

STATE OF NEBRASKA

Fourteenth Biennial Report

OF THE

Superintendent

OF THE

Nebraska Industrial Home

MILFORD, NEBRASKA

To the Governor and Board of Commissioners
of State Institutions

For the Biennium ending
November 30, 1916

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION

LENA E. WARD..... Superintendent
 WM. SANDUSKY..... Physician
 SUDE B. WARD..... Matron and Head Nurse

EMPLOYEES

M. EVELYN MEYER..... Secretary, Stenographer, Steward and Teacher
 EVA SHARON..... Domestic Science Teacher
 TRECIA WILLIAMS..... Sewing Teacher
 R. E. WILLIAMS..... Engineer
 C. L. SHOOTB..... Fireman
 WALTER RIFENBERG..... Farmer

NEBRASKA INDUSTRIAL HOME

Milford, Nebraska

To His Excellency, Honorable John H. Morehead, Governor, and to the Honorable members of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, Howard Kennedy, Henry Gerdes and Silas A. Holcomb:

Gentlemen:

It is with pleasure that I submit my report for the two years ending November 30, 1916.

These have been years of prosperity and advancement and I am pleased to report that conditions at this institution are most gratifying.

The purpose of the "Home" is two-fold: First, to give care and training to young girls, who have been unfortunate or who are, for lack of parental care, in danger of going wrong. Perhaps it is not generally known that sixty-five percent of our girls come from broken homes, where it was impossible for them to obtain the schooling and training necessary to develop intelligent, upright and self-sustaining young women. Second, to give the unfortunate child a chance to be born under the best possible conditions so that it will not, through neglect and improper nourishment, be forced to go through this world, blind or otherwise physically disabled. Also to see, that it is placed in a good home, when conditions are such that the mother cannot keep it so that it will have an equal chance in life with children of more fortunate birth.

The "Home" has now been in existence almost twenty-eight years—long enough for the results of the work to be beyond question. During this time one thousand fifty-nine girls have been cared for, encouraged and given a new chance in life.

It has been our privilege, during the time we have been associated with the "Home", to come in close touch with a number of these unfortunate girls or children and to indirectly hear from a great many others who have been out of the institution in the world long enough to prove, beyond doubt, what they are. We find these girls as faithful, loyal mothers and housewives, teachers, seamstresses, nurses, and domestics, living good, upright lives,—some in positions they have held from five to twelve years. Some have not only cared for themselves, but also cared for their unfortunate child. A few of these have been able to lay up a goodly little sum, with which they hope to educate the child, for whose unfortunate birth they are responsible. One girl, who was denied her own home and people, after her misfortune, and who has lived a life above question, has by hard work and self-denial been able to save two thousand dollars in the past eight years. Another, a little cripple girl, without father or mother, has supported herself and child and has a goodly sum in the bank. Just what percent make good, it would be difficult to say, but we know that, by far, the greater percent live upright lives after leaving the "Home".

What of the children who have been born in the "Home"? Of the boys born in this institution, one is a graduate of the University of Nebraska; another of the University of Wisconsin; one, who visited the institution a few months ago, has been in the employ of an eastern railway company and carried an annual pass which is only given to employees after ten years of faithful service and also carried a visiting pass from the Masonic Lodge; others, in this state, are engaged in farming, stock-raising and mercantile business. Of the girls born in the "Home" and are now women, one is a principal of a school; another has charge of the music in one of our large schools; others are bookkeepers, stenographers and housewives.

An old gentleman, who, twenty-five years ago, took from this "Home" a baby boy and girl and raised them as his own children, visited the "Home" last summer and told us that these children had never been anything but a pleasure to him;



Laundry Building

South Building

NEBRASKA INDUSTRIAL HOME

that the boy was married and was an excellent man, living near him on one of his farms, which, at his death, is to be the boy's; the girl was also married and he made his home with her; and no one could be better or more thoughtful of him than she; that he had been paid many times for all he had done for them and he would always have the kindest feeling for the "Home" from which he got these children.

The institution has not made an effort to keep in touch with these children as they grow up, but is always glad to hear from them.

The homes into which some of our babies have gone the last ten years have been of the very best in the State and it is such a pleasure to see the care and training they are receiving.

Before a child is placed in a home, it is carefully investigated. Care is also exercised by the institution that the child is suitable for the home. Then it is placed out on four months' trial. At the end of this time, if everything is satisfactory, the adoption is closed.

THE WORK OF THE HOME

The work of the "Home" is divided into details, through which all must pass, that each may get a general idea how to do the work. There is a school of letters every afternoon. In past years each girl was required to attend this school when not on duty. That made it impossible for her to do so. This we found to be very unsatisfactory, as it was impossible for the teacher to give any one girl or class of girls enough time for them to derive any benefit from their school work. The number in school would average from thirty to forty-five, and from the third grade up to the high school. Some had finished high school. So the past year we have only had the girls in school, who have had but little schooling, or those who are trying to fit themselves for some special line of work, or to keep up with their classes, so that they may go back to school after leaving the institution.

There are special classes in sewing, nursing, care of children, and domestic science for those who are not in school. The sewing classes have also been graded and a progressive system worked out. In the first class they do hemming and mending, darning, sewing carpet rags and tying comforters. Advancement is made into the second class, where plain sewing such as bed linen, children's skirts and gowns, laundry bags and towels are done on the machine. In the third class are made house dresses, aprons, baby dresses and night gowns. Finally, those who have passed through the other grades satisfactorily are taught to plan and make more difficult dresses,—each one being allowed to select her pattern and to make, under the direction of the teacher, any dress she wishes to undertake.

Each afternoon special classes in domestic science are conducted. One day is spent in study and discussing the lesson and the next in demonstrating. The food prepared in class is served at meal time,—each girl preparing enough for a family of six.

The following menu, which was prepared for food stuffs, raised at the institution, was served on Pure Food Day, April 6, 1916:

BAKED CHICKEN WITH DRESSING	
MASHED POTATOES	GIBLET GRAVY
CREAMED CABBAGE	SCALLOPED TOMATOES
SPICED APPLES	PARK PICKLES
VEGETABLE SALAD	SPRING ONIONS
COTTAGE CHEESE	
HOT ROLLS AND BUTTER	
CHERRY PIE WITH WHIPPED CREAM	
SWEET MILK	BUTTER MILK

No more faithful and interested class of girls could be found than the five, who are taking the training in caring for children and obstetrical cases. These girls are high school graduates, are conscientious and painstaking in all of their work. In this class, they are taught to bathe babies, take temperatures, pulse, care for the eyes, weigh, prepare food, feed babies, keep charts, care for their clothing and so on. They are furnished with plenty of good books on care of

babies and obstetrics, which they must read and recite upon. Absolute cleanliness is taught them at all times.

At this time we do not have a laundry teacher, but hope to have one next year. One is needed,—not only to teach the girls but also from an economical point of view.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL TRAINING

Each evening, all assemble in the chapel, where thirty or forty minutes are spent in Bible study, the reading of some good book, or talks along the line of morality and right living. We also have a regularly organized Christian Endeavor Society which meets each evening. This meeting is in charge of one of the girls, under the supervision of one of the teachers. Each girl is expected to take some part in these meetings aside from singing. This is sometimes, at first, very hard for some, as they have never attempted such a thing before, but it is often times very surprising how well they do it and how much interest they take in it.

On Sundays at nine thirty in the morning, the Sunday school meets and the International Sunday school lessons are studied.

After Sunday school the girls go to the library, where they are given a book or magazine to read during the afternoon and coming week. Our books and magazines have all been carefully selected by the Librarian of State Institutions and are greatly enjoyed by most of the girls.

IMPROVEMENTS

Of all improvements ever made at the institution, we feel that the new quarters provided for the babies are the best. Until the last biennium, the babies had been kept in two small rooms, with only one window in each, where the sun could get in during the day and that only for a very short time. The institution now has two large sun nurseries where there is no limit to the sunshine and fresh air. In connection with the one, where the older children are kept, there is a large bath room nicely equipped; a large linen cabinet for the babies clothes; a diet kitchen, where their

meals are prepared; and a neat little dining room. With the nursery for the younger children there is a bath, similar to the other, but with the high tub, so that the one bathing the babies can stand upright, which means a great deal where there are from fifteen to twenty babies to be bathed every day. There is also a neat little retiring room for the mothers.

A hospital ward, consisting of five small beds has also been provided, but, we are happy to say that we have found but little need of this, since the babies have so much sunshine and fresh air, there has been but very little sickness among them. Not one had to be taken to the hospital during the hot months last summer, when there was so much sickness among babies, and it is now eighteen months since we have lost a baby from the nurseries.

A large new ice box was installed, which made it possible to care for their food much better than heretofore.

Both main buildings have received a coat of stucco, which has not only improved the appearance of the institution but has made the buildings much warmer and prevented the moisture from coming through the walls causing them to mildew.

All of the rooms occupied by the girls and employees have been newly painted and papered,—a number receiving new plaster, steel ceiling and hard wood floors. Wardrobes were built in the girls' rooms and new plumbing and fixtures installed in a number of the bath rooms.

The kitchen was remodeled with more light and ventilation, new cabinet, new range and dish sinks. Much improvement was also made in the dining rooms. The porches and all outside wood work received a coat of paint.

THE FARM

The institution only has about thirty-seven acres of land and some of this is waste land. Several acres are in lots, orchards, pasture and alfalfa, so that there is very little for cultivation. This remaining tract, however, is put into garden and the girls help to care for it,—most of them enjoying the outside work though to many it is entirely new. The girls

also help in the raising of the poultry and with the milking. The institution has a small dairy herd of grade Holsteins, consisting of eight milk cows, three young heifers and one young bull.

The following tables will show the work done in the different departments and produce raised on the farm:

SEWING ROOM

Aprons with sleeves.....	145
Aprons, bungalow.....	90
Aprons, kitchen.....	96
Bags, laundry.....	12
Bands, hospital.....	8
Bands, infants.....	96
Belts, sanitary.....	72
Bibs.....	25
Blankets, receiving.....	16
Blankets, pinning.....	12
Carpet rags, pounds.....	300
Cases, pillow.....	125
Coats.....	40
Comforters, tied.....	28
Corset covers.....	180
Curtain, pairs.....	8
Dresses, adults.....	75
Dresses, infants.....	306
Gowns, adults.....	150
Gowns, infants.....	200
Gowns, hospital.....	12
Hoods, children's.....	32
Napkins, infants.....	808
Napkins, sanitary.....	480
Napkins, table.....	24
Pads, table.....	24
Quilts, nursery.....	22
Rompers, pairs.....	12
Sheets, bed.....	36
Sheets, single bed.....	100
Sheets, ironing.....	98
Sheets, nursery.....	98
Table clothes.....	114
Towels, dish.....	72
Towels, hand.....	98
Wash rags.....	72
Garments mended.....	16,996
Average number of pieces laundried per week.....	2586

KITCHEN

Bread, corn	225	Loaves
Bread, graham.....	60	
Bread, rye.....	56	
Bread, wheat.....	8,831	
Biscuits	12,572	
Buns	1,761	
Cakes	399	
Cakes, coffee.....	122	
Cookies	6,454	
Cream, ice.....	70	gallons
Doughnuts	306	
Gems, graham.....	559	
Pies	1,387	
Puffs, cream.....	261	
Puddings	375	
Rolls, cinnamon.....	485	
Rolls, light.....	5,025	
Rolls, "Parker House".....	321	
Apples, canned.....	270	quarts
Apples, butter.....	366	gallons
Apples, jelly.....	50	quarts
Apples, crab, canned.....	206	quarts
Apples, spiced.....	24	gallons
Grapes, canned.....	80	quarts
Grapes, jelly.....	24	gallons
Tomatoes, canned.....	360	quarts
Tomatoes, butter.....	60	
Tomatoes, mangoes.....	20	gallons
Pickles, beet	110	quarts
Pickles, park.....	100	quarts
Pickles, sweet.....	40	gallons
Piccalilli	232	quarts
Sauer kraut.....	230	gallons
Chili sauce.....	64	gallons

PRODUCE RAISED

Alfalfa, 50 tons.....	\$ 400.00
Apples, 425 bushels.....	225.00
Beets, 18 bushels.....	11.00
Beans, string, 13 bushels.....	10.50
Cabbage, 11,680 pounds.....	273.60
Cherries, 10 bushels.....	30.00
Corn, 185 bushels.....	108.00
Cucumber, 20 bushels.....	30.00

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

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Lettuce, 60 bushels.....	50.00
Peas, 30 bushels.....	24.00
Potatoes, 375 bushels.....	300.00
Popcorn, 18 bushels.....	18.00
Radishes, 20 bushels.....	12.00
Rhubarb, 8 bushels.....	5.00
Sweet corn, 300 dozens.....	30.00
Sweet potatoes, 11 bushels.....	20.00
Tomatoes, 300 bushels.....	225.00
Turnips, 80 bushels.....	40.00
Total farm produce.....	\$1,812.10

PRODUCE FROM ANIMALS USED

Hogs, slaughtered, 7,625 pounds.....	\$1,149.25
Chickens, killed, 400.....	120.00
Ducks, 24.....	12.00
Geese, 2.....	2.00
Eggs, 11.507 dozen.....	376.75
Butter, 750½ pounds.....	225.15
Total produce from animals.....	\$1,885.15

Year Ending November 30, 1915

Cows milked.....	6
Gallons of milk, 5,929.41.....	\$1,185.88
Cost of feed.....	360.00
Profit	\$ 825.88
Calves, sold.....	60.00

Year Ending November 30, 1916

Cows milked.....	8
Gallons of milk, 8,588.24.....	\$1,717.65
Cost of feed.....	480.00
Profit	\$1,237.65
Calves sold.....	77.00
Hogs, sold.....	203.60
Chickens, sold.....	16.25
Eggs, sold.....	4.11
Grand total from farm.....	\$6,121.74
Estimated value of stock on hand.....	\$2,534.50

PHASES OF THE WORK OUTSIDE OF THE INSTITUTION

Learning what we can of the homes and environments from which the girls come; finding homes and employment for those who do not return to their own homes upon leaving the institution; teaching them the value of money; advising them about buying their clothes; encouraging them to save a part of their earnings; advising them about their companions and the many questions which come up which they do not feel able to solve without the counsel and advice of some one, whom they know is interested in them and understands them; investigating homes and placing children in them; getting settlements either through marriage or support of child briefly sets forth our multifarious functions.

One of the greatest needs of the institution is that of more help in the institution, so that more time can be given to outside work. Unless this work is done and done well, a great deal of the work that is done on the inside will be lost and the State will in a large measure fail to accomplish the purpose for which the "Home" is maintained.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED

Not a great deal of repairing will have to be done on the main buildings this biennium, but there is some that must be done.

There should be fire escapes on both buildings. No fire protection has been provided for outside of the buildings and new fire hose is needed.

The two boilers at the plant will hardly last through the winter and a new smoke stack will have to be built. There must be a well dug, pump and house provided for the same. The old well now in use will not furnish the institution with water much longer.

New electrical machinery is needed.

The barns and ice house are badly in need of repairing and rebuilding. It is impossible for us to care for the grain as it should be and each year there is a great waste along this line for this reason.

Much work and improvement is needed around the lots and grounds. More land should be provided so as to enable the institution to keep more cows and to raise such produce as is needed to operate it.

ESTIMATED APPROPRIATIONS FOR BIENNIUM BEGINNING APRIL 1, 1916

Salaries	\$13,480.00
Repairs and improvements.....	15,800.00
Maintenance	35,000.00
Purchase of land.....	12,000.00

CONCLUSION

To you, Governor, and the members of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, I wish to express my sincere appreciation for your hearty co-operation and support, which I have at all times received.

I also wish to thank those who have worked with me here in the "Home". Whatever degree of success has been attained is largely due to their faithfulness.

To our physician, Dr. Wm. Sandusky, I, especially, feel indebted. He has not only been faithful and earnest in his professional duties, but has at all times and under all conditions rendered every possible assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

LENA E. WARD,
Superintendent.

Milford, Nebraska, November 30, 1916.

TABLE I. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

MOVEMENT	For Year ending Nov. 30, 1915			For Year ending Nov. 30, 1916			Total for Biennium		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Present at beginning of period.....	18	47	65	17	46	63	35	93	128
Admitted:									
Adults:									
For first time.....		31	31		30	30		70	70
Re-admitted*.....									
Transferred from other institutions.....		1	1		6	6		7	7
Infants:									
Born at institution.....	17	17	34	13	16	29	30	33	63
Returned from trial homes in which places before commencement of period.....					1	1		1	1
For first time.....	2		2	1	2	3	3	2	5
Total under care.....	37	96	133	31	110	141	68	206	274
Discharged:									
In due course.....	10	39	49	9	39	48	19	78	97
Transferred to other institutions.....		1	1		1	1		2	2
Died.....	3	1	4		3	3	3	4	7
Departed without leave.....					1	1		1	1
Infants placed in permanent homes.....	1	3	4				1	3	4
Married.....		2	2					2	2
Infants placed in trial homes and not returned during period.....	4	3	7	9	3	12	13	6	19
Still born.....	2	1	3		2	2	2	3	5
Total removals.....	20	50	70	18	49	67	38	99	137
Absent in trial homes at commencement of or during period and later discharged without returning to institution.....	9	5	14		2	2	9	7	16

*Includes those who have been previously in this or a similar institution.

TABLE II. AGE AND COLOR OF ADULTS ADMITTED

AGE	For Year ending Nov. 30, 1915			For Year ending Nov. 30, 1916			Total for Biennium		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
Under 14 years.....				2		2	2		2
14 and under 15.....									
16 and under 16.....	1		1	3		3	4		4
16 and under 17.....	3	1	4	5		5	8	1	9
17 and under 18.....	5		5	5		5	10		10
18 and under 20.....	6		6	8		8	14		14
20 and under 25.....	12	1	13	13		13	25	1	26
25 and over.....	2	1	3	7		7	9	1	10
Totals.....	29	3	32	45		45	74	3	77

TABLE III. SEX AND COLOR OF INFANTS BORN AND ADMITTED

COLOR	For Year ending Nov. 30, 1915			For Year ending Nov. 30, 1916			Total for Biennium		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Born at Institution:									
White	17	14	31	13	16	29	30	30	60
Colored		3	3		1	1		4	4
Admitted:									
White	2		2				2		2
Colored				1		1	1		1
Totals.....	19	17	36	14	17	31	33	34	67

TABLE IV. EDUCATION OF ADULTS ADMITTED

EDUCATION	For Year ending Nov. 30, 1915		For Year ending Nov. 30, 1916		Total for Biennium	
	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.
None	1		3		4	
3rd grade and below.....	1		3		4	
4th grade.....	6		6		12	
5th grade.....	8		1		9	
6th grade.....	3		12		15	
7th grade.....			2		2	
8th grade.....	8		11		19	
High school.....	3		4		7	
College	2		2		4	
Unknown			1		1	
Totals.....	32		45		77	

TABLE V. NATIVITY OF ADULTS ADMITTED

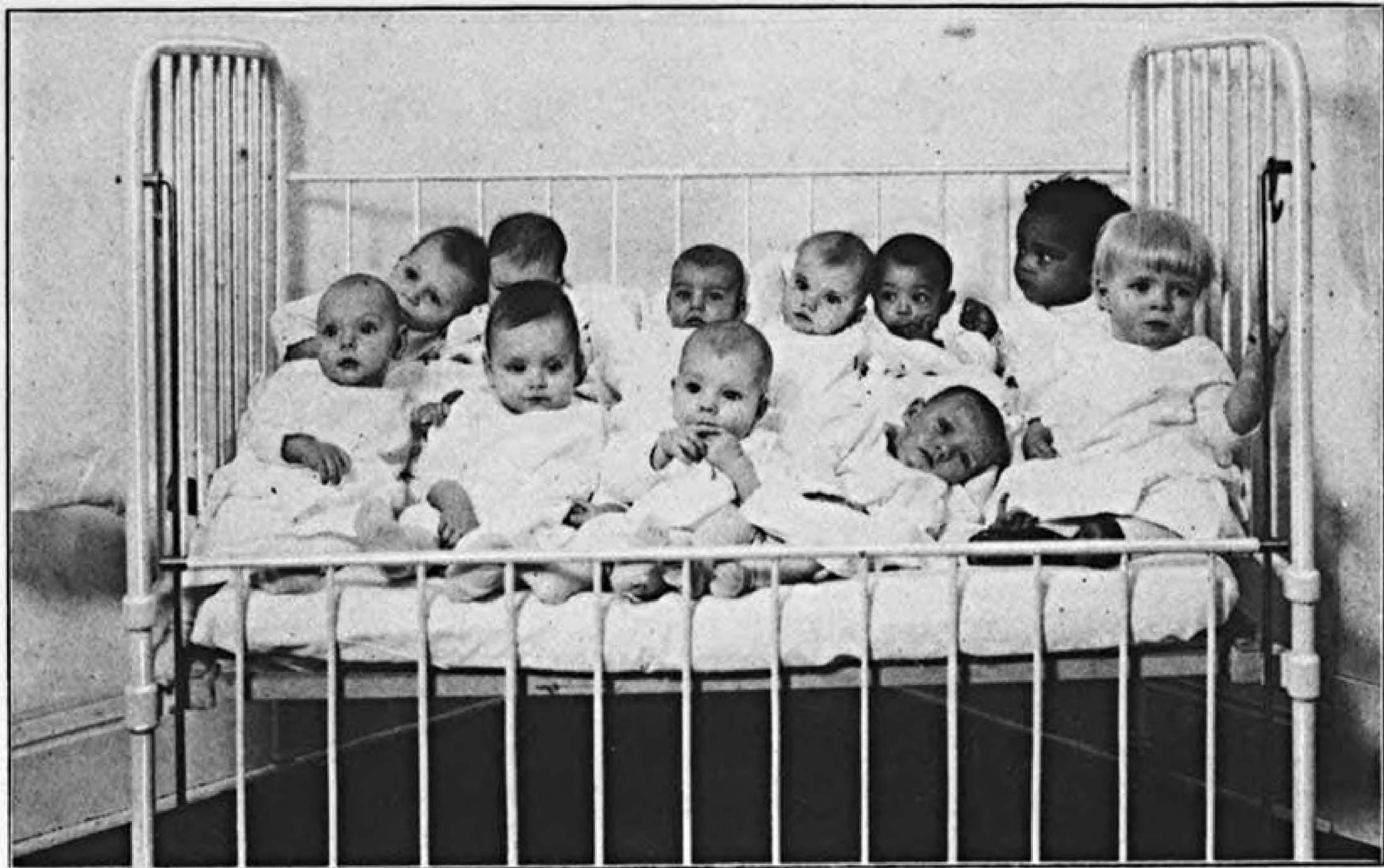
NATIVITY	For Year ending Nov. 30, 1915		For Year ending Nov. 30, 1916		Total for Biennium	
	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.
Nebraska	25		22		47	
United States, other than Nebraska.....	7		20		27	
Total native born.....	32		42		74	
Canada			1		1	
England			1		1	
Scotland			1		1	
Total foreign born.....			3		3	
Totals.....	32		45		77	

TABLE VI. PARENTAL CONDITION OF ADULTS ADMITTED

PARENTAL CONDITION	For Year ending Nov. 30, 1915	For Year ending Nov. 30, 1916	Total for Biennium
	F.	F.	F.
Both parents dead.....	6	6	12
Father dead	6	4	10
Mother dead	3	10	13
Parents living together.....	11	20	31
Parents separated	6	4	9
Has step-father.....	4	1	5
Has step-mother.....	2	3	5
Unknown	1	1	2
Totals.....	38	49	87

TABLE VII. AGE AT DEATH OF PARENTS OF ADULTS ADMITTED

AGE	For Year ending Nov. 30, 1915	For Year ending Nov. 30, 1916	Total for Biennium
	F.	F.	F.
Age at death of father:			
Under 10 years.....	7	7	14
10 years and under 15.....	2	1	3
15 years and over.....	2	1	3
Age at death of mother:			
Under 10 years.....	4	10	14
10 years and under 15.....	5	5	10
15 years and over.....	2		2
Totals.....	20	26	46



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TABLE VIII. ADMISSION OF ADULTS FROM DEFECTIVE OR DELINQUENT HOMES

CLASS	For Year ending Nov. 30, 1915	For Year ending Nov. 30, 1916	Total for Biennium
	F.	F.	F.
Feeble-minded:			
Father		2	2
Mother			
Both parents	1		1
Brother		1	1
Sister			
Insane:			
Father	1	1	2
Mother	2	1	3
Both parents			
Brother			
Sister			
Intemperate:			
Father	5	2	7
Mother			
Both parents		1	1
Brother			
Sister			
Delinquent:			
Father		3	3
Mother	3		3
Both parents	3	6	9
Brother		1	1
Sister	1		1
Unknown			
Totals	17	18	35

TABLE IX. PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF ADULTS ADMITTED

OCCUPATION	For Year ending Nov. 30, 1915	For Year ending Nov. 30, 1916	Total for Biennium
	F.	F.	F.
Clerk		3	3
Domestic	7	11	18
Hotel work	7	7	14
Housekeeper		1	1
In school	5	8	13
Musician	1		1
Office	1		1
Telephone	2	3	5
Teacher	2		2
Unknown	1	1	3
Worked at home	6	12	18
Totals	32	45	77

TABLE X. COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED AND OF THOSE REMAINING AT END OF BIENNIUM

COUNTY	For Year ending Nov. 30, 1915	For Year ending Nov. 30, 1916	Total for Biennium
	F.	F.	F.
Box Butte.....	1		1
Buffalo.....	2	1	3
Butler.....	1	1	2
Cass.....		2	2
Cherry.....	1	1	2
Cheyenne.....		1	1
Custer.....		1	1
Dawes.....		1	1
Dawson.....		1	1
Dodge.....	1	1	2
Douglas.....	2	7	9
Fillmore.....	1	1	2
Franklin.....		1	1
Frontier.....		1	1
Furnas.....		2	2
Gage.....	2		2
Hall.....	1		1
Hamilton.....		1	1
Jefferson.....	1	2	3
Johnson.....	1	1	2
Knox.....	2	1	3
Lancaster.....	10	7	17
Lincoln.....	1		1
Madison.....		1	1
Merrick.....		1	1
Otoe.....		2	2
Pawnee.....	1		1
Phelps.....	1	1	2
Platte.....	1	1	2
Polk.....	1		1
Scotts Bluff.....	1		1
Seward.....		1	1
Sioux.....	1	1	2
Thayer.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	32	45	77

TABLE XI. PROCEDURE FOR ADMISSION OF ADULTS ADMITTED

PROCEDURE	For Year ending Nov. 30, 1915	For Year ending Nov. 30, 1916	Total for Biennium
	F.	F.	F.
Voluntary application.....	31	37	68
Decree of court:			
Delinquency.....	1	8	9
Dependency.....			
Totals.....	32	45	77

TABLE XII. CAUSE OF DEATH

CAUSE	For Year ending Nov. 30, 1915			For Year ending Nov. 30, 1916			Total for Biennium		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Acute gastritis.....					1	1		1	1
Acute indigestion.....					1	1		1	1
Pneumonia.....	1		1				1		1
Pernicious anemia.....	1		1				1		1
Puerperal eclampsia.....					1	1		1	1
Tabes mesenterica.....		1	1					1	1
Tubercular.....	1		1				1		1
Totals.....	3	1	4		3	3	3	4	7

TABLE XIII. AGE AT DEATH

AGE	For Year ending Nov. 30, 1915			For Year ending Nov. 30, 1916			Total for Biennium		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 month.....					1	1		1	1
1 to 3 months.....					1	1		1	1
3 to 6 months.....	1		1				1		1
6 to 12 months.....	1		1				1		1
1 to 2 years.....	1	1	2				1	1	2
20 to 25 years.....					1	1		1	1
25 years and over.....									
Totals.....	3	1	4		3	3	3	4	7

TABLE XIV. DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR OF ALL MEMBERS AT END OF BIENNIUM

Kitchen:		
Cooks		3
Dining room		3
Milk room.....		1
Laundry:		
Wash room.....		2
Ironing boards.....		6
Mangle		4
Driers		2
Nurseries		4
House work.....		10
Sewing room.....		11
	Totals.....	47