor and Council, and the Legislative Committee on Appropriations. A definite request was made asking for \$450,000 (approximately \$24,000 for the State School for Boys). The Legislature, upon recommendation of the Appropriation Committee, granted \$225,000 for the department (\$10,822 for the State School for Boys).

Immediately upon receipt of the information of the allotment of additional funds, all employees of the school were warned that a program of unusually strict economy would have to be followed. No repairs except serious emergencies would be undertaken. All items like food, clothing, supplies and electricity, which were already being watched carefully, were to be checked even more thoroughly. It was necessary to make a change in diet for everyone.

Cottage masters were called to the Superintendent's office and told that a large number of boys were going to be recommended for parole, and that one and possibly two cottages were to be closed for at least several months. The record of every boy in the school was carefully studied by the Superintendent, to check all boys who might be paroled.

A special meeting of the Special Parole Board was called for April 1, 1947, at which time approximately fifty boys were considered for release that month. Forty-one boys were paroled the first seven days of April. Two cottages were closed on April 9, 1947. Special parole boards were also held in May and June. Sixty-four boys were paroled from April 1 through June 30, 1947. Fifty-five were paroled during the same period the preceding year, and thirty-three during the same period in 1945. Several of the boys paroled were boys who had been held at the school for several months after earning their release, due to poor home conditions. No boys were released from April through June 1947 who did not meet the *minimum* parole requirements set up long before the financial emergency period.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL

There seems to be no limit to the needs of any institution, whether it is a training school, or an entirely different type of school. During the past three years the buildings have been put in better condition, but much remains to be done. The major replacement job urgently needed involves two new boilers to replace two which were originally installed in 1899. The life of a boiler is usually 25 to 30 years.

The cottages are all in need of painting on the inside. The washroom and toilet in the Wentworth Cottage basement need to have tile floors and walls installed, similar to the work in 1944 in Lincoln and Little cottages.

The farm needs more up-to-date equipment.

Fully as important as any of the above mentioned repairs are the following items:

1. A wage scale which will allow us to secure and retain good personnel. During the past year we have had more difficulty in retaining cottage workers than during the war years. Definite assurance of recognition of work well done would be helpful in keeping personnel who have done satisfactory work.

2. Psychiatric and psychological services. The assistance given us by Dr. Sleeper and his staff and by Miss Porter has been invaluable, but we need at least part time people here to follow up and check treatment of boys who need special care.

In closing this brief report I should like to express my thanks to Commissioner Harrison C. Greenleaf for his continued interest in and helpful assistance to the boys and employees of the State School for Boys.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN M. PURINTON,

Superintendent.

STATISTICAL REPORT

1946-1947

ATTENDANCE

RECEIVED

In attendance July 1, 1946.....	154
New Commitments, 85; Re-commitments, 5; Re-committed from Parole, 7; Returned from Parole, 38; Captured, 68. Total, 203. Grand Total, 357.	

OUT

Paroled, 169; Discharged, 14; Escaped, 67; Appealed, 6; Transferred to Reformatory for Men, 13; Transferred to County Jail, 1; Transferred to Augusta State Hospital, 1. Total, 271.	
In attendance July 1, 1947.....	86
Average daily attendance for year 1946-1947.....	123

AUTHORITY OF COMMITTAL

Court	1946-47	Previously	Total
Supreme.....	—	269	269
Superior.....	1	119	120
Probate.....	—	1	1
Municipal.....	96	4247	4343
Trial Justice.....	—	955	955
Federal.....	—	5	5
Governor and Council.....	—	3	3
	97	5599	5696

ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE

	1946-47	Previously	Total
State Prison.....	—	196	196
Reformatory for Men.....	—	38	38
County Jail or House of Correction more than three months.	1	401	402
Three months or less.....	—	3612	3612
No Alternative Sentence.....	96	1276	1372
Fines and Costs.....	—	58	58
Recognizance.....	—	3	3
Indeterminate Sentence.....	—	12	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	97	5596	5693
To correct previous totals.....	—	3	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	97	5599	5696

1946-1947

PAROLE STATUS

Out on Parole July 1, 1946.....	111
Paroled.....	169
	<hr/>
	280
Returned from Parole.....	38
Re-committed from Parole.....	7
Transferred to Reformatory for Men from Parole.....	2
Discharged.....	94
	<hr/>
Out on Parole July 1, 1947.....	141
	<hr/>
	139

STATE REFORMATORY FOR MEN

PERRY D. HAYDEN

Superintendent

Merton R. Johnson
John Conley
Vaughn L. Sargent

Deputy Superintendent
Classification Officer
Parole Officer

Established	1919	Area of grounds—acres	422
Inmate capacity	150	Under cultivation	374
Average population	87	Number of buildings	19
Average employees	26	Plant value	\$317,713.00
Balance forward as of July 1, 1946			\$ 331.00
Appropriation (Legislative and Governor and Council)			114,534.00
Inter-departmental transfers			4,702.00
Dedicated revenue			89.00
Gross expenditure (exclusive of Farm Operation and capital outlay)			117,590.00
Capital expenditures			2,066.00
Per capita cost (before Farm Operations)			1,375.36
Farm income in excess of expenditures			1,132.00

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 June 30, 1947 is herewith submitted.

FOREWORD

This year the rising costs on everything needed to operate the institution and farm dominated the institutional picture to the extent that during the last Quarter it was necessary to reduce expenditures simply to those items that would keep the institution in operation.

As 1946-1947 progressed it became apparent that spiraling costs would make such funds inadequate unless there was a cut back in program and services. Consequently, there was little or no increase in any sort of program and some plans were curtailed or abandoned for the year. This was particularly true in maintenance, repair and improvements and the development of a Vocational Education program.

While the institution was able to maintain good standards as to food, health and general inmate program this proved to be a year wherein we only held our own and made no noteworthy advance in any activity.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES EMPLOYMENT OF INMATE

In so far as is possible, each inmate is assigned to some sort of work for seven and a half hours during the day. All of the actual work of the institution is done by inmates under the direction of Officers employed to supervise groups on the various work assignments. There are Staff Officers in charge of the following work details: kitchen, scullery and dining rooms, hospital, garage, fire-room, laundry, carpenter shop, cobbler shop, painting, general housekeeping, sewing and mending, storekeeping, general repair and general rough work crews. On the farm there are Officers in charge of general farming, the herd, piggery and gardens. Each Officer has from two to fifteen men assigned to him daily to do the work for which he is responsible.

The farm employs the greatest number of inmates, particularly during the farm season when some 60 or 70 are employed daily. The instructors are qualified and an inmate has an opportunity to learn something of modern farm methods while he works.

Save for these farm crews, which produce food consumed by the institution and for outside sale, no other work projects produce an income to the State other than the services they render on the operation and maintenance of the institution.

HEALTH

Dr. S. R. Branson, M.D., of South Windham visits the institution three times a week to examine all new inmates and to administer any medical care brought to his attention. He also comes on call on any emergency. If any inmate requires surgery or hospital care he is sent to the Maine General Hospital in Portland, Maine.

Inmates needing dental care are taken to Gorham, Maine to a practicing dentist in that community. Those in need of glasses are taken to Portland to a qualified optometrist unless the services of an eye specialist are recommended by Dr. Branson.

RECREATION

From May to October the out-of-door recreational program is quite adequate. The institution has facilities for baseball, softball, volleyball, horseshoes and swimming. The institution was represented by a good baseball team and there is something for every man to do who is interested in sports.

During the Fall and Winter, recreation is limited to one room within the buildings which is equipped for pingpong, boxing, wrestling and table games. It is too small to accommodate most of the population and it does not provide for mass, active recreation. Practically speaking, we are without recreation of any active nature for some seven months during the year and cannot do anything along these lines, particularly at night, without a gymnasium of some sort.

For other recreation and entertainment we have movies once a week during the Winter and the usual Field Days on holidays in the Spring and Summer.

RELIGION

Formal religious services consist of a service for Protestants every Sunday, and for the Catholics every other Sunday. Attendance is compulsory and a Minister and Priest conduct the services. Occasionally, the Salvation Army conducts services in the Chapel.

EDUCATION

During the year vocational education was limited to small voluntary groups working in the Vocational shop which is only partially equipped.

Volunteer classes of men in need of instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic were in operation.

All men eligible for parole were required to attend pre-parole classes which consisted of lectures on hygiene, ethics, law, parole law, job opportunities and community life.

The educational program was under the supervision of a part-time trained instructor who comes to the institution three days a week. For lack of funds we were unable to do any sort of work in Vocational Education save with small groups. We found that lecture education on a volunteer basis did not attract many men, or the ones that needed such instructions; and next year a broad, comprehensive course of education will be instituted.

We have a small library located in the dormitory and several books of general topics in the class rooms.

SPECIAL SERVICES

Psychological. The psychologist from Pownal State School examines as many inmates as time will permit in a monthly visit to the institution.

Psychiatric. With Departmental approval we can refer cases to State mental hospitals for observation and care whenever the Administration is of the opinion that an inmate is in need of observation or special care.

Veterans. A representative of the Portland Office of the Veteran's Administration visits the institution occasionally to give advice and assistance to inmate veterans in need of such services.

CUSTODY

While the program is one of medium and minimum security during the day, custody is of paramount importance. During the year there were no escapes from within the security buildings and ten runaways from the medium and minimum security crews outside. All escapees were returned promptly and only one did any damage while at large.

To correct certain weaknesses in the dormitory which contributed to the mass break in March of 1946, the entire room was re-modeled during the year so that the unit is now as near to maximum security as can be obtained in the type of building in which it is housed.

DISCIPLINE

Inmate morale was good during the year and we had few disciplinary problems. Segregation, for escape or serious infractions of the rules, is the most severe form of discipline used. We do not use restricted diets in segregation. Loss of privileges, of "good time" or a change in work assignments are other types of disciplinary action used.

No form of corporal punishment is allowed and thus far we have had no case of an inmate assaulting an officer save in an escape attempt.

Several years of experience has shown that the great majority of inmates, given fair treatment, can be depended upon to behave themselves and participate in their own rehabilitation without use of force or undue regimentation.

PAROLE

Parole release and supervision is a function of the Parole Board. This institution has one parole officer while four other parole officers connected with the Department of Institutional Service assist in investigation and supervision of parolees. The Parole Board passes upon all cases presented for parole consideration and the supervision of those released is thorough and efficient.

THE FARM

The institution maintains a large farm well equipped with modern machinery. During the farm season it employs about fifty percent of all the inmates. Men assigned to work on the farm have every opportunity to learn methods of modern farming. The chief function of the farm is to provide healthy, out-of-door work for inmates. The chief function of the farm staff is to train those men assigned to them in farming and at the same time to provide necessary custodial care and order.

The farm is equipped with modern buildings and some modern machinery. The herd is grade Holstein which maintains a better than average D.H.I.A. record. It has been free of Bang's Disease for over five years. The herd provides all milk, cream and butter required by the institution. At the end of the year, the herd consisted of 22 cows, 24 heifers from 1-3 years of age, 10 heifer calves, one bull and one bull calf.

The pigery is modern and well equipped. The breed during the year was Hampshire, and Hampshire and White Chester crossed. Well managed, it has proved to be a profitable operation. At the close of the year, after much of the stock had been sold off during the last Quarter, the herd consisted of 17 large sows, 30 sows, 46 small pigs, 15 barrows and one boar.

In keeping with a plan to mechanize farming the number of horses was reduced to four by the close of the year. We have no chickens and all eggs and poultry products are purchased from the State School for Boys.

Because of the small population, and a change in farm management, coming about planting time, the farm raised only a few potatoes, but it is planned to raise all our potatoes hereafter.

Hay land provides all the hay necessary for the herd and also surplus for sale each year. Major crops consist of potatoes, oats, and beans, cattle beets, cabbage, spinach, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, peas, cucumbers, lettuce, radishes, tomatoes, turnips, strawberries; and apples are harvested each year.

Enough carrots, spinach, tomatoes, peas and beets are canned in the kitchen during the season to provide for the institution throughout the year.

A program of pasture improvement was carried out during the year and a complete study of the farm by the Soil Conservation Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was started.

MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENTS

As previously reported little along the line of maintenance and repair and improvement was done during the year, because of the lack of funds for any activities other than those necessary to actual operation of the institution.

The major improvement of the year was the remodeling of the dormitory. All windows in this room were bricked up to the half way mark. The old insecure wire Officer's cage was replaced with a brick and barred room and large steel control doors were installed. The recreation room in the dormitory was eliminated.

A room on the second floor of the Industrial Building, previously used as an honor dormitory was converted into a recreation room.

The storeroom, located on the second floor of the Industrial Building was moved to the first floor, and the room previously occupied by the storeroom was converted to provide classroom space and an area for the development of a Vocational Education shop.

The locker-system in the Quarters was eliminated. To replace these outworn and impractical units a special control room was constructed in the Quarters which provided locker and storage space for all inmate belongings which could be supervised at all times.

In addition to the above named projects the usual minor maintenance and repair program was carried out; ie., painting, repair to plumbing and heating and carpentry. For four months the institution employed a plumber and carpenter on a contract basis to assist the staff in making many repairs to plant and equipment long neglected.

The one notable change in equipment was the replacement of the old, worn tables and chairs in the inmate dining room with eight man, one-piece table and chair Navy units of good design and appearance.

Farm

The only major project on the farm was the resilling of the manure pit and the rebuilding of the supports and roof of this unit.

In addition to this project, the usual repair to buildings and equipment was carried on on a minor scale in terms of current needs.

IMMEDIATE FUTURE PLANS

Institution.

A control unit to eliminate our "inside key system" should be constructed as soon as possible. The escape of 1946 only served to accent the danger of our present system, since because of it, in the past several Officers have been seriously injured in escape attempts and mass escapes.

The floor of the lavatory and shower section of the Quarters should be covered with tile.

In the large rooms, dormitory and dining room, radiators should be eliminated and blower type heaters installed.

The coping of the part of the building housing the kitchen must be removed and rebuilt to stop present serious leaking.

An Officer's Quarters and lounge should be built on to the rear of the present Administration Building.

All automotive equipment has been in constant use for six years and must be replaced.

There should be a complete survey of all plumbing and electrical equipment at the institution, particularly in the State houses provided resident staff members.

Sufficient equipment must be provided for the Vocational General Shop to permit classes of at least 15 men at a time.

Proper equipment to install cafeteria style food service should be installed.

A full time instructor in educational activities should be employed. An increase in population is anticipated and a program of some type of education is planned for all inmates.

Farm

An electric milk cooling unit should be installed in the dairy.

A large refrigerator for holding meats and dairy products and other produce from the quick freeze unit should be installed in the dairy.

The piggery and the remaining half of the main barn should be shingled as soon as possible.

Part of abandoned hen house will be converted to provide facilities for young stock from dairy barn.

The grain shed must be made rat proof and a grain mixing machine purchased in anticipation of the return to purchase of animal feed by ingredients.

Adequate haying equipment must be purchased before the season of 1948 and in view of the fact that the farm raises a surplus of hay and we have baled hay for several years it seems that a field hay baler would be the most economical method of doing this type of work in the future.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In closing permit me to express my appreciation to the Governor and Executive Council for their interest and cooperation during the year; to Mr. Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner, Department 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.

State Reformatory for Men.

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL REPORT

The total commitment figure of 103 is lower than that of last year and 3 lower than the average commitment rate during the past six years. Of those received 53% were committed for felonious crime, 34% for misdemeanors and 13% as juvenile delinquents by transfer from the State School.

There was an increase of returns for violation of parole over last year, from 27 to thirty-nine, while the escape rate dropped from 27 to ten men all of whom were apprehended within a short period of time.

One hundred and sixty-eight persons were released during the year by various methods. Of this group 126 were released on parole and four at the end of their full sentence.

The remainder of the releases consisted of 12 transferred to the Maine General Hospital for treatment, 10 escapees, eight transferred to State Mental Hospitals for observation or treatment, and two transferred to the Maine State Prison.

In considering the characteristics of the population at the institution during the year it is particularly interesting to note that while last year 75% of the men were under 21, this year only 50% were under that age. While the largest single age group was seventeen the general average group is nearer 20, while 20% of the population is twenty-five years of age or over.

As previously predicted it is very likely that the age grouping at the institution will be higher in the future than during the War years.

Educational attainments by the inmate population are about the same as in the past. The largest group, 32, claimed completion of grammar school, while 25 men claimed some education above that of grammar school. However, some 45% of the population did not complete grammar school and of these 15 men claimed only a fourth grade education or less. These figures alone show the need for a general educational program geared to meet the needs of men who have failed in the public school system.

An analysis of past employment experiences of the group still shows that few men have been steadily employed or have had an opportunity to learn a trade prior to their commitment. Most of them must be taught the work habit, have an opportunity to learn some constructive job, and be given an introduction, at least, to vocational training.

An analysis of the past criminal history of the population again shows few, 13, so-called first offenders. It is estimated that the average inmate has had at least six contacts with the law prior to commitment to the Reformatory while many have served previous sentences in jails, training schools or this or other reformatories.

A composite picture of the population, or average inmate, shows that he is young, about 20, with considerable experience in criminal activity. He has had contact with other agencies of correction before coming to the Reformatory and they apparently have had little effect upon him. He has a grammar school education or less, did not do too well in school and he has had little or no real work experience since leaving school.

With few exceptions he cannot be classified as a "hardened criminal" but he is on the threshold of that classification unless the institution can teach him self control and give him an understanding of his relationship to the law and the community.

POPULATION STATISTICS

Inmate population June 1, 1946.....	89
Admissions (All types)	
By Superior Courts.....	54
By Municipal Courts.....	31
By Trial Justices.....	4
By transfer from the State School.....	14
Parole violators returned.....	39
Escapees returned.....	10
Transfers returned from Maine General Hospital.....	12
Transfers returned from mental hospitals.....	5
Returned for re-placement.....	3
Total admissions during the year.....	172
Releases (All types)	
Paroled.....	126
Discharged.....	4
Escaped.....	10
Transferred to Maine General Hospital.....	12

Transferred to mental hospitals.....	8	
Transferred to Maine State Prison.....	2	
Returned to Courts for trial.....	2	
Appealed.....	1	
Replaced to employment.....	3	
		168
Total released during the year.....		93
Total inmate population June 30, 1947.....		93
Daily average inmate population (by count sheets).....		87
Daily average inmates and personnel.....		113
Daily average personnel (full time).....		26

CRIMES FOR WHICH COMMITTED

1, Larceny of a car, forging and endorsement, malicious mischief, obtaining goods under false pretences, intent to defraud, manslaughter, idle and disorderly, begging, aggravated assault, rape, assault and battery and robbery, lascivious behavior, assault with intent to rob, fornication, threatening to assault shoot and kill, incest, drunken driving, intoxication, escape; 2, grand larceny of car or truck, assault; 3, wanton and lascivious; 4, assault and battery, forgery; 8, taking car without owner's consent; 9, breaking, entering and larceny in the night time; 11, larceny of a car; 13, breaking, entering and larceny, and larceny; 14, incorrigibles.

Criminal History prior to present commitment.

Only thirteen 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.....	31
Previously committed to a Reformatory.....	16
Previously committed to a State Prison.....	1
Previously committed to Federal Correctional institutions or prisons.....	2
Have served at least one Jail term.....	32
Have been on Probation at least once.....	29

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 F. Daley
 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-Parole Clerk
 Clerk-Typist
 Prison Physician
 Parole Officer
 Parole Officer
 Parole Officer

Established	1824	Area of grounds—acres	1111
Inmate capacity	426	Under cultivation	313
Average population	384	Number of buildings	54
Average employees	63	Plant value	\$1,127,379.00
Balance forward as of July 1, 1946			\$30,000.00
Appropriation (Legislative and Governor and Council)			240,097.00
Inter-departmental transfers			23,336.00
Dedicated revenue			1,968.00
Gross expenditure (exclusive of Farm Operation and capital outlay)			263,814.00
Capital expenditures			29,646.00
Per capita cost (before Farm Operations)			764.21
Farm income in excess of expenditures			19,099.00

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

As Warden of the Maine State Prison, I herewith submit the annual report of the Prison for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1946 and ending June 30, 1947. During this reported period, changes have been designed to improve the institutional custodial and rehabilitation work. Some of these alterations have been effected, while others are still in the process of reconversion. A typical breakdown, together with statistical and informative comment, of the various operational aspects of the Maine State Prison will serve to illustrate the nature of the changes mentioned. It should be noted that improvements have been made in keeping with the administration's policy, so that the Maine State Prison can be known as a progressive correctional institution.

INMATE POPULATION

The average daily population for the twelve months of this reporting period was 384. This figure ranged from 354 inmates for the month of September to an average daily population of 418 inmates in June. The number 384 represents a marked increase when compared to the average population of the fiscal year 1945-46, which was 355. Such a considerable numerical increase marks a definite trend during the post-war period similar to most correctional institutions. Causation factors involved in this trend may be listed under the heading of admissions and departures. At present, there are more felonies being committed in our State, in addition to more sentences meted out by our courts that bring about State Prison convictions. It is also worthy of note that the type of crime now being committed is of such a serious nature that it brings about longer sentences.

Although the population increases up to this time have not worked any great hardship upon the administration and the discipline of inmates, if the trend continues at any great rate, it will be necessary to make alterations in the program now being executed.

Of special note are the Dining Hall facilities which will demand expansion if feeding is to be carried out in a most orderly and efficient manner.

In order to emphasize present population trends, it is worthy to note that the highest total number of inmates that were incarcerated in any one day, during the reporting period, was 425, which occurred in June, 1947.

Listed below are several informative tables of statistical data together with brief explanations of each.

and storage. The construction of a new store would greatly enhance our Rehabilitation Program, as it would necessitate the employment of more inmates in our shops where they could be taught skilled occupations.

NEED FOR RECREATION BUILDING

A new welfare and recreation building is needed at the Maine State Prison, especially in the winter months. At the present time the only recreational accommodations available to the inmates in the winter, besides skating, is a lengthy, very poorly ventilated room. This room is so small that there is only space for two ping-pong tables and twenty-two small tables to play cards; in other words, there is opportunity for not over one hundred inmates to actively participate in recreational activities at this center, while the average prison population is approximately four hundred. This potential building should make available a gymnasium large enough for indoor winter sports, such as basketball and volleyball, together with additional space for library facilities. This arrangement would make it possible for all inmates to spend their leisure time in sports or reading, rather than passing it in idle, non-creative conversation.

A new tile floor and toilet were installed in the Officers Quarters, over the Guard Room, as the old floor and toilet were worn out by fair wear and tear.

Some of the electrical system of the Industrial Buildings is in need of repair and replacement. The circuits are adequate from the Engine Room switchboard and Distribution Panel to the Wood Shop Distribution Boxes, but the circuits extending from these boxes are entirely inadequate, as they are heavily overloaded. Power and lights are extracted from these circuits with no cognizance taken toward balancing the loads on these various circuits. In the future, it will be necessary to revamp the electrical system in these buildings with separate power and light circuits of the proper size run from the distribution boxes in the Wood Shop basement to the respective sources of needed electrical supply.

The electrical system in the Cell Blocks and Administration Building is in fairly satisfactory condition, but there are certain circuits that could stand larger feeder circuits, and this can be corrected by installation of heavier wire.

It is expected that the conditions stated above will be remedied, as far as possible, during the coming year, with inmate labor.

Maintenance:

The roofs of all the buildings of the institution, with the exception of the Cell Blocks areas, were resurfaced by an officer and crew of inmates. The resurfacing of these roofs was necessitated by deterioration causing leakage. The buildings housing the cell blocks have not been resurfaced as the result of cold weather setting in, but as soon as it is conveniently possible this project will be completed.

Chapel:

The seats, which are used in the Chapel for church services, motion pictures and assemblies, were scraped, repaired and completely resurfaced. These chairs are in constant use and have to be in good repair, otherwise the institution would be faced with the problem of replacement.

Cells and Cell Blocks:

The bars in the cells, cell blocks and outside on the Administration and Cell Block buildings were all scraped thoroughly and painted. These security bars had to be painted, as the metal was exposed to the elements causing them to rust. This project was completed during the summer months and all work was done by trusty inmate labor.

The present fiscal year has found the difficult toilet and piping situation, which we have been confronted with in the East Wing and Center Block areas, unrelieved. The absolutely necessary repairs have been made, but the replacement of the toilet units—which we reported in our last fiscal report as beyond repair—has not been changed, and thus we have a mild unsanitary situation which should be corrected. Several companies were contacted regarding new toilet units, and we were informed by one company, from whom we have purchased such items, that the type of toilet in use here was no longer made. As soon as it is conveniently possible to obtain the essential supplies, necessary action will be taken in order to alleviate this condition.

SECURITY

The security and appearance of the Guard Room was improved considerably by the construction of a new Armory. Previously, the Armory of the institution had been an old steel cabinet which was very cumbersome and too small to properly house the arms and

ammunition. The new Armory, which has a steel door, is a former utility closet and large enough for all arms, ammunition, gas masks, etc., to be properly housed and where they may be easily accessible to prison officials.

There has been installed in the Armory a rotating system for the handling of ammunition, in order that the oldest ammunition will not be more than three years of age. This system provides reliable ammunition for official use when necessary, and is excellent insurance in case of serious disorder. The old dilapidated gas masks in the Armory have been replaced by a new type all-purpose mask. This new mask provides protection against carbon-monoxide gas, smoke, suffocation, and fume poisoning. Whenever it may become necessary to enter locations where gases and fumes are prevalent and where there may be a deficiency of oxygen, these masks should be of invaluable service to the officials of this institution.

Through the courtesy of the Knox County Sheriff's Department, all of the guards at this institution, who are residents of Knox County, were sworn in as Special Deputy Sheriffs to serve at the discretion of the Warden. This group will aid and supplement the Maine State Police, Sheriff's Departments and Police Departments of surrounding towns in the apprehension of escapees or runaways from the Prison Farm.

The establishment of a modern count system, which is under the full control of civilian personnel, has greatly enhanced the security system. There are two complete "Head Counts" each day, together with an "on-the-job count" each hour. A constant check is also maintained on all inmates working on outside assignments, in addition to a continuous check on all men passing in and out of the gates on work details beyond the exterior walls.

PERSONNEL

New fire regulations, after approval by the Commissioner of Institutional Service, were inaugurated, and through their installation a system was put into effect whereby all officials and officers will know their station and duties in case of fire.

The inmates, former veterans of World Wars I and II, are given the opportunity of an interview with the Veterans Administration representative, whenever they have a justifiable reason. The representative is able to inform them of their rights concerning future education, pension, terminal leave, insurance, etc.

At the present, the prison does not employ a psychiatrist, and it is quite expensive, and frequently inconvenient, to send our questionable mental cases to Bangor State Hospital for examination. It would be of considerable help if a part-time psychiatrist could be added to the Prison Staff, and therefore release us from the necessity of cutting down our custodial staff by sending our inmates to Bangor State Hospital for examination, accompanied by two of our officers.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and Maine State Police were very cooperative in helping us in our Officers School by sending instructors for practical demonstrations of firearms, gas techniques and emergency measures. The Maine State Police take the photographs of all our new inmates, which eliminates duplication of same and also eliminates the necessity for this institution to install special cameras and equipment plus the training of an officer to do photographic work.

The Farm guards have not, as yet, gone on the forty-eight hour work-week program, which is in effect in all state institutions. At present, the guards alternate in working days and staying all night for a period of one week, and are reimbursed for overtime by time off. This system is not to the best interests of the Maine State Prison or its personnel. Plans have been made with the present administration and the thoughtful help and support of the Commissioner of Institutional Service, beginning July 1, 1947, to add a night guard to the Farm crew, in order to correct this situation. In addition, two regular prison guards will be assigned duty at the Farm on Sundays so that all Farm guards will have that day off. This action will make it convenient to have experienced Farm guards on duty during the work week, when it is so important to have all Farm inmates working on our many and varied farm projects.

We were very pleased to comply with a request from Colonel Hels H. Nelson, Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Naval Base, Portsmouth, N. H., so that an officer and certain key men from his command could be allowed to come and study our institution and its programs.

The officer and four non-commissioned officers arrived January 20, 1947, for a three-day assignment to this institution, and were shown the following operations:

Administrative Procedure	Classification Program
Disciplinary Procedure	Rehabilitation Program
Custodial Procedure	Recreation Program
Inmate Control Procedure	Supply and Mess
Engineering Program	Sanitation Program
Personnel Assignment	Inmate Control
Educational Program	Identification Program

The personnel of our own institution were also able to gain valuable assistance from this visit, as a result of an exchange of opinions, customs and programs in effect at the two penal institutions.

Classification System:

The Classification System has been expanding through the medium of reports and investigations of outside agencies, such as Maine State Police, Sheriffs Departments, Police Departments of various towns and cities, Welfare Agencies and other State and Federal institutions.

The main purpose of this system is that of trying to adjust the inmate not only in our institution, but to develop a program for life adjustment, and also to try and eliminate any criminal characteristics which are developed in normal circumstances by incarceration in a penal institution.

In order to further the system, the Classification Officer makes an individual study of the case of each inmate received, from the standpoint of custody, education, background, vocational training, medical history and work assignment.

At the present time, plans are being made to form a Classification Committee, which will be composed of the Warden, Deputy Warden, Classification Officer, and various custodial and industrial officials. The aim of this Committee will be that of obtaining additional knowledge from the officials with whom the inmate has and will come in contact, either occasionally or frequently. This Committee will eliminate individual opinion and through various officials taking an active part in the welfare and assignment of each inmate, situations such as might be caused by bad news from home, placing of a warrant, development of mental symptoms, change of work assignment, etc., are considerably reduced.

It is the intention of the administration of the Maine State Prison to have this system a continuous process and thereby accomplish, whenever possible, the purpose for which it was inaugurated; namely, rehabilitation.

EDUCATION

The Rehabilitation Program of our institution, which is in effect, has in addition to the various shops, which are used for training inmates for various trades, an educational program. This program is a very necessary and essential part of our rehabilitation work, as the courses now given are essentially of practical value with emphasis on reading and writing.

All new inmates, who are unable to read and write upon admission, regardless of age, are encouraged to become students. A man after learning to read and write is able to study alone, providing he has the incentive. Fifteen of the inmates of our institution, who could not read nor write, are now able to correspond with their friends and families.

The progress the students make after learning to read and write is very surprising, and we are very pleased to notice that their leisure time is gradually being taken up by reading magazines, newspapers and books from our library. The ages of our students has been no detriment to their progress, as a majority of the students are middle-aged and one in particular, who is sixty-eight, is making excellent progress.

The students, after learning the basic subjects, are taught geography, arithmetic and history, with special emphasis on American History. The interest shown by the students is gratifying and the progress of their rehabilitation is given a decided boost.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

As in former years, religious services were held every Sunday morning in the Prison Chapel at 9 o'clock. Catholic services were conducted during the year by Father Savage of St. Bernard's Church in Rockland, and the prison was visited by him or his curate, Father Gillis, every Thursday afternoon. Protestant services were in charge of Miss Bertha Luce, assisted by Mrs. R. E. Sanborn. The services were conducted by ordained ministers of the Protestant faith representing the various denominations.

The first Sunday of each month is given to the Salvation Army, who bring speakers and special music for their services.

The inmate attendance for all Chapel services, although not compulsory, was highly satisfactory.

The splendid cooperation of all representatives administering to the religious needs of the Maine State Prison was exceptionally commendable, and the administration appreciates the kind and considerate efforts of these people, who aided tremendously in the welfare of the inmates, making it possible to conduct religious services at this institution. It was a real privilege to have these people of good faith with us each Sunday.

REHABILITATION

There are several phases of work that are done at the State Prison that aid a great deal in the rehabilitation program:

One of the foremost is the utilization of the Prison Machine Shop for the repair of prison trucks and vehicles. This is not only a great saving to the State, but is of considerable rehabilitative value to the inmates employed in this function, as training in the use of tools and the experience gained in their use on gasoline motors fits the inmate for a practical and profitable occupation when he is ready for release.

The Prison Blacksmith and Tin Shops operate to the advantage of the Prison by keeping maintenance up, in the way of repairs to Prison equipment and also replacement. Welding is also one of the functions of the Blacksmith Shop. The Tin Shop is a valuable asset in the fact that large kitchen containers, pails and such can be fashioned through the efforts of the men in this department. Both of these shops, while not operative on a large scale, nevertheless, are worthy of mention for the practical knowledge that is required in the handling of metals and the molding of them into useful articles. It is very feasible that an inmate assigned to one of these two departments might find that the appeal of the craft has opened up new channels of thought for a desirable occupation.

One of the most "taken-for-granted" departments within the Prison is the Print Shop. It is not regarded as an industry with monetary values, and seldom has more than three operators at a time, yet, it is a sizable asset to the institution. It is needless to mention the added expense which would result if this activity was not available. Hundreds of forms are supplied to the Prison Industries, the Prison proper, the Prison Farm and all the subdivisions thereunder.

In addition to the fulfilling of requirements of the Prison, a great quantity of work is done for the Superintendent of Public Printing in Augusta. Although no credit is given for the work accomplished, it is truly one of the Prison's greatest assets. And, also in this department, is the opportunity for the men employed to seriously take an interest in the duties associated with setting type and printing, and so represent themselves as men with experience in this line of occupation when seeking employment on release.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT

Dr. F. G. Campbell is the Prison Physician, and at this writing has completed sixteen years of service at this institution. The doctor visited the institution daily, where he held sick call and administered to sick patients. He also responded readily, and at all times, to all emergency cases brought to his attention. A better idea as to the medical assistance rendered to all patients may be gleaned from the following report.

Admission Physical Examinations on new admissions and parole violators.....	196	
Admission Blood Tests.....	46	
Additional Blood Tests.....	28	
Other Laboratory Tests (blood counts, etc.).....		5,588
Total men seen on sick call.....		
Treated and returned to work.....	5,420	
Treated and sent to cells.....	146	
Hospitalized.....	22	
Total.....		5,588

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES:

Tuberculosis—One case under observation and ambulatory treatment June 30, 1946, is without change of status.

One case of minimal pulmonary TB diagnosed during year, responded to rest and diet therapy and is, apparently, arrested. Has been O.K.'d for light work.

One case of presumptive TB responded to rest and diet therapy and is doing light work until next X-Ray check-up.

July, 1946, 189 pulmonary chest plates were made by the State Health Department, of all inmates not previously X-rayed, plus those it seemed wise to check. On February 21, 1947, the Department returned and exposed 130 chest plates on new admissions and checks. At intervals, through the year, questionable pulmonary cases were transported to Fairfield Sanatorium for progress and check X-rays.

VENEREAL DISEASE:

Syphilis: —Old cases under observation July 1, 1946.....	11
New cases during year.....	9
Total.....	20
Standing of cases, June 30, 1947:	
Apparent cures.....	1
Discharged or paroled from institution.....	4
Under observation, June 30, 1947.....	15
Total.....	20

During the year, 114 individual treatments of syphilitics with Tryparsamide, Mapharsen and Thiobismal were given.

In line with modern thought, it was decided not to subject those cases of long standing syphilis to therapy if they had had years of treatment, and no clinical signs of activity for years. In treating such cases with the mercurial drugs, it is improbable to achieve beneficial results and may actually induce vascular degenerative processes. Accordingly, nine men were not given therapy, but all had been treated intensively over a number of years.

Penicillin was used during the year on three syphilitics, selected cases only, as the drug is not a cure-all and good results can be achieved only in the early disease and is sometimes beneficial in neurological syphilis.

Outstanding among the three cases was a returned parolee who was found to have blood positive primary syphilis. He was treated with 4,800,000 U. of Penicillin over a period of nine days. The blood was negative and the primary lesion healed at the termination of treatment. Repeated blood checks have been consistently negative. Although too early to call this a positive cure, the case is apparently cured. Under former modes of therapy, it might have taken from one to three years to obtain a like result.

Penicillin (5,000,000 U.) was given to a syphilitic in whom paresthesias and ataxias were progressing rapidly. In combination with regular therapy, the Penicillin was beneficial, the neurological symptoms lessened markedly or disappeared and the inmate returned to his strenuous carpentry job.

A third syphilis case has completed seven days of a ten-day Penicillin (5,000,000 U.) course. This is an early latent type. Until completion of therapy, it is impossible to judge or to predict the benefits, if any, of Penicillin.

S. C. Urethritis

Two cases treated and cured with Penicillin.

Infectious Disease

Typhoid—A typical clinical case of mild typhoid occurred in March, 1947, in an inmate employed at the cow barn on the Prison Farm. All four blood specimens of the patient showed agglutination consistent with typhoid or paratyphoid infection.

Thirty-two stool and urine specimens of the patient were examined and found negative.

Thirty-four examinations were done on fellow inmates, contacts, but all were negative.

Although no contact etiological agent was found and the organism was not isolated, the course of the patient's illness and the blood agglutination compel the diagnosis of Typhoid Fever.

Fifty-six inmates and officers were given Typhoid, Paratyphoid inoculations and twelve others a booster dose of the same. There were no other cases.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Major—Osteotomy at Knox County Hospital.....	1
Minor Surgical Procedures—Wens, cysts, toenails, lacerations, etc.....	32

DEATHS

1. September 7, 1946—Inmate aged 84—Acute Dilatation of the heart; Arteriosclerosis.
2. October 24, 1946—Inmate aged 66 years—Transitional Cell Carcinoma of Tonsil with generalized metastases.

OPTOMETRY REPORT

Dr. Walter P. Conley served as the prison optometrist and rendered the following services to all eligible for consideration:

Inmates Examined	Cost of Services	Approx. Average per Inmate
65	\$687.00	\$10.50

Replacements due to breakage, together with additional readjustment services rendered to other inmates, amounted to \$177.40. Dr. Conley found only one pathological case during the year, which seems to reflect the general healthy condition of the prison population.

DENTAL REPORT

Number of days spent at Prison Dental Office.....	64
Number of patients seen at Prison Dental Office.....	724
Number of extractions.....	277
Number of teeth removed surgically.....	18
Number of full impactions removed.....	2
Number of porcelain fillings.....	53
Number of amalgam fillings (1 surface).....	57
Number of amalgam fillings (2 or more surfaces).....	48
Number of dentures repaired.....	15
Number of dentures relined.....	12
Number of new full dentures.....	11
Number of partial dentures.....	20
Number of cement fillings.....	4
Number of scalings.....	20
Number of visits to my Rockland Office.....	10
Number of X-rays at my Rockland Office.....	5
Number of extractions at my Rockland Office.....	11

It has been suggested by Dr. Rupert L. Stratton, Prison Dentist, that if it is possible to find some surplus dental equipment that it would be a good time to replace and add some new equipment.

The only new and up-to-date equipment in the clinic is one new operating light and a comparatively new Ritter wall type engine. The chair, wall bracket table, cabinets and cuspidor are all hopelessly antiquated, and should be replaced if suitable equipment can be located.

INMATE BENEFIT FUND

The Welfare and Recreational Program at the Maine State Prison is, with the exception of Sunday movies, entirely sustained by the Inmate Benefit Fund. This fund is made possible by the profits of the Inmate Canteen. The distribution of the Fund for this fiscal year is as follows:

Sports—Baseball, football, hockey, softball, tennis, etc.....	\$1440.23
Coupons—Medium of Exchange in the Prison.....	233.86
Welfare—Radio, magazines and Christmas presents.....	1119.15
Maintenance Supplies, for handling novelties and repairs to canteen.....	194.03
	<hr/>
	\$2987.27

LIBRARY REPORT

Total books issued, 20,090, with a monthly average of 1675 books. This figure—1675—represents a considerable gain as compared to the monthly averages for a similar period during 1945-1946. Comparative figures are listed as follows:

Average books per month, calendar year, 1945.....	1085
Average books per month, calendar year, 1946.....	1400
Average books per month, fiscal year, 1946-47.....	*1675

*Note—One-half of the total used to arrive at the 1946 monthly average is included in the total used to derive the 1946-47 average, thus giving a six months duplication.

During the fiscal year, 1946-47, more than 300 books were added to the shelves and 175 old or worn books discarded. The new books were purchased by the Inmate Benefit Fund, although a considerable number of books were donated to the library by individual inmates.

During the year an increased interest in reading was evidenced, which resulted in larger circulation.

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIES—PRISON

The Maine State Prison Industries consist of eight distinct units, all of which are located within the prison area, with the exception of the Cannery. The canning plant, which was constructed in 1944, and which is the most recent of the institution's industrial undertakings, is situated on property of the Maine State Prison Farm at South Warren.

The present administration views the Maine State Prison Industries as an important and essential asset of the institution.

This attitude is based primarily on the realization that it is conducive to the best interests of the prison, its personnel, and its inmates, that the men confined herein be

allowed to direct their energies towards useful and productive ends. Time devoted by inmates to industrial activities reduces proportionately the periods of restriction, or idleness during which their thoughts and actions might be impelled to veer in less beneficial directions.

The second point which may be considered relative to the institution's industries is that concerning the savings and the incomes derived for the State of Maine as a direct result of these operations.

A specific example of the statements referred to in the two previous paragraphs can be cited in the Industrial Office alone: Upon the resignation of the Industrial Supervisor, in October, 1946, certain of his duties were assumed by an inmate. Although this work entails a great many functions, sometimes quite complicated, it is deemed advisable to mention several in order that the reader may get a better idea of what they consist of:

1. Handling of Industrial Orders and Sales.
2. Supervising the posting of bills and requisitions on inventories and pricing of the requisitions for supplies.
3. Conducting an information center for the Industrial Shop Foremen relative to records or matters concerning their departments.
4. Maintaining the records relative to Industrial Departments inventories of goods in the process of manufacture and finished goods on hand for sale.
5. Coding of accounts receivable.
6. Billing of Industrial products.

The above functions are carried out in an excellent fashion by an inmate, working directly under the supervision of the Chief Industrial Clerk and Chief Finance Clerk.

During the fiscal period covered by this report, \$43,814.00 in goods and services was billed by the prison's industries to State institutions and State departments. In the great majority of instances, these billings were at materials cost, or at materials cost plus departmental overhead. At no time is it the policy or wish of the prison's industries to make any sizable profits through transactions with the State of Maine.

At the close of the fiscal period, \$63,782.00 in merchandise and services had been invoiced by the prison industries to private concerns and individuals.

The net profit resulting from the Maine State Prison Industries for the fiscal year 1946-1947 was \$14,891.00.

The present administration has made every attempt to encourage outside interest in the Maine State Prison Industries. A sincere and continuous effort has been made to bring about improvements relative to the industries, the shop equipment, and the merchandise produced.

WOOD SHOP

Personnel: The Wood Shop is usually under the supervision of one civilian foreman. However, during the past fiscal year, a G. I. Trainee has been permitted, as part of his training, to assume some responsibility in this department.

In addition to the salaries of the foreman and the trainee, the Wood Shop has, during the fiscal year, absorbed the salaries of the Chief Industrial Clerk and the Show Room Manager.

During a portion of this period, the wages of the foreman of the Paint Shop and Upholstery Shop was also charged to the Wood Shop. As will be mentioned under "Upholstery Shop," it was possible during March, 1947, to begin applying this salary to the Upholstery Department.

Inmate Employment: The Wood Shop usually employs approximately 52 inmates.

Rehabilitation Value: This department might be rated second among the prison's industries with reference to rehabilitation potentialities. Those inmates working in the Wood Shop, who wish to do so, may receive good practical training in the craft of machine operation and bench work related to furniture manufacture.

Production: The Wood Shop is second only to the Harness Shop in dollar value of merchandise produced.

Beds, bookcases, chairs, chests of drawers, desks, stands, stools, and tables, are among the many items of household goods manufactured by the Wood Shop.

Work for this institution, such as repairs to equipment and buildings, and new or alterative construction, forms a sizable amount of Wood Shop production; resulting in a great reduction of expenses to the prison appropriation for those types of services.

Market: Approximately four-fifths of total Wood Shop income is derived from sales to the general public through the Maine State Prison Show Room. Prison-manufactured

furniture possesses a good reputation, and is popular among the citizens of this area. The summer residents along this portion of the Maine coast are also loyal purchasers of these products.

Approximately one-fifth of total Wood Shop sales is to State institutions and State departments. A great portion of such sales are of furniture especially manufactured to individual requirements which might be very costly to the State of Maine if it were necessary for the goods to be purchased from private concerns.

New, or Additional, Equipment: It is believed by the majority of those concerned that there are two major and immediate requirements in connection with Wood Shop manufacturing activities which should be met at the earliest possible time.

They are the purchase of a dovetailing machine, and enlargement of the dryer in the Wood Shop basement to such an area that it will not be necessary to slacken production towards the end of each month because of an insufficient supply of dry lumber.

It is the intention of this administration to give these matters serious attention during the next fiscal year.

PAIN'T SHOP

Personnel: The Paint Shop is supervised by the same foreman who oversees the activities of the Upholstery Shop. Both departments are located on the same floor of the central industrial building.

Inmate Employment: Approximately 32 men.

Rehabilitation Value: Medium.

Production: For the most part, the Paint Shop works in conjunction with the Wood Shop, serving as the finishing area for furniture manufactured in the latter department. The Paint Shop also does all the repainting of this institution's furniture and other equipment which must be refinished every few years.

A portion of the Paint Shop has been enclosed to form a small department which we call the Sign Shop, although the shop has no official title on State records. A considerable amount of work is done by this section although it is seldom staffed by more than two inmates, and a very profitable income is received as a result of its activities.

Market: Same as Wood Shop.

New, or Additional, Equipment: It is hoped that we may be able at a later date to install a satisfactory spraying booth. Such a booth would make a great improvement in the finishes we might obtain on various smaller items.

UPHOLSTERY SHOP

Personnel: The same foreman who oversees the operations of the Paint Shop also has charge of the Upholstery Shop. In March of this year it was possible, for the first time since the Upholstery Shop has been in operation, to charge that department with a salary. Because of the good profit which the department has continued to earn, it has not been necessary to withdraw that salary as a portion of the shop's expenses.

Inmate Employment: Approximately 10 men.

Rehabilitation Value: It is believed by the present administration that the Upholstery Shop offers one of the best rehabilitative opportunities of any of the institution's industries. In that department an inmate may learn a trade which will permit him to make an income commensurate with skilled craftsmanship following his parole or discharge from the institution.

Production: As the shop's title implies, the Upholstery department activities are devoted almost exclusively to upholstery work, refinishing, and general renovation of furniture. Some work is done in the line of repairing and reconditioning mattresses.

Market: Total Upholstery Shop sales for the past fiscal year are one-third for services to the State of Maine, and two-thirds to private individuals.

TAILOR SHOP

Personnel: One civilian foreman.

Inmate Employment: Approximately 32 inmates.

Rehabilitation Value: Medium.

Production: Shirts, dungarees, heavy coats and pants, reefers, discharge suits, and other clothing for the inmates of this institution; similar clothing for other State institutions; uniforms for Maine State Prison officers; uniforms for other State departments; laundry bags; mattress and pillow ticks for use by this institution.

Market: With the exception of occasional jobs for a private individual, the Tailor Shop produces entirely for clothing needs of this and other State institutions and State departments. A great saving is permitted the State as a result of these operations.

New, or Additional, Equipment: The Tailor Shop needs two new machines at the earliest possible time. The first such purchase should be of a new cutting machine to replace the one which was purchased in 1935 and has nearly outlived its usefulness. The old machine might be retained as a spare.

The second purchase for the Tailor Shop should be of a buttonhole machine suitable for making shirt buttonholes. The shop has had no such machine for several years and has been forced to use another buttonhole machine which is very unsatisfactory for the purpose.

As this shop is probably the most essential of the Maine State Prison Industries, it is desired to furnish the best possible equipment for its operations.

HARNESS SHOP

Personnel: One civilian foreman.

Inmate Employment: Approximately 40 men.

Rehabilitation Value: Minimum.

Production: The Harness Shop leads all other Maine State Prison Industries in dollar value of goods produced. This production, which totaled nearly \$20,000.00 for the past fiscal year, includes various double-team and single work harnesses, of different types and sizes, harness parts, belts, holsters, and other small leather goods.

Market: Only ½% of Harness Shop sales is for goods or services billed to the State of Maine. This department is our largest outlet of prison-made merchandise, as well as our only industrial department which carries both retail and wholesale accounts for private individuals and concerns.

Over \$30,000.00 was invoiced by the Harness Shop to retail purchasers and wholesale customers during the 1946-1947 fiscal year.

New, or Additional, Equipment: It would be desirable to continue on into the Harness Shop the indirect lighting system that is already installed in the Tailor Shop, which is located on the other half of the floor occupied by the Harness Shop.

PLATE SHOP

Personnel: One civilian foreman, who also oversees the operations of the Road Sign Shop.

Inmate Employment: Approximately 26 inmates.

Rehabilitation Value: Minimum.

Production: Auto Registration plates and other license plates for the State of Maine, as required by State laws.

Market: State of Maine.

ROAD SIGN SHOP

Personnel: One civilian foreman, who also supervises the activities of the Plate Shop.

Inmate Employment: Approximately 10 men.

Rehabilitation Value: This department has some rehabilitative value in that the shop contains two paint-spraying booths where an inmate may learn the procedures of mixing and application of spray paints.

Production: Road signs of many types and sizes.

Market: Most of the Road Sign Shop production is to fill State of Maine orders, particularly those of the State Highway Department. There are occasional sales to towns and cities.

CANNERY

Personnel: One civilian foreman, who alternates as a guard at the prison proper during the winter and spring months.

Inmate Employment: Approximately 10 regular workers, plus additional hands borrowed from Maine State Prison Farm crews as required during unusually busy hours or days.

Rehabilitation Value: Medium. This project aids in the readjustment plan of the individual and helps to prepare him to participate in the normal workings of society.

Production: Corn, beets, beet greens, string beans, Swiss chard, spinach, carrots, squash, tomatoes, and any other vegetable which may be grown at the Maine State Prison Farm in sufficient quantity to warrant their canning.

Market: State of Maine exclusively. The greater portion of Cannery production is to meet this institution's requirements. Balances are sold to other State institutions and State departments.

New, or Additional, Equipment: No remarks.

FARM REPORT—M. S. PRISON

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1947

The Maine State Prison Farm, while legally considered a part of the Maine State Prison, is actually located in Warren, Maine, some three miles distant. Its total area is 1111 acres, of which 245 acres are hired land. One hundred seven acres are under crop production; hay, grain and ensilage utilize 206 acres; buildings and grounds compose 9 acres; improved pasture land 55 acres. The balance of 734 acres is made up of pasture and woodland.

The worth of the Farm to the Prison and the State is of considerable value and importance in that the Prison is able to feed fresh vegetables, provide dairy products, and also to greatly supplement the meat diet. The Farm is also the source of supply of raw materials (vegetables) for the Prison's Industrial Cannery, through the use of which the Prison is able to supply great quantities of canned vegetables for out-of-season use. The Farm also supplies vegetables to the Cannery in excess of Prison requirements to the extent that it is able to offer considerable quantities of canned merchandise to other State institutions. The Farm also provides the Institution and Industrial Cannery with all wood requirements for fuel purposes.

The ever-present possibility of being assigned to the Farm for duty is an inducement to men within the Prison to be on their good behavior, and so is to be regarded with no little importance for its disciplinary value.

Also worthy of mention is the fact that the new Barracks at the Farm greatly supplements crowded conditions at the main institution. The Farm can accommodate fifty men, thereby giving a total Prison capacity of 426.

It is very satisfying to note that as of June 30, 1947, the Farm income exceeded its expenses by \$20,544.50, and that this amount was transferred to the Prison appropriation balance to help alleviate their expense. It should be mentioned that all maintenance expense of keeping a Farm inmate is considered in the total expense of the Farm. This included personnel services, clothing, food, etc. In other words, the inmate at the Farm, as an integral part of the Farm, has earned his expense and also a part of that of some other inmate within the Prison.

In all fields of farming, the long-range planning and evidenced good management of the responsible personnel has been greatly supplemented by the strides taken in the various scientific fields of poultry production, disease control of animals, fowls and vegetables and conservation programs. Such beneficial knowledge has been made available through cooperation of the Agricultural Department and the laboratories of the University of Maine.

Following is the distribution of the \$96,417.61 value of Farm commodities by department:

Distribution	Dairy	Poultry	Piggery	Crops	Total	Per Cent
To the Prison	\$21,829.59	\$7,403.29	\$2,169.52	\$9,678.22	\$41,080.62	43
To the Barracks and Farm	5,844.40	1,646.22	645.56	11,054.13	20,040.81	21
To Other State Institutions	—	—	—	18,223.26	18,223.26	19
To M.S.P. Cannery	—	—	—	4,855.32	4,855.32	5
To other	478.06	4,047.42	600.00	6,803.22	11,928.70	12
A.A.A. Program					288.90	
Total	\$28,152.05	\$13,096.93	\$3,415.08	\$51,753.55	\$96,417.61	100%

SALES STATISTICS—DOLLAR VALUE OVER SIX-YEAR PERIOD

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Potatoes.....	\$5,277.62	\$9,360.55	\$9,461.92	\$20,379.55	\$12,647.74	\$26,008.86
Dry Beans.....	2,809.41	2,350.00	321.97	593.75	1,060.15	5,701.08
Sweet Corn.....	2,093.25	1,240.93	4,739.23	3,561.34	261.35	3,580.23
Garden Produce.....	5,812.71	5,708.20	2,661.68	1,931.35	2,590.46	2,734.14
Milk.....	7,437.39	8,239.19	6,983.54	12,362.73	15,661.74	19,346.61
Cream and Butter.....	269.52	337.87	355.20	503.07	451.15	352.93
Beef and Hides.....	1,153.62	977.19	930.32	1,843.26	2,971.61	8,020.54
Eggs.....	3,759.60	4,978.61	5,912.97	7,103.19	8,300.97	9,436.05
Dressed Poultry.....	382.00	476.36	539.17	641.38	1,572.29	1,892.16
Live Poultry.....	990.43	833.12	1,940.88	633.56	455.00	1,533.86
Dressed Pork.....	1,288.75	2,187.20	1,873.39	3,501.95	4,380.30	2,790.08
Live Pigs.....	55.00	1,914.00	813.62	240.00	—	600.00
Wood Products.....	2,567.95	5,982.41	6,414.03	10,797.37	17,121.31	8,569.49
Total.....	\$33,897.25	\$44,585.63	\$42,947.92	\$64,092.50	\$66,474.07	\$90,566.03

It is worthy of mention that the Farm expenses of this fiscal period included the cost of construction of a new garage in the amount of \$993.10. Although it has been customary to construct new buildings through a special appropriation, present conditions did not warrant it. With an interest toward preserving expensive farm tractors which otherwise would have had to stand out of doors, the Farm furnished materials and labor to erect this structure.

Also included among the major repairs made was the painting of the Hennerly, Piggery and Horse Barn. Equipment purchased in this period consisted of one new pick-up truck and one new 1½-ton truck.

It is sincerely hoped that the following season will be as successful as this one has been. Plans formulated for next season will be the same as for this, and the same efforts will be exemplified. If the hazards which confront a farmer, such as drought, floods, hail and pests, are not too great, it is believed that the Farm will continue to be an asset to the Institution.

SUMMARY

As may be seen from the foregoing details regarding each of the eight departments, all of the Maine State Prison Industries are valuable to the institution, the State of Maine, or both, either as a source of revenue or as a means of reducing institutional and State current and capital expenditures; and as a useful employment of approximately two hundred and fifty inmates.

Following is a departmental and consolidated Profit and Loss Statement for the fiscal year 1946-1947. It may readily be noted from the statement that each of the Maine State Prison Industries is in a healthy condition.

**CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
Fiscal Year 1946-1947**

Department	Wood and Paint	Upholstery	Tailor	Harness	Plate	Road Sign	Cannery	Consolidated
Sales to State.....	\$7,168.52	\$1,204.18	\$14,883.28	\$144.79	\$5,959.40	\$2,914.83	\$11,539.65	\$43,814.65
Sales to Others.....	28,305.15	3,620.86	1,083.30	30,428.72	7.40	337.50	—	63,782.93
Total Sales.....	\$35,473.67	\$4,825.04	\$15,966.58	\$30,573.51	\$5,966.80	\$3,252.33	\$11,539.65	\$107,597.58
Cost of Sales.....	13,734.80	2,022.18	10,802.57	19,888.25	1,839.41	1,601.77	7,416.65	57,305.63
Gross Profit.....	21,738.87	2,802.86	5,164.01	10,685.26	4,127.39	1,650.56	4,123.00	50,291.95
Payroll.....	10,100.60	738.00	2,522.40	3,364.84	1,440.00	246.00	681.60	19,093.40
Supplies.....	2,763.19	269.55	536.27	2,055.39	697.00	73.91	114.37	6,509.68
Other Expenses.....	3,315.28	213.67	1,276.03	1,656.53	2,172.68	153.14	1,927.13	10,714.46
Total Expenses.....	16,179.07	1,221.22	4,334.70	7,076.72	4,309.68	473.05	2,723.10	36,317.54
Net Operating Profit (or Loss).....	5,559.80	1,581.64	829.31	3,608.54	(182.29)	1,177.51	1,399.90	13,974.41
Miscellaneous Income.....								916.88
Net Profit.....								\$14,891.29

(Note): The loss shown for the Plate Shop is not the result of poor management or few sales. Under the present agreement we have with the Department of State, we invoice that Department monthly for the accumulated materials used and operating

costs for that period. Unexpected bills and adjustments over the end of the year resulted in our not having billed a high enough charge to the Department of State for the month of June, 1947. This, of course, caused us to show a small Plate Shop loss, which will be absorbed at the time of a future invoicing.

All activities of the Maine State Prison Industries are properly recorded and accounted to the best of our ability, and a continually tightening control is being applied to the three industrial inventories of raw materials, goods in the process of manufacture, and finished merchandise on hand for sale.

NORTHERN MAINE SANATORIUM

DR. LOREN F. CARTER

Superintendent

Administrative Staff:

William B. Grow, M.D.
Kathleen Brewer
Jane C. Gamblin, R.N.

Assistant Superintendent
Stewardess
Superintendent of Nurses

Established	1919	Area of grounds—acres	28
Inmate capacity	125	Under cultivation	19
Average population	80	Number of buildings	14
Average employees	56	Plant value	\$399,826.00
Balance forward as of July 1, 1946			\$2,874.00
Appropriation (Legislative and Governor and Council)			176,503.00
Interdepartmental transfers			1,389.00
Dedicated revenue			3,745.00
Gross expenditure (exclusive of Farm Operation and capital outlay)			174,932.00
Capital expenditures			3,802.00
Per capita cost (before Farm Operations)			2,234.17
Farm income in excess of expenditures			—

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

Dear Sir:

It is my privilege and pleasure to submit herewith the twenty-seventh annual report for the Northern Maine Sanatorium, located in the City of Presque Isle, Aroostook County, "The Garden of Maine," with brief comments, and suggestions for the coming year.

FOREWORD

I wish to take this opportunity to express my thanks to my employees for their co-operation throughout the year, especially those who took voluntary leave without pay when our operating funds ran low the last of the year. By doing this it was unnecessary to discharge any employees who would have been hard to replace when new funds became available. Such cooperation is what keeps an institution running at its best even under difficulties.

I also want to express my appreciation to Dr. Young and the medical staff of Central Maine Sanatorium for reviewing cases for surgery and advice as to treatment in others.

I appreciate too, Commissioner, your cooperation throughout the year, especially during the money shortage. Your advice and counsel is a great help when things get difficult.

IMPROVEMENTS

No new construction has taken place during the past year. What repairing has been done has been by our own men, as it is almost impossible to obtain services from builders at this time. They are too busy with longer projects.

We were, however, able to get the outside of the Knight Building painted.

The hot water piping in the Wilson Building has been replaced with copper throughout. Corroded and stopped pipes have been a source of annoyance for some time.

The roadways have been repaired with ashes and trap rock. The State Highway Department gave them all a coat of tar which adds much to the appearance of the grounds.

A new reach-in ice box has been installed in the main Kitchen.

A small stoker was installed in the hot water system at the Knight Building, which gives a steady source of hot water.

The bed stands ordered last year have been received, and are proving more useful than the old ones, for those who must live in bed.

A small X-ray machine was purchased for the Powers Building, and should be a great help. With no elevator it is difficult to transfer bed patients for X-ray when needed.

Brick walls have been repaired and painted up as far as our own crew's time permitted.

No inside painting was done this year on account of lack of funds. Painting costs just double what it did before the war.

A fund of \$3,000.00 has been granted by the Governor and Council for rebuilding the commercial ice box in the kitchen. Work on this will be put over until cold weather, if it is possible to keep the old equipment going.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The whole kitchen should be re-vamped and re-equipped. The condition of the floors and walls are very poor. Metal tops on the cupboards are bent and worn. The whole thing just looks, and is, shabby. The ovens are rusted and leak, inefficient and insufficient. The ranges are worn and require much repair. This is no shame to the equipment, because it has been in constant use for over 20 years. The chef thinks gas equipment would be quicker and more efficient than electricity, and it should be considered when a change is made.

The porch on the west entrance of the Pipes Building shows a marked deterioration. The floor gives when walked upon. It should be repaired this summer, as it is getting dangerous.

All the buildings, except the Knight, which was painted last summer need painting on the outside. One at least should be painted this summer.

The concrete step at the Powers Building should be replaced. It is an eye sore as it is. My men can do this if they have time.

Our gardener is doing good work, and we have fresh supplies of vegetables for summer use. With a root cellar, enough vegetables to last the winter could be grown.

Elevators would aid in the safety and comfort of bed patients who have to be moved.

A central heating plant should be considered. It would do away with the smoke and ashes around the buildings. An excellent site for building is available at the river, right near the railroad. It costs around \$800.00 per year to have coal trucked from the siding. In a few years it would pay for itself.

As the water here is very hard, a water softening plant would be a good investment, I believe.

The grade in front of the Knight Building should be changed to allow better drainage.

Another coat of tar should be applied to the roads this summer to hold the surface in good condition.

MEDICAL REPORT

The classification in this report is based on that adopted by the National Tuberculosis Association, and is found elsewhere in tabular form. The classification change recommended by the American College of Surgeons refers to the chart closing and has been corrected.

The number of patients in the Sanatorium as of June 30, 1947 was forty-five (45), or forty-one (41) less than last year. This is a low point and almost wholly due to curtailment the last three months of the year, due to lack of funds. The daily average of eighty and one tenth (80.1) was eight and nine-tenths (8.9) less than less year.

It seemed that no great harm would result discharging children and patients who needed to stay but who would probably do all right if properly cared for at home. Empty wards caused some patients who were in no way ready to get lonesome and go home. Discharge of children caused some bad publicity in the press. I hope such curtailment can be avoided in the future.

The number of patients admitted during the year was ninety-nine (99), or nine (9) less than last year. The total number of cases treated, one hundred eighty-five (185), is eleven (11) less than last year, and would seem to indicate a distinct reduction in the population as a whole. Some of this reduction may be due to the migration of young workers to other states for war work, and some of them may have been admitted for treatment in Sanatoria elsewhere. If this is the case we may expect a rise in admissions as more young people come of age and remain at home. Some of course will be found in Army and Veterans Sanatoria. It would be interesting to know just how many patients are in the latter category.

The number of patients discharged was one hundred thirty-one (131) or thirty-five (35) more than last year, and is mostly accounted for by the mass discharge this Spring on account of lack of funds, and the drop in total admissions.

The average length of residence was five (5) months and eight (8) days, about the same as last year five (5) months and sixteen (16) days. The longest length of residence ten (10) years, one (1) month and ten (10) days.

The greatest gain in weight thirty-seven (37) pounds. The average gain seven and two tenths (7.2) pounds was greater than last year.

Students, housewives, and laborers make up the bulk of patients admitted.

OUT-PATIENT CLINIC

During the year one thousand one hundred two (1,102) were X-rayed and examined, which includes new cases, re-checks on out-patients, and re-checks of discharged cases.

We find that after the first few re-checks discharged cases are not returning for X-rays. I wonder if it would not be worth while to give honorably discharged cases their X-rays for \$1.00, to cover the cost. Occasionally, arrested cases return after several years in advanced condition with the job to do over again at considerable expense to the state.

This year Miss Knight has been using the Patch Tuberculin Test in the schools almost exclusively. This work she did alone and did not require the aid of the Sanatorium staff. Positive cases were X-rayed here; several showing active tuberculosis were admitted.

SURGICAL TREATMENT

Phrenicectomy

Only one remains under treatment.

PNEUMOTHORAX

There are four (4) cases under treatment as of June 30, 1947. Two (2) are being treated as out-patients. Three (3) were discharged quiescent, one (1) transferred for surgery.

THORACOPLASTY

Four (4) cases remain under treatment as of June 30, 1947. No cases were transferred for surgery.

LABORATORY REPORT

Complete blood counts, sedimentation tests, and Hinton tests were done on all patients on admission.

Sputum tests are done as routine bi-monthly, or as ordered by the physician.

Cell counts on pleural fluid; and abscess exudates only on physician's order.

Concentrations are done on all negative cases, and before discharge. Doubtful cases tested with culture.

Urinalysis was done in five hundred seventy-nine (579) cases.

Routine sputum examination was done on four hundred nine (409) cases.

Sputum Concentrations forty-four (44).

Blood Sedimentation tests two hundred sixty-six (266).

Complete Blood counts sixty-five (65).

Sugar determinations (24 hr. quantitative) twenty-seven (27).

Microscopic urine examinations twenty-six (26).

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 of 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

Childhood Type.....	27
Pneumonia.....	1
T.B.....	13
Minimal.....	17
Bronchitis.....	3
Abscess.....	2
Far Advanced.....	28
Non T.B.....	1
Acute Miliary.....	2
Asthma.....	4
Moderately Advanced.....	8
Pleurisy with Effusion.....	2
Kidney.....	1
Diabetic.....	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.....	0
Quiescent.....	45
Improved.....	47
Unimproved.....	25
Died.....	9
Cleared.....	1
Non T.B.....	9
Healed.....	2
Not Considered.....	2

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

No. of patients in Sanatorium July 1, 1946.....	86
No. of patients admitted during year.....	99
No. of patients treated during year.....	185
No. of patients discharged during year.....	131
No. of patients deceased during year.....	9
No. of patients remaining June 30, 1947.....	45
No. of Female patients admitted during year.....	51
No. of Male patients admitted during year.....	48
Daily Average of patients during year.....	80.1
Daily Average Male patients during year.....	38.3
Daily Average Female patients during year.....	41.8

AGES

1 to 5 years.....	1	40 to 45 years.....	5
5 to 10 years.....	17	45 to 50 years.....	8
10 to 15 years.....	13	50 to 55 years.....	5
15 to 20 years.....	10	55 to 60 years.....	2
20 to 25 years.....	7	60 to 65 years.....	3
25 to 30 years.....	10	65 to 70 years.....	6
30 to 35 years.....	7	70 to 75 years.....	2
35 to 40 years.....	6	75 to 80 years.....	1
80 to 85 years.....	2		

OCCUPATIONS

Student.....	37	Fisherman.....	1
Housewife.....	29	Iron Worker.....	1
Laborer.....	10	Veteran.....	2
Painter.....	1	Salesman.....	1
Farmer.....	6	None.....	2
Baby.....	2	Store Manager.....	1
Office Worker.....	1	Carpenter.....	2
Farm Laborer.....	2	Maid.....	1

DURATION OF TREATMENT

Average length of Residence.....	5 Months 8 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.....	22
Lost in weight.....	30
Gained in weight.....	133
Greatest gain in weight.....	.37 Lbs.
Average gain in weight.....	7.197 Lbs.
Greatest loss in weight.....	.36 Lbs.
Average loss in weight.....	0.883 Lbs.

SURGICAL CASES

PHRENICECTOMY

Under treatment June 30, 1947.....	1
Discharged Quiescent.....	0
Discharged Against Advice.....	0
Transferred.....	0

PNEUMOTHORAX

Under treatment in Sanatorium June 30, 1947.....	4
Under treatment as out-patients June 30, 1947.....	2
Discharged Quiescent.....	3
Pneumothorax Expanding.....	1
Discharged Against Advice Improved.....	3
Discharged Against Advice Unimproved.....	0
Died.....	1
Failed in Result.....	0
Transferred for Surgery.....	1

THORACOPLASTY

Under Treatment June 30, 1947.....	4
Discharged Quiescent.....	0
Transferred for Surgery.....	0
Discharged Improved.....	0
Died.....	0

ENTERTAINMENT

Moving pictures have been shown twice weekly to those able to attend—once through a loan from the Presque Isle Opera House, and once by purchase. This type of entertainment can be attended by a greater number of patients than most any other, and is most appreciated.

Miss Elsie Johnson, a State Baptist Sunday School worker, carried on a regular weekly program for the children until the building was closed. The youngsters enjoy this program better than anything. We hope she will continue when the building is reopened.

We do not have an occupational therapy teacher, but many of the patients learn to make articles, from one another. For those who are interested this does very well. One of our patients received honorable mention in the National Tuberculosis Association cartoon contest.

The local radio station has been generous to the patients in giving specials on the air, and personal appearances at the Sanatorium.

The children have been entertained at several carnivals. The Northern Maine Fair Association gave passes to all the children and attendants. All shows and rides on the midway were free.

GIFTS

We wish to acknowledge the many gifts of books, magazines and games from various societies and individuals.

The Aroostook Anti-Tuberculosis Association through Miss Knight supplied magazine subscriptions.

Miss Knight and the Aroostook Anti-Tuberculosis Association have attended to the purchase of clothing and other necessary articles for the patients throughout the year, as well as seeing to it that all patients had some gift at Christmas time.

The Lions Club entertained the children at a Christmas party with gifts for all.

The Rotary Club took up a collection which was used for the purchase of sleds for the children.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE

The various denominations have attended well to the clerical wants of all the patients. We appreciate this service.

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.
Mabelle 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	92	Number of buildings	22
Average employees	81	Plant value	\$454,480.00

Balance forward as of July 1, 1946

Appropriation (Legislative and Governor and Council)	200,597.00
Inter-departmental transfers	1,565.00
Dedicated revenue	4,290.00
Gross expenditure (exclusive of Farm Operation and capital outlay)	204,848.00
Capital expenditures	1,604.00
Per capita cost (before Farm Operations)	2,236.75
Farm income in excess of expenditures	1,746.00

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

I submit herewith the 31st annual report of the Western Maine Sanatorium for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947, together with statistical tables. The institution was founded as the Maine State Sanatorium 43 years ago.

The number of patients remaining June 20 was 92, the lowest since 1918, except last year when there were 91. The daily average census was 92.3, the lowest recorded.

The total number of patients discharged (including deaths) was 82; the number of deaths was 28 or 34.1%. This number has been exceeded several times but never the ratio. These patients showed on admission the highest percentage of far advanced disease since 1935. The percentage of minimal cases was 17.2, the same as last year.

There are three factors which explain why we continue to utilize only 100 beds instead of 150:

1. Shortage of nurses forced the closure of the Children's Building (Cottage B) in February 1946, thus only three buildings are in use for patients, and in one of these (Reception Cottage, or Cottage C) there is a ward of nine beds vacant.

2. The vacant ward mentioned above is an open ward, suitable only for ambulatory patients and we have not enough ambulatory patients to fill this ward, our patients being largely bed patients.

Eight veterans have been admitted and eight discharged, under the contract with the Veterans Administration.

MEDICAL WORK

Medical treatment has been little changed. There is slightly greater tendency to utilize pneumoperitoneum with or without phrenic nerve operation to paralyze the diaphragm on one side. This procedure is usually employed when other forms of treatment cannot be applied and has in some cases resulted in improvement so that thoracoplasty can be done later.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

The individuals examined fall into three groups, out-patients, ex-patients, and employees.

Out-patients: Two hundred and forty-eight individuals have been referred by 79 physicians for examination to determine whether they had tuberculosis.

They had 328 X-rays. Nearly a quarter of these individuals came from Norway and South Paris, 13 and 10 miles distant respectively; the majority came from within a radius of 35 miles; an occasional one came as far as 60 miles from York County. One doctor sent 28, two sent 10 each.

Ex-patients: Two hundred and fifteen returned for check-up and had 144 X-rays.

Employees: One hundred X-rays were made of employees.

The total volume of the work as shown by the number of X-rays has declined each year since 1944, from 958 X-rays that year to 572 this year.

Decrease in out-patient department X-rays from 1944 to 1947:

	Out-patients X-rays	Ex-patients X-rays	Employees X-rays	Total X-rays
1944	582	289	147	958
1947	328	144	100	572
Decrease	254	85	47	386
% of Decrease	43.64	37.1	31.90	40.28

Of the 248 out-patients, 187 were seen for the first time this year, the remaining 61 came first between 1932 and 1946.

The diagnosis in the 248 patients was as follows:

		%
Normal lungs	126	50.75
Tuberculosis and suspected tuberculosis, including pleurisy with effusion	84	33.81
Other non-tuberculous conditions of lungs and heart	32	12.80
Undiagnosed	6	2.42
	248	100.00

Of the active cases of tuberculosis numbering 14, the 4 primary infections were in children, leaving 10 cases in adults classified as follows:

		%
Minimal	6	60
Moderately advanced	3	30
Far advanced	1	10
	10	100

The 60% minimal (or early favorable) cases is in contrast to the 17% of minimal cases among patients admitted to the sanatorium.

TUBERCULOSIS WARD AT THE CENTRAL MAINE GENERAL HOSPITAL

The work at the hospital has been carried on as usual. In some instances operations have been delayed because special nurses have not been available for post operative care. Dr. Rudolph Haas returned to Lewiston in September and has been helpful in visiting the ward. The contacts of the sanatorium staff with the teaching activities of the hospital have been helpful to the former. (For work done see table 20).

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

The work has continued along the lines of previous years.

ART INSTRUCTION

Through the cooperation of Father Conoley and Sister M. Eulalia from Mechanic Falls, the latter gave weekly art instruction to 16 patients for a period of months. The response was very satisfactory. The patients were appreciative and interested.

REHABILITATION

Although there has been no resident teacher we have continued to have visits from Mr. Gray H. Curtis, Rehabilitation Agent, of the Department of Education. A part of his report follows:

"During the past year we received 10 referrals from the Western Maine Sanatorium. At present there are two patients receiving training in the sanatorium, and two cases continuing training who were discharged last year. Four tuberculosis cases completed training and are now earning their own living. These were individuals trained as beauticians, two young ladies now in the sanatorium were referred by the Rehabilitation Service to Mrs. Anderson, of the Maine Public Health Association, for possible purchase of handicraft course as these girls are not eligible for our service as there is not prospect of discharge within 6 months. A number of cases have been contacted who have left the sanatorium and who may be training cases but for whom to date no program has been started. Courses have been given in business management, commercial courses, radio servicing, photo retouching and beauty culture. Our program has been seriously curtailed the past few months due to lack of funds, but this new year should show more activity."

THE SCHOOL

The school having been closed since September, 1943, because of absence of the teacher, the work was resumed in October, 1946. The patients receiving instruction are those from high school who plan to return to school after discharge from the sanatorium. No group instruction has been possible, the teaching being done with individuals at the bedside. Although there are limitations to such work because of varying work capacities of sick people, there is very definite accomplishment noted, and the opportunity to do some school work keeps up the students' spirits and points to the day when they will recover sufficiently to return to school at home.

Helpful cooperation has been shown by Mr. Charles Puffer, Superintendent of Schools, South Paris, who has supplied advice and materials, also by principals of various high schools from which our patients have come.

DENTAL WORK

Dr. Caron's regular weekly visits were discontinued in April due to the economy program in effect at that time.

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 the patients who are not ambulatory. On June first movies in the assembly hall were discontinued, being replaced by baseball games on the sanatorium grounds.

The paintings from the Sweatt Museum, of Portland, are still on exhibition in the dining room.

In February the usual winter carnival was held.

The annual corn roast was held in September for the benefit of patients and employees.

A Christmas party was held Dec. 24 in the assembly hall and a special movie was shown.

An arrangement with West Minot Eagles Baseball Team provided two games weekly on the sanatorium grounds.

TEMPORARY ECONOMY MEASURES APRIL, MAY AND JUNE

Pay roll savings were made as follows:

	<i>Amount saved</i>
Business office dropped 1 clerk, 11 weeks	\$315.20
Painters: two painters off pay roll 6 weeks	410.40
Carpenter: three weeks off pay roll	135.60
Teacher of Occupational Therapy paid from gift from Cumberland County Public Health Association	220.00
Engineer's department: one fireman laid off	193.20
Housekeeping department: dropped 6 employees	1227.10
Nursing department: did not replace employees who resigned	634.40
Dietary department: did not replace 1 employee who resigned	434.00
Farm: dropped 5 employees	1396.80
Father Conoley donated services three months	65.00
	<hr/>
Total pay roll savings	\$5032.20
Miscellaneous purchase orders cancelled amounted to	685.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$5715.20

CHURCH SERVICES

Rev. Frs. Conoley and Barrett have visited regularly and held Mass. Rev. William A. Dunstan, of Oxford, has visited patients at the bed-side and has held services regularly.

REPAIRS

Necessary repairs were made.

THE FARM

Below is a brief report of the farm program.

Herd: The herd has been accredited for tuberculosis and modified accredited for Bang's disease. Artificial breeding has been continued and this year has been used exclusively.

The present plan is to continue until it can be ascertained whether the offsprings of Goffson Goalie Fame are superior to the dams in production. This bull was taken from the F. F. Goff farm, Hollis Center, Maine, and we have one dozen daughters.

The same careful veterinarian supervision has been continued during the past year, including close check for pregnancies, treatment of cystic ovaries and mastitis.

The production is approximately the same as last year.

Orchard: Operated profitably.

Piggery: This project broke even, thanks to rise of pork prices and no rise in cost of labor.

Equipment: Following the unusual economies put into effect toward the end of the year a greater saving than anticipated was effected so that it was possible to buy a new International truck, Farmall tractor and hay chopper for \$4181.90. The replaced truck and tractor had had long service.

Soil conservation: A diversion ditch in Buck field, begun last year was completed, which will add about one acre to productive hay land. Due to fertilization (lime and mulch) \$513.88 check was received, the largest soil conservation grant so far.

Ensilage: Silo entirely grass for first time. One acre fodder corn fed dry.

Woods: The income was slightly less than last year due to cutting over a bigger area which is to be reforested. More rough pulp wood was cut this year at \$15.00 and fewer bolts at an average of \$20.00.

FIRE PROTECTION

Periodic fire drills have been held.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

Dr. Sabine Holin had leave of absence from July 8 to Oct. 15th and Dr. Francis Pirone served as Resident during that period.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. There is continuing difficulty in keeping employees, as the isolation prevents people from accepting employment, or results in cutting short their stay. They say they would be contented if there were a bus service. To fill this need the sanatorium subsidized regular trips to Lewiston but the expense was too great to continue. As the principal difficulty is with nurses, 3 moves can be suggested as a partial remedy:

a. Extend the nurses quarters in the third story of the administration building as was planned a few years ago. The present quarters are substandard; nurses should have single rooms; the Superintendent of Nurses should have a suite.

b. Transport nurses from their homes in nearby towns and back. This could be done by paying a man extra to drive the station wagon. We know of several nurses who would be available except that because of families they must be at home part of the day.

c. Increase the number of the nursing staff so as to change the night nurse in 2 buildings from 14 to 8 hour duty.

The position of second cook is hard to fill. Young men come from the Employment Bureau or answer newspaper advertisements, most of them have little sense of responsibility, are perhaps veterans who are unsettled. Some stay only a few days. They lack cars to get away after work. One solution seems to be to employ married couples and for this Children's Cottage (Cottage B) might be remodeled. This building is obsolete as far as care of patients is concerned.

2. The telephone system has been for years unsatisfactory. It should be replaced with a switch board and new wiring.

3. The buildings should be painted outside.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special thanks are due to employees who have continued faithful services; to those who did extra work during the economy drive; to those who willingly sacrificed pay by taking time off to reduce expenses; to those individuals and agencies who have assisted with services and gifts; and to you and others in the State House from whom we have had prompt attention to our requests.

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, 1946.....	41	1	42	46	3	49	91
No. patients admitted from field.....	47	1	48	45	4	49	97
No. patients re-admitted from field.....	13	0	13	6	2	8	21
No. patients admitted by transfer from C. M. G. Hospital.....	15	0	15	17	1	18	*33
No. patients admitted by transfer from C. M. Sanatorium.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total admitted.....	75	1	76	68	7	75	151
Total treated.....	116	2	118	114	10	124	242
No. patients discharged home.....	38	1	39	40	3	43	82
No. patients discharged by transfer to C. M. G. Hospital.....	20	0	20	18	1	19	39
No. patients discharged by transfer to C. M. Sanatorium.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
No. patients died.....	17	0	17	11	0	11	28
Total discharged.....	75	1	76	70	4	74	150
No. patients remaining in Sanatorium June 30, '47	41	1	42	44	6	50	92

2. MONTHLY AVERAGES

MONTH	MONTHLY ADMISSIONS AND TRANSFERS			MONTHLY DISCHARGES AND TRANSFERS			DAILY AVERAGES BY MONTH
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
July, 1946.....	8	5	13	6	5	11	92.58
August.....	7	11	18	7	12	19	90.71
September.....	5	8	13	7	11	18	90.97
October.....	3	6	9	4	7	11	86.39
November.....	8	8	16	2	1	3	93.33
December.....	4	1	5	6	8	14	91.39
January, 1947.....	8	8	16	5	4	9	98.92
February.....	4	5	9	6	4	10	94.32
March.....	5	7	12	3	8	11	95.70
April.....	8	2	10	9	4	13	94.27
May.....	8	9	17	11	5	16	92.32
June.....	8	5	13	10	5	15	92.53
	76	75	151	76	74	150	1,113.43
							Daily average 92.35

*The great majority of patients treated at Central Maine General Hospital are first admitted to the sanatorium, and after treatment there are transferred back to the sanatorium.

3. AGES

	Male	Female	Total
5 to 9 years inclusive.....	0	1	1
10 to 14 years inclusive.....	1	2	3
15 to 19 years inclusive.....	2	10	12
20 to 29 years inclusive.....	9	20	29
30 to 39 years inclusive.....	9	12	21
40 to 49 years inclusive.....	13	2	15
50 to 59 years inclusive.....	17	7	24
60 to 69 years inclusive.....	8	3	11
70 and over.....	2	0	2
	61	57	118

4. OCCUPATION

	Male	Female	Total
Assistant foreman.....	1	0	1
Auto mechanic.....	2	0	2
Blacksmith.....	1	0	1
Carpenter.....	1	0	1
Civil engineer.....	1	0	1
Clerk.....	1	0	1
Chauffeur.....	1	0	1
Diner, manager.....	1	0	1
Draftsman.....	1	0	1
Dyer in mill.....	1	0	1
Engineer.....	1	0	1
Farmer.....	3	0	3
Fruit store.....	1	0	1
Grocery clerk.....	1	0	1
Housewife.....	0	19	19
Housework.....	0	3	3
Hostess.....	0	1	1
Janitor.....	2	0	2
Laboratory technician.....	0	1	1
Laborer.....	7	0	7
Longshoreman.....	1	0	1

Lumberman.....	1	0	1
Match factory.....	1	0	1
Mill.....	1	0	1
None.....	9	9	18
Nurse, attendant.....	0	2	2
Nurse, graduate.....	0	3	3
Nurse, sanatorium graduate.....	0	1	1
Nurse, student.....	0	2	2
Office clerk.....	0	2	2
Paper mill.....	2	0	2
Plumber.....	1	0	1
Plush mill worker.....	1	0	1
Public accountant.....	1	0	1
Railroad clerk.....	1	0	1
Salesman.....	2	0	2
School teacher.....	0	1	1
Shoecutter.....	1	0	1
Shoeshop.....	0	2	2
Shoemaker.....	1	0	1
Steel worker.....	1	0	1
Storekeeper.....	0	1	1
Student.....	0	8	8
Textile worker.....	1	0	1
Time keeper.....	1	0	1
Truck driver.....	2	0	2
Veteran.....	5	0	5
Waitress.....	0	2	2
Woodsman.....	2	0	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	61	57	118

5. AVERAGE NUMBER OF BED PATIENTS BY MONTHS

	Male	Female	Total
July.....	37.80	39.20	77.00
August.....	35.93	36.96	72.89
September.....	33.13	35.26	68.39
October.....	34.23	37.13	71.36
November.....	37.53	41.23	78.76
December.....	38.90	41.22	80.12
January, 1947.....	41.74	43.29	85.03
February.....	38.86	40.46	79.32
March.....	40.06	42.19	82.25
April.....	36.23	38.70	74.93
May.....	35.55	39.39	74.94
June.....	37.53	48.71	86.24
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	37.25	40.31	77.56

6. DURATION OF TREATMENT OF DISCHARGED PATIENTS

	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 week.....	2	3	5
Under 1 month.....	16	10	26
From 1 to 3 months.....	10	13	23
From 3 to 6 months.....	13	15	28
From 6 to 12 months.....	19	16	35
From 12 to 18 months.....	8	5	13
From 18 to 24 months.....	4	3	7
From 2 to 3 years.....	2	4	6
Over 4 years.....	1	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Adults.....	75	70	145
Children.....	1	4	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	76	74	150

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.....	3	8	11	3	1	4
B.....	2	2	4	0	0	0
C.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moderately advanced A.....	3	6	9	3	2	5
B.....	7	4	11	8	7	15
C.....	0	0	0	2	0	2
D.....	0	1	1	0	0	0
Far advanced A.....	7	3	10	1	0	1
B.....	2	8	10	1	5	6
C.....	17	8	25	2	4	6
D.....	4	2	6	0	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	45	42	87	20	19	39

	Discharged			Transferred		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Miscellaneous:						
Cancer of lung, metastatic.....	0	1	1	0	0	0
Cancer of pharynx.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cystic disease of lung.....	0	1	1	0	0	0
Emphysema.....	2	0	2	0	0	0
Fibrosis of lung, cause undetermined.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Lung abscess.....	2	0	2	0	0	0
Miliary tuberculosis of lungs.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Normal lungs.....	0	1	1	0	0	0
Pleurisy with effusion.....	0	3	3	0	0	0
Tuberculosis of genito-urinary tract.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Tuberculosis of kidney.....	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tuberculosis of spine.....	0	1	1	0	0	0
Suspected pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	2	0	2	0	0	0
Undiagnosed.....	0	1	1	0	0	0
	10	8	18	0	1	1
	45	42	87	20	19	39
Adults.....	55	50	105	20	20	40
Children.....	1	4	5	0	0	0
	56	54	110	20	20	40
	20	20	40			
	76	74	150			

8. CLASSIFICATION ON DISCHARGE OF ADULT PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR

	Male	Female	Total
Arrested.....	0	1	1
Apparently arrested.....	0	1	1
Quiescent.....	4	4	8
Improved—home.....	18	23	41
Unimproved—home.....	17	10	27
Unchanged.....	1	2	3
	40	41	81
Died—adults.....	17	11	28
Improved, transferred to C. M. G. Hospital and Central Maine San.....	3	2	5
Unimproved, transferred to C. M. G. Hospital and Central Maine San.....	15	16	31
	18	18	36
Adults discharged, including transfers, died.....	75	70	145
Children discharged, including transfers.....	1	4	5
Total discharged.....	76	74	150

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.
1944	24	10	41.7
1945	31	8	25.8
1946	31	5	16.1
1947	28	11	39.3

9. ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX AND PNEUMOPERITONEUM TREATMENTS

JULY 1, 1946 TO JUNE 30, 1947

	Male	Female	Total
No. patients carried over from June 30, 1946.....	11	9	20
New patients given initial treatment.....	9	15	24
New patients given initial pneumoperitoneum.....	4	3	7
Patients admitted with pneumothorax established.....	3	2	5
Patients transferred from Central Maine General Hospital.....	5	8	13
	21	28	49
Total treated.....	32	37	69
New cases with treatment unsuccessful.....	7	4	11
Cases discontinued, old and new.....	8	8	16
Transferred to C. M. G. Hospital.....	6	9	15

	Males	Females	Total
Discharged home.....	2	5	7
Discharged to other hospitals for surgery.....	0	1	1
Total discharged	23	27	50
Continuing treatment June 30, 1947.....	9	10	19
OUT-PATIENTS			
No. out-patients carried over from June 30, 1946.....	0	3	3
No. out-patients added during the year.....	2	2	4
	2	5	7
Total number of pneumothorax treatments given.....		922	
Total number of chest aspirations done.....		45	
		967	

10. CENTRAL MAINE GENERAL HOSPITAL

No. patients admitted from Western Maine Sanatorium.....	37
No. patients admitted from field.....	18
No. patients admitted from Central Maine Sanatorium.....	1
Total	56
No. patients discharged to Western Maine Sanatorium.....	31
No. patients discharged home, to other wards, or to Central Maine Sanatorium, Fairfield.....	23
	54
Remaining in hospital: 6 Western Maine Sanatorium patients.	
Biopsy of cervical gland.....	1
Bronchoscopy.....	5
Cystoscopy.....	1
D & C.....	1
Exploratory laparotomy-ovarian cyst.....	1
Incision and drainage, abscess of breast.....	1
Nephrectomy.....	1
Pelvic operation.....	1
Phrenic nerve operation.....	6
Pneumonolysis.....	4
Sebaceous cyst of forehead.....	1
Thoracocentesis, in operating room.....	1
Thoracoplasty, first stage.....	9
Thoracoplasty, second stage.....	9
Thoracoplasty, third stage.....	1
Thorascopic examination.....	3
Total	46
*Artificial pneumothorax treatments:	
In-patients.....	29
Out-patients.....	283
Total	312
*Given by a member of the Western Maine Sanatorium Staff.	

11. REPORT OF CLINICAL LABORATORY—Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1947.

Blood:		
Sedimentation tests.....	428	
Differential counts.....	95	
White cell counts.....	50	
Red cell counts.....	30	
Hemoglobin determination.....	75	
		678
Sputum:		
Routine smears (Ziehl Neelson).....	330	
Concentrates (Antiform Methods).....	254	
		584
Gastric Lavage:		
Diagnosis for tubercle bacilli.....	51	
		51
Urines:		
Routine tests.....	333	
Microscopical examination.....	329	
Other tests.....	50	
Examined for tubercle bacilli.....	2	
		714
Pleural Fluids:		
Examined for tubercle bacilli.....	6	
		6

Gastric Analysis:.....	1	
		1
Specimens sent to State Laboratory		
Blood Specimens:		
Hinton	100	
		100
Specimen sent for Guinea Pig Inoculation:		
Urine	8	
Sputum	7	
Gastric lavage.....	51	
Pleural fluid.....	6	
		72
Total Laboratory procedures for the year.....		2155

12. REPORT OF X-RAY LABORATORY—Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1947.

Chest:		
Single films, P.A.	1231	
Lat. special and oblique.....	12	
Stereo, pair 2.....	3	
Portables	13	
		1259
Other Regions:		
Skull.....	1	
Spine.....	4	
Sacrum.....	1	
Shoulder.....	1	
Hand.....	1	
Sinus.....	2	
Knee.....	4	
Ribs.....	1	
Wrist.....	1	
Abdominal.....	3	
Foot.....	2	
		21
Total Exposures for the year.....		1280
X-Rays by Groups:		
Resident patients.....		571
Others.....		572
Out-patients.....	328	
Ex-patients.....	144	
Employees.....	100	
		572

X-Rays, Out-Patient Department by Years*			
1923.....	12	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.....	958
1935.....	122	1945.....	729
1936.....	160	1946.....	626
1937.....	274	1947.....	572

23. FILMS READ AT WESTERN MAINE SANATORIUM DURING FISCAL YEAR:

Source	Number
Pownal State School.....	96
Dr. W. H. Boynton, Bethel (Gould Academy).....	110
Bureau of Health.....	26
Rumford Community Hospital.....	10
Sanford Community Health Service.....	14
Miscellaneous.....	4
Total.....	260

*These numbers include ex-patients and employees.

CENTRAL MAINE SANATORIUM

DR. CHARLES D. CROMWELL

Superintendent

Administrative Staff:

Joseph Nannarello, M.D.
Mary McCarthy, R.N.
Donald M. Simpson
Helen Swett

Physician
Superintendent of Nurses
Steward-Treasurer
Rehabilitation Director

Established	1910	Area of grounds—acres	25
Inmate capacity	208	Under cultivation	None
Average population	148	Number of buildings	21
Average employees	107	Plant value	\$481,058.00
Balance forward as of July 1, 1948			\$2,445.00
Appropriation (Legislative and Governor and Council)			305,686.00
Inter-departmental transfers			9,249.00
Dedicated revenue			8,376.00
Gross expenditure (exclusive of Farm Operation and capital outlay)			322,001.00
Capital expenditures			2,770.00
Per capita cost (before Farm Operations)			2,194.40
Farm income in excess of expenditures			—

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

The following annual report for the year beginning July 1, 1946, and ending June 30, 1947, is herewith respectfully submitted.

FOREWORD

At this time I wish to express my appreciation for the cooperation, help and advice received from the Department of Institutional Service directed by Mr. Greenleaf, and to all other Departments in Augusta. Also, I wish to express my appreciation to those loyal employees who have made the continuance of the work here possible.

As the year 1945-46 was a very difficult year because of postwar conditions in which commodity prices and wages to employees increased and also as it was difficult to secure help in number and quality to carry on the work as we would desire, so this past year, 1946-47 has been increasingly trying in that commodity prices have continued to rise and wage increases have had to be made.

During the past year many articles needed have been difficult to obtain or could not be obtained. Many supplies, much needed, were long delayed, causing inconvenience.

As the year progressed we knew that there would be an overdraft but felt that this overdraft would be taken care of as we had conducted the affairs of this hospital as economically as we knew how.

The employees were called together and the situation thoroughly explained to them. They cooperated wholeheartedly. The situation was also explained to the patients who were very cooperative.

Thirty-five employees were given a leave of absence. To date it has not been necessary to reopen the Downs Building and we are in hopes that it will not be, as our budget set-up for the present year, 1947-48, does not include the use of that building.

There was a rather marked change in the diet but we kept the food of such character that there was sufficient quantity and that it was nourishing. No weight loss has been noticed among the patients. Supplies were cut to the minimum and no new construction was done, only such repairs were made as were needed.

Our Steward, Mr. Burton Preston, who came to us August 1, 1943, died November 10, 1946. Mr. Donald Simpson, the Storekeeper, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

IMPROVEMENTS

No new construction has been carried out during the year other than a new road and the painting of the buildings. The new road was much needed and has greatly improved the appearance of the grounds.

Painting of the buildings was overdue and was carried out by our painter who hired local help. The rear of the Nurses Home and the Dormitory was not painted because ladders could not be borrowed or bought. If our appropriation warrants, this painting should be done next Spring.

During the year previous to March 31, 1947 much inside painting was done, also carpentering which was needed.

We have not planted flowers as in previous years as the funds did not include a gardener.

The improvements in the operating and sterilizing room which were proposed have been carried out.

A Ford delivery truck was purchased.

Two electric cook stoves for "A" and "B" buildings were purchased.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For the year of 1947-48 I would recommend the following:

1. Six food carts to replace the old wooden ones now in use.
2. Two utility tray carts.
3. The purchase of sufficient chairs so that one can be at the bedside of each patient.
4. One new microscope.
5. The changes in the buildings with reference to offices and reception rooms which have been proposed.
6. Sufficient Gatch spring beds with bedside stands adequate for patient's care.
7. Enlargement of Record Room.
8. A telephone pay station for patients' use.
9. To add a social worker to our Staff.
10. To carry out recommendations made by the New England Fire Insurance Rating Association and the Office of the Insurance Commissioner.

SURGICAL AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS

There has been one change in the Resident Staff. Dr. Wilhelm Swienty resigned to take up surgical work in New York City, November 15, 1946. Dr. Joseph Nannarello replaced Dr. Swienty on December 15, 1946. Dr. Nannarello has proved to be a very good physician in his work here.

As in the previous years, Dr. George E. Young of Skowhegan has conducted the surgery and a weekly conference. Dr. Maurice E. Lord continues to be the anesthetist.

Pneumothorax still continues to be our major form of treatment. When pneumothorax is impossible to give we have found pneumoperitoneum to be exceedingly effective and at present have thirty-two cases.

The surgery at this hospital consists of thoracoplasty in all its difficult phases, pneumonolysis, draining of lung abscess and empyema, also any surgery developing while the patient is hospitalized.

The sulfa drugs, penicillin, tyrothricin and blood plasma, V-D, (Drisdol) are used considerably.

Surgical patients are required to get out of bed following their operations much earlier than in former years. A beneficial result is noted.

The Survey, which was started but discontinued temporarily April 1, 1947, will be completed this Fall.

Through the cooperation of the Maine Public Health Association with the Department, a Rehabilitation Director, Mrs. Helen Swett, has been added to our Staff. She started her duties April 21, 1947. Her work is proving most helpful.

Mrs. Beatrice Hinkley, who has been our Superintendent of Nurses for several years, resigned November 2, 1946. She was followed by Miss Diane Joseph for a period of weeks but she also resigned, February 1, 1947. After she left, we were able to secure Mrs. Mary McCarthy who began her duties March 6, 1947.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

During the past year the number of out-patients was 1896. A tabulated list of findings is given below. 382 referred films were sent to us for reading during the year.

Negative.....	679	Miliary tuberculosis, healed.....	1
Suspicious.....	110	Arrested.....	199
Childhood Tuberculosis, healed.....	322	Quiescent.....	187
Minimal Tuberculosis.....	3	Improved.....	72
Moderately advanced tuberculosis.....	44	Pleurisy (with or without effusion, healed).....	87
Far advanced tuberculosis.....	39		

Emphysema and Asthma	82	Spontaneous Pneumothorax	2
Bronchitis and Bronchiolitis	11	Substernal Goiter	1
Bronchiectasis	29	Cardiovascular Diseases	76
Pneumonia	3	Gastro-Intestinal Series	3
Pneumonitis	4	Old Fractures	9
Lung Abscess	12	Scoliosis	35
Lung Tumor	7	Cervical Rib	1
Silicosis	6		
Atelectasis	4	Total	2029
Fungus Disease	1		

It will be noted that there are many more diagnoses made than patients examined. This is explained because of the fact that a patient may have more than one condition. For example, a patient may have childhood tuberculosis, an old pleurisy and emphysema.

GIFTS

The Fire Department of North Vassalboro donated a very fine bookcase.

Twenty-five books were received from Waterville Masonic Orders.

The Cumberland County Association gave fifty (\$50.00) dollars for books and a sum of money for material for pajamas for needy patients. With this material, the Daughters of Isabella of Waterville made fourteen pairs of pajamas.

The Maine Public Health and the Zonta Club of Augusta gave gifts of books.

Friends in Augusta and Fairfield donated books and several cases of books were received from the State Library in Augusta.

We are grateful for all these donations and wish to express our appreciation.

ENTERTAINMENT

At Christmas time a very fine party was held for the employees and patients which Mr. Greenleaf attended.

Two minstrel shows were presented, one by the Civic Club of Madison and the other by the Couples Club of the Congregational Church of Waterville.

Miss Cyr of Waterville and Mrs. Pooler of Fairfield presented their respective pupils in a dancing recital.

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, 1947				6608
Total				6646
Patients transferred from September 1, 1915 to June 30, 1947				884
Patients discharged from Sept. 1, 1915 to June 30, 1947				4411
Patients deceased from Sept. 1, 1915 to June 30, 1947				1407
Patients in Sanatorium June 30, 1946	Male	83	Female	80
Patients admitted July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947	Male	125	Female	77
Total				365
Patients Discharged from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947				
With Advice	Male	52	Female	50
Against Advice	Male	53	Female	28
		105		78
No. of Patients transferred from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947	Male	8	Female	4
No. of Patients deceased from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947	Male	29	Female	18
No. of Patients in Sanatorium June 30, 1947	Male	67	Female	58

ADMISSIONS

	Male	Female	Total
July, 1946	18	7	25
August	11	10	21
September	8	3	11
October	9	3	12

	Male	Female	Total
November	10	8	18
December	11	6	17
January, 1947	10	6	16
February	8	9	17
March	9	6	15
April	11	5	16
May	11	8	19
June	9	6	15
Totals	125	77	202

ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY

	Male	Female	Total
Androscoggin	7	2	9
Aroostook	4	7	11
Cumberland	16	4	20
Franklin	1	2	3
Hancock	4	3	7
Kennebec	19	13	32
Knox	15	8	23
Lincoln	2	1	3
Oxford	2	0	2
Penobscot	23	15	38
Piscataquis	3	2	5
Sagadahoc	4	2	6
Somerset	6	12	18
Waldo	7	0	7
Washington	7	4	11
York	5	2	7
Totals	125	77	202

AGE AND SEX ON ADMISSION

	Under						Over		Total
	10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70	
Male	0	7	20	26	26	23	16	7	125
Female	0	10	30	14	13	4	5	1	77

CIVIL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED—1946-1947

	Male	Female	Total
Single	46	29	75
Married	59	29	88
Widowed	7	8	15
Divorced	7	9	16
Separated	6	2	8
Totals	125	77	202

DIAGNOSIS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED—1946-1947

	Male	Female	Total
Far advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	61	39	100
Moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	27	21	48
Minimal pulmonary tuberculosis	0	4	4
Undetermined	24	10	34
Lung Abscess	3	1	4
Silico-Tuberculosis	2	0	2
Pleurisy with Effusion	2	0	2
Empyema	2	1	3
Tuberculosis of the Bone	2	0	2
Hydropneumothorax	1	0	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis	0	1	1
Emphysema	1	0	1
Totals	125	77	202

DIAGNOSIS ON DISCHARGE—1946-1947

Diagnosis on Dis.	Arr.	App. Arr.	Quies.	Imp.	Unimp.	App. Cured	Dead	Total
Far advanced	3	3	4	25	18		22	75
	F	1	3	5	17		18	48
Moderately advanced	M	1	1	17	4	1		24
	F	7	9	16	1			33
Minimal	M		1	2				3
	F		1	4		1		7
Silico-Tuberculosis	M						1	1
	F							0
Pleurisy with Effusion	M			1				1
	F			2				2

Diagnosis on Dis.	Arr.	App. Arr.	Quies.	Imp.	Unimp.	App. Cured	Dead	Total
Tuberculous Peritonitis . . . M								0
F							1	1
Empyema M				3	2			5
F								0
Lung Abscess M				5		2	2	9
F								0
Emphysema M				1				1
F								0
Tuberculosis of Bone M				2	3			5
F								0
Bronchiectasis M				1				1
F				1				1
Undetermined M				1				1
F					1			1
Non-Tuberculosis M				6	4		3	13
F				5	3			8
Pneumococcosis M				2				2
F								0
Final Totals	12	17	11	111	40	4	47	242

MONTHLY PNEUMOTHORAX STATISTICS—July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947

Cases	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Male	51	56	56	58	62	58	59	57	57	56	56	55
Female	69	71	71	69	58	58	54	55	57	51	51	57
Total	120	127	127	127	120	116	113	112	114	107	107	112
Side Pneumothorax Instituted:												
Right	50	52	56	37	34	36	35	32	32	28	28	28
Left	49	54	47	39	35	32	29	31	32	30	32	30
Bilateral	4	5	8	26	26	24	24	21	22	21	19	20
Abdominal	15	14	14	22	22	21	22	27	27	27	26	32
Left and Abdominal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Right and Abdominal	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1
Contralateral Involvement	59	65	68	68	62	61	61	64	66	62	62	70
Stage of Disease:												
Minimal	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Moderately advanced	67	72	69	69	65	62	62	62	64	62	64	64
Far Advanced	50	51	54	55	52	50	47	46	46	41	40	43
Lung Abscess	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Diagnostic Pneumo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
With Cavitation	92	94	94	91	86	84	78	79	79	74	74	75
Sputum:												
Negative	34	39	38	42	55	39	33	37	39	42	33	26
Positive	31	35	35	26	32	29	36	33	30	19	28	31
Not Raising	55	53	54	59	33	48	44	42	45	46	46	50
No. of Initials	12	15	8	8	5	10	11	6	10	5	8	18
No. of Refills	557	569	582	583	499	538	494	458	464	432	424	456

ANNUAL PNEUMOTHORAX STATISTICS

Total number of Cases receiving pneumothorax from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947	205
Male	95
Female	110
Percentage of Cases with Cavitation	71.2%
Percentage of Cases with Contralateral Involvement	51.1%
Number of Pneumothorax Refills Given	6056
Number of Initial Pneumothorax Treatments	116

GENERAL SURGERY—1946-1947

1, application of leg cast, cystoscopy and retrograde pyelogram, excision and biopsy of neck gland, incision and drainage of cervical abscess, incision and drainage of empyema, incision and drainage of hand, incision and drainage of knee, lobectomy (attempted), open thoracotomy, paracentesis, resuturing thoracoplasty incision, suturing and repair of third and fourth fingers of right hand, thoracotomy and biopsy; 2, empyema—closed drainage installed, incision and drainage of leg, rib resection and drainage of lung abscess, thoracotomy and drainage; 9, therapeutic oil and bronchogram; 14, therapeutic iodocholesterol; 15, therapeutic oil; 16, pneumonolysis; 21, bronchogram; 179, thoracocentesis; 807, penicillin installations.

PHRENIC REPORT

No. of Cases Operated		Stage of Disease	
Male	8	Minimal	0
Female	8	Moderately Advanced	4
Total	16	Far Advanced	12
Average Ages		Total	16
Male	35	Operations	
Female	34	Crushings	15
Cases with Cavity	13	Exeresis	1
Cases with Contralateral Involvement	15	Total	16

THORACOPLASTY REPORT—1946-1947

Number of Operations			
Male	15	Contralateral Involvement	10
Female	15	With Cavitation on Operated Side	22
	30	Sputum Before Operation	
Average Ages		Positive	20
Male	34	Negative	10
Female	30	Operated Stages	
Nationality		First Stage	14
United States	30	Second Stage	11
Stage of Disease		Revision	5
Far advanced	18		30
Moderately advanced	7		
Tbc. and Empyema	5		

LABORATORY REPORT

1, glucose tolerance test, blood typing, complete puncture fluid examination, tissues sent to State laboratory, Van Den Bergh test; 2, Congo Red test; 3, bloods cross matched, Icterus Index; 5, blood N.P.N.; 9, Occult blood test; differentials, 11; 17, smears gram stained; 23, urine examined for sugar and albumen; 54, specimen sent to State laboratory for Guinea Pig inoculation and/or culture; 57, urine examined for albumen and/or sediment; 80, coagulation and/or bleeding time; 101, blood sugars; 191, sedimentation rates; 195, Hinton's (blood sent to State laboratory); 237, hemoglobins; 239, red cell counts; 242, white blood counts; 254, complete blood count, including sedimentation rate; 312, routine urinalysis, including microscopic; 332, urine examined for sugar and/or acetone; 898, concentrated sputums examined for tuberculosis; 1292, straight smears of sputum and other material for tuberculosis.

X-RAY REPORT

1, Stereo Plates of chest, shoulder-humerus, sinuses, gall bladder series, barium enemas, apex views of chest, coccyx-sacrum; 2, pyelograms, stomach with barium meal, PA and/or lateral hand-wrist; 3, AP and/or ankle-foot, jaw-skull, flat plates of abdomen; 4, G.I. series, hip-pelvis; 9, AP and/or lateral knee-leg; 15, AP and/or lateral spine; 17, lateral or lat. decubitus plates of chest, right or left oblique chest, chest plates with Bucky; 20, lipiodol studies of chest, dental radiographs; 170, admission plates of chest; 833, routine chest plates—patients; 1344, out-patients for chest X-rays.

DENTAL REPORT—1946-1947

Amalgam	210	Plates, Insert Partial	1
Prophylaxis	29	Plates, Insert Full Upper	3
Extractions	111	Plates, Insert Full Lower	3
Treatments	25	Plates, Adjusted	5
Synthetic	37	Plates, Insert Partial Upper	1
Examinations	101	Plates, Repair	1
Lance Third Molar	3	Impressions:	
Plate Work:		Full Upper	3
Plates, Try in bite	6	Full Lower	3
Plates, Try in trial	6	Partial Upper	1

MAINE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

LOUISE T. YOUNG

Superintendent

Administrative Staff:

Mary Leonard	Bookkeeper
Ruth Howison	Teacher
Edith Kane	Teacher
Betty M. Annis	Teacher
Addie Landers	Teacher
Julia Savage	Teacher
Winifred Pincott	Teacher
Mary Ethel Bruce	Teacher
Linnie Rankin	Teacher
Ivanella Dodge	Teacher
Frederick Higgins	Physical Instructor
John MacDonald	Teacher of Cabinet Making
Lewis Collins	Teacher of Sloyd
Woodrow Mitchell	Printing Instructor
Flora MacDonald	Teacher of Sewing

Established	1876	Area of grounds—acres	1
Inmate capacity	100	Under cultivation	None
Average population	90	Number of buildings	5
Average employees	23	Plant value	\$233,837.00
Balance forward as of July 1, 1946			1,498.00
Appropriation (Legislative and Governor and Council)			72,173.00
Inter-departmental transfers			3,472.00
Dedicated revenue			5,502.00
Gross expenditure (exclusive of Farm Operation and capital outlay)			74,312.00
Capital expenditures			551.00
Per capita cost (before Farm Operations)			831.82
Farm income in excess of expenditures			—

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

The annual report of the Maine School for the Deaf for the period ending June 30, 1947, is respectfully submitted as follows:

ENROLLMENT

	Male	Female	Total
Enrollment, July 1, 1946.....	43	49	92
Added during the year.....	6	3	9
Left during the year.....	6	6	12
Graduated in June, 1947.....	0	1	1
Enrollment, June 30, 1947.....	43	45	88

ENROLLMENT BY COUNTIES

Androscoggin.....	8	1	9
Aroostook.....	6	5	11
Cumberland.....	7	7	14
Franklin.....	3	2	5
Hancock.....	0	2	2
Kennebec.....	1	3	4
Knox.....	0	0	0
Lincoln.....	0	1	1
Oxford.....	3	2	5
Penobscot.....	6	5	11
Piscataquis.....	0	1	1
Sagadahoc.....	0	1	1
Somerset.....	1	2	3
Waldo.....	0	1	1
Washington.....	1	2	3
York.....	5	5	10
State of New Hampshire.....	2	4	6
State of Vermont.....	0	1	1
	43	45	88

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

When school closed in June, 1946, the following teachers resigned: Mrs. Betty M. Annis to remain at home and Miss Maurene Doyle to accept a position in another school. Miss Annie L. Patrick who had been a most efficient teacher of our highest class for many years, retired at the end of the school year. These positions were filled by the appointment of the following experienced teachers: Miss Mary Ethel Bruce, Miss Linnie Rankin and Miss Winifred Pincott. Because of the size of our kindergarten class, it was found necessary to engage someone to assist the regular kindergarten teacher and Mrs. Dolores Howison took this classroom work for a short time and when she left, Mrs. Betty M. Annis agreed to return to take charge of this class until the end of the year.

Miss Beatrice Vinton who served as matron for a short time at the close of the school year last June did not return in September and Mrs. Edith Hall was appointed matron for the year ending June 30, 1947.

Miss Elizabeth Robinson, supervisor of our small boys for several years, resigned because of her health. This vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mrs. Mary Gilbert. Mrs. Flora MacDonald was appointed supervisor of the older girls in place of Mrs. Florence Parker.

HEALTH

Toxoid and vaccinations were given all our entering pupils not previously immunized. Whooping cough serum was given all the pupils by our school physician, Dr. Alvin A. Morrison.

During the school year, several pupils were hospitalized for minor ailments. Early in the school year, one of our youngest boys fell, breaking his collarbone. He was cared for at the Maine General Hospital.

Another boy who returned from his Christmas vacation with an infected foot caused by stepping on a rusty nail, was sent to the same hospital for treatment. One pupil stumbled while running and broke his nose in his fall. He was also cared for at the Maine General Hospital. Two other boys were hospitalized because of discharging ears.

Several cases of red measles were cared for by Dr. Morrison at the School and a few cases of colds and skin infections were also treated by him.

MAINTENANCE

Emergency repairs were found necessary to keep the buildings in good condition.

A summary of the larger expenditures for such repairs follows:

Steam Fitter:	Repairing leaks in return steam pipe	\$18.89
	Retube laundry gas boiler	354.75
	Reduce pipes, Brownson Hall basement	48.23
	New section boiler, Industrial Building	112.10
	Labor, installing same	67.79
Painting:	Painting in Winslow Hall	740.00
	Painting in Taylor Hall	108.00
Plastering:	Taylor Hall	241.00
	Winslow Hall	99.00
Plumbing:	Replacing burst pipe, Industrial Building	50.00
	Repairing Closet	20.00
Installing Fluorescent Lights,	Brownson and Taylor Halls	400.00

PURCHASES

1 Long Carriage Typewriter, Office,	Brownson Hall	\$97.50
100 Blankets for Dormitories		180.00
2 Fire Extinguishers		26.00
6 doz. Mattress Covers		137.85
1 Whitewash Sprayer		3.50
1 New Flag		5.00
1 Steel Roaster		11.00
1 Double Boiler		2.98
2 12-qt. Double Boilers		8.82
1 Hoover Vacuum Cleaner		87.95

6 Ash Cans	25.50
6 Cane Seat Chairs	30.00
3 Chairs	10.00
1 Cabbage Slicer	2.82
1 Aluminum Step Ladder, Brownson Hall	13.09

In spite of the present high cost of living conditions, we were able to maintain the standard of living and finish the year with a balance in our appropriation. Tuition fees for out-of-state pupils were recently increased to cover the increased per capita cost. A vacancy has existed on our teaching staff which we feel must be filled this coming year.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for your guidance and assistance during the past year.

Respectfully yours,

LOUISE T. YOUNG,
Superintendent.

STATE MILITARY AND NAVAL CHILDREN'S HOME

HELEN L. WEBBER

Superintendent

Administrative Staff:

Alice Stilphen
Charles Higgins
Shirley Rand
Margaret Kent

Office Manager
Supervisor
Supervisor
Supervisor

Established	1866	Area of grounds—acres	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inmate capacity	40	Under cultivation	$\frac{1}{2}$
Average population	38	Number of buildings	3
Average employees	12	Plant value	\$58,186.00

Balance forward as of July 1, 1948	—
Appropriation (Legislative and Governor and Council)	\$38,609.00
Inter-departmental transfers	10,899.00
Dedicated revenue	46.00
Gross expenditure (exclusive of Farm Operation and capital outlay)	48,145.00
Capital expenditures	1,419.00
Per capita cost (before Farm Operations)	1,304.32
Farm income in excess of expenditures	—

To Harrison C. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Institutional Service:

I hereby submit to you the 80th Annual Report of the State Military and Naval Children's Home, Bath, Maine, for the year ending June 30, 1947.

On July 1, 1947 we were caring for 14 boys and 24 girls, 11 of whom are from the Department of Health and Welfare. We admitted 6 boys and 9 girls; we discharged 2 boys and 10 girls.

A diligent attempt has been made to have parents help clothe their children living here, which has not been too successful. Two of the girls were graduated from Morse High School. Both girls found employment in Bath, one as a telephone operator and the other as a beauty operator apprentice. Another girl was married here in the Home on her eighteenth birthday without finishing high school.

All children attended the public schools, nine being in high school; only one child failed to pass the year's work. One boy was very severely burned during the Christmas vacation. His long hospital stay made it impossible for him to return to school. Through the Division of Special Education for Physically Handicapped Children he was tutored here at home, thus making it possible for him to complete the year's school work.

Five girls played in the various sports, thereby earning credits for their school and state letters. Several of the boys played on the grade school basketball teams.

Both boys and girls belonged to the various school glee clubs. Several of the high school girls were active in other school organizations.

All girls and boys except the high school group joined the Scouts and Brownies. They earned their spending money as baby sitters nights after school and week-ends. During the summer all children old enough worked outside of the Home. About two-thirds of what they earned was put into individual savings accounts. It has long been a custom that all graduating shall meet their own expenses. The savings accounts, if possible, are large enough to meet these expenses and yet have some money left over. Two girls earned enough money to take piano lessons throughout the school year. All children have a school savings account. Even though the accounts are small, they are a beginning.

At Christmas the traditional decorations and trees were put up by the children. Many lovely gifts were made by some of the inmates of the State Prison. The children went out caroling two nights. The different age groups had small parties and dances, when they invited guests from the outside.

There have been many fire drills both during the day and night. The drills at night were not very satisfactory until the new bell system was installed. The old system was not loud enough to rouse all of the children.

Four boys enjoyed a two week period at the Y. M. C. A. camp in Winthrop. One boy had a week at the Scout camp. All Scouts attended Camporee held in Topsham. One girl attended the Crippled Children Camp for the season.

Two all-day picnics were held at Small Point. Many small groups were taken swimming by members of the staff who had cars.

The Elks had the children as their guests at the Elks Circus in Portland. They furnished the transportation for the trip.

The husband of one of the members of the staff has given at least one night a week to the boys, acting as basketball and baseball coach.

FUTURE NEEDS

The plumbing in both the boys' and girls' bathrooms is very old. The finish on the tubs has worn off, leaving them rough and badly stained. The overhead tanks in the toilets are no longer repairable, as this type has been condemned. The flooring around one hopper has badly rotted, allowing it to rock. All remaining iron water pipes should be replaced, as they require frequent repair. The present drinking fountains are very unsanitary because the water falls back over the fountain from the drinkers' mouths. The two fountains in the playhouse leaked and had to be permanently discontinued. These are badly needed as the boys have regular weekly basketball games playing an outside team. These fountains were installed in 1933.

Our present laundry is over thirty years old. It is inadequate and worn out.

Several ceilings and walls were damaged by the blasting for the construction of the new underpass, which will connect Route 1 with the Carlton Bridge. In addition to the repair work which should be done by the insurance company, it will take a considerable amount of money to complete the work properly.

REPAIRS

Roof on ell of house renewed; large dormitory painted; four employees' rooms and office redecorated; frequent replacements of sections of water pipe; hot water heater replaced with new one (the old one gave out completely and this new heater made it possible to put a hot water radiator with a fan in the laundry); overhead lights flush with the ceiling installed in the play-house to replace the old globe type with a wire basket around them; replacement of all traps in radiators; simple bell signal system installed; boys' canopy rebuilt; as every year, all toilets, bath rooms, white fences and the furniture in the children's dining room repainted by the children, as is customary each year.

TRUST FUND

We received \$162.81 from our trust funds, which was deposited in our checking account in the First National Bank of Bath. This fund is used at the discretion of the Superintendent.

ACTIVITIES OF TRUST FUND

Hire of city bus.

Membership to local Y. M. C. A.

Pennies for Sunday School and dues for Scouts.

HEALTH

Virginia Clay Hamilton, M.D., attended all children needing medical care. Earl Wade, D.D.S., saw all children at least twice a year, giving them whatever dental care was needed. Warren Kershner, M.D., has cared for all nose, throat, eye and ear cases. Three children have made regular visits to the orthopedic clinic.

All children admitted to the Home have had chest X-rays in addition to sixteen who have been re-X-rayed.

One child was given tests by Miss Ernestine H. Porter at Pownal State School.

HEALTH

Colds	12	Vaccinations	15
Tonsillitis	1	Diarrhea	2
Gastric Influenza	4	Measles	3
Tonsillectomies	9	Typhoid Inoculations	11
Mastoid	1	Typhoid Boosters	28
Sore Throats	6	Third degree Burn	1
Broken Clavicle	1	Observation at hospital	1
Broken Arm	1	Treatment at hospital	1
Sprained Knee	1	TB X-rays	16
Diphtheria Inoculations	10		

At this time I wish to thank Mr. Greenleaf for his counsel and awareness of our problems. I also wish to thank all other departments for their cooperation during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN L. WEBBER,
Superintendent.