
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY THE TRUSTEES OF THE LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND
THE TRUSTEES OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.



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MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

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JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH.
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WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Boys' Parole Department.*
EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent of Girls' Parole Department.*

PART I.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, upon the three juvenile reform schools under their control.

Respectfully,

CARL DREYFUS,
ELIZABETH G. EVANS,
JAMES W. McDONALD,
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT,
JOHN F. SCULLY,
MATTHEW LUCE,
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE,
LEWIS M. PALMER,
JAMES J. SHEEHAN,

Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

REPORT.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The three State juvenile reform schools are known as the Massachusetts Training Schools. This name was given them in 1911 when the Legislature passed an act abolishing the two boards of trustees having charge of these schools and creating a new Board to take their place.¹ The new Board was designated the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools, and it was provided that "the management, government and care of all reformatory institutions for juveniles, except the reformatory at Concord, supported by the Commonwealth for the custody, care and reformation of juvenile offenders," should be vested in this Board, which should consist of nine trustees, two of whom must be women, and all of whom must be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council.

The three schools are:—

1. The Lyman School for Boys, at Westborough, which receives boys under fifteen years of age at the time of their commitment.

2. The Industrial School for Boys, at Shirley, which is for boys not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age at the time of their commitment.

3. The Industrial School for Girls, at Lancaster, which is for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of their commitment.

In addition there are:—

1. The Boys' Parole Department.

2. The Girls' Parole Department.

These departments, each with a superintendent appointed by the trustees, and with a corps of visitors, have charge of the boys and girls who, having received the training of the schools, are sent out for a trial in the outside world.

¹ The two former boards were known as the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools and the Trustees of the Industrial School for Boys.

The law provides for the commitment of juvenile delinquents to these schools by the courts or by transfer from the custody of the State Board of Charity. In all cases the commitments are for the period of minority. The law provides, however, that the trustees may release on parole and place children in their custody in their usual homes or in any situation or family which has been investigated and approved by the trustees.¹ The trustees may also "at any time until the expiration of the period of commitment, resume the care and custody of children who are released on probation [or parole] and recall them to the school to which they were originally committed."¹

Questions of the parole of boys and girls from the three schools are considered monthly by three standing committees, one for each school, in conference with the superintendents of the schools and of the parole departments. All applications for the parole of boys or girls, either in their own homes or in other places, are fully and carefully considered by these parole committees, which report thereon to the full Board at its next regular meeting. The Board itself, in formal meeting, passes finally upon every such application.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

has held 23 meetings during the year. A very large amount of work, however, has been done by standing and special committees of the Board, which have held an aggregate of several times this number of meetings during the year.

Visits of inspection by trustees to the several institutions aggregate 168 in number, of which 61 were to the Industrial School for Girls, 54 to the Industrial School for Boys, and 53 to the Lyman School; while since March 1, 1912, the date of his appointment, 32 such visits have been made by the executive secretary.

Mr. David F. Slade of Fall River, one of the original members of the trustees of the Industrial School for Boys and appointed a member of the trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools on the creation of this Board in July, 1911, resigned in May, 1912. Dr. Lewis M. Palmer of South Framingham was appointed to succeed Mr. Slade.

¹ Revised Laws, chapter 86, section 36.

The position of executive secretary, created by section 2 of chapter 566 of the Acts of 1911, has been filled by the selection from the candidates certified by the Civil Service Commission of F. Leslie Hayford, who entered upon his duties March 1, 1912. His office adjoins that of the Girls' Parole Department, 198 Dartmouth Street, Boston.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

in the faith of the parents has throughout the year been given at the expense of the State in all of the institutions.

WARDS OF THE TRUSTEES.

At the end of the year (Nov. 30, 1912) there were 1,947 boys and 648 girls, a total of 2,595 children, in the charge of the trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools. Of this number, 867 were in the three schools, 385 being in the Lyman School, 183 in the Industrial School for Boys and 299 in the Industrial School for Girls; while 1,592 were on parole, — 1,089 from the Lyman School, 207 from the Industrial School for Boys and 296 from the Industrial School for Girls. Of the remainder, 77 had been transferred to other institutions and 59 had run away from the schools.

In the following pages recital is made of the more important features of the work of the three schools and the two parole departments in caring for these wards.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

Founded in 1846.

Ten thousand boys have been sent to this school since its founding, sixty-six years ago, the total number having reached 10,003 on Nov. 30, 1912.

This institution was the first State reformatory for juveniles in the United States when, under the name of the Massachusetts State Reform School, it was founded in 1846 and opened at Westborough in 1848. After passing through various radical changes in character it has become the Lyman School of to-day, named for the Hon. Theodore Lyman, whose suggestion and financial assistance led to the establishment of the original school. It occupies a different site than at first, although in the same town, and its buildings, equipment, methods, course of training and the tone of its entire life are vastly changed from a generation or so ago.

At one time in its history this institution was in many ways a prison. The greater number of the boys lived in congregate departments, slept in cells, and took their recreation in high-walled yards. At that time boys up to seventeen years of age could be committed to the school, and many who were hardened in vicious ways were sent to it. The situation became so unsatisfactory that a radical reorganization was made in 1884, when the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord was opened. The limit of the age of commitment was lowered to fifteen years, the prison-like building was put to other uses by the State, and upon a new site the school entered upon a new life, rechristened the Lyman School for Boys and reorganized upon the cottage system, its methods and policy returned in many respects to those outlined by Mr. Lyman in his original plan.

The present institution is a juvenile reform school of the modern type, well-equipped and with a clearly outlined system of instruction and discipline. It has 12 cottages, each presided over by a cottage master and matron, caring usually for 30 to 35 boys each. Although there is a central kitchen, where all the food for the school is prepared, each cottage has its own dining room where the boys living in that cottage sit down together at meal time. The cottages also have reading and recreation

rooms that give the boys daily opportunity for wholesome indoor recreation in comparatively small groups. There is also an administration building, a large central schoolhouse, a storehouse, a power station and shop building, a hospital, a greenhouse and several farm buildings. There are also nearly 300 acres of land, exclusive of the 90-acre farm in connection with an outlying cottage at Berlin.

The daily life of a Lyman School boy is made up of a sane combination of school, trade training, work and play. The necessary housework, farm work, repairing, laundry work and building construction are among the occupations of the boys. The trade training includes carpentry, plumbing, masonry, electrical work, printing and dairying. In these branches a valuable correlation of academic with trade instruction is in process of development, the academic work being, so far as possible, along the line of the trade the boy is learning, so that it has an immediate definite trade meaning to him.

The aim of the school is so to inculcate habits of right conduct and conscientious performance of the tasks set him that the boy when paroled will live in accordance with the requirements of society at large. Every boy at the main school is therefore required to earn 5,000 credits before he is eligible for parole. These credits are gained by good conduct and excellence in school or trade work. It is possible to earn the 5,000 credits in eleven or twelve months, but few boys do earn them in so short a time, the average period being eighteen or nineteen months, while some boys remain in the school considerably longer. It has been the experience of the school that parole before the required number of credits is earned is likely to prove a failure.

The inadvisability of keeping the very young boys where they must mingle with the older boys and gain a large institution acquaintance, and the difficulty of adapting the life of a large school to their needs, led the trustees in 1895 to establish a special department for them. A farm in Berlin, about 7 miles from Westborough, was bought, and to this the boys under thirteen years of age are sent immediately upon coming to the Lyman School. The trustees stated in their report in 1896: "The old-fashioned farmhouse itself has nothing of the formal

aspect of an institution, and no attempt is made to hold the boys up to a rigid discipline." This is as true now as it was sixteen years ago. Somehow the old-fashioned, home-like atmosphere of the farmhouse still lacks anything that reminds one of an institution, and the happy life, the freedom and spontaneity of the little boys who live there, their love of the house mother and father, and their unmistakable delight in the open-air life of the farm testify eloquently to the absence of institution discipline.

Out-of-school hours are filled with plenty of outdoor play and the doing of a few of the simple and light farm chores. In the summer there is the shallow swimming pool up back of the house, which the boys themselves helped to make; in the winter there is the skating place, and beside it a warm shelter-house with a barrel of apples inside.

Only 18 or 20 boys live at the Berlin department at one time. A larger number would make impossible the preservation of the family atmosphere and the freedom from institution discipline. In the course of a year, however, considerably more than this number are given the advantage of this life. It is believed that the sooner these very young boys can be placed in a much smaller family, the better. Accordingly, the length of a boy's stay at Berlin is usually only a few months, when he is placed in a private family, his board paid by the State and he goes to the public school.

A boy's stay in the Lyman School, whether at Westborough or at the Berlin cottage, is only the beginning of the care and supervision bestowed upon him by the trustees. Through the parole department a gradual and usually a successful transition is effected from the institution discipline to complete independence when, at the age of twenty-one, he becomes his own master.

The average population of the school for the past year was 358, an increase of 34 over the preceding year. This increase has been caused primarily by a larger number of commitments to the school than the year before. Two hundred and thirty-seven new boys entered the school during the year, as against 197 the year preceding.

At the beginning of the year there were 335 boys in the school; at the end of the year (Nov. 30, 1912) there were 385, an increase of 50. During the year a total of 382 boys have been paroled, 237 new boys have been received, and a number of paroled boys have been recalled, 45 of them for serious faults.

The health of the institution has been good, without epidemics. Plenty of fresh air and outdoor activity seem to improve the health of the boys wonderfully.

One of the most striking things, however, about the boys sent to the Lyman School is the poor physical condition of a large number of them. Of the 237 boys received during the year, a physical examination disclosed the fact that 50 of them, or 21 per cent., were 10 pounds or more below the average in weight. Again, 32 had defective vision, while 131, or considerably more than half, had enlarged tonsils or adenoids. Other physical defects were also present in considerable number.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS

the past year have consisted chiefly in connecting Oak cottage with the central heating system, the installing of a boiler in Boulder cottage, the building of a hennery and the partial construction of a piggery, the building of a refrigerating plant, the purchase, fencing and clearing of land for a railroad siding on the Boston & Albany Railroad, and the purchase, from the accrued income of the Lyman trust fund, of about 140 acres of land.

REQUIREMENTS FOR LEGISLATION — NEW EQUIPMENT.

This year the trustees are asking for a special appropriation to provide for the following: exploration for water supply, ice house, shoe-machinery equipment.

The Lyman School has always taken water from the town of Westborough at such a considerable annual rental as to materially increase the yearly cost of maintenance of the institution. The institution now has a power plant of its own, and it has seemed to the trustees to be prudent to make investigations with a view to finding out whether, if a gravity system cannot

be secured at a reasonable outlay, a pumping system to provide for at least the general and industrial uses of the institution cannot be provided advantageously.

The request for an ice house is to provide adequate storage for ice for the uses of the institution to last for the year.

The school has made its own shoes for years, mostly by hand, supplemented by a few old hand machines. This request is for a small outlay for mechanical equipment for machine work and to provide for small machinery such as cannot be rented.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

Founded in 1908.

Nine hundred acres of tillage, pasture, forest and orchard form the physical basis for the Industrial School for Boys. On this estate, which was formerly the Shaker village at Shirley, 180 boys are occupied, either in shop or schoolroom, on the farm or in building construction, while they are passing through the process of finding themselves. The institution has 6 cottages for the boys, a central kitchen and laundry, and farm, shop and administration buildings.

Four years ago this school was founded by legislative act, although it was only three years and four months ago that the institution was actually opened. It is not only the newest juvenile reformatory institution in the Commonwealth, but it is of a kind still new in the United States. Its purpose is to provide for delinquent boys formerly considered too old for an institution without walls, the kind of opportunity for reformation that the Lyman School gives younger boys.

Previous to the opening of this institution, delinquent boys over fifteen years of age must either be sent to jail or to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord, in either place to mingle with men and be subjected to the contaminating influence of older and more hardened offenders, or else be allowed to continue unchecked their delinquent acts. The Industrial School for Boys is an expression of the belief that the adolescent delinquent boy can best be directed in an open institution and through an appeal to his sense of manhood and a wise guidance of his vocational training.

That through *industrial training* the boys coming to this school could best be reached and prepared for efficient lives in the world was the principle upon which the institution was established. It was written into the legislative act creating the school in these words: "a school for the industrial training and for the instruction and reformatory treatment of boys committed thereto."

Seventeen trades or parts of trades are taught: baking, barbering, blacksmithing, cabinet making, carpentry, cobbling, cooking, nursing, laundering, masonry, plumbing, painting, tailoring,

dairying, gardening, poultry raising and general farming and teaming. In whichever of these trades a boy chooses to receive his training, careful, painstaking and individual instruction is given by a competent master. Real work is performed and definite accomplishment is expected. Buildings in some instances are made wholly by the boys, and in other instances in part; the boys make the furniture for the cottages; they perform the farm work, the cooking, the laundry work; their clothes are made by the class in tailoring. All these activities, however, are carried on as educational functions.

It is not the purpose of the school to give a complete trade training, for this would mean retaining a boy in the institution longer than now seems desirable. The completion of that trade training must come ordinarily while the boy is on parole. The parole period of the Industrial School boy is therefore of two-fold importance: it is not only a bridge between the exacting life and discipline of the institution and the freedom of independent life in the open community, but it is also a continuation as a wage earner of the trade training begun at the school. It is therefore the intent of the institution and of the parole department to have a boy go to work when he is paroled at the trade he studied in the school. This is not always easy, for sometimes a boy is able to earn a higher wage in some other occupation. Not a small part, then, of the parole department's work is the finding of suitable jobs for the boys.

In order to secure his parole a boy must earn a definite number of credits, — 9,000 in all. This credit system is so arranged that while it is possible for a boy to work his way out of the school and into the care of the parole department in a somewhat shorter time, it takes the average boy about fifteen months. The credit system brings home with daily insistence the truth that one's future depends pretty much upon one's self.

For boys of this age, in an institution which has no walls and no bars to the windows of its cottages, the character of the discipline is of great importance. During the past year the policy has been introduced of placing each boy newly arrived at the school into a special disciplinary cottage. Here the boys are under stricter discipline than in the other parts of the institution. This helps in bringing them up to the standard of conduct

prevalent among the other inmates. The disciplinary cottage is also used for those other boys whom it has not been possible to control successfully under the conditions governing the rest of the institution. The boys in the other cottages can be trusted to go about the work of the day without guard and with a good deal of that freedom which they will find when they go to work in the open community on parole.

The average population of the school for the past year was 177.7, an increase of 62.3 over the preceding year, due to increased accommodations. During the year 173 new boys have been committed to the school, two of these having been originally sent to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord and transferred to Shirley when there was room for them. In addition, four boys have been transferred to the Industrial School for Boys from the Lyman School. There have gone out from the institution, however, 114 boys on parole and 22 who were transferred to the Lyman School because their immaturity made them more properly subjects for the training of that school.

At the end of the year (Nov. 30, 1912) there were 183 boys in the institution. This was 22 more than at the beginning of the year, and was all that the school could accommodate.

The health of the institution has been good, without epidemics. While a number of boys have received treatment in the hospital and a considerable number of others have been outpatients, the ailments have been largely those incident to boyhood. The outdoor life of most of the boys and the opportunities for athletics have kept them in good physical condition and perhaps accounts somewhat for the good health of the school.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

All the construction work of the year, comprising sidewalks, ice house, piggery, cow barn and a work shop, has been performed by boy labor under supervision of the trade instructors. The shop building, a fine structure of reinforced concrete, stands as the most imposing evidence of the trade ability of the boys. When fully equipped this building will provide very much improved facilities for the industrial training.

REQUIREMENTS FOR LEGISLATION — NEW EQUIPMENT.

This is a new institution, the new construction of which, as well as the relocation and renovation of the buildings which were on the property when the State purchased it, is being done by piecemeal. In furtherance of this work the trustees are this year asking for 2 new cottages to accommodate 30 boys each, with accommodations for attendants, to meet further the urgent demands of the courts of commitment; for an appropriation for general miscellaneous improvements, such as for removing another small cottage from the immediate school grounds, and remodelling it into a tenement for an officer and his wife, for extending sidewalks to cottages which have none, for enlarging the sewerage disposal system, for connecting other buildings with the sewerage and water systems, for increasing storage for ensilage, for platform scales to weigh coal and other bulky commodities, and for other small improvements; for heating systems and furnishings for two cottages, one of which is under construction; and for removing a large farm barn, now located so close to the immediate school grounds as to be a fire menace as well as being practically unusable for farm purposes because of its closeness to the school group, to a location where it will be a part of the farm group, and for remodelling it into a permanent, useful structure.

The school at present is supplied with water from the town system. A small appropriation is asked in order to investigate the feasibility of preparing for the installation of a plant for the school's sole use.

BOYS' PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

The Boys' Parole Department has had a total of 1,608 boys in its care the past year. Of this number, 1,383 were on parole from the Lyman School and 225 from the Industrial School for Boys. This is the first year that this department has had charge of the parole work of the Industrial School for Boys. The supervision of the parole of these older boys, together with the increasing number of the Lyman School probationers, has made necessary the addition of two officers who give their entire time to the work, while another is employed as an emergency officer to look up runaways and return to the schools boys who are doing poorly on parole. The Boys' Parole Department now consists of a superintendent, 6 visitors (or parole officers), one emergency officer and a clerk, a total of 9 persons. On Nov. 30, 1912, this department had 1,304 boys under its supervision, 1,089 of whom were on parole from the Lyman School and 215 from the Industrial School for Boys.

A variety of problems are presented to the department by the great differences in the ages and earning capacities of the boys whose parole it must supervise. The boy under fourteen years of age paroled from the Berlin cottage of the Lyman School is usually boarded in a private family at the expense of the State, and goes to the public school. The Lyman School boy above fourteen years of age whose home proves to be an unsuitable place for his parole is usually placed upon a farm, where he earns his own living and something besides. The Lyman School boy who can safely be paroled at home frequently goes to work in a factory or store, and lives in a city environment. The Industrial School boy has had the foundation laid for a trade, and the problem he presents is that of launching him in his trade and of seeing that he pursues the trade in which he was trained at the school.

Of the 1,608 boys in the care of the department at some time during the year, 1,112 had been paroled during former years, while 496 were paroled from the schools during the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, 382 of these latter having been paroled from the Lyman School and 114 from the Industrial School for Boys.

Of the 382 boys paroled from the Lyman School during the year, 164, or approximately 43 per cent., were placed in their own homes on leaving the school, while 59, or a little over 15 per cent., were boys under fourteen years of age, who were boarded at the expense of the State in other families and sent to public schools; for the remaining 159 boys (41.6 per cent. of the total number paroled from the Lyman School) employment with wages was secured in places away from home.

It is interesting to note that of all the boys on the books of the parole department at the end of the year (Nov. 30, 1912), 1,304 in number, 700, or more than half (53.7 per cent.), were on parole in their own homes. Of the remaining number, 388 were placed out or were in independent positions away from home, 161 were out of the State, or their whereabouts were unknown, and 55 were in penal institutions.

One test of the efficiency of the parole system is the proportion of boys who have to be returned to the institutions because of their failure to do well outside. During the year, 45 of the 1,383 boys on parole from the Lyman School at some time during the year had to be returned to the school for serious fault. This is about 3 per cent. of the total number on parole at some time during that period. Of the 225 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys at some time during the past year only 2, or a little less than 1 per cent., were returned to the school for serious fault. The remarkable showing of the latter group is partially due to the fact that these boys have been on parole but a comparatively short time.

The expenses of this department and statistical tables regarding its work are given in the report of the superintendent, pages 78 to 91.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

Founded in 1854.

On the 27th of August, 1856, the Industrial School for Girls, which had been established by legislative act two years before, was opened at Lancaster, "the first separate reformatory for girls in the United States."

There are now 10 cottages accommodating, on an average, 28 girls each, besides the administration building, where the superintendent and her assistant live, the chapel, a little hospital, and the storehouse, dairy and farm buildings. One of the cottages, located a mile away at Bolton, is a disciplinary cottage.

The problem of the delinquent girl is distinctly different from the problem of the delinquent boy. Most of the boys are sent to the schools because of offences against property. The number of girls taken to court is much less, but the offence for which the girl is committed to the Industrial School is fundamentally different. In a large percentage of cases the girl has been unchaste. The work of child-saving agencies nowadays prevents the commitment to the school of many of the milder cases, and we thus get an increasingly difficult class to deal with.

The kind of training which the school must give and the character of its discipline are such as make for the all-round up-building of character. The training includes courses in kitchen, pantry and dining-room work, care of her own room, laundry, cooking and bread-making, sewing, school and gymnasium work, sloyd, basketry and singing. A matron is in charge of each cottage, and gives the girls the motherly advice most of them have missed, as well as the discipline needed in adjusting their lives to the life of the people about them.

The length of time necessary for a girl to complete her course varies with her capacity and character. It is planned that the course of training can be covered, if a girl does well, in eighteen months. It is necessary, however, to keep many of the girls much longer, in spite of the fact that the trustees fully realize the desirability of releasing them as soon as they are fitted to take their place in the community.

When a girl's course at the school has been completed, she is paroled, under the careful supervision of the Girls' Parole

Department, and a long probationary period of life in the community begins. All the work of the school is only preparatory to the work of the parole department, which must bring about complete adjustment to the conditions of upright life. On page 122 a brief account of the work of the parole department is given.

During the past year an important change has been made in the care of the distinctly feeble-minded girls. They have been transferred to a cottage more remote from the other buildings than the one formerly occupied by them and adjacent to a large portion of the farm land. Between 30 and 40 girls of the lowest mentality live here. They are not required to come up to the same standard of discipline or accomplishment as that set for the girls of more normal mentality. Instead of requiring academic work of the kind prescribed for the other girls, a special class, peculiarly adapted to their capacity, is conducted for the inmates of this cottage. In the report of the superintendent of the school (page 92) a fuller statement is made of the provisions for caring for these girls.

For more than a year a trained research worker has been investigating the heredity of girls in the school. It is hoped by such investigation to accumulate a body of facts which will be of value in dealing with inmates of the institution and possibly in suggesting ways of preventing some of the present-day delinquency.

At the beginning of the year (Dec. 1, 1911) there were 297 girls in the school; at the end of the year there were 299. There had been many comings and goings, however, for 106 new girls were received during the year and 155 paroled, while a number were returned to the school from parole and several transferred to other institutions.

The average number of girls in the school has been considerably greater during the year just ended than it was the preceding year, being 304 for the past year and only 274 for the year before. The maximum number in the school has also been higher, reaching 325 as against 302 the preceding year. This increase in numbers has largely been due to the necessity of retaining in the school the feeble-minded girls, and those of the defective delinquent type, who cannot safely be paroled and yet

for whom no permanent custodial care has been provided by the State.

Among girls of the class received at this school are many afflicted with venereal disease. Great attention is given to the diagnosis and treatment of such maladies. The more serious cases are segregated in a separate cottage with a nurse who gives the required treatments.

The report of the physician will be found on page 99.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

A number of material improvements which will add to the efficiency of the institution have been made during the past year. Of these, the installation, now practically completed, of an electric lighting system, has been the most notable. About 1,300 feet of sidewalks were built, the girls digging the pits for the filling. Heating systems were installed or improved in several cottages, some new plumbing put in, the refrigerator at the storehouse rebuilt, a pumping system installed at Bolton cottage and a new barn and outbuildings erected there, while several buildings have been painted and some minor repairs made.

REQUIREMENTS FOR LEGISLATION — NEW EQUIPMENT.

This year the trustees are again asking for a central school building, being convinced that its need is imperative. It should be clearly understood that the Industrial School for Girls is primarily an educational institution, and that the trustees are charged by the law with the duty of causing the girls committed thereto to be instructed "in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity."¹

It is necessary at present to use rooms in 9 different cottages as schoolrooms. In each of these schoolrooms girls from several cottages come together for class work. This makes extremely difficult the supervision of the teaching, and the girls in passing to and fro lose much valuable time, while the school work and the proper grading of the classes are greatly hampered. The proposed building would make possible the better grading of classes, the more efficient supervision of the school work, and

¹ Revised Laws, chapter 86, section 4.

the assembling of the educational apparatus under one roof, where it could be most effectively used. It would also make available for other much-needed purposes the rooms in the several cottages at present used for classes. Furthermore, it would provide for a combined assembly hall and for an exercise room in the basement, for which last there is great need.

The educational task of the Industrial School for Girls is specially difficult because of the peculiar quality of the human material with which it must deal. To fail to provide necessary educational facilities is to hamper the school greatly in its efforts properly to fit the girls in its care for successful and upright lives in the world.

The trustees are also asking for a new cottage for 32 girls and officers and for the necessary furnishings and equipment thereof. The demands by the courts upon the institution are such that unless certain classes of girls who are now committed to it, but who really belong elsewhere, are provided for at some other place, this cottage is a necessity to meet these demands.

There is a request for a larger and new farmhouse and for its furnishings, and provision for repairing the present building for a tenement. The present farmhouse is upwards of a hundred years old, and very inadequate in its accommodations for the farm help, and its location and condition are such that they would not warrant permanent enlargement.

The other requests for special appropriations are for a piggery, for extending sidewalks, for renewing and extending the telephone system and for a heating system for Fisher cottage. The request for the piggery is for a modern building, to be located apart from the cottage department of the institution. The request for sidewalks is for further additions to the sidewalks provided for in part by last year's Legislature. The present telephone system, one installed by piecemeal years ago, is entirely broken down and unworkable so that its reconstruction is imperative. The request for a heating system in Fisher cottage is made because the present heating system in that building is not only inadequate, but is in such condition that it must be renewed.

GIRLS' PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

The work of the parole department for girls is supplementary to the training of the school. Its methods and its problems are fundamentally different from those of the parole department for boys. While it has a much smaller number in its charge, the work laid upon it is no less arduous and is even more important. The peculiarly besetting dangers which girls of this unprotected class must learn to withstand, call for safeguards different in kind and in degree from those needed for boys. The woman visitor must know her girls far more intimately, which requires vastly more time. Thus the number of girls supervised by each visitor is very much smaller than in the case of the boys.

The Girls' Parole Department maintains an office in Boston, it being a necessity that what is in effect an employment office should have its headquarters in a railroad and an employment center. But the work of the department and the work of the school are absolutely supplementary, each taking into account the guidance of the life of the girl as a whole. And the way each department plays up to the other, as it were, is most creditable to both of them.

During the year the Girls' Parole Department had in its charge a total of 413 girls, some of whom were on parole only a short time, others for the whole year. The total number of girls on the books of the department at the end of the year (Nov. 30, 1912) was 298. Of these, 45, or 15 per cent., were on parole with relatives; 167, or 56 per cent., were on parole in families, earning wages, while 30, or 10 per cent. of the total number, were married, although still in the charge of the department. The remaining 56 were variously located, some attending school, some boarded out at the expense of the State, some in hospitals, some at work outside of families, while 27 had left home or place and had not been found.

One hundred and fifty-five girls were paroled from the Industrial School for Girls during the year. Of these, 22, or 14 per cent., were paroled at once with parents or other relatives, while 127, or approximately 82 per cent., were placed in other fami-

lies at work for wages; of the 6 others, 2 went to their husbands and 4 to attend school.

Every year girls who become 21 years of age pass out of the custody of the trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools. During the past year, 107 were thus automatically discharged. One hundred of these were in the care of the Parole Department at the time they became of age, while 7 were at the Industrial School for Girls. In addition to these 107 girls there were 4 girls under twenty-one years of age who were given an honorable discharge.

These figures suggest the field of the Girls' Parole Department. They give no hint, however, of the many and varied phases of its work. Among other things, the department investigates the homes of all girls committed to the school, investigates the homes of all families willing to give employment or board to paroled girls, handles the girls' savings-bank accounts, and, in addition to visiting the girls in their homes and places, performs the many other acts of service enumerated in the report of the superintendent of the department (page 122).

During the year, 184 girls saved \$2,941.07, which the department deposited in the savings bank for their benefit. On the other hand, \$2,571.97 was withdrawn from savings accounts to be expended by 109 girls for various needs, and \$1,341.58 was withdrawn by girls who became of age and passed out of the care of the department.

Perhaps the most important summing up of the work of the department is that which tells of the results achieved with those who have passed out of the custody of the trustees during the year. There were 111 of these girls, of whom 56, or half, had apparently made successes of themselves; at least, their conduct was good when the time came for them to assume the sole responsibility for their lives. Of these, as before said, 4 had been so eminently successful as to receive honorable discharges. Of these 56 girls, 17 were married, of whom 15 were living with their husbands; 7 of the unmarried were living at home or with relatives; 26 were doing housework for wages away from home; 4 were doing work other than housework and living away from

home; 1 was at the Industrial School for Girls when her twenty-first birthday arrived.¹

The value of the work of the school and the parole department in shaping the lives of these 56 girls is thrown into sharper definition when it is learned that 10 of them had at some time been returned from parole to the Industrial School because of unchastity. Furthermore, 12 of the 56 had had illegitimate children; 4 were single and had their babies still with them at the time they became 21 years of age, while 4 had married.

Of the remainder passing out of custody within the year, 29 were termed "unclassifiable" because they were mentally irresponsible;² the whereabouts and therefore the conduct of 14 was unknown; while the conduct of 12 girls, believed to be capable of better things, was distinctly bad.

Summing up the records of the girls with whom the parole department finished its work during the past year, the results are as follows:—

Conduct good,	56, or 50.5 per cent.
Conduct unclassifiable,	29, or 26.1 per cent.
Conduct unknown,	14, or 12.6 per cent.
Conduct bad,	12, or 10.8 per cent.
	— — —
	111, or 100.0 per cent.

If those whose conduct was unknown or unclassifiable are subtracted from the 111 under analysis, we get 82 per cent. conduct good, and only 18 per cent. of bad conduct.

Last summer Miss Mary W. Dewson, for twelve years the efficient superintendent of the department, resigned. The trustees selected as her successor Miss Edith N. Burleigh, who had previously been in charge of the psychoneurological work of the Social Service Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Two of the visitors have resigned during the year and their places have been filled.

For the expenses and statistical tables of this department see pages 121 to 132.

¹ A girl of restless, unhappy disposition. She had supported herself respectably during a long parole, but had been returned to the school for a short stay.

² Seventeen of these were in institutions for the insane or the feeble-minded.

PART II.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

AND STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE
INSTITUTIONS AND THE PAROLE
DEPARTMENTS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WEST-BOROUGH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The superintendent desires to comment briefly upon a few of the most important matters pertaining to the work of the Lyman School for Boys during the past year.

An item worthy of attention is the fact that our enrollment has increased considerably over that of the previous year. Our average census for the year 1911 was 324, while that for the year 1912 is 358. This has made a net increased cost of \$7,031.83. With this increased cost we are, however, able to show a reduced weekly per capita cost of 14 cents less than that of last year. Coming with this there is that feature of having to report a deficiency of \$8,587.92. The increased numbers have been caused primarily by a larger number of commitments. This year the school has assimilated 237 new boys into its population.

DISCIPLINARY MATTERS.

The change of discipline, which was made last year by doing away with detention rooms and a large amount of corporal punishment and substituting therefor a disciplinary cottage, has resulted at least in no detrimental change of efficiency so far as discipline is concerned, but it has resulted in a longer detention of boys in the school. It will be noted by the statistics that the average length of time of detention has been extended from eighteen to nineteen months. So far as can be observed at the present time the introduction of the disciplinary cottage has been a success. As is usual with such untried methods of work, it has been necessary to modify some of the details of the routine of the cottage. In the main, however,

they remain the same as during the first institution of the disciplinary squad. The greatest objection that I can find to the disciplinary cottage is the matter of its expense.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

In accordance with instructions from the trustees a change has been made in the matter of conducting our religious instruction and services. For some years previous it was customary for boys of all faiths except the Jewish to go to the village of Westborough for religious worship. Owing to the fact that our boys made up such a large part of the congregation and caused crowded conditions in some of the churches of the village, it was deemed advisable to hold religious exercises at the school. For this purpose \$1,100 was appropriated. Each boy now can attend services of his own creed at the school on Sunday. Besides this, each boy is given lessons in his Sunday School class and instruction quite generally in a week-day evening group by the pastor of his own denomination. This change has worked well and, on the whole, I believe that the boys now have more efficient religious instruction than they have heretofore enjoyed.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

The efforts put forth upon the farm, gardens and orchards have been unusually productive this year. There has been an especially large yield of vegetables. Our chief lack has been in land for the production of hay and fodder crops. The cottage gardens have been run very successfully by the masters. The Berlin department alone raised about \$2,500 worth of produce. The plan of having a specialist at the head of our dairy has worked well in its results. The use of oxen for part of our work has also proved a profitable change.

The purchase of two lots of land with the income from the Lyman trust fund, one of 133½ acres from Mr. Allyn D. Phelps, and one of 11.12 acres from Mr. B. W. Hero, will mean much to the agricultural side of our industrial instruction and work. The former piece, being mostly wild land, will furnish much work for years to come for our disciplinary squad. In time it will mean a considerable increase of our farm, garden

and fruit products. The latter piece of land will at once be productive, as it is land of rich soil that has been under cultivation.

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE WORK.

We have endeavored more strongly to correlate the trade work with the school work. The trade classes that are working under this system are those of carpentry, plumbing, masonry, electrical work, printing and dairying. The afternoon classes of each of these trades are divided into two divisions, each division attending school on alternate weeks. The instruction, especially in mathematics, language, drawing and geography, is along the line of the trade that each boy is learning. In this way more boys get the advantages of the school and of the trades. So far as can be observed, through a hearty co-operation of school and trade instructors, an increased interest seems to be aroused on the part of the boys in both their trade and academic work. It is an endeavor to mix the theory and the practice of trade teaching in the right proportion.

Up to within a few months one of the masters with his boys did the work in the sewing room. A matron has now been placed in charge, and the master has been released for farm work with some of his boys. The change has worked an advantage both to the farm and the sewing room.

Among other improvements in trade departments a job press has been added to the printing office and some new-face type. Two new washers have been placed in the laundry. A new cold-storage plant has been built at the store building. A new chicken house and a new piggery, for which the Legislature appropriated money, are nearing completion.

The railroad siding on the Boston and Albany Railroad near Milk Street, for which the Legislature of 1912 appropriated money, is well advanced. Nearly an acre of land along the track has been purchased, fenced and cleared. The line of the siding has been surveyed and the grading is well along. When completed this will mean a great saving in our hauling.

During the next year it is to be hoped that we may receive additional funds for the installation in our trade building of new shoe machinery, so that our boys may be trained in up-to-

date methods of shoe making. Likewise it is very much to be desired that we receive an appropriation for an ice house in which to place our year's supply.

To those of the public who may be interested in knowing more of the detailed workings of the school, the superintendent would refer to previous reports published. Herewith I submit the usual statistical tables for publication. They, as usual, contain many items of interest.

On the whole, the year has been a quiet one and marked with steady progress. The results of our work are best shown by the superintendent of the parole department from whom I obtained the following figures as to the success of our boys who have become twenty-one years of age during the past year: boys doing well, 66 per cent.; fairly well, 5 per cent.; badly, 8 per cent.; unknown, 9 per cent.; out of the State, 12 per cent. I believe that such results fully justify you in asking the Legislature for its further maintenance.

The superintendent is deeply grateful to the trustees and to his co-workers for the loyal support and encouragement which they have given him in his efforts to better the lives of the delinquent boys who have come to the school.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER L. COFFEEN,

Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following medical report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912:—

Number of cases treated,	3,056
Treated as out-patients,	2,805
Treated as ward patients,	251
Largest number in ward during one day,	11
Largest number of out-patients in one day,	25
Number sent to Massachusetts General Hospital,	10
Number sent to Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,	6
Transferred to Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	1
Transferred to Monson State Hospital,	1
Transferred to Westborough State Hospital,	1
Transferred to State Infirmary, Tewksbury,	1
Transferred to North Reading State Sanatorium,	1
Operations by the physician at the school:—	
Tonsils and adenoids,	21
Adenoids,	3
Circumcision,	1
Examined for glasses,	47
Glasses prescribed,	26
Number of new boys admitted and examined,	237

Among other physical defects noted in the new boys examined were the following:—

Enlarged tonsils or adenoids,	131
Some abnormality in nose,	85
High and narrow palate,	62
Mouth breathers,	46
Some chronic disease of middle ear,	52
Heart slightly abnormal,	12
Enlarged glands detected,	147
Lungs slightly abnormal (possibly tubercular),	4
Defective vision (below 20% in one or both eyes),	32
Strabismus,	1
Slight curvature of spine,	43
Marked curvature of spine,	1
One shoulder lower than the other,	66
Albumin in urine,	2
Ten pounds or more below average in weight,	50

Of the boys sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital two were operated on for appendicitis, one of whom died; one was operated on for hernia; one is now being treated for tubercular disease of hip and one for curvature of the spine. The boy transferred to Tewksbury Hospital had diabetes. He died at that hospital on March 29. There have been but two other cases of serious acute sickness, one a case of pneumonia, the other a case of diphtheria now in the hospital but practically recovered. Again we feel the urgent need of an additional ward of some kind where suspected cases can be quarantined until a positive diagnosis is made.

I wish we might have an open-air dormitory provided. We constantly have boys coming to us from homes where there is or has been tuberculosis, the boys themselves under size, poorly nourished and full of tubercular glands, who, unless given every possible advantage, are likely to develop active tuberculosis. For such boys the privilege of sleeping in open wards would, it seems to me, be of great value.

The report of the dentist, Dr. E. P. Brigham, is as follows:—

Cleanings,	257	Treated,	58
Amalgam,	436	Extracted,	309
Cement,	33		

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS H. AYER,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

TABLE 1. — *Number received and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Boys in the school Nov. 30, 1911,	335
RECEIVED: — Committed,	215
Returned from places,	221
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	22
Runaways recaptured,	98
Returned from Massachusetts General Hos- pital,	9
Returned from Massachusetts Eye and Ear In- firmary,	3
Returned from Westborough Insane Hospital,	3
Returned from Tewksbury State Hospital,	1
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys,	22
Returned from Massachusetts Reformatory,	2
	— 596
Whole number in the school during the twelve months,	¹ 931
RELEASED: — On parole to relatives,	164
On parole to others,	159
Boarded out,	59
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	10
Runaways,	² 103
Self,	12
Massachusetts General Hospital,	9
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	2
Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	3
Westborough State Hospital,	3
Monson State Hospital,	1
Tewksbury State Hospital,	9
Turned over to police,	4
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys,	1
Massachusetts State Infirmary,	1
Wrentham State School,	1
United States army,	1
United States navy,	1
North Reading State Sanatorium,	1
	— 546
Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1912,	385

¹ This represents 742 individuals.² There were 80 other runaways who were brought back so promptly that they were not recorded as absent from the institution.

TABLE 13. — SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

A. Average age of boys released on parole for the past ten years.

	Years.		Years.
1904,	15.30	1909,	15.59
1905,	15.41	1910,	15.16
1906 (14 months),	14.83	1911,	15.44
1907,	15.10	1912,	15.63
1908,	14.92	1913,	15.09

B. Average time spent in the institution for the past ten years.

	Months.		Months.
1904,	20.36	1909,	18.93
1905,	20.39	1910,	18.77
1906 (14 months),	17.05	1911,	18.49
1907,	19.41	1912,	19.76
1908,	20.28	1913,	18.42

C. Average age of commitments for the past ten years.

	Years.		Years.
1904,	13.47	1909,	13.36
1905,	13.51	1910,	13.34
1906 (14 months),	13.23	1911,	13.57
1907,	13.19	1912,	13.28
1908,	13.44	1913,	13.22

D. Number of boys returned to the school for any cause for the past ten years.

1904,	117	1909,	217
1905,	142	1910,	233
1906 (14 months),	178	1911,	274
1907,	136	1912,	374
1908,	229	1913,	410

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for the past ten years.

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	Gross.	Net.
1904,	\$4 90	\$4 87	1909,	\$4 88	\$4 86
1905,	4 63	4 61	1910,	5 68	5 62
1906 (14 months),	4 90	4 84	1911,	6 39	6 35
1907,	5 29	5 19	1912,	6 25	6 23
1908,	4 89	4 87	1913,	5 51	5 48

TABLE 6. — *Age of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912, and previously.*

AGE (YEARS).	Committed during Year ending Nov. 30, 1912.	Committed from 1885 to 1911.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	—	—	5	5
Seven,	—	3	25	28
Eight,	3	19	115	137
Nine,	5	45	231	281
Ten,	5	141	440	586
Eleven,	26	284	615	925
Twelve,	31	647	748	1,426
Thirteen,	55	1,151	897	2,103
Fourteen,	76	1,807	778	2,661
Fifteen,	13	114	913	1,040
Sixteen,	—	20	523	543
Seventeen,	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over,	1	1	17	19
Unknown,	—	12	32	44
Totals,	215	4,248	5,518	9,981

TABLE 7. — *Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during the year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Had parents,	147
Had no parents,	6
Had father,	16
Had mother,	29
Had stepfather,	5
Had stepmother,	6
Had intemperate father,	65
Had intemperate mother,	2
Had both parents intemperate,	11
Had parents separated,	4
Had attended church,	206
Had never attended church,	9
Had not attended school within one year,	16
Had not attended school within two years,	2
Had not attended school within three years,	—
Had been arrested before,	112
Had been inmates of other institutions,	49
Had used intoxicating liquor,	9
Had used tobacco,	114
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	58
Were attending school,	147
Were idle,	10
Parents owning residence,	26
Members of family had been arrested,	67

TABLE 8. — *Length of retention of all boys who left Lyman School for Boys during the year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

3 months or less,	26	2 years 3 months,	6
4 months,	14	2 years 4 months,	6
5 months,	9	2 years 5 months,	6
6 months,	5	2 years 6 months,	10
7 months,	6	2 years 7 months,	3
8 months,	10	2 years 8 months,	6
9 months,	3	2 years 9 months,	6
10 months,	11	2 years 10 months,	3
11 months,	9	2 years 11 months,	3
1 year,	18	3 years,	2
1 year 1 month,	13	3 years 1 month,	1
1 year 2 months,	16	3 years 2 months,	3
1 year 3 months,	17	3 years 3 months,	2
1 year 4 months,	19	3 years 4 months,	4
1 year 5 months,	16	3 years 5 months,	3
1 year 6 months,	17	3 years 6 months,	1
1 year 7 months,	25	3 years 7 months,	5
1 year 8 months,	10	3 years 8 months,	—
1 year 9 months,	20	3 years 9 months,	1
1 year 10 months,	14	3 years 10 months,	3
1 year 11 months,	10	3 years 11 months,	—
2 years,	6	4 years,	3
2 years 1 month,	7		—
2 years 2 months,	7		363

	Months.
Average time spent in the institution,	19.76
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	5.70
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded, released for the first time,	18.64

TABLE 9. — *Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments, returns by probation or otherwise, for ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR.	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1902-03,	323.37	174	132	208	95
1903-04,	319.72	179	117	231	42
1904-05,	336.21	191	142	282	64
1905-06 (14 months),	338.13	226	178	311	78
1906-07,	329.57	207	136	288	58
1907-08,	378.50	268	229	324	96
1908-09,	408.23	232	217	374	96
1909-10,	358.56	180	233	403	78
1910-11,	324.30	197	274	354	112
1911-12,	358.59	215	374	394	152
Average for ten years,	347.52	206.9	203.2	316.9	87.1

TABLE 10. — *Commitments to Lyman School for Boys by months for ten years.*

MONTHS.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
October,	23	8	16	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
November,	14	16	10	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
December,	11	10	16	17	11	23	18	18	14	23
January,	4	8	10	13	12	21	15	8	13	11
February,	3	9	6	8	6	16	13	14	13	10
March,	15	12	17	12	12	23	14	10	15	13
April,	22	16	25	12	12	18	11	16	10	14
May,	15	20	18	15	23	20	23	20	16	12
June,	17	20	14	14	18	37	28	15	21	22
July,	15	17	20	23	21	27	36	15	13	14
August,	18	23	17	21	22	16	15	22	19	25
September,	17	20	22	15	18	13	20	15	19	27
October,	—	—	—	16	30	34	21	13	24	21
November,	—	—	—	10	22	20	18	14	20	23
Totals,	174	179	191	226	207	268	232	180	197	215

TABLE 11. — *Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Assault,	3
Breaking and entering,	24
Setting fires,	2
Delinquent child,	75
Disturbing the peace,	1
False fire alarm,	1
Larceny,	76
Receiving stolen goods,	1
State Board of Charity,	3
Stubbornness,	25
Vagrancy,	2
Malicious mischief,	2
Forgery,	1
Total,	215

TABLE 12. — *SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.*A. *Average age of boys released on parole for the past ten years.*

	Years.		Years.
1903,	14.50	1908,	14.92
1904,	15.30	1909,	15.59
1905,	15.41	1910,	15.16
1906 (14 months),	14.83	1911,	15.44
1907,	15.10	1912,	15.63

B. *Average time spent in the institution for the past ten years.*

	Months.		Months.
1903,	19.03	1908,	20.28
1904,	20.36	1909,	18.93
1905,	20.39	1910,	18.77
1906 (14 months),	17.05	1911,	18.49
1907,	19.41	1912,	16.09

C. *Average age of commitments for the past ten years.*

	Years.		Years.
1903,	13.51	1908,	13.44
1904,	13.47	1909,	13.36
1905,	13.51	1910,	13.34
1906 (14 months),	13.23	1911,	13.57
1907,	13.19	1912,	13.28

D. Number of boys returned to the school for any cause for the past ten years.

1903,	132	1908,	229
1904,	117	1909,	217
1905,	142	1910,	233
1906 (14 months),	178	1911,	274
1907,	136	1912,	243

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for the past ten years.

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	Gross.	Net.
1903,	\$4 74	\$4 72	1908,	\$4 89	\$4 87
1904,	4 90	4 87	1909,	4 88	4 86
1905,	4 63	4 61	1910,	5 68	5 62
1906 (14 months),	4 90	4 84	1911,	6 39	6 35
1907,	5 29	5 19	1912,	6 25	6 23

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1912:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1911, \$2,108 79

Institution Receipts.

Receipts.

Sales:—

Food,	\$26 95
Clothing and materials,	9 60
Heat, light and power,	27 67
Repairs and improvements,	44 53
Miscellaneous,	11 03

Farm, stable and grounds:—

Cows and calves,	41 80
Hides,	43 97
Sundries,	19 14

\$224 69

Miscellaneous receipts:—

Interest on bank balances,	\$48 12
Industries,	9 25
Sundries,	21 11

78 48

\$303 17

Receipts from Treasury of the Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1911,	\$2,869 95
Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30),	1,693 33
Approved schedules of 1912,	\$107,280 80
Less returned,	10 00

107,270 80

111,834 08

Special appropriations,

4,133 46

Children boarded out:—

Balance of 1911,	\$1,927 57
Approved schedules of 1912,	5,720 23

7,647 80

Lyman fund,

2,300 34

Total, \$128,327 64

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,		\$303 17
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Balance November schedule, 1911,	\$5,003 58	
Eleven months' schedules, 1912,	107,270 80	
November advances,	1,189 42	
	<hr/>	113,463 80
Special appropriations:—		
Approved schedules,		4,133 46
Children boarded out:—		
November schedule, 1911,	\$1,927 57	
Approved schedules of 1912,	5,720 23	
	<hr/>	7,647 80
Lyman trust fund, approved schedules,	\$2,300 34	
Less advances, report, 1911,	24 84	
	<hr/>	2,275 50
Balance, Nov. 30, 1912:—		
In bank,	\$450 41	
In office,	53 50	
	<hr/>	503 91
		<hr/>
Total,		\$128,327 64

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation (\$107,600, plus \$1,364.13, deficiency appropriation of 1911),	\$108,964 13
Expenses (as analyzed below),	117,552 05
	<hr/>
By deficiency,	\$8,587 92

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages and labor:—		
General administration,	\$11,227 44	
Medical service,	2,420 70	
Ward service (male),	28,795 92	
Repairs and improvements,	1,567 40	
Farm, stable and grounds,	1,502 05	
	<hr/>	\$45,513 51
Food:—		
Butterine,	\$706 84	
Beans,	776 83	
Bread and crackers,	384 65	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	586 44	
Cheese,	385 71	
Eggs,	674 05	
Flour,	3,043 59	
Fish,	973 95	
Fruit (dried and fresh),	679 53	
Meats,	6,543 12	
Milk,	159 46	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$14,914 17	\$45,513 51

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$14,914 17	\$45,513 51
Food— <i>Con.</i>		
Molasses and syrup,	274 71	
Sugar,	1,916 49	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	563 49	
Vegetables,	2,317 38	
Sundries,	905 30	
	<hr/>	20,891 54
Clothing and materials:—		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$801 27	
Clothing,	4,292 39	
Dry goods for clothing and smallwares,	291 50	
Furnishing goods,	823 81	
Hats and caps,	213 90	
Leather and shoe findings,	1,815 19	
Sundries,	91 89	
	<hr/>	8,329 95
Furnishings:—		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$991 06	
Brushes, brooms,	350 50	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	172 72	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery etc.,	277 89	
Furniture and upholstery,	150 55	
Kitchen furnishings,	472 62	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	13 84	
Sundries,	223 11	
	<hr/>	2,652 29
Heat, light and power:—		
Coal,	\$7,612 40	
Freight on coal,	5,059 34	
Wood,	24 00	
Electricity,	67 35	
Oil,	6 30	
	<hr/>	12,769 39
Repairs and improvements:—		
Cement, lime and plaster,	\$19 60	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	2 98	
Electrical work and supplies,	936 60	
Hardware,	359 91	
Lumber,	923 11	
Machinery, etc.,	606 95	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	820 84	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	1,569 24	
Roofing and materials,	111 40	
Sundries,	202 65	
	<hr/>	5,553 28
Farm, stable and grounds:—		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$298 50	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	323 19	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	812 61	
Hay, grain, etc.,	4,809 94	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$6,244 24	\$95,709 96

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$6,244 24	\$95,709 96
Farm, stable and grounds— <i>Con.</i>		
Harnesses and repairs,	238 86	
Horses,	450 00	
Cows,	50 00	
Other live stock,	403 50	
Rent,	5 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	321 77	
Sundries,	1,295 29	
	<hr/>	9,008 66
Miscellaneous:—		
Entertainments,	\$7 50	
Books, periodicals, etc.,	424 40	
Chapel services,	927 84	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	2,759 82	
Funeral expenses,	100 42	
Hose, etc.,	11 28	
Ice,	492 04	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	646 45	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	146 14	
Manual training supplies,	128 04	
Postage,	439 62	
Printing and printing supplies,	573 82	
Return of runaways,	1,080 35	
Soap and laundry supplies,	876 82	
Stationery and office supplies,	852 82	
School books and school supplies,	371 08	
Travel and expenses (officials),	305 94	
Telephone and telegraph,	605 06	
Water,	1,562 28	
Sundries,	521 71	
	<hr/>	12,833 43
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$117,552 05

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1911,		\$100 80
Appropriations for fiscal year,		4,946 00
		<hr/>
Total,		\$5,046 80
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$4,133 46	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	23 82	
	<hr/>	4,157 28
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,		\$889 52

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$503 91	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money),	1,189 42	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth, account November, 1912, schedule,	8,587 92	
	<hr/>	\$10,281 25

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills: —		
Maintenance,		\$10,281 25

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 361.62.

Total cost for maintenance, \$117,552.05.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$6.25.

Receipts from sales, \$224.69.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.012.

All other institution receipts, \$78.48.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.004.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Coal bunkers,	Res. 1911, chap. 104	\$1,500 00	\$76 98	\$1,499 26	\$0 74 ¹
Heat and boilers,	Acts 1912, chap. 58	1,946 00	1,928 79	1,928 79	17 21
Railroad siding,	Acts 1912, chap. 58	1,200 00	361 77	361 77	838 23
Refrigerator,	Acts 1912, chap. 58	1,000 00	966 82	966 82	33 18
Hennery and piggery,	Acts 1912, chap. 58	800 00	799 10	799 10	90
Furnishing cottage,	Res. 1909, chap. 77	4,800 00	-	4,781 78	18 22 ¹
Power plant,	Acts 1910, chap. 478	7,000 00	-	6,995 14	4 86 ¹
		\$18,246 00	\$4,133 46	\$17,332 66	889 52

¹ Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER L. COFFEEN,

Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,

Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1912.

DR.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand as appraised Nov. 30, 1911,	\$13,502 19	
Board,	48 00	
Farm tools and repairs,	685 56	
Fertilizer,	484 84	
Grain and meal for stock,	4,692 39	
Horseshoeing,	188 65	
Labor,	559 62	
Seeds and plants,	321 94	
Veterinary,	70 50	
Wages,	1,502 05	
Rent,	10 00	
	<hr/>	\$22,065 74
Net gain,		6,007 04
		<hr/>
		\$28,072 78

CR.

Produce sold,	\$90 88	
Produce consumed,	11,404 65	
Produce on hand,	4,339 96	
Live stock,	6,547 65	
Agricultural implements,	2,497 13	
Team work for construction work and drawing coal,	3,192 51	
	<hr/>	\$28,072 78

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN
SCHOOL.

REAL ESTATE.

138 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres tillage,	\$22,419 00	
15 acres pasturage,	450 00	
6 acres woodland,	300 00	
133 acres pasture, Phelps land,	3,000 00	
$\frac{9}{10}$ acres railroad siding,	200 00	
11 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres Hero land,	2,900 00	
$\frac{7}{8}$ acres Wilcox land,	600 00	
90 acres land at Berlin farm,	1,100 00	
	\$30,969 00	

BUILDINGS.

Administration building,	\$11,100 00	
Lyman and Chauncy Hall,	38,000 00	
Maple cottage,	3,700 00	
Willow Park,	5,000 00	
Wayside cottage,	5,900 00	
Hillside cottage,	15,000 00	
Oak cottage,	16,000 00	
Bowlder cottage,	17,000 00	
The Inn,	1,000 00	
Gables cottage,	9,000 00	
Elms cottage,	22,000 00	
Worcester and Wachusett cottages,	47,000 00	
Store building,	12,300 00	
School building,	43,400 00	
Power station,	23,362 00	
Greenhouse,	2,000 00	
Scale building,	500 00	
Hospital,	12,000 00	
Piggery,	1,000 00	
Cow barn,	11,500 00	
Henhouses,	1,200 00	
Horse barn and fire station,	7,980 00	
Subways, fire tank, etc.,	16,814 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,500 00	
	\$326,256 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$326,256 00	\$30,969 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$326,256 00	\$30,969 00
Superintendent's barn,	600 00	
Superintendent's summer house,	50 00	
Tool building, Boulder,	100 00	

BUILDINGS AT BERLIN.

House,	3,000 00	
Barn and sheds,	1,500 00	
	<hr/>	331,506 00
Total real estate,		\$362,475 00
Personal property,		88,959 86
		<hr/>
		\$451,434 86

I certify that the foregoing appraisal is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY L. CHASE,
Appraiser.

A true copy. Attest. ELMER L. COFFEEN,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year,	335	—	335
Number received during the year,	596	—	596
Number passing out of the institution during the year,	546	—	546
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	385	—	385
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year,	358.59	—	358.59
Average number of officers and employees during the year,	44.20	34.60	78.80

Number in Care of the Parole Department.

Number on visiting list of the parole department Dec. 1, 1912,	1,089
Number coming of age during the year, and thus dropped from the parole department,	192
Employees of parole department,	9

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages,	\$45,513 51	
2. Clothing,	8,329 95	
3. Subsistence,	20,891 54	
4. Ordinary repairs,	5,553 28	
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	37,263 77	
	<hr/>	\$117,552 05

Extraordinary expenses:—

1. Permanent improvements to existing buildings,	\$2,972 59	
2. Personal property expenditures (fire apparatus),	1,160 87	
	<hr/>	4,133 46

Total for institution, \$121,685 51

*Expenditures for the Parole Department.*¹

Salaries of visitors,	\$7,860 52	
Other expenses,	6,636 43	
Board of Boys under fourteen,	8,016 04	
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out,	1,228 05	
	<hr/>	23,741 04
Grand total, including parole,		<hr/> \$145,426 55

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): ELMER L. COFFEEN.

Executive head of parole department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

¹ The parole department handles the parole work of two institutions, the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of its work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the parole department of both institutions, except that "Board of boys under fourteen" and "Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

During the past year, as in preceding years, much of the life of the school has been centered around the physical development of the institution. The new industrial building of reinforced concrete has been completed, giving us a total additional floor space of 7,200 square feet available for instruction, with a storage cellar 60 by 40 feet. The blacksmith and carpentry departments, newly equipped, are installed in this building. A cow barn of brick and cement 120 by 40 feet is ready for its equipment. Two hundred and seventy-five square feet of sidewalk has been laid, the new piggery is completed, the power and lighting systems have been greatly improved by installation of purchased power, another ice house has been built and work is begun on another cottage for 30 boys.

The farm is responding to the treatment it has received in the past three years, and taking on the appearance of well-tilled land instead of that of a rough pasture which it at first presented. The bringing back the pasture land to tillage and the brush and wood land to pasturage is the plan that is followed. About 40 acres were cleared last year. Incidentally, we are getting our wood and some lumber. Much grading has been done, including that about the new industrial building, cow barn and piggery. In this work the three new ox teams have been of great service. A greatly needed want is filled by the erection of an up-to-date cow barn to accommodate 64 head. Another barn for horses and oxen is an imperative need at the present time.

Our crops this year are the best of any in the history of the school. The orchards are improving, producing 229 barrels of apples. There has also been produced and turned into the school about 18,000 pounds of meat products, — beef, pork and chicken, — 111,000 pounds of milk, 3,000 quarts of cream, 2,000 pounds of butter and 1,000 dozens of eggs.

All this work emphasizes still more the value indicated in last year's report of trade training for our boys received under actual commercial conditions. Carpenters, masons, painters, dairymen, poultrymen and blacksmiths are able to get a start which insures a living wage while completing their apprenticeship in open competition. We now have by the addition of plumbing and steam fitting 18 different occupations which, through the work of the parole department in getting the cooperation of the parents and finding places for our trade apprentices, are of permanent bread-and-butter value to our boys.

Occupations of the Boys in the School.

Housework and general care of institution,	31
Laborers, grading, cutting wood, etc.,	26
Receiving definite trade instruction, distributed as follows: —	
Bakery,	4
Barbering,	2
Blacksmith department,	12
Cabinet making and milling, furniture, etc.,	10
Carpentry, general carpenter work, shingling, etc.,	12
Cobbler shop, repairing,	2
Central kitchen, range cooking,	5
Farm department: —	
Dairy work, milking and general dairy work, butter making, etc.,	8
Garden and poultry, general work in caring for fruit, vegetables and poultry,	10
Teamsters, doing farm team work, carting freight and supplies, grading, etc.,	6
General farming, including raising and handling crops, care of piggery, etc.,	10
	— 34
Hospital, duties those of assistant to nurse and school physician,	2
Laundry, washing and ironing,	5
Mason department, cement and brick work in connection with new buildings, general repairing, etc.,	12

Office, clerical and other assistance,	2
Paint department, inside and outside painting of buildings, furniture work, glass setting, etc.,	8
Plumbing and steam fitting,	6
Tailor department, including sewing room, making and repair- ing clothing,	10
	— 126
	183

The boy must ever be kept in mind in all the industries, and the men in charge must be not only skilled workmen able to plan and alert to push forward the day's work, but they must also have an instinct for teaching, holding the boy's interest and with a keen sense of fair play throughout. The increase of wages everywhere is making it difficult to procure the right sort of men, forcing us to a higher rate of salaries among our trade instructors. A most cursory examination of our work, however, convinces one of the wisdom of keeping up to the highest standards, even at an increased cost.

In the academic department the work of last year is being continued, except that here as in the trade teaching the Binet system is being used as a guide in difficult cases. In the elementary grades, of necessity the work is confined to the three R's, with the emphasis on teaching the boy to read and write the English language. The length of his commitment does not give time for much more than the removal of illiteracy. In the higher grades a much larger field is offered, and the work planned in the realization that the boy material is plastic. Reading and correspondence create an environment and an opportunity for the stimulation of character. Reading, especially when directed and censored, is a tremendous mental and moral stimulus. Much classroom work is also done in co-ordination with the trade teaching. Questions which have arisen and perplexed the boy during his day's work are freely discussed for the benefit of the particular boy, and to the interest of the entire class. In this way abstract problems are given concrete and definite reality.

In the academic department boys are classified as follows: —

	PER CENT.	
	1911.	1912.
High school, above ninth grade, . . .	8.1	11.5
Grammar grades: —		
A class, eighth and ninth grades, . . .	14.9	26.9
B class, sixth and seventh grades, . . .	26.7	25.8
C class, fourth and fifth grades, . . .	34.8	20.4
D class, illiterates,	3.7	7.7
Recent commitments, not classified, . . .	11.8	7.7
	100.0	100.0

Much difficulty has been felt in complying with the demands of the courts for new commitments. June 24 the school reached the limit of capacity, *i.e.*, 180. Since that day 76 applications for commitment were received. Forty-nine of these were finally admitted, making 27 cases otherwise disposed of by the courts. The new cottage now building will take care of this excess number of 27. The delay, involved in the 49 deferred commitments of the courts as the school becomes better known, makes it imperative that still another cottage be built at once.

The disciplinary cottage, with its constant but kindly insistence, has been a great help towards bringing the more recalcitrant boys to an appreciation of the freedom of the open school. The boys as a whole are markedly ambitious and hopeful, indicating that they realize their stay at the institution is not for punishment but for education.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. P. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The following report of the medical work of the Industrial School for Boys for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, is respectfully submitted:—

The health of the school as a whole has been very good. The majority of cases treated at the hospital have not been of a serious nature, consisting mostly of colds, sore throats, digestive troubles and small abscesses. The poor physical condition of the average boy committed, and the fact that the boys are thrown together so intimately in their work and in their life together in the cottages, predisposes them to attacks of coryza, bronchitis, tonsillitis and pharyngitis, ailments which although not of themselves serious require considerable attention and treatment. The large number of small abscesses and minor infections were undoubtedly of a contagious nature, and are transmitted from one to the other by direct contact and through handling tools, etc., used in common.

There have been no cases of contagious disease at the school during the year, nor has there been an epidemic of any kind.

A considerable number of minor operations were performed, only five of which required etherization. Five cases of rheumatic fever were treated during the year, all of which were recurrent, as the boys had a history of previous attacks before entering the school.

The need of more commodious quarters for the hospital cannot be too strongly urged; the present quarters are at present inadequate and will be much more so when new cottages are built. As the school grows the need of an operating room, isolation ward and diet kitchen becomes more apparent.

One hundred and seventy-one boys have been admitted the past year, and each one has been given a careful physical examination before being assigned to his cottage. This examination reveals a great many physical defects as well as giving a medical and family history that enables the physician to take special

precautions to preserve the health of boys who are below the normal physical standard.

The eyes of all boys admitted are examined, the vision tested and glasses prescribed when needed.

There have been 6 cases where adenoids and tonsils have been removed.

Five cases of venereal disease were detected in new boys and isolated until recovery.

The boys are all weighed and measured upon admission and when paroled. The difference in weight is invariably greater than the normal increase incident to the boy's natural growth.

The following summary gives a comprehensive idea of the medical work performed during the year:—

Number of physician's visits to the school,	410
Number of boys examined,	171
Number of cases admitted to the ward,	242
Number of boys treated at other hospitals,	12
Number of boys committed to Worcester State Hospital,	1

The report of dental work performed by Dr. E. B. Butterfield is as follows:—

Fillings,	872
Extractions,	174

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS E. LILLY,

Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

TABLE 13. — *Number received and leaving Industrial School for Boys
for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1911,	161
Committed during the year,	171
Received from Lyman School,	4
Received from Massachusetts Reformatory,	2
Paroled boys returned,	47
Returned from leave of absence,	45
Returned runaways,	54
Returned from Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	7
Returned from Massachusetts Reformatory,	11
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital,	10
	— 512
Paroled,	114
Runaways,	69
Returned paroles placed,	40
Granted leave of absence,	48
Transferred to Lyman School,	22
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	16
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital,	12
Taken to Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	6
Transferred to Worcester State Hospital,	1
Returned to Sockanosset School, Rhode Island,	1
	— 329
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1912,	183

TABLE 14. — *Monthly admissions, releases and average number of inmates, Industrial School for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Paroled.	Transferred.	Average Number.
December,	25	3	1	167.45
January,	43	4	7	176.76
February,	15	8	1	176.48
March,	47	25	3	169.58
April,	27	16	2	171.83
May,	27	5	—	175.03
June,	28	6	8	180.60
July,	30	9	4	184.06
August,	25	10	5	185.16
September,	37	8	6	181.03
October,	26	13	—	180.26
November,	21	7	3	184.23
Totals,	351	114	40	177.71

TABLE 15. — *Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Both parents born in the United States,	37
Both parents foreign born,	87
Father foreign born and mother native,	13
Mother foreign born and father native,	16
Father native born and mother unknown,	1
Mother native born and father unknown,	3
Father foreign born and mother unknown,	3
Mother foreign born and father unknown,	3
Unknown,	14
	177

TABLE 16. — *Nativity of boys admitted to the Industrial School for Boys during the year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Born in the United States:—

Massachusetts,	135
Pennsylvania,	3
Rhode Island,	3
Maine,	3
Connecticut,	3
New York,	3
New Hampshire,	1
Kansas,	1

TABLE 16 — *Concluded.*

Born in Canada and the Provinces,	7
Born in Russia,	6
Born in Italy,	5
Born in England,	3
Born in St. Michaels,	1
Born in Hudson Bay,	1
Born in Greece,	1
Unknown,	6

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TABLE 17. — *Authority for commitments of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

	Commitments.
By district court,	89
By police court,	34
By superior court,	16
By municipal court,	16
By juvenile court,	14
By State Board of Charity,	4
By trial justice,	4
Total,	177

TABLE 18. — *Counties from which commitments were made of boys admitted to the Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

	Commitments.
Suffolk County,	41
Middlesex County,	32
Essex County,	32
Worcester County,	19
Bristol County,	20
Hampden County,	10
Norfolk County,	10
Berkshire County,	5
Plymouth County,	4
Barnstable County,	3
Dukes County,	1
Franklin County,	—
Hampshire County,	—
Nantucket County,	—
Total,	177

TABLE 19. — *Causes of commitments of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Larceny,	56
Stubborn child,	31
Breaking and entering,	26
Breaking and entering and larceny,	21
Delinquent child,	19
Vagrancy,	5
Drunkenness,	4
Assault and battery,	3
Assault,	2
Idle and disorderly,	2
Not reporting while on probation,	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1
Larceny from the person,	1
Running away,	1
Receiving stolen money,	1
Disturbing the peace,	1
Gaming in a public place,	1
Burning a dwelling house,	1
Total,	177

TABLE 20. — *Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Had both parents living, own or step,	117
Had father only,	24
Had mother only,	27
Had unknown,	1
Had both parents dead,	12
Had stepfather,	3
Had stepmother,	11
Had intemperate father,	47
Had intemperate mother,	5
Had parents separated,	13
Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned,	50
Had parents owning residence,	22
Had not attended school within one year,	38
Had not attended school within two years,	56
Had not attended school within three years,	56
Had been arrested before,	110
Had been inmates of other institutions,	37
Had used intoxicating liquor,	24
Had used tobacco,	143

TABLE 21. — *Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

15-16 years,	50
16-17 years,	78
17-18 years,	45
18 or over (transfers),	2
Unknown,	2
	<hr/>
	177

TABLE 22. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

In 2d grade,	2
In 3d grade,	4
In 4th grade,	14
In 5th grade,	20
In 6th grade,	36
In 7th grade,	36
In 8th grade,	35
In 9th grade,	19
In high school,	5
Not in public schools in this country,	4
Not determined,	4
	<hr/>
	177

¹ The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads, "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1912:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1911,	\$859 66
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Receipts.

Institution Receipts.

Board of inmates:—	
Private, United States government,	\$118 00
Sales:—	
Farm, stable and grounds:—	
Cows and calves,	10 00
Miscellaneous receipts:—	
Interest on bank balances,	\$61 42
Sundries,	78
	62 20
	190 20

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:—	
Balance of 1911,	\$2,318 48
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	5,000 00
Approved schedules of 1912,	56,665 93
	63,984 41
Special appropriations,	34,167 71
	\$99,201 98

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,	\$190 20
Maintenance appropriations:—	
Balance November schedule, 1911,	\$3,178 14
Eleven months' schedules, 1912,	56,665 93
November advances,	1,529 65
	61,373 72
Special appropriations:—	
Approved schedules,	34,167 71
Balance, Nov. 30, 1912,	
In bank,	\$3,413 73
In office,	56 62
	3,470 35
Total,	\$99,201 98

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,	\$63,065 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	63,064 00
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	\$1 00

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages and labor: —

General administration,	\$6,345 55	
Medical service,	400 02	
Teaching,	1,152 34	
Ward service (male),	6,526 15	
Ward service (female),	1,532 21	
Repairs and improvements,	4,368 53	
Farm, stable and grounds,	4,775 58	
	<hr/>	\$25,100 38

Food: —

Butter,	\$17 40	
Butterine,	30 45	
Beans,	240 36	
Bread and crackers,	114 66	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	518 01	
Cheese,	51 92	
Flour,	1,131 00	
Fish,	648 56	
Fruit (dried and fresh),	356 56	
Meats,	1,816 01	
Molasses and syrup,	273 05	
Sugar,	1,430 43	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	385 79	
Vegetables,	415 02	
Sundries,	1,623 94	
	<hr/>	9,053 16

Clothing and materials: —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$1,385 35	
Clothing,	760 75	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	103 61	
Furnishing goods,	857 15	
Hats and caps,	52 54	
Leather and shoe findings,	365 25	
Sundries,	89 52	
	<hr/>	3,614 17

Furnishings: —

Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$492 78	
Brushes, brooms,	176 97	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	253 22	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	102 44	
Furniture and upholstery,	196 43	
Kitchen furnishings,	348 83	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	27 15	
Sundries,	391 49	
	<hr/>	1,989 31

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$39,757 02
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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$39,757 02
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	\$4,108 07	
Freight on coal,	1,493 61	
Oil,	85 36	
Sundries,	114 91	
	<hr/>	5,801 95
Repairs and improvements: —		
Cement, lime and plaster,	\$12 27	
Electrical work and supplies,	191 45	
Hardware,	259 18	
Lumber,	422 29	
Machinery, etc.,	98 26	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	417 35	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	513 91	
Roofing and materials,	134 11	
Sundries,	247 48	
	<hr/>	2,296 30
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$149 35	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	29 20	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,220 43	
Hay, grain, etc.,	4,166 14	
Harnesses and repairs,	101 23	
Horses,	537 00	
Cows,	120 00	
Other live stock,	235 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	326 15	
Sundries,	557 29	
	<hr/>	7,441 79
Miscellaneous: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$59 15	
Religious instruction,	976 46	
Entertainments,	55 83	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	754 37	
Funeral expenses,	166 67	
Gratuities, parole expenses,	20 90	
Hose, etc.,	10 29	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	315 39	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	581 50	
Postage,	264 90	
Return of runaways,	703 06	
Soap and laundry supplies,	623 11	
Stationery and office supplies,	371 59	
School books and school supplies,	45 28	
Travel and expenses (official),	692 31	
Telephone and telegraph,	383 72	
Water,	1,284 74	
Sundries,	457 67	
	<hr/>	7,766 94
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$63,064 00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1911,		\$27,219 65
Appropriations for fiscal year,		32,487 00
		<hr/>
Total,		\$59,706 65
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$34,167 71	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	3 43	
	<hr/>	34,171 14
		<hr/>
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,		\$25,535 51

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$3,470 35	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money),	1,529 65	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth account November, 1912, schedule,	1,398 07	
	<hr/>	\$6,398 07

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,		\$6,398 07
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PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 177.71+.

Total cost for maintenance, \$63,064.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$6.813+.

Receipts from sales, \$10.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.001+.

All other institution receipts, \$180.20.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.019+.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Two new cottages,	Res. 1910, chap. 150	\$31,000 00	\$693 20	\$30,998 82	\$ 18 ¹
Piggery,	Res. 1911, chap. 140	1,150 00	431 07	1,149 47	53 ¹
Moving and resetting cottage,	Res. 1911, chap. 140	400 00	29 59	399 59	41 ¹
Lighting and power,	Res. 1911, chap. 140	31,500 00	25,763 04	31,499 37	63 ¹
Sidewalks,	Res. 1911, chap. 140	300 00	299 32	299 32	68 ¹
Equipment of a machine and printing shop,	Res. 1912, chap. 57	7,981 00	—	631 70	7,981 00
Cottage for boys,	Res. 1912, chap. 57	15,274 00	631 70	631 70	14,642 30
Cow barn and storehouse,	Res. 1912, chap. 57	7,743 00	5,538 41	5,538 41	2,204 59
Ice house with cold-storage room,	Res. 1912, chap. 57	1,489 00	781 38	781 38	707 62
		\$96,837 00	\$34,167 71	\$71,298 06	\$25,535 51

¹ Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. P. CAMPBELL,

Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,

Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY OF INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

10 acres school grounds, at \$75, . . .	\$750 00	
150 acres tillage, at \$30, . . .	4,500 00	
120 acres mowing, at \$45, . . .	5,400 00	
140 acres pasture, at \$20, . . .	2,800 00	
210 acres woodland, at \$20, . . .	4,200 00	
260 acres waste land, at \$10, . . .	2,600 00	
		\$20,250 00

Buildings.

Cottage No. 1 (inmates), . . .	\$12,000 00	
Cottage No. 2, . . .	6,000 00	
Cottage No. 3, . . .	5,000 00	
Cottage No. 4, . . .	12,000 00	
Cottage No. 5, . . .	13,000 00	
Cottage No. 6, . . .	6,500 00	
Farmer's house (employees), . . .	1,000 00	
House with brick basement, . . .	1,700 00	
Stone house, . . .	1,000 00	
Administration building (administration), .	10,000 00	
Infirmery, . . .	1,500 00	
Kitchen and laundry building, . . .	4,500 00	
Chapel, . . .	2,000 00	
Industrial building, . . .	31,500 00	
North barn, two silos and shed (farm), .	6,200 00	
South barn, . . .	2,500 00	
Horse barn, . . .	1,200 00	
Cow barn (incomplete), . . .	5,538 41	
Piggery, . . .	1,200 00	
Dairy house, . . .	1,200 00	
South henhouse, . . .	100 00	
Small tool house, . . .	100 00	
Corn house, . . .	100 00	
North woodshed, . . .	300 00	
North tool shed, . . .	700 00	
Windmill, . . .	300 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward, . . .</i>	\$127,138 41	\$20,250 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$127,138 41	\$20,250 00
Two henhouses,	800 00	
Ice house,	500 00	
Ice house (incomplete),	952 09	
Workmen's house (south) (miscellaneous),	200 00	
Brick shop (storage),	800 00	
Old evaporation building,	500 00	
House,	500 00	
Old shop building and sheds,	1,000 00	
Transformer house (heat, light and power),	200 00	
Water system (cost),	6,161 00	
Sewerage system (cost),	4,693 32	
Telephone system,	650 00	
Sidewalks,	300 00	
	<hr/>	144,394 82
Total real estate,		\$164,644 82
Personal valuation,		37,307 32
		<hr/>
Total valuation,		\$201,952 14

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year,	161	—	161
Number received during the year,	351	—	351
Number passing out of the institution during the year,	329	—	329
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	183	—	183
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year,	177.71	—	177.71
Average number of officers and employees during the year, ¹	33	11	44

¹ Monthly.*Number in Care of the Parole Department.*

Number on visiting list of the Parole Department Dec. 1, 1912,	224
Number coming of age within the year, and thus dropped from the Parole Department,	3
Returned to the school and not released at close of year,	6

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages,	\$25,100 38	
2. Clothing,	3,614 17	
3. Subsistence,	9,053 16	
4. Ordinary repairs,	2,296 30	
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	22,738 99	
		\$62,803 00

Extraordinary expenses:—

Silo,	261 00
Total for institution,	\$63,064 00

Expenditures for the Parole Department.¹¹ Paid from appropriation for parole work, Walter A. Wheeler, Superintendent.

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of parole department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

BOYS' PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

Herewith I respectfully submit the annual report of the Boys' Parole Department of the Massachusetts Training Schools. This is the seventeenth annual report of the parole work of the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough and the first annual report of the parole work of the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, the parole work of the latter institution having, on Dec. 1, 1911, been added to that of the Lyman School, heretofore established, and the name of the department changed accordingly. By this change there were added to the 1,383 boys on parole from the Lyman School during the year, 225 boys from the Industrial School for Boys, swelling the total number of boys under our care to 1,608. The parole work of each school will be considered under its respective head.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, was	1,383
Becoming of age during the year,	192
Died,	7
Returned to the school and not relocated:—	
For serious fault,	45
Not serious,	50
	— 95
	— 294
On the visiting list Nov. 30, 1912,	1,089
Adding to the above number:—	
Transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory:—	
This year,	10
Previously,	8
Runaways from the school:—	
Having been returned from parole,	20
Never having been on parole,	18
	— 56
Total number under twenty-one outside of the school,	1,145

Classification of the Visiting List.

Of the 1,089 boys on the visiting list, 60 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the New England States and employment unknown, and 59 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 970 boys with the number engaged in each occupation, are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 23. — *Occupations of boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys, Nov. 30, 1912.*

Actor,	2	Elevator boy,	6
Army (United States),	21	Errand boy,	30
Assisting parents,	2	Expressman,	4
At board, attending schools,	70	Farmer,	132
Attendant,	1	Fire department,	1
Attending school,	29	Fireman,	2
Bakery,	5	Fisherman,	5
Barber,	2	Flagman,	2
Bicycle factory,	1	Florist,	1
Biscuit factory,	4	Foundry,	2
Blacksmith,	5	Furniture factory,	7
Bleachery,	2	Garage,	5
Bootblack,	1	Glass works,	2
Box shop,	7	Hat factory,	1
Brakeman,	2	Hostler,	5
Broom factory,	2	Hotel worker,	11
Butler,	1	Idle,	9
Button factory,	1	Invalid,	10
Candy factory,	3	Janitor,	1
Carpenter,	18	Jewelry shop,	4
Car shop,	2	Laborer,	42
Carriage shop,	1	Laundry,	5
Casket shop,	1	Leather shop,	6
Chauffeur,	3	Longshoreman,	3
Chemical works,	2	Lumber camp,	2
Clerical work,	2	Machinist,	14
Clerk,	15	Mason,	1
Cobbler,	1	Massachusetts Reformatory,	27
Conductor,	7	Metal worker,	10
Construction work,	3	Milk team,	4
Cook,	1	Mill (textile),	82
Dairyman,	1	Motorman,	1
Electrical works,	10	Navy (United States),	31

Newsboy,	4	Sailor,	5
Occupation unknown,	34	Salesman,	4
Oil refinery,	1	Saw mill,	2
Other penal institutions,	20	Shipper,	8
Painter,	5	Shoe shop,	48
Paper hanger,	1	Skate factory,	3
Paper mill,	6	Suspender factory,	2
Pedler,	9	Tannery,	2
Plumber,	13	Teamster or driver,	34
Pool room,	2	Tinsmith,	2
Porter,	2	Toy factory,	1
Printer,	23	Usher,	1
Recently released, occupation		Waiter,	4
unknown,	17	Watch factory,	3
Restaurant,	4	Whip shop,	2
Roofer,	1	Wire mill,	3
Rubber works,	8		

Reduced to approximate percentages, this table will show:—

	Per Cent.
In the United States army and navy, about	5
At board,	7
Employed on farms,	14
In mills (textile), about	9
Classed as laborers,	4
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	3
In other penal institutions,	2
In 90 different occupations, about	56

The report cards of the above-mentioned 970 boys show that at the time of the last report 836, or 86 per cent., were doing well; 84, or 9 per cent., doubtfully; and 50, or 5 per cent., badly.

An analysis of the unknown list shows that—

- 37 disappeared this year.
- 22 disappeared previously.

And, again, that of this number—

- 24 left place with farmer.
- 11 left home or relatives.
- 14 not located, family having moved.
- 4 released from penal institutions, location unknown.
- 3 placed in city, ran away.
- 2 deserted from navy.
- 1 deserted from army.

The number of boys retransferred from the Massachusetts Reformatory to the custody of your Board during the past year has been 5. In providing for these boys, 4 have been sent to their homes and seem to be living respectably, and 1 was placed on a farm and is doing well.

The following tables give the placings, returns, visits and collections of wages for the past year:—

TABLE 24. — *Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	164
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	159
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	59
<hr/>	
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	382

It should be stated that, aside from the parents of the boy, other relatives are sought who might assume the care and responsibility of the absent or unfit parent. During the year just closed, 16 boys, whose parents were either dead or not able to care for them, were sent to relatives as follows:—

2 to grandparent.	5 to uncle.
1 to sister.	6 to aunt.
2 to brother.	

Returns.

Number of boys within the year returned to the school:—

For serious fault, not relocated,	45
For relocation and other purposes,	198
<hr/>	
Total returned,	243

TABLE 25. — *Visits to boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Number of visits to probationers,	3,925
Number of visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	1,776
Number of boys over eighteen years of age visited,	637
Average visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	2.79
Number of visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	2,149
Number of boys under eighteen years of age visited,	499
Average visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	4.31
Number of homes investigated and reported upon in writing,	502
Number of new places investigated and reported upon,	94

TABLE 26. — *Collection of wages of boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys, and placed to their credit in the bank,	\$1,749 48
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected,	66

Boys over eighteen usually make their own bargains and collect their own wages.

TABLE 27. — *Status of all boys under twenty-one years of age whose names were on the books of the Lyman School for Boys Nov. 30, 1912.*

In the school,	385
Released from the school:—	
With parents,	572
With others,	116
At board,	70
For themselves,	113
Sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory,	27
Sentenced to penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,	20
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	18
Left the State,	60
In the United States army,	21
In the United States navy,	31
Lost sight of:—	
This year,	37
Previously,	22
	— 59
Runaways from the school, whereabouts unknown,	38
	— 1,145
	<hr/> 1,530

TABLE 28. — *Condition of all boys under twenty-one years of age on parole from Lyman School for Boys up to Nov. 30, 1912.*

Doing well,	836, or 77 per cent.
Not doing well,	87, or 8 per cent.
In some penal institution,	47, or 4 per cent.
Out of the State,	60, or 6 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	59, or 5 per cent.

1,089

One hundred and ninety-two boys whose names are upon the visiting list have become of age during the year. The following table shows their occupation and standing:—

TABLE 29. — *Occupations of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Actor,	1	Machinist,	3
Army,	10	Massachusetts Reformatory, .	5
Attending college,	1	Milk team,	1
Bicycle factory,	1	Mill,	5
Bindery,	1	Motorman,	1
Blacksmith,	1	Navy,	12
Box factory,	2	News agent,	1
Brakeman,	1	Occupation unknown,	23
Buckle factory,	1	Office work,	2
Carpenter,	4	Other institutions,	10
Chair factory,	2	Out of employment,	2
Chauffeur,	1	Packer, meat,	1
Clerk,	2	Painter,	1
Dairyman,	1	Paper mill,	1
Electrician,	3	Pedler,	2
Elevator boy,	1	Plumber,	1
Engineer's assistant,	1	Porter,	1
Expressman,	6	Printer,	3
Farmer,	7	Rubber factory,	1
Fruit dealer,	1	Sailor,	5
Garage,	1	Shoe shop,	11
Gypsy moth work,	1	Tailor,	2
Insurance agent,	1	Teamster,	11
Iron works,	1	Toy factory,	1
Janitor,	1	Traveling salesman,	2
Laborer,	7	Whereabouts unknown,	18
Lather,	2	Waiter,	1
Laundry,	1	Wire mill,	1
Longshoreman,	1		

The above table expressed in percentages, shows:—

	Per Cent.
United States army and navy, about	11
Employed on farms, about	4
In penal institutions,	8
Employed in textile mills,	3

The remaining 74 per cent. is divided among 51 different occupations.

By our usual classification of boys in the visiting department becoming twenty-one years of age, 127, or 66 per cent., are doing well without question; 9, or 5 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 15, or 8 per cent., badly, most of them in penal institutions; 18, or 9 per cent., whereabouts unknown; 23, or 12 per cent., out of the New England States.

If we confine our attention to those boys whose conduct and occupations were a matter of record on November 30, thus eliminating the 18 boys whose whereabouts were unknown and the 23 whose whereabouts were known but who were out of the New England States and whose conduct could not at the time be ascertained, there will be left 151 boys of whom we can say that 127, or 84 per cent., were doing well without question; 9, or 6 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 15, or 10 per cent., badly. Or, in other words, 136, or 90 per cent., were doing well to the extent of being self-supporting, and 15, or 10 per cent., were doing badly.

The following table differs from the foregoing one in that it includes all boys becoming of age during the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, who have been on probation or parole from the Lyman School. In this number is one who has been transferred to the State Infirmary at Tewksbury, hence the basis of per cent. used in this table is 193 instead of 192. It compares the conduct of those placed on farms with that of those who returned to their people.

TABLE 30.—*Conduct of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

	STANDING —	
	Of 67 Boys placed on Farms.	Of 126 Boys released to their Parents or Relatives.
Doing well without question, .	41, or 61 per cent.	86, or 68 per cent.
Not so well, but self-supporting,	1, or 1 per cent.	8, or 6 per cent.
Out of State,	9, or 14 per cent.	14, or 11 per cent.
Unknown,	12, or 18 per cent.	6, or 5 per cent.
Badly,	4, or 6 per cent.	12, or 10 per cent.

If, in the above table, those whose conduct is unknown were subtracted from the total number, 42, or 77 per cent., of the farm boys, would be found doing well to the extent of being self-supporting, against 94, or 78 per cent., of the boys placed with their own people.

Again, of the 67 boys who were sent to farms —

- 1 is attending college.
- 4 are now doing well on farms, earning good wages.
- 32 are now doing well in their city homes.
- 4 are in the army or navy.
- 1 is not doing so well, but is self-supporting.
- 16 are either unknown or doing badly.
- 9 are out of the State.

One hundred and eighteen, or 61.4 per cent., of the 192 boys on the visiting list becoming of age were never returned to the school for a second term.

TABLE 31. — *Boys boarded out from Lyman School for Boys, and amount of board, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Number of boys at board Dec. 1, 1911,	64
Number of boys boarded out during the year 1911-12,	59
<hr/>	
Total number for whom board has been paid during year 1911-12,	123
Amount of board paid (includes amount spent for clothing for boarded boys),	\$8,016 14

TABLE 32. — *Tuition in public schools of boys boarded out from Lyman School for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Number of boys for whom tuition has been paid during year 1911-12,	120
Amount of tuition paid,	\$1,228 05

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, was	225
Becoming of age during the year,	3
Returned to the school and not relocated:—	
For serious fault,	2
Not serious,	5
	— 7
	— 10
On the visiting list Dec. 1, 1912,	215

Classification of the Visiting List.

Of the 215 boys on the visiting list, 14 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the New England States and employment unknown, and 28 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 173 boys, with the number engaged in each employment, are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys, Nov. 30, 1912.*

Army (United States),	2	Fireman,	1
Attending school,	1	Foundry,	1
Automobile factory,	1	Garage,	2
Bakery,	4	Garment cutter,	1
Barber,	1	Hotel,	1
Bedstead factory,	1	Idle,	4
Blacksmith,	4	Invalid,	3
Bleachery,	1	Knife factory,	1
Bowling alley,	2	Laborer,	11
Broom factory,	1	Laundry,	1
Carpenter,	6	Livery stable,	1
Carpet factory,	3	Longshoreman,	1
Clerical work,	1	Locksmith,	1
Clerk,	8	Machinist,	4
Cordage factory,	1	Mail driver,	1
Dye shop,	1	Mason,	2
Electrician,	3	Massachusetts Reformatory,	7
Envelope factory,	1	Medicine factory,	1
Errand boy,	1	Mill (textile),	18
Expressman,	4	Motorman,	1
Farmer,	9	Navy (United States),	3

Occupation unknown,	18	Shipper,	2
Other penal institutions,	1	Shoe shop,	8
Painter,	8	Tailor,	2
Plumber,	1	Teamster,	2
Printer,	1	Theatre usher,	1
Rubber works,	1	Tin shop,	1
Salesman,	2	Wood worker,	3

The report cards of the above-mentioned 173 boys show that at the time of the last report 146, or 85 per cent., were doing well; 16, or 9 per cent., doubtfully; and 11, or 6 per cent., badly.

An analysis of the unknown list shows that —

16 disappeared this year.
12 disappeared previously.

And, again, that of this number —

18 left place.
10 not located at home.

TABLE 34. — *Status of all boys paroled from Industrial School for Boys on the books of the Parole Department Nov. 30, 1912.*

With parents,	128
With others,	31
Attending school,	1
In Massachusetts Reformatory,	7
In penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,	1
Left the State,	14
In the United States army,	2
In the United States navy,	3
Lost sight of: —	
This year,	16
Previously,	12
	— 28
Returned to Industrial School,	7

TABLE 35. — *Condition of all boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys up to Nov. 30, 1912.*

Doing well,	146, or 68 per cent.
Not doing well,	19, or 8 per cent.
In some penal institution,	8, or 4 per cent.
Out of the State,	14, or 7 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	28, or 13 per cent.

 215
TABLE 36. — *Visits to boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Number of visits to paroled boys,	871
Number of boys visited,	197
Average number of visits to each boy,	4.4

Three boys have become of age during the year. Of these, one is on a farm, one is in the navy and one is unknown.

Number of boys placed on parole during the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	114
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ADMINISTRATIVE.

To meet the increased work caused by the addition of the boys on parole from the Shirley school, our visiting force has been augmented by three men; two give their whole time to the work, and one, an emergency officer, is employed as necessity requires, about one-third of the time.

Mr. Orrin A. Gardner of Touisset, Mass., began his work July 1. Mr. Gardner was principal of the M. D. Borden Grammar School of Fall River, a successful teacher, and a man of much tact and success in dealing with boys.

Mr. John J. Smith of Roslindale began his work November 16. Mr. Smith is a business man of wide acquaintance and prominent in athletic and gymnasium work.

Mr. Fred L. Whitcomb, a former officer of the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, has been employed as provisional visitor to July 1, from which date he has been doing emergency work, such as looking up runaways and returning to the schools boys who are doing badly.

GENERAL METHODS.

Not only has the work of the year been increased in volume, but its character has been materially altered. The method of procedure in dealing with boys from seventeen to nineteen years of age when entering upon parole is quite different from that employed in the case of boys whose ages range from ten to sixteen years.

The Industrial School for Boys at Shirley teaches trades. Its aim is not only to turn out boys fairly reformed, that is, fairly good boys, but boys who are good for some particular thing, and it is the function of the Parole Department to further this aim, first, by consulting with the parents of the boy when he is first committed as to the trade they desire their son to learn, that the management of the school may secure the boy's approval of the same, and second, to see that work along the line in which he has been trained be provided for him when ready for parole. In cases where such boys have no home to which they can go, proper homes must be found for them, easy of access to the places of their employment. These must not be ordinary boarding houses, but *homes* where there will be a congenial atmosphere and kindly oversight. Our experience during the recent months is that enough of such real homes among kindly people can be secured in all our large business centers, and the problem is not so much in finding such a home, as in finding the boy who will appreciate it and stick to his work. In the present industrial activity business men will give our older boys a trial, but one lazy or really bad boy may easily spoil the chances of others in that particular shop or community.

The foregoing applies to the older boys on parole from the Lyman School as well as to those from the Shirley school.

For the younger boys on parole from the Lyman School, including those at board and attending school, and those of fourteen or fifteen years of age who are homeless or have homes of such character that the boys cannot immediately return to them, country farm life and training is undoubtedly the best for their moral, physical and intellectual development. Nor is such country and farm training a handicap to the boy, when at sev-

enteen or eighteen years of age he may desire to enter upon some trade or business in the city, as our statistics compiled from an experience of many years have proven.

Since the enlargement of our force our weekly meetings have been changed to semimonthly, that more time might be given to actual field work. It is very important that the visitors should see the boys as they enter the school and just before leaving, also that every boy returned to the school should meet his visitor and have a hearing before him. The visitors should also see each boy who is about to be released to his own district, that the visitor and the boy may not be strangers when the boy leaves the school. These semimonthly conferences enable us to do this.

It would be difficult, indeed, to enumerate and define all the duties and responsibilities of the visitor as he goes from place to place, calling upon those who may be at home, or in places other than their own homes, on farms or in trades, or upon the younger boys attending school, or upon those who are just entering manhood, speaking a word of appreciation to those who are "making good," encouraging the faltering, and giving aid to those who feel themselves "down and out," thus trying by every means and all means to put the boy "on his feet."

Believing, at least in part, with Ruskin when he says, "The chief function of work is to prevent crime," it is the aim of this department to place before every boy released from either school an open door of opportunity; to secure his confidence and co-operation; and to encourage him in all possible ways to become an industrious and honest citizen.

The name, address and district of each visitor is herewith appended.

Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent. Office, Lyman School, Westborough. Visiting at large and northern Worcester and eastern Franklin counties.

Thomas M. Devlin, 121 Sycamore Street, Roslindale, Mass. Suffolk County, part of Norfolk County and Cambridge.

Charles F. Barter, 66 Baxter Street, Melrose, Mass. Essex County and larger part of Middlesex County.

Albert I. Montague, Sunderland, Mass. Berkshire, Hampden and Hampshire counties and part of Franklin County.

Clarence A. Merrill, 21 Charles Street, Westborough, Mass. Southern Worcester, southern Middlesex counties and part of Norfolk county.

Orrin A. Gardner, Touisset, Mass. Plymouth and Bristol counties and the Cape.

John J. Smith, 53 Fletcher Street, Roslindale, Mass. Northeastern Worcester and northern and central Middlesex counties.

Fred L. Whitcomb, emergency officer, Industrial School for Boys, Shirley.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1911-12.

Expended for:—

Salaries for visitors,	\$7,860 52
Traveling expenses,	5,832 41
Stationery and postage,	229 50
Telephone service,	154 53
Office assistance,	419 69
	<hr/>
	\$14,496 65

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,

Superintendent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The year just passed has witnessed many changes in the institution in a material way, and some in administrative methods, both of which I shall discuss in detail below. The matters of the health and physical well-being of the girls are fully set forth in the report of the attending physician, which speaks for itself. The regular routine of the institution has gone on along much the same lines as last year, except that the number of commitments is constantly increasing, and the number of girls of low and defective mentality is constantly growing larger.

I feel very strongly that the commitment of this last class of girls, who, because of their low mentality, must remain with us practically during their minority, for their own protection if for no other reasons, is a great hindrance to the institution in fulfilling the purpose for which it was created, and a wrong to the other girls who are of more normal mental calibre, and whose stay with us is in general only for such periods as may be necessary to correct their wayward habits, and who are then returned to society to become maturing members of it. If the present conditions continue, and no relief is granted elsewhere, the institution will, in the natural course of events, be one entirely, or preponderatingly, of defectives. The wayward girl and the seriously defective girl require entirely different training and care, and where the two are necessarily intermingled because of the lines on which the institution has been constructed, the problem of training either class adequately is not satisfactorily

solved. I earnestly hope that provision for the mentally weak may be made elsewhere at once.

One of the administrative changes made during the year, and for the improvement of the institution itself, is the transfer of the most defective girls from Mary Lamb to Putnam cottage, where there are accommodations for more, and where they will be more removed from the rest of the institution, and therefore be less unsettled by the going out of girls who are of stronger mentality, and who can make their way in the world. This class of girls requires constant stimulation, and can only accomplish what they do under the closest supervision, and it requires the greatest tact and kindly interest on the part of the officers to succeed with them. It is not expedient in their school work to attempt to pursue purely mental work, or to reach up to a grade above the primary one. Therefore some studies pursued in the rest of the school are omitted altogether at this cottage, and others so differently presented as to make a sufficiently strong mental impression to obtain more satisfactory results. All of the studies are correlated and many bear, to quite an extent, upon the seasons and special days. Mrs. Noyes, the teacher at this cottage, is peculiarly adapted to work with these girls. Her special training at Vineland has further fitted her for this work, but her own personality causes the girls to love her dearly, and increases her success with them. The location of the cottage is such that the farm land about it is on three sides of it, and in the spring I hope to have a portion of land near the cottage set apart specially for the out-of-door employment of these girls. As a part of the training of these girls, a loom for making crash towelling has been secured, and they have begun making cushion lace, occupations which are well fitted to their capacities.

Believing that we are in reality but groping in the dark if we attempt to deal with problems without knowing their causes, we are attempting, through a field worker, to trace relations between heredity and delinquency, and also to investigate the psychological causes, so far as is possible, of the latter. There are always in an institution such as this, girls who do not respond to the usual methods of training. Marked cases of this sort are given to the field worker for special study. The de-

velopmental and family history is worked out in detail with a view to finding out by what steps the environment, acting on certain tendencies, has produced delinquency. Such studies proceed slowly, but it is hoped with the continued investigations, and the compiling of sufficient data along these lines, to develop improved methods for conserving to society all capable of such development, and to make a positive contribution to general educational understanding.

One of the greatest responsibilities of the superintendent is the selecting of right officers, — persons who are interested, kindly, unbiased, of fair judgment and of great patience. Officers who will be motive power for reform in this work are surely born not made, and must be temperamentally suited to the work, in which success comes only through continued personal sacrifice, and at the expense of great physical and nervous output.

Formerly, the girls at this institution were classified according to their moral quality. Now, because the better class of girls are not sent to the school at all, but instead are put on probation or are cared for by the State Board of Charity or by private societies, the girls we get are very much alike, except for differences in mentality. Therefore, each girl, when she is transferred from the receiving cottage, instead of being put in a family group with girls of similar past experiences, is now placed with the matron who seems best adapted to cope with her individual peculiarities or weaknesses, so that the kindly mothering and patient personal observation of each girl to help her to find herself, may be applied to its fullest advantage.

The discipline of the school has become a serious problem. Commitments are now seldom made until all other means of reform have failed, which gives us only the worst cases. Moreover, legislative removal of means of discipline formerly used has added to our difficulties. I hope some substitute may soon be adopted, so that the unruly may not become more unruly at the expense of the obedient, and also at the expense of injuring the purposes of the institution.

It is my intention the coming year to have all the girls in the school do more outside work during the summer months. They take kindly to this employment, and it makes them strong, healthy and vigorous, and if their bodies are healthy and vig-

orous they can be made morally and spiritually so, one being more or less dependent upon the other. This in no way will interfere with the other courses of training fitting them for housewives, but, on the other hand, it will be supplemental, and will greatly benefit them in those courses. This out-of-door work will have to be introduced gradually and wisely, but when it is once introduced it will, in my judgment, inure to the general benefit of the institution. I trust that in time the girls will practically raise the small crops, having for their use a team, and by this additional out-of-door work they will acquire larger interests as well as better development.

As a step in this direction, last fall the girls dug the pits for the foundations for about 1,300 feet of new sidewalks. In doing this they worked splendidly, and manifested great interest because they had a real part in improving the grounds of the institution. I had girls from each house doing the work, a group at a time, and it was very noticeable how weakness in character or mentality showed in the quality and quantity of work accomplished. I hope from year to year further to improve the grounds by extending the sidewalks until all the buildings are connected. We shall also gradually regrade the grounds and by closing up certain driveways make a better system for delivering merchandise to the cottages, and it will also result in giving more unbroken greensward about the cottages.

The central bakery and laundry have been abandoned, with the idea that the girls will get more thorough and careful training in both occupations in their own cottages, where bread-making and laundry work are a part of the routine, than in the central places, where a month's consecutive work at each branch became more or less irksome. The vacated laundry room, with its cement floor, and hot and cold water, now equipped with a motor-driven churn and separator, affords a splendid dairy room. This was much needed, in that, since last May, we have, through the gradual re-stocking of the dairy, made on an average of 80 pounds of butter a week.

The farm this year, besides producing the milk, butter, poultry, eggs and pork, has produced about 1,500 bushels of potatoes; over 200 barrels of apples; cabbages, carrots, beets, squashes and parsnips in large quantities; 2,000 quarts of straw-

berries (at Bolton); and about 2,000 quarts of blackberries, raspberries, currants and other small berries.

At Bolton cottage the new steam-heating system and electric lights, the new pumping system giving an adequate supply of water, and the new barn and henhouses have made that department of the institution almost over. This department is a mile and a half from the main institution, and the cottage there is a disciplinary one. The girls transferred there need steady work to keep them out of mischief. Its land is adaptable to the raising of berries, vegetables and farm products, and, together with the care of the poultry, more outside work along these lines will make interesting and profitable employment for this class of girls.

Other improvements at the institution this year have been the painting of the farm barns and the administration building by the boys from the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, under the direction of their instructor; the painting of several cottages; the rebuilding of the refrigerator at the storehouse, so that meats may be kept in larger quantities; the installation of new plumbing in Richardson and Putnam cottages; the bringing of water to the chapel; the new heating system in Richardson cottage; and the installation of the electric lighting system, provided by the last Legislature, for the whole institution. This last improvement not only does away with the hazard of fire from the use of kerosene lights, but makes the administration of the institution much easier and more efficient.

Despite the large number of improvements which have been made during the year, the institution is in great need of many more to put it upon an efficient working basis. Fisher cottage is inadequately heated and requires a new system.

The present telephone system is in such condition that every electric storm puts it out of commission. I am advised that it must be entirely rebuilt.

A new cottage, on account of our rapidly increasing numbers, is a necessity, unless provision is made for the mentally defective class elsewhere.

The present farmhouse is not only inadequate, but is in bad repair. A new one should be provided, and should be located away from the immediate school grounds, where it may be a part of a future group of farm buildings.

We need a central schoolhouse for the same reasons that I have expressed for the last two years.

The present piggery building is in a dilapidated condition, and is in such close proximity to the cottages that it is disagreeable in the warm weather. Hence the construction of a modern building, located at a distance from the cottages, seems not only advisable, but, from the condition of the building, almost imperative.

It has been very gratifying during the year to receive a large number of letters from girls who have been paroled and are making their way in the world, expressing appreciation for the training and impetus which they have received at the school. Parents of the girls, too, have been for the most part very co-operative, and have expressed the deepest gratitude for what has been done for their daughters. Such expressions of appreciation give the earnest, and oftentimes overtired, officer great encouragement.

Miss Dewson's resignation as superintendent of the parole department came as a great regret to us, who have worked pleasantly with her, but Miss Burleigh is a worthy successor and has taken hold splendidly and in an absolutely co-operative spirit.

The efficiency of the department in carrying on the work done at the school by placing girls again in the community, where they meet with many and varied temptations, is most commendable. The frequent visits at the school by the visitors, the presence of the parole superintendent on visiting days, and the way the two departments provide a continuous and harmonious plan of training during a girl's minority, are invaluable.

Our annual exhibition last June was a great success. There were on display in the chapel samples of the girls' work in every department, — academic, sloyd, industrial and domestic. Visitors were greatly interested to see classes of girls at work on dressmaking, carpentry, basketry and clay modelling. Nearly 200 guests saw the exhibition, and among them were several judges, who in this way first became familiar with the workings of the institution. One of them, from one of the city courts, declared that he considered it a great privilege for a girl to be committed to Lancaster, where she could be taught so many valuable things without any expense to herself.

Another exhibition of interest was that given by the gymnastics teacher. Her work demonstrated what a few months' training in gymnastics does for the girls. In the summer the out-of-door work and sports take care of the need of physical exercise, but during the winter months this is supplied by gymnastic training. This could be very much more adequately given if we had a room large enough for running games, basket ball, etc., which a new school building would provide.

We are always glad to co-operate in local affairs, and are grateful for all the interest the townspeople take in the institution. The cordiality of the Lancaster and Clinton people in inviting the officers to join in many of their social functions is appreciated.

Seventy-two of our girls took part on July 4 in an historic pageant given by the citizens of Lancaster in celebration of its founding. During the year the Lancaster High School Glee Club gave a joint concert with our girls in our chapel. It was encouraging to our girls to know that the village mothers were willing to let their daughters participate in an affair with them. All the churches in Clinton have had our choir girls furnish their Sunday evening music at least once during the year, and the congregations were good enough to commend the singing of the girls, and the girls in turn were greatly pleased with the kindness they received.

We owe a vote of thanks for the loan of library books from the Lancaster Public Library, not only for the officers, but for the girls.

Our numbers at the end of this year were 299; at the close of last year, 297. The commitments this year were 106 against 109 last year. The maximum number of girls in the school this year was 325, as against 302 last year. The average number of girls for this year was 304 and for last year 274. The weekly per capita cost this year, with our increased numbers, was \$4.85, as against \$5.18 last year.

Respectfully submitted,

AMY F. EVERALL,

Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, is respectfully submitted.

There has been more sickness at the school during the past year than usual. Of the many factors which tend to increase the amount of sickness, two stand out prominent. There is a larger number of individuals, and there is a constantly increasing number of subnormal girls retained at the school, on account of their physical incapacity, that require almost daily attention.

Among the conditions which we have been called upon to treat are several cases of hysterical manifestation, heat prostration, anæmia, appendicitis, one each of tubercular peritonitis, rheumatic fever, fracture of radius, a severe sprain of forearm and wrist, dislocation of the elbow, severe burn, gall-stone, colic, etc.

Recently a returned girl developed diphtheria. Arrangements were made to have her cared for at the Worcester Isolation Hospital. All the officers and girls in the house were given an immunizing dose of antitoxin, and other precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the contagion. Cultures taken from the noses and throats of those showing inflammatory conditions, since this case was discovered, have all been negative.

A girl developed a rash and other symptoms suspicious of scarlet fever shortly after her return to the school. This necessitated quarantining the hospital for several weeks. Three cases of chicken pox and several of catarrhal conjunctivitis have had to be isolated and cared for. Considering the restricted facilities for isolating contagious diseases, it seems as if we were very fortunate in not having a larger number. Every year we have one or more epidemics of catarrhal inflammation of the nose and throat, also of follicular tonsillitis of probable streptococcus origin, of more or less severity. These

cases, although undoubtedly of an infectious and contagious nature, can be isolated only in a very restricted sense on account of the lack of facilities.

As there was an epidemic of smallpox in the town of Lancaster, all of the inmates and most of the officers were vaccinated. Of 309 girls vaccinated, 117 are reported as having taken; 35 officers, with 25 taking.

There have been 40 girls under precautionary measures and treatment at Fay cottage.¹ Eight have been admitted and 12 discharged. The nurse at this house has also given 7,255 treatments to 196 girls for other conditions not requiring segregation.

The lack of proper laboratory facilities to assist in making a diagnosis in obscure conditions, of which there are many, is felt more and more as the amount of work increases.

An attempt has been made to have more of the chronic conditions which can be relieved by surgical measures so treated. We are indebted to the hospitals that have received and treated these cases, a list of which appears in the summary.

Dr. O'Connor has continued his visits to the school. He has examined the eyes, noses and throats of all new commitments and other cases referred to him, and has given treatments when necessary. The dentistry has been done as heretofore by Dr. Fox, who has been at the school two half days a week. A report of the work done by Dr. O'Connor and Dr. Fox is appended to this report.

There is a large number of irresponsible and semi-responsible girls at the school. They are under observation and as soon as one develops symptoms of insanity she is examined. All proving to be insane have been promptly certified and transferred. A few questionable cases have been sent to the Psychopathic Hospital for further study.

There is not at present in operation a suitable institution for the detention and treatment of the unmanageable, irresponsible or semi-responsible girl who is not insane. She should not be kept in an institution that has no means of restraint. She upsets the discipline, incites others to lawless acts and disturbs every one in the house. She makes the work of the offi-

¹ Where specific diseases are treated.

cers extremely difficult. There is danger that some one of this number may successfully carry out some of the threats of violence, either to themselves or to others, that they so frequently make and at times attempt.

The State institutions for the care of the feeble-minded have been so overcrowded that we have been able to transfer but one girl; at least one under commitment to such an institution has been allowed to go free upon becoming twenty-one years old, as she could not be received. As there has been no chance of having others transferred none have been certified as feeble-minded.

Summary of Work Done.

Number of physician's visits to school,	304
Number of girls seen by physician,	2,223
Number of visits, out-patients,	3,300
Number of days patients spent in hospital,	2,716
Number of treatments given at Fay cottage,	7,255
Number detained at Fay cottage,	40
Number transferred to Wrentham State School (for feeble-minded),	1
Number committed to Worcester State Hospital,	3
Number referred to Psychopathic Hospital for diagnosis,	3
Number transferred to Massachusetts State Infirmiry,	6
Number of surgical cases treated at Massachusetts General Hospital,	6
Number of surgical cases treated at the New England Hospital,	3
Number of surgical cases treated at the Clinton Hospital,	1
Number of cases treated at the New England Sanatorium,	1
Number of cases treated at the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmiry,	1

Work done by Dr. O'Connor: —

Number of commitments examined (eye, ear, nose and throat) of which 106 were committed this year,	111
Prescriptions for glasses,	47
Operations for enlarged tonsils and adenoids,	27

Work done by Dr. Fox:—

Amalgam fillings,	908
Cement fillings,	400
Gutta-percha fillings,	54
Extractions,	251
Gas administrations,	150
Treatments,	94
Full upper plates,	2
Gold inlays,	6
Bridges,	1
Cleansing,	180

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. BECKLEY,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

PREPARED, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF TABLE 46, BY THE GIRLS' PAROLE
DEPARTMENT.

TABLE 37.—*Total number of girls in custody of Industrial School for
Girls, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1911,	297
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1911,	355
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1911,	652
Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1912,	106
	— 758
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1912,	107
Honorably discharged during year,	4
	— 111
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1912,	649
Net decrease for year,	4

TABLE 38.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School
for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1911,	297
Since committed,	106
	— 403
Recalled to the school:—	
For change of place,	10
For a visit to the school,	30
From a visit to her home,	1
On account of illness,	13
From hospital,	15
For observation for feeble-mindedness,	6
From witnessing at court,	3
For larceny,	3
For running away,	14
For running from the school,	4
For running from places,	9
For running from home,	1
For planning to run,	2
For malicious statements,	1
Because unsatisfactory,	11
At request of husband,	4
Because in danger of immoral conduct,	6
For immoral conduct,	25
	— 144

¹ One hundred individual girls were returned during the year.

TABLE 38 — *Concluded.*

Released from the school:—

On parole to parents or relatives,	22
On parole to other families for wages,	127
To go to husband,	2
To attend school,	4
To board,	3
To witness at court,	3
For a visit home,	1
For a visit to the school,	25
Ran away from Industrial School,	9
Transferred to a hospital,	27
Committed to the insane hospital,	3
Committed to the school for the feeble-minded,	1
Transferred to Reformatory for Women,	14
Became of age at the school,	7

—¹248

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1912, 299

TABLE 39. — *Length of training in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for the first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Placed out:—

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1 girl (committed pregnant),	—	4	7 girls,	2	—
1 girl,	1	—	1 girl,	2	1
1 girl,	1	1	7 girls,	2	2
2 girls,	1	2	3 girls,	2	3
1 girl,	1	4	1 girl,	2	5
2 girls,	1	5	3 girls,	2	6
6 girls,	1	6	3 girls,	2	7
2 girls,	1	7	2 girls,	2	8
2 girls,	1	8	3 girls,	2	9
2 girls,	1	9	4 girls,	2	10
3 girls,	1	10	3 girls,	3	—
3 girls,	1	11	1 girl,	3	1
—			1 girl,	3	2
26 girls less than 2 years.			2 girls,	3	3
			1 girl,	3	4
			1 girl,	3	9
			1 girl,	4	3
			1 girl,	5	3
			—		
			45 girls, 2 years or more.		

70 girls (not including 1 committed pregnant) on an average of 2 years, 3 months, 2 days.

¹ Two hundred and four individual girls were released during the year.

TABLE 39 — *Concluded.*

Paroled with relatives:—

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1 girl,	—	2	1 girl,	2	—
2 girls,	1	3	2 girls,	2	2
1 girl,	1	4	1 girl,	2	9
1 girl,	1	5	1 girl,	5	—
2 girls,	1	8	—		
1 girl,	1	10	5 girls, 2 years or more.		
1 girl,	1	11			
—					
9 girls less than 2 years.					

14 girls on an average of 1 year, 11 months, 8 days.

TABLE 40.—*Home city or town of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

<i>Cities.</i>		<i>Towns.</i>	
Beverly,	2	Adamsdale,	1
Boston,	24	Bellingham Junction,	1
Brockton,	1	Charlton,	1
Cambridge,	11	Harwich,	1
Fall River,	7	Kingston,	1
Greenfield,	1	Leominster,	2
Lawrence,	3	Mattapoisett,	1
Lowell,	5	Milford,	1
Lynn,	1	Nantasket,	1
Malden,	5	Nantucket,	2
Manchester, N. H.,	1	Norwood,	1
Marlborough,	1	Peabody,	1
New Bedford,	5	West Dennis,	1
Northampton,	1	Westfield,	2
Quincy,	1	Wenham,	1
Salem,	2	Whitman,	2
Somerville,	7	Wilmington,	1
Waltham,	1	Yarmouth,	1
Winchester,	1		
Worcester,	3	From 18 towns,	22
From 20 cities,	83		
Transferred from State Board of Charity,			1
Transferred from 18 towns,			22
Transferred from 20 cities,			83
Total number committed,			106

¹ Had no home.

TABLE 41. — *Technical causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*¹

Delinquency,	17	Night walker,	3
Fornication,	4	Runaway,	2
Idle and disorderly,	10	Stubborn and disobedient,	3
Idle, vagrant, vicious,	1	Stubbornness,	39
Juvenile offender,	1	Vagrancy,	1
Larceny,	10	Wayward and delinquent,	2
Lewd and wanton,	1	Transferred from State Board,	4
Lewdness,	4		—
Lewdness and lasciviousness,	4	Total number committed,	106

TABLE 42. — *Ages of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

10 years,	1	14 years,	13
11 years,	2	15 years,	27
12 years,	4	16 years,	43
13 years,	15	17 years,	1
	—		—
Total under 14 years,	22	Total over 14 years,	84

Total number committed, 106.

Average age, 14 years, 11 months, 28 days.

TABLE 43. — *Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Born in Massachusetts,	78	Born in Canada,	3
Born in Maine,	4	Born in Provinces,	4
Born in New Hampshire,	3	Born in England,	1
Born in Vermont,	1	Born in Ireland,	1
Born in Rhode Island,	2	Born in Germany,	1
Born in Connecticut,	2	Born in Russia,	2
Born in New Jersey,	2		—
Born in North Carolina,	1	Foreign born (or 11.3 per cent.),	12
Born in Virginia,	1	Born in United States (or 88.7 per cent.),	94
	—		—
Born in United States,	94		

Total number committed, 106.

¹ This is a technical table and does not necessarily show the *real* cause of commitment.

TABLE 44. — *Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Both parents born in the United States (6 colored),	37
Both parents born in Canada,	9
Both parents born in Nova Scotia,	4
Both parents born in New Brunswick,	2
Both parents born in England,	5
Both parents born in Ireland,	7
Both parents born in Scotland,	1
Both parents born in Germany,	1
Both parents born in Russia,	3
Both parents born in Finland,	1
Both parents born in Austria,	1
Both parents born in Portugal,	1
Both parents of unknown nativity,	3
Father born in United States; mother in Canada,	6
Father born in United States; mother in New Brunswick,	2
Father born in United States; mother in Germany,	1
Father born in United States; mother in Ireland,	1
Father born in United States; mother in Scotland,	1
Father born in United States; mother of unknown nativity,	1
Mother born in United States; father in Canada,	2
Mother born in United States; father in Nova Scotia,	3
Mother born in United States; father in England,	1
Mother born in United States; father in Sweden,	1
Mother born in United States; father in the Azores,	1
Mother born in United States; father of unknown nativity,	2
Father born in Canada; mother of unknown nativity,	2
Father born in Nova Scotia; mother in Canada,	1
Father born in Nova Scotia; mother in Newfoundland,	1
Father born in New Brunswick; mother in Canada,	1
Father born in Ireland; mother in Canada,	1
Father born in Ireland; mother in England,	1
Father born in Sweden; mother in Ireland,	1
Father born in Russia; mother in Ireland,	1
Total number committed,	106

TABLE 45.—Home conditions, occupation and record of all girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.

	LIVING IN THE HOME.												GIRL.													
	FATHER.				MOTHER.				HOME.				OCCUPATION.				RECORD.									
	Decent.	Intemperate.	Been in Penal Institutions.	Immoral.	Decent.	Intemperate.	Been in Penal Institutions.	Immoral.	Worked out.	Immoral Brothers or Sisters.	Congested or Undesirable Neighborhood.	Immorality in Home.	Miserably Poor.	Had received Public Relief.	Associated Charities Cases.	Mill, Factory or Store.	Housework.	Miscellaneous.	Attending School.	Been in Care of Societies.	Probation from the Courts.	Been in Court before.	Runaways.	Prostitutes or Street Walkers.	Immoral in Lesser Degree.	Begun to be wayward or to thieve.
Both parents,	22	13	4	2	32	3	1	2	16	4	10	4	10	10	7	15	6	3	5	13	12	15	19	5	15	18
Mother only,	2	11	3	4	8	3	1	6	5	2	7	5	9	4	4	3	5	1	2	8	7	8	10	7	6	5
Father only,	4	9	1	5	6	2	1	4	3	7	3	3	7	2	3	2	-	1	5	8	3	3	3	-	6	9
Mother and stepfather,	4	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	2	4	2	2	5	3	3	1
Father and stepmother,	4	9	-	1	7	2	-	3	2	-	5	1	3	1	-	4	4	1	1	6	3	2	8	3	4	6
Both parents dead, or away,	4	7	-	3	5	4	1	2	4	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	4	-	2	7	2	3	6	4	5	6
Total,	106	40	52	9	16	60	15	4	17	13	29	13	31	18	15	29	19	8	17	46	29	33	51	22	39	45

TABLE 47. — Comparative numbers and cost, Industrial School for Girls, 1876-1912.

	Appropriation from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1907, and beginning with 1907, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 1, 1908.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30, and beginning with 1907, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 1, 1908.	By Earnings returned to State Treasury.	Average Number in School.	Weekly Per Capita Gross Cost.	Weekly Per Capita Cost, Less the Earnings, or Net Cost.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Number with Relatives.	Boarded out during Year.	Married.
1876,	\$28,300	\$25,683 00	—	121	\$4 05	—	53	40	—	—	—
1894,	25,383	21,617 00	\$520 18	117	3 49	—	78	122	—	—	—
1895,	27,750	28,801 00	937 36	116	4 62	4 61	72	131	—	—	39
1896,	27,775	26,019 00	580 20	120	4 17	4 08	86	120	—	—	—
1897,	27,775	28,256 00	343 05	138	3 93	3 88	100	146	—	10	39
1898,	32,525	31,307 00	1,185 65	159	3 79	3 64	102	150	—	13	44
1899,	34,375	32,530 00	360 18	164	3 81	3 77	75	139	—	17	38
1900,	36,575	32,202 00	366 80	171	3 62	3 58	101	151	30	16	36
1901,	36,575	38,688 00	623 89	189	3 92	3 88	94	158	50	18	39
1902,	39,775	39,808 00	1,004 02	192	3 98	3 92	92	162	65	11	44
1903,	43,644	44,462 00	863 65	203	4 21	4 13	89	134	64	9	45
1904,	45,872	47,058 00	376 50	209	4 33	4 30	93	148	54	9	47
1905,	48,392	47,325 89	193 54	209	4 35	4 33	79	136	42	4	49
1906, ²	46,936 ²	56,582 74 ³	294 08 ³	214	4 33 ³	4 31 ³	126 ³	142	61	5	59
1907,	51,543	53,896 00	572 17	228	4 54	4 49	107	117	64	19	55
1908,	57,393	61,063 48	399 19	245	4 76	4 73	131	158	64	21	54
1909,	63,430	62,513 21	583 50	260	4 62	4 58	121	172	52	27	35
1910,	65,580	66,522 16	783 01	265	4 83	4 77	115	202	54	14	42
1911, ⁴	73,500	73,499 44	483 95	274	5 16	5 12	109	166 ⁵	49 ⁵	17	31 ⁵
1912,	76,700	76,699 90	88 01	304	4 85	4 85	106	284 ⁶	77 ⁶	93 ⁷	50 ⁶

¹ Not reported.² Appropriation from Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 1, 1906.³ Fourteen months, from Sept. 30, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906.⁴ Amount spent by department of Boarding Out and Probation, \$15,833.00.⁵ Nov. 30, 1911.⁶ This is the total for the whole year, and this does not compare with the figures for preceding years, which show only the number on November 30.⁷ This number includes all girls boarded out for any length of time (even for one day) and for any reason. In this number are included 25 maternity cases.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1912: —

CASH ACCOUNT.		
Balance Dec. 1, 1911,	\$800 34	
<i>Receipts.</i>		
<i>Institution Receipts.</i>		
Sales: —		
Food,	\$0 28	
Clothing and materials,	6 16	
Furnishings,	1 43	
Heat, light and power,	1 45	
Repairs and improvements,	5 65	
Miscellaneous,	1 25	
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Cows and calves,	41 00	
Pigs and hogs,	9 00	
Hides,	10 35	
Sundries,	11 44	
	88 01	
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>		
Maintenance appropriations: —		
Balance of 1911,	\$2,610 38	
Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30),	2,500 00	
Approved schedules of 1912, and		
November pay roll,	\$72,260 21	
Less returned,	243 86	
	72,016 35	
	77,126 73	
Special appropriations,	\$21,249 33	
Less returned,	7 50	
	21,241 83	
Industries fund, approved schedules: —		
Mary Lamb fund,	42 63	
Rogers book fund,	47 34	
	\$99,346 88	
<i>Payments.</i>		
To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,	\$88 01	
Maintenance appropriations: —		
Balance November schedule, 1911,	\$3,410 72	
Eleven months schedules, 1912 and November pay roll,	72,016 35	
November advances,	1,724 46	
	77,151 53	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$77,239 54	

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$77,239 54
Special appropriations:—		
Approved schedules,		21,241 83
Industries fund, approved schedules:—		
Rogers book fund,		47 34
Mary Lamb fund,		42 63
Balance, Nov. 30, 1912:—		
In bank,	\$763 34	
In office,	12 20	
		<u>775 54</u>
Total,		\$99,346 88

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,	\$76,700 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	76,699 90
	<u>\$0 10</u>

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth, . . . \$0 10

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages and labor:—		
General administration,	\$4,790 31	
Medical service,	3,360 57	
Ward service (female),	17,062 19	
Repairs and improvements,	1,684 82	
Farm, stable and grounds,	5,816 60	
		<u>\$32,714 49</u>
Food:—		
Butter,	\$717 50	
Butterine,	373 32	
Beans,	424 92	
Bread and crackers,	133 47	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	402 09	
Cheese,	48 54	
Eggs,	453 89	
Flour,	1,511 04	
Fish,	702 97	
Fruit (dried and fresh),	199 46	
Meats,	2,782 01	
Molasses and syrup,	407 58	
Sugar,	1,169 63	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	492 07	
Vegetables,	854 45	
Sundries,	694 12	
		<u>11,367 06</u>
Clothing and materials:—		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$1,340 70	
Clothing,	1,291 21	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	2,144 17	
Furnishing goods,	185 88	
Hats and caps,	104 54	
Leather and shoe findings,	4 46	
Sundries,	71 10	
		<u>5,142 06</u>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$49,223 61

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$49,223 61
Furnishings: —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$938 87	
Brushes, brooms,	192 40	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	143 71	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	335 02	
Furniture and upholstery,	713 62	
Kitchen furnishings,	556 59	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	42 42	
Sundries,	474 94	
	<hr/>	3,397 57
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	\$4,516 02	
Freight on coal,	150 38	
Wood,	477 78	
Oil,	426 79	
Sundries,	1,457 37	
	<hr/>	7,028 34
Repairs and improvements: —		
Brick,	\$2 70	
Cement, lime and plaster,	43 10	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	3 40	
Electrical work and supplies,	52 10	
Hardware,	322 27	
Lumber,	666 73	
Machinery, etc.,	18 88	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	405 10	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	64 91	
Roofing and materials,	191 76	
Sundries,	109 44	
	<hr/>	1,880 39
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$240 70	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	382 35	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,083 35	
Hay, grain, etc.,	4,449 43	
Harnesses and repairs,	77 15	
Cows,	712 50	
Other live stock,	20 00	
Rent of machinery,	33 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	642 78	
Sundries,	386 96	
	<hr/>	8,028 22
Miscellaneous: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$122 49	
Entertainments,	33 48	
Chapel services,	960 04	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	1,256 76	
Hose, etc.,	50 94	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	1,042 67	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	209 14	
Manual training supplies,	62 08	
Postage,	330 00	
Printing and printing supplies,	1 80	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$4,069 40	\$69,558 13

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$4,069 40	\$69,558 13
Miscellaneous — <i>Con.</i>		
Return of runaways,	103 00	
Soap and laundry supplies,	1,190 49	
Stationery and office supplies,	399 36	
School books and school supplies,	303 22	
Travel and expenses (officials),	634 96	
Telephone and telegraph,	298 32	
Sundries,	143 02	
		7,141 77
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$76,699 90
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
Balance Dec. 1, 1911,		\$7,972 29
Appropriations for fiscal year,		21,736 00
Total,		\$29,708 29
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$21,241 83	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	36	
		21,242 19
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,		\$8,466 10

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

<i>Resources.</i>		
Cash on hand,	\$775 54	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money),	1,724 46	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth, account November, 1912, schedule,	2,183 55	
		\$4,683 55
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Schedule of November bills,		\$4,683 55

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 304.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$76,699.90.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$4.851.
 Receipts from sales, \$88.01.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0055.

MARY LAMB FUND.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
1912.		
Jan. 5. From treasurer and receiver-general,		\$42 63
<i>Payments.</i>		
Jan. 5. Paid schedule,		\$42 63

ROGERS BOOK FUND.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
1912.		
June 7. From treasurer and receiver-general,		\$47 34
<i>Payments.</i>		
June 7. Paid schedule,		\$47 34

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Constructing and furnishing new dormitory, . . .	Acts 1909, chap. 522	\$31,350 00	\$4 23	\$31,349 64	\$0 36 ¹
Sewer beds, . . .	Res. 1911, chap. 104	8,000 00	7,794 73	7,827 03	172 97
Electric light and wiring, . . .	Res. 1912, chap. 66	9,228 00	2,747 23	2,747 23	6,480 77
Repairs, . . .	Res. 1912, chap. 66	6,742 00	6,127 93	6,127 93	614 07
Pump building, etc., . . .	Res. 1912, chap. 66	1,549 00	1,197 10	1,197 10	351 90
Barn, . . .	Res. 1912, chap. 66	1,650 00	1,377 31	1,377 31	272 69
Steam heat, . . .	Res. 1912, chap. 66	2,067 00	1,493 30	1,493 30	573 70
Sidewalks, . . .	Res. 1912, chap. 66	500 00	500 00	500 00	—
		\$61,086 00	\$21,241 83	\$52,619 54	\$8,466 10

¹ Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

AMY F. EVERALL,

Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,

Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.

FARM ACCUNT.

Dr.	
To live stock, as per inventory, 1911,	\$5,417 00
wagons, carriages, etc., as per inventory, 1911,	1,776 50
harness, as per inventory, 1911,	572 10
tools and machinery, as per inventory, 1911,	1,443 00
seeds and grains, as per inventory, 1911,	169 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1911,	58 73
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1911,	3,782 50
fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,083 35
services of veterinary,	24 00
grains,	4,449 43
tools, farm machines, etc.,	642 78
carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	382 35
harness and harness repairs,	77 15
blacksmithing and supplies,	240 70
hire of farm machinery,	33 00
labor and board,	6,677 62
cows,	712 50
other live stock,	20 00
sundry supplies,	386 96
	\$27,948 67
Cr.	
By produce consumed,	\$13,487 55
labor,	2,252 19
produce sold and receipts paid to State treasury,	71 87
produce on hand, 1912,	3,935 00
live stock, as per inventory, 1912,	6,258 50
carriages, wagons, etc., as per inventory, 1912,	1,777 50
harness, as per inventory, 1912,	582 10
tools and machinery, as per inventory, 1912,	1,431 10
fertilizer and seeds, as per inventory, 1912,	135 00
hay and grains, as per inventory, 1912,	2,547 50
blacksmithing supplies, as per inventory, 1912,	304 35
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1912,	69 48
	\$32,852 14
Balance for the farm,	\$4,903 47

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE.

176 acres (Lancaster farm),	\$9,200 00	
33 acres (Bolton),	2,835 00	
12 acres (Broderick lot),	1,000 00	
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot),	700 00	
10 acres woodland,	300 00	
8 acres woodland (Intervale lot),	400 00	
Water works, reservoir and land,	7,500 00	
Sewer system,	8,000 00	
		<hr/>
Total,		\$29,935 00

BUILDINGS.

Storehouse,	\$5,000 00	
Hospital,	9,000 00	
Chapel,	14,000 00	
Putnam,	18,000 00	
Fisher,	18,000 00	
Richardson,	18,000 00	
Roger,	16,000 00	
Fay,	16,300 00	
Mary Lamb,	16,000 00	
Elm,	7,000 00	
Farmhouse,	2,300 00	
Bolton,	21,000 00	
Lend-a-Hand,	31,000 00	
Pines,	29,000 00	
Dairy,	3,000 00	
Large barn,	13,350 00	
Bolton barn and henhouse,	1,650 00	
Holden shop,	400 00	
Hose house,	600 00	
Piggery,	1,100 00	
Silo,	500 00	
Ice house,	1,000 00	
Henhouse,	600 00	
Corn crib,	100 00	
Schoolhouse,	500 00	
		<hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$243,400 00	\$29,935 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$243,400 00	\$29,935 00
Reservoir house,	100 00	
Reservoir house No. 2,	300 00	
Pump building and machinery,	1,549 00	
Administration building,	14,900 00	
Electric wiring system,	2,747 23	
	<hr/>	262,996 23
Total real estate,		<hr/> \$292,931 23

PERSONAL PROPERTY.¹

Food,	\$2,039 40	
Clothing and clothing material,	9,818 19	
Furnishings,	25,093 22	
Heat, light and power, coal,	3,096 85	
Repairs and improvements,	306 83	
Farm, stable and grounds,	13,223 53	
Miscellaneous,	3,013 88	
	<hr/>	56,591 90
Total valuation of property,		<hr/> \$349,523 13

¹ The valuation of personal property is according to the inventory as applied under the provisions of chapter 154 of the Acts of 1911.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

[Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction adopted May 1, 1906.]

Name of Institution: STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year,	—	297	297
Number received during the year,	—	249	249
Number passing out of the institution during the year,	—	247	247
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution,	—	299	299
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year,	—	304	304
Average number of officers and employees during the year,	19	54	73

Number in Care of the Parole Department.

Number in care of Parole Department for part or all of the year,	413
Average number on the Parole Department's list,	290
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody,	110
Employees of Parole Department,	11

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:—

1. Salaries, wages and labor,	\$32,714 49
2. Clothing and clothing material,	5,142 06
3. Subsistence,	11,367 06
4. Ordinary repairs,	1,880 39
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	25,595 90

Total, \$76,699 90

Amount carried forward, \$76,699 90

Amount brought forward, \$76,699 90

Extraordinary expenses:—

1. Permanent improvements to existing buildings,	\$7,625 46
2. Installing of sewerage system,	7,794 73
3. Sidewalks,	500 00
4. New barn,	1,377 31
5. Pump and building,	1,197 10
6. Installing of electric lights and wiring,	2,747 23
	<hr/>
Total,	21,241 83
	<hr/>
Grand total,	\$97,941 73

Expenditures for Parole Department.

Salaries of visitors,	\$8,057 08
Visitors' traveling and office expenses,	5,458 47
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for the girls,	3,183 88
	<hr/>
	16,699 43

Total expenditures for the State Industrial School for Girls, \$114,641 16

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineers' supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): AMY F. EVERALL.
 Superintendent of parole department: EDITH N. BURLEIGH.

GIRLS' PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

As I have been in office only three months, I feel that any conclusions I may draw in regard to the work accomplished during the year will be of little or no value. The methods of the department have been fully described in previous reports. I submit the following tables, which show graphically the work done by the department.

TABLE 48. — *Members of Girls' Parole Department, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

NAME.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Date of leaving Service.
Mary W. Dewson, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	Oct. 1, 1900,	Aug. 1, 1912.
Sarah W. Carpenter, {	Acting superintendent,	Dec. 1, 1911, to Feb. 19, 1912,	}
	Visitor,	Nov. 8, 1906,	
Edith N. Burleigh, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	Sept. 1, 1912,	-
Grace C. Albee,	Visitor,	Feb. 25, 1907,	-
Lenora A. Hurley,	Visitor,	March 14, 1907,	Nov. 15, 1912.
Madeline B. Dyar,	Visitor,	July 2, 1909,	-
Almeda F. Cree,	Visitor,	Nov. 1, 1909,	-
Eleanor F. Brennan,	Visitor,	March 8, 1910,	-
Mary E. Driscoll,	Visitor,	March 24, 1910,	-
Louise F. Bristol,	Visitor,	Oct. 10, 1910,	June 15, 1912.
Frances R. Harris,	Visitor,	June 13, 1912,	-
Esther E. Muldowney,	Visitor,	Nov. 19, 1912,	-
Florence L. Brooks,	Clerk.	July 11, 1910,	-
Evangeline Batchelder,	Stenographer,	Dec. 6, 1911,	July 27, 1912.
Fannie Moore,	Stenographer,	Aug. 19, 1912,	-

TABLE 49. — *Summary of certain phases of the work of Girls' Parole Department, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Girls taken to new places,	387 times.
Girls seen in places,	1,637 times.
Girls seen in their homes,	216 times.
Girls seen elsewhere (in office, etc.),	1,293 times.
Girls escorted,	657 times.
Work hunted with girls,	25 times.
Work found, other than housework,	15 times.
Boarding places found for working girls or maternity cases,	50
Shopping with girls,	231 times.
Homes visited with girls,	24 times.
Funerals attended with girls,	2
Weddings arranged,	4
Hospital cases,	172
Girls taken to physicians,	103 times.
Girls taken to dentists,	60 times.
Legal cases (not court cases),	2
Court cases,	20
Runaways hunted (48 girls),	239 times.
Runaways found, not counting those found by police,	30
Visits at the Industrial School,	83
Parents and relatives seen,	818 times.
Lovers and husbands seen,	109 times.
Homes investigated,	117
Places investigated,	318
Employers seen at the office,	379 times.
Other people interviewed,	1,255 times.
Girls, applicants for girls, and others visited, but out,	105 times.
Errands, finding trunks, shopping, etc.,	352
New volunteer visitors enlisted,	1

TABLE 50. — *Expenditures of Girls' Parole Department, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Appropriation,	\$16,700 00
Expenditures: —	
Salaries,	\$8,057 08
Traveling expenses (officers),	2,210 12
Office expenses: —	
Rent (including gas and cleaning),	\$415 27
Salaries of office employees,	1,408 12
Telephone,	774 32
Supplies,	482 60

Amounts carried forward, \$3,080 31 \$10,267 20 \$16,700 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$3,080 31	\$10,267 20	\$16,700 00
Furniture,	147 00		
Miscellaneous,	21 04		
		3,248 35	
Total expended for visiting,	\$13,515 55		
Traveling expenses (girls),	\$887 66		
Clothing,	301 35		
Board,	1,426 30		
Hospitals, medicine, etc.,	368 66		
Dentistry,	93 66		
Returning runaways, tuition, etc.,	106 25		
		3,183 88	
			16,699 43
Balance reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth,			\$0 57

TABLE 51.—*Status, Nov. 30, 1912, of all girls in custody of Industrial School for Girls.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts (4 mothers and babies),	29
On parole with relatives out of Massachusetts (14 not visited, 2 visited),	16
On parole in families, earning wages (6 mothers and babies),	167
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	6
Attending school,	6
Boarded out (4 mothers and babies),	5
Married, but subject to recall for cause,	29
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown (2 escaped from the school, never having been on parole; 5 were at home; 18 were in places; 1 ran from the insane hospital, 1 ran from a settlement house. Fifteen ran away this year, 12 in former years),	27
In private hospitals (1 mother and baby),	5
In Convalescent Home,	1
Discharged from Insane Hospital,	5
Discharged from School for the Feeble-minded,	1
	297
In the school Nov. 30, 1912,	299
In other institutions:—	
State hospital (3 mothers and babies, 2 never having been on parole, 3 awaiting confinement),	6
Insane hospital, sent former years,	8
Insane hospital, sent since Nov. 30, 1911,	3
School for the Feeble-minded, sent former years,	21
Reformatory for Women, sent since Nov. 30, 1911,	13
	51
	647

TABLE 52. — *Length of time outside Industrial School for Girls of all girls breaking down during year ending Nov. 30, 1912, who were out on parole for first time and had been out less than twelve months.*

LENGTH OF TIME ON PAROLE.	RECALLED TO THE SCHOOL.			NOT RECALLED.			Totals.
	For Unechastity.	For Danger of Unechastity.	For running away.	Unchaste.	Ran away and found.	Ran away and not found.	
Under 1 month,	2	-	1	-	1	3	7
Over 1, but less than 2 months,	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Over 2, but less than 3 months,	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Over 3, but less than 4 months,	2	1	1	-	-	1	5
Over 4, but less than 5 months,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Over 5, but less than 6 months,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Over 6, but less than 7 months,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Over 7, but less than 8 months,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	8	1	4	2	1	5	21

TABLE 53.—*Relocations during the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, of girls on parole.*¹

89 girls were relocated	1 time.
49 girls were relocated	2 times.
17 girls were relocated	3 times.
10 girls were relocated	4 times.
2 girls were relocated	5 times.
1 girl was relocated	8 times.
<hr/>	
168 girls were relocated	296 times.
32 girls remained throughout the year in the same families.	

TABLE 54.—*Employment of girls not placed in families.*

Assisting mother or relative,	12
Attendant in hospital,	2
Cashier, department store,	1
Clerk,	2
Clerical work,	2
Dressmaking,	2
Factory, barbers' coats,	1
candy,	1
electrical goods,	1
shoe,	2
underclothing,	1
corset,	1
Mill, cotton,	4
Nurse in training,	2
Nurse, private,	1
Shirtwaist factory,	1
Stenographer,	1
Telephone tester,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	38

TABLE 55.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Cash received from savings to credit of 184 girls, from	
Nov. 30, 1911, to Nov. 30, 1912,	\$2,941 07
Cash received in trust to credit of 5 girls,	517 00
Cash received by transfer from other sources,	120 20
	<hr/>
	\$3,578 27
By 455 deposits in savings banks,	3,578 27
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of 171 girls from	
Nov. 30, 1911, to Nov. 30, 1912,	3,989 49
By cash paid on 384 occasions,	3,989 49

¹ This does not include the 73 girls who were placed on parole in families for the first time within the year, nor those who went home or to hospitals or to other institutions.

TABLE 56.—*Use of girls' savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Use.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
Expenses for schooling and lessons,	5	\$21 80
To prepare for wedding or start housekeeping,	6	112 73
Sewing machines and phonograph,	3	82 97
Doctors, medicine, glasses, plates, braces, etc.,	29	143 08
Dentists,	27	164 93
Clothing,	76	721 52
Board while convalescing,	10	67 71
Expenses while out of work,	3	6 50
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone,	12	100 28
Board during relocations paid by girls, when the fault was theirs or when they were meeting all their expenses,	25	120 58
To repay for money and articles stolen,	5	27 15
To help at home,	6	63 29
Funeral expenses,	1	30 00
Account transferred to Wrentham State school,	1	76 94
Of age,	61	1,341 58
	270	\$3,081 06
Trust accounts drawn for board and clothing of children, doctor's bills, etc.,	11	908 43
	281 ¹	\$3,989 49

¹ One hundred and seventy-one individuals, some drawing for more than one purpose.

TABLE 57.—*Conduct of girls passing out of custody during year ending Nov. 30, 1912, either because of attaining majority (twenty-one years) or being honorably discharged by action of the trustees.*

Summary.

Conduct good,	56, or 50.5 per cent.
Conduct bad,	12, or 10.8 per cent.
Conduct unknown,	14, or 12.6 per cent.
Conduct unclassifiable,	29, or 26.1 per cent.
Total,	111, or 100.0 per cent.

In Detail.

I. Conduct good, 56. (Of these, 4 received honorable discharges.)

A. Married, 17.

1. Living with husband, 15
2. Left husband (of these, 1 living with mother doing housework; 1 living with parents and working in cotton mill), 2

TABLE 57 — *Continued.*

B. Single, 39.	
1. Living at home (1 working in 5 and 10 cent store, 1 doing day's work),	3
2. Living away from home, but with relatives (of whom 1 is working in jewelry shop),	4
3. Doing housework for wages, not at home or with relatives (of whom 5 had been once tried at home without success),	26
4. Doing work other than housework, but not living at home or with relatives (of whom 2 were training in hospitals; 2 were boarding and working: 1 in a towel supply place, 1 at dressmaking; and 1 was cooking in a hospital),	5
5. At Industrial School (went home on twenty-first birthday),	1
	— 39
C. Had been returned to the school for unchastity, 10 out of the 55.	
1. Once returned, 8. (Immoral in place, 5; immoral while runaway from home, 2; immoral while runaway from place, 1.)	
2. Twice returned, 2. (Each girl immoral once in place and once while runaway from place.)	
D. Had illegitimate children, 12.	
1. Became pregnant:—	
(a) While at home, 1.	
(b) While in place, 6.	
(c) Runaway from place, 1.	
(d) Pregnant when committed to the school, 3.	
(e) Had illegitimate child before commitment to the school, 1.	
2. Mothers single when twenty-one years of age, and their babies still with them, 4.	
(a) One baby 5 months old.	
One baby 11 months old.	
One baby 22 months old.	
One baby 2 years old.	
(b) Three babies died:—	
Sixteen days old, 1.	
One month, twelve days old, 1.	
One year, three months old, 1.	
(c) One baby adopted when one year, six months old.	

TABLE 57 — *Concluded.*

3. Mothers married before becoming twenty-one years of age, 4. (One mother married when baby was six months old, one mother married when baby was two years, seven months old, one mother married when baby was three years, six months old. These mothers had cared for their babies from time of birth.)		
II. Conduct bad, 12.		
A. Married, 2.		
1. Living with husband,	1	
2. Not living with husband,	1	
	—	2
B. Single, 10.		
1. With decent relatives,	1	
2. With disreputable relatives,	2	
3. At large, having run away,	2	
4. At Industrial School (1 went home, 1 went to work at housework),	2	
5. In private institution,	1	
6. In place,	1	
7. Being boarded,	1	
	—	10
C. Had been returned to the school for unchastity, 9 out of the 12.		
1. Once returned, 8. (All of these were immoral while runaway from place.)		
2. Twice returned, 1. (Immoral while runaway from place.)		
D. Had illegitimate children, 4. (One of these girls has had 2 illegitimate children.)		
III. Conduct unknown, 14.		
A. Married, 2. (At last report both had left husband; 1 was living respectably.)		
B. Single, 12.		
1. Last report conduct good,	4	
2. Last report conduct bad,	8	
	—	12
IV. Conduct unclassifiable, 29. (This group is comprised of the girls of defective mentality, feeble-minded, insane or border-line cases.)		
A. In institutions,	17	
B. In community,	12	
	—	29

TABLE 58. — *Reasons for which girls were returned to Industrial School for Girls from parole, from 1905 to 1912, inclusive.*¹

	1905.		1906. ²		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Change of place, visit, illness,	51	39	44	36	24	34	36	43	34	32	51	46	59	40	77	54
Unsatisfactoriness, larceny, perjury, running away.	39	30	26	22	22	31	16	19	23	22	23	20	32	22	35	24
Danger of immoral conduct,	15	11	16	13	8	11	7	8	15	14	3	3	13	9	6	4
Immoral conduct,	27	20	35	29	16	23	25	30	33	31	36	32	43	29	25	17
	132	100	121	100	70	100	84	100	105	100	113	100	147	100	143	100

¹ Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during each year.² Fourteen months.

TABLE 59. — *Conduct of all girls who had, each year, been in the care of the Industrial School for Girls for one year or more, including those passing out of custody during that year, 1901 to 1912.*

CONDUCT.	1901-06.				1909-10.				1910-11.				1911-12.			
	IN CARE OF STATE.		NOT IN CARE OF STATE.		IN CARE OF STATE.		NOT IN CARE OF STATE.		IN CARE OF STATE.		NOT IN CARE OF STATE.		IN CARE OF STATE.		NOT IN CARE OF STATE.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Living respectably,	1,193	54	305	70	277	53	50	56	231	43	55	56	232	43	56	50
Conduct bad or doubtful,	181	8	63	14	29	6	17	19	46	8	21	22	32	6	12	11
Conduct not known,	229	10	51	12	39	7	7	8	41	7	7	7	43	8	14	13
Conduct not classified,	596	27	18	4	182	35	16	18	225	41	14	14	235	43	29	26
Total,	2,199	100	437	100	527	100	90	100	543	100	97	100	542	100	111	100

TABLE 60.—*Detail of Table 59. Conduct of girls who had, each year, been in the care of the Industrial School for Girls one year or more, 1901 to 1912.*

	1901-06. ¹	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
A.—LIVING RESPECTABLY.				
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State:—</i>				
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	105	30	20	17
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	165	13	30	35
Died, conduct has been good,	9	2	—	—
Honorably discharged,	26	5	5	4
	305	50	55	56
<i>II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State:—</i>				
Married, living respectably,	183	37	29	26
Unmarried, with friends,	282	41	38	29
At work in other families,	661	181	152	165
At work elsewhere,	31	12	6	6
Attending school, paying their way,	36	6	6	6
	1,193	277	231	232
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	1,498	327	286	288
B.—CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.				
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State:—</i>				
Attained majority (married), in prison or elsewhere,	15	8	9	2
Attained majority (unmarried), in prison or elsewhere,	48	9	12	10
	63	17	21	12
<i>II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one:—</i>				
Married,	25	2	—	2
On probation with friends or at large,	37	7	6	1
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	76	12	20	9
In penal institution,	21	4	7	12
In hospital through their own misconduct, or pregnant and working or boarding,	22	4	13	8
	181	29	46	32
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	244	46	67	44
C.—CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.				
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State:—</i>				
Married,	11	2 ²	1 ²	2
Unmarried,	40	5 ³	6 ³	12
	51	7	7	14

¹ 1905-06 includes fourteen months.

² Last report, conduct good, 1.

³ Last report, conduct good, 3; conduct bad, 3.

TABLE 60 — *Concluded.*

	1901- 06. ¹	1909- 10.	1910- 11.	1911- 12.
<i>II. Still in the Care of the State:—</i>				
Married,	39	3	2 ²	4
On probation with friends, out of State, and unvisited,	51	7	7 ³	14
Runaways from the school, homes or places,	139	29	32 ⁴	25
	229	39	41	43
Total, conduct unknown,	280	46	48 ⁵	57
<i>D. — REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.</i>				
<i>I. No longer in the Care of the State:—</i>				
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane, . . .	18	16	14	29
Died, never on probation,	—	—	—	—
	18	16	14	29
<i>II. Still in the Care of the State:—</i>				
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal, . . .	62	55	52	43
In State Industrial School through the year,	377	105	141	162
Boarding out in private families with schooling, . . .	15	—	—	—
Recalled to school for illness, change of place, not for serious fault, and remaining,	142	22	32	30
	596	182	225	235
Total whose conduct is not classified,	614	198	239	264
Grand total,	2,636	617	640	653

¹ 1905-6 includes fourteen months.

² Last report, conduct bad, 2.

³ Last report, conduct good, 6; bad, 1.

⁴ Last report, conduct good, 12; bad, 17; never on probation, 3.

⁵ Total conduct unknown, 48; at last report, conduct good, 22; conduct bad, 23; never on probation, 3.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH N. BURLEIGH,

Superintendent.

VOLUNTEER VISITORS

GIRLS' PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam,	. . . . .	Boston.
Mrs. John Barstow,	. . . . .	Lee.
Mrs. Michael Callahan,	. . . . .	Holyoke.
Mrs. Orrin Cash,	. . . . .	Springfield.
Mrs. J. B. Donnelly,	. . . . .	Gardner.
Miss Caroline I. Field,	. . . . .	Weston.
Mrs. Albert G. Hurd,	. . . . .	Millbury.
Miss Caroline Lloyd,	. . . . .	Springfield.
Miss Florence E. Loop,	. . . . .	Boston.
Mrs. John McQuaid,	. . . . .	Pittsfield.
Mrs. S. I. Morse,	. . . . .	Sandwich.
Miss Fanny S. Packard,	. . . . .	Greenfield.
Miss Mary G. Porter,	. . . . .	Boston.
Mrs. Howard Whiting,	. . . . .	Great Barrington.

PART III.

TRUST FUNDS.

TRUST FUNDS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

A. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	\$455 14	\$22,700 00	\$23,155 14
<i>Receipts in 1911-12.</i>			
Income from investment,	\$954 21		954 21
F. L. Hayford, secretary,	56 30		56 30
Securities transferred,	500 00		
	1,510 51		
	\$1,965 65	\$22,700 00	\$24,165 65
<i>Payments in 1911-12.</i>			
Lyman School for Boys,	975 65		975 65
Securities transferred,		500 00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1913,	\$990 00	\$22,200 00	\$23,190 00

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1911,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1911-12.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Athol bond,			\$1,000 00

Income Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	\$2,623 86	\$100 00	\$2,723 86
<i>Receipts in 1911-12.</i>			
Income from investment,	118 39		118 39
	\$2,742 25	\$100 00	\$2,842 25
<i>No payments in 1911-12.</i>			
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,	\$2,742 25	\$100 00	\$2,842 25
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock,		\$100 00	
Cash on hand,		2,742 25	
		\$2,842 25	\$2,842 25

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,		\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
No transactions in 1911-12.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,		\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Boston & Albany Railroad Company stock,		\$14,000 00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yard Company bonds,		5,000 00	
New London Northern Railroad Company stock,		1,000 00	
			\$20,000 00

Income Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	\$8,952 52		\$8,952 52
<i>Receipts in 1911-12.</i>			
Income of investment,	1,702 98		1,702 98
	\$10,655 50		\$10,655 50
<i>Payments in 1911-12.</i>			
Expenses,	7,290 41		7,290 41
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,	\$3,365 09		\$3,365 09
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand,			\$3,365 09

Lyman Fund and Lyman Trust Fund Expenditures for 1912.

1911.			
Dec. 31.	Child Welfare Magazine,		\$0 50
	Crowell, Thos. Y. Company,		1 14
	Dudley, Ira G.,		10 00
	Ed. Pub. Co.,		6 37
	Houghton Mifflin Company,		17 50
	Johnson, Iver, Sporting Goods Company,		55 00
	New Jersey School for Feeble-minded Boys and Girls,		1 20
	Partridge, The Horace, Company,		29
	Parker, J. F. & Co.,		8 70
	Small, Maynard & Co.,		1 55
	Silver Burdett Company,		6 25
	Tucker, Geo. R., Company,		7 26
	Blood, E. T.,		10 65
	Bradley, Dr. H. S.,		10 34
	Bryson, John W., Jr.,		4 48
	Partridge, The Horace, Company,		21 94
	Springer, Bennett.,		10 75
	Wilcox, Wm. J.,		2 50
1912.			
Jan. 31.	Coffeen, Elmer L., superintendent,		200 00
	Daniels Cornell Company,		7 57
	Evans, Elizabeth G.,		25 65
	Hart, W. R.,		4 03
	New Jersey Training School for Feeble-minded Boys and Girls,		75

1912.			
Jan. 31.	Parandelis, H. K.,		\$13 34
	Pratt, T. B.,		5 50
	Revell, Fleming H., Company,		1 00
	Thurston, John H.,		8 90
	Bryson, John W., Jr.,		9 13
Feb. 28.	Coffeen, Elmer L., superintendent,		100 00
	Doubleday, Page & Co.,		14 96
	Johnson, Iver, Sporting Goods Company,		75
	New Jersey Training School for Feeble-minded Boys and Girls,		3 00
	Partridge, The Horace, Company,		1 70
	Shaw, Walter, A. M. D.,		2 00
	Warwick & York, Inc.,		1 25
	Bryson, John W., Jr.,		7 98
	Howard, Harry,		10 00
	Roe, Alfred S.,		10 00
Mar. 31.	American Book Company,		1 77
	Clarke, W. B., Company,		6 50
	Coffeen, Elmer L., superintendent,		106 00
	Johnson, Iver, Sporting Goods Company,		2 50
	Macmillan Company,		1 08
	New Jersey Training School for Feeble-minded Boys and Girls,		6 00
	Orange Judd Company,		5 40
	Pilgrim Press,		2 70
	Silver Burdett Company,		37 73
	Thomas, F. H., Company,		5 40
	Thurston, John H.,		5 29
	Wheeler, Walter A.,		20 00
Apr. 30.	DeWolfe & Fiske Company,		16 20
	Fuller Regalia and Costume Company,		1 75
	Johnson, Iver, Sporting Goods Company,		1 00
	Partridge, The Horace, Company,		12 15
	Power & McNamee,		35 00
	Stoelting, C. H., Company,		21 75
	Bryson, John W., Jr.,		2 16
	Grafton High School,		3 00
	Keeler, C. A.,		5 90
	Meleady, Mrs. Frank,		5 20
	Moore, Rev. James P.,		10 00
	McManus, Lee, Jr.,		2 88
	Partridge, The Horace, Company,		11 70
	Richmond, Mabel E.,		1 42
	Silver Burdett Company,		33 41
May 31.	American Technical Society,		17 82
	Coffeen, Elmer L., superintendent,		11 00
	Harding Uniform and Regalia Company,		1 49
	Macmillan Company,		74
	Soule Art Publishing Company,		3 00
	Warwick & Yorke, Inc.,		1 50
	Whalen's,		16 67
	Wood, N. G. & Sons,		12 14
	Bryson, John W., Jr.,		17 95
	Duston, C. O., manager,		2 76
	Fleming, Harold J., manager,		5 04
June 30.	Coffeen, E. L., superintendent,		12 00
	Conn, C. G.,		400 00

1912.			
June 30.	Forbes & Co.,		\$2 00
	Johnson, Iver, Sporting Goods Company,		20 00
	Stanetsky, Jacob,		61 00
	Bryson, John W., Jr.,		21 64
	Coffeen, Elmer L., superintendent,		35 24
	Stoelting, C. H., Company,		36 90
July 31.	Coffeen, E. L., superintendent,		8 00
	Fuller Regalia and Costume Company,		29 70
	Tewksbury, Geo. M.,		1 75
	Arthur, H. A.,		1 50
	Bloch Publishing Company,		4 00
	Farnsworth, Hoyt & Co.,		7 48
	Harding Uniform and Regalia Company,		15 84
	Houghton Mifflin Company,		89
	Thurston, John H.,		3 55
	Warwick & York, Inc.,		2 50
	Wheeler, E. W., & Son,		18 50
	White, Jas. C.,		1 50
Aug. 31.	Burrowes, E. T., Company,		3 50
	Coffeen, E. L., superintendent,		100 00
	Harding Uniform and Regalia Company,		6 57
	Harvard University,		8 00
	Young Folks' Ed. League,		16 25
	Howard, John J.,		1 50
	Meleady, S. A.,		1 50
	Wayside cottage,		1 50
	Harvard University,		33 00
Sept. 30.	Coffeen, Elmer L., superintendent,		103 00
	Conn, C. G.,		18 54
	Fuller Regalia and Costume Company,		1 92
	Harding Uniform and Regalia Company,		1 00
	Wheelock, F. H.,		34
Oct. 31.	Coffeen, Elmer L., superintendent,		13 00
	Lyman School for Boys,		2 09
	Dana, H. A.,		6 22
	Partridge, The Horace, Company,		57 17
Nov. 30.	Bryson, John W., Jr.,		9 39
	Coffeen, Elmer L., superintendent,		1 50
	Partridge, The Horace, Company,		1 08
	Total,		\$2,128 99

B. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1911-12.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bond,			\$1,000 00

Income Industrial School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	\$43 15		\$43 15
<i>Receipts in 1911-12.</i>			
Income from investment,	40 83		40 83
	\$83 98		\$83 98
<i>Payments in 1911-12.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls,	42 63		42 63
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,	\$41 35		\$41 35
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand,			\$41 35

Industrial School, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1911,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1911-12.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
New Haven, Connecticut, bond,			\$1,000 00

Income Industrial School, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	\$184 62		\$184 62
<i>Receipts in 1911-12.</i>			
Income from investment,	45 47		45 47
	\$230 09		\$230 09
<i>No payments in 1911-12.</i>			
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,	\$230 09		\$230 09
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand,			\$230 09

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