
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND ADVISORY BOARD

OF THE

State Industrial School for Girls:

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Mass.

—
OCTOBER, 1872.
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1872.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

THE annual report of a reformatory institution, if it were a transcript of all its experiences, would be a record of alternate failures and successes, — failure to obtain desired legislation; failure to retain tried and faithful workers, and to secure unity of feeling and hearty co-operation among parties interested; and failure to succeed in hoped-for reform in many of the inmates of the institution. And of successes as well, more in number than the failures, and gratifying enough to give thankfulness and courage. The past year has been no exception, and few, if any, have been so eventful. But twenty-three girls have been received during the year, and our whole number is but one hundred and twenty-one, while we have room for one hundred and fifty.

Legislation has had an important influence upon the present number, and probable future character of our school.

It is provided in sections 8 and 10, chapter 359, acts of 1870, that the Visiting Agent of the Board of State Charities shall be present at the trial of the girls, and power is given to said board to send such girls directly to families instead of a committal to our school.

Chapter 365, acts of 1871, gives said board power to transfer incorrigible girls from other institutions to ours.

The same chapter permits girls of seventeen years of age to be committed to our institution.

The committals since the passage of the law of 1870, have been less than half the number in former years.

We admit that there has long been a sad necessity for an institution where girls from sixteen to eighteen could be sent, and ours is perhaps as well adapted as any for this purpose, although we can see evils growing out of it to the younger inmates.

Under the present statute we must expect to receive a different class of girls, and the present policy of the State will have a tendency to send us only those who are supposed to be incorrigible. We name this, not because we are unwilling to receive such, but in order that past success in reform may not be anticipated in the future.

While we say this, we cannot but feel that there are many younger girls in our cities and towns who sadly need the advantages of a home like ours.

At the same time we admit that institution life is not the best life, and must always yield to the life at a home. But we believe that a temporary stay at our school, — for the most of the girls who have no homes, or who cannot be controlled at such as they have, — helps to prepare them for a successful service in the homes to which they are to be sent. It is, at least, a doubtful experiment to take a girl from the street or the home where she has acquired habits neither of industry, neatness, truthfulness or study, and to transfer her to the average of even the “good homes.”

Too much is often expected of girls who have had better advantages, and unjust complaints are made. The girls we have named are almost sure to fall short of a reasonable expectation, and dissatisfaction and discharge are likely to result.

But this experiment is being tried, and with this expression of our doubts, we must be willing to wait the result.

EXPERIMENTS.

In the report of the Advisory Board of Women of last year, it is said: “There remain experiments in method yet to be

tried, since no reformatory work is perfected." And this gives us the opportunity to say that we believe in experiments. Many of the most valuable discoveries the world has ever known, have been the result of a series of experiments, many of which have been failures; but each failure may have developed some new truth, though not the one sought for.

While change is not always improvement, the danger is that, to those intimately connected with a work, any change will be looked upon as an innovation and an encroachment, if introduced by others. We are apt to become so wedded to our own theories, and are so well assured that "*our way is the best way,*" that we are sensitive to suggestions and are liable to meet them in a spirit of antagonism rather than one of investigation and inquiry.

Educational, correctional and reform work, all must admit, are yet in their infancy, and great changes have taken place in the last few years. This ought to warn us not to cherish a too confident opinion in regard to present methods, and to encourage us to welcome propositions for improvement, if made with unselfish motives by earnest friends, and cordially give them trial, as possible progressive steps, although we do not readily see the path to anticipated success.

The more intimately we are connected with the details of a work, the more likely are we to see objections to change, because it almost inevitably brings about temporary disturbance. But fermentation and effervescence are clarifying processes. We need only a waiting spirit, and should not be impatient for results, but must look beyond present annoyances in estimating the good or evil of any principle or policy.

EMPLOYMENT.

The question of labor for the girls is one upon which there is a wide difference of opinion among those who are interested in the school. The policy has always been to introduce only such work as was for the best interests of the girls, without regard to the income to the State. The small sum that might be realized

by profitable labor, has been deemed of trifling importance, compared with such work and study as would fit them for future self-support, and to properly fill the places into which most of them will fall.

Domestic duties have been considered of the first importance. Sewing and knitting are next in order, and to aid in the former, a seamstress has been employed to teach the girls the use of the needle and the cutting and making their own garments.

During the past year, at the suggestion of the Advisory Board, sewing-machines have been introduced, and the services of a competent teacher secured. From the want of a separate work room and other causes, the experiment has been imperfectly tried; but when these obstacles are removed we shall look for gratifying results.

Some earnest friends, who give much thought to the subject, contend for quite a different policy from ours. They would have the girls earn something for the State, and would have them weary every night, with hard labor, as tending to lessen mischievous thought, and such friends doubtless think we allow the girls, in common parlance, "to have too good a time." But we cannot forget that the age of many of the girls, and the constitutional weakness of many others, forbids heavy work, and we have not been willing to adopt the "fatigue theory" as a system of discipline.

DRESS.

Our girls do not dress uniformly, as in some other institutions, and some friends would have us introduce this custom, and would forbid all ornaments, even neckties and ribbons in the hair. We have felt that to control this taste, this craving for exterior decorations, so natural to females, is a wiser course than to deny it altogether, and that it promotes habits of neatness and a regard for personal appearance. In selecting material for dresses, especial pains are taken to avoid uniformity in color and figure, and we have an increasing faith in the wisdom of this course.

DISCIPLINE.

It has always been the custom of the institution to keep to the idea of the family, by looking to the matron of each house to occupy the place of the mother, and to adopt her own methods of discipline, with this modification, that the basis of her government should be love, and that the by-laws provide that no corporal punishment shall be inflicted without consent of a trustee. But each matron has her own interpretation of the word love, and hence methods and the spirit have differed in different houses. But corporal punishment is seldom, if ever, resorted to, and the "Corridor" (an isolated room for violent cases) is rarely used. Deprivation of privileges and isolation in their own rooms are leading penalties. The "marking system" prevails, and girls with a certain number of demerits are deprived of the privilege of writing to their friends, monthly, which the matrons consider their principal reliance for discipline.

We think those who serve longest, and are most successful in this or any other school, are less and less inclined to resort to the harsher measures. There is an increasing tendency in this direction the world over, in penal and reformatory institutions, and in discipline generally. This method may not be as rapid, but it is more effectual in the end, because it contributes more to self-government.

Mary Carpenter says: "It is necessary above all, and as the first aim, to develop and direct the infant's will, enroll him as the principal soldier, as the most serviceable of all the co-operators in the education which is given to him. One cannot be corrected, improved, but by one's self; the instinctive personal effort, self-government, are indispensable; the moral rule must not be applied from without, but spring up from within." The trials of this milder policy are indicated by the following extract from a letter by an experienced worker:—

"Many of these girls are so far down in the scale of being that it is not easy for them to recognize a power in anything when the element of physical force is wanting. What shall we do with this class, not in

institutions alone, but wherever the lower classes are found? We find this brutal development that is slow and sometimes fails to recognize anything as power but a like brute force. Shall we go down to them or bring them up to us? In order to do the latter it needs great powers of physical endurance, with more than an ordinary amount of magnetic influence, added to strong love, and faith that it is the Master's work."

INSTITUTION LIFE. — ISOLATION.

The imperfections of institution life do not affect the children only, but, as it now exists, the adults as well. We call each house a family home, and the five homes make a neighborhood. To aid in increasing the neighborhood feeling, the trustees have directed that a social meeting shall take place, monthly, at which the matrons and five girls from each house shall gather and spend an evening in social pleasures. Heretofore, the custom has obtained that girls from one house were not allowed to meet or converse with those of another, the custom growing out of a fear, in the earlier days of the institution, that escapes would be planned by such association. The present trustees believe the advantages of the gathering will more than counterbalance the danger. This separation policy has had its effect upon the atmosphere of the institution, which, we trust, will not be apparent hereafter.

Few appreciate the isolated position of the ladies of the institution, and they have not enjoyed the ordinary social relations, except during their vacations. There is a necessity for an association with the outside world, to help them to retain that elasticity and freshness of character which so help to success, and which are so likely to be "dried out," or "wrung out," by the trials of the work, and an isolated position.

In this connection, we venture to suggest that if the workers in every institution were instructed to make an annual visit to other institutions of similar character, and to make the visit not merely a formal call, but an earnest conference upon methods, it would lead to very beneficial results.

SPECIAL AID.

The interest in and supervision over our girls while under indenture, and also after their release from the institution, is still continued by visits and correspondence.

In two cases during the past year we have availed ourselves of the privileges of our Special Fund, to contribute to the education of girls who exhibited a special talent, one for music, the other for teaching. One has already shown superior ability, and has secured a situation which will give her more than an adequate support; the other has not yet completed her studies.

ADVISORY BOARD OF WOMEN.

The ladies of this board, with large experience in reform and institution life, while having no vote at our sessions, always meet with us and practically are members of our board. Their suggestions in regard to labor, diet, etc., during the past year, have been adopted, and their counsel upon all matters is always reliable. However men may differ in regard to woman's appropriate work in general, there seems to be no reason to doubt that, in the work of penal and reformatory institutions for females, she ought to have a place.

At the International Prison Congress, at London, a few months since, the international committee, in their report, said:

“In the general question of reclamation, the influence of women devoted to such work is of the highest importance, and the committee rejoiced that the congress had had the advantage of the presence and counsel of many ladies whose practical acquaintance with prisons and reformatories had given weight to their words, and whose example furnished hope for the future.”

One of the speakers said, “It was right that women should seek out and help the less fortunate of their own sex. It was a great feature in the history of the country for women to enter upon such important duties, for they of all others were best able to treat the moral and mental, as well as the physical diseases of their sex.”

NEW BARN.

The Committee on Public Charitable Institutions in 1867 did not favor our application for an appropriation to build a barn, but recommended that the stock be sold and that the barns, which were unfit for use, should be torn down. It has been very apparent that, with a farm of 175 acres, which we need for protection, it was a wise policy to keep stock, and with that view, the last legislature made an appropriation of five thousand dollars to build a barn and stock the farm. The barn is under contract and will be ready for use in a few weeks.

HEALTH.

Considering the sickly season, we have been favored with a remarkable degree of health, greater than the average of community outside the school, which, in view of the hereditary taint and the past life of the inmates, is remarkable, and can only be accounted for by their regular habits, simple diet and proper exercise.

We refer to the Superintendent's, Physician's and Farmers' Reports for the details of the work in their several departments.

During the year our board has suffered the loss, by death, of the venerable Daniel Denny, chairman of the board. The following extract from our records will testify our appreciation of *his* character and *our* loss.

ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS.

LANCASTER, March 11, 1872.

On meeting for the first time after the death of our honored and beloved associate, Daniel Denny, who for sixteen years, ever since the establishment of this institution, has presided over our deliberations, we recall, with sad but grateful feelings, his most valuable services, and those qualities of mind and of heart which so admirably qualified him for their performance; his conscientious regard for duty, his humble and reverent spirit, his unaffected kindness and disinterestedness, his remarkable candor and sound discretion, his ripe experience and mature judgment.

These qualities endeared him to us, as they did to all who knew him, and we esteem it no common privilege to have been so long and so intimately associated with a man of so noble a character, so wise as a counsellor, and, as a friend, so warm-hearted and sincere.

Our experience and our thoughts, in connection with this work, lead us to the conclusion that these girls are very much as the rest of the world would be under similar circumstances, and that we should pity oftener than condemn. A distinguished writer has said: —

In nine cases out of ten, crime is no proof of special depravity apart from general depravity, and that the circumstances have just so much weight as this, that put you or me in those same circumstances, in nine cases out of ten, we should be criminals too. In the same circumstances involves a great deal. It involves an hereditary taint stamped in the very mould of birth; it involves physical misery; it involves the worst kind of social influence; it involves the pressure of all the natural appetites, rioting in this need of the body and this darkness of the soul. And it implies no suspicion of a man's moral standard — it is no insult to his self-respect to tell him that, under similar conditions, it is extremely probable he would have been a criminal too. Reasoning in an arm-chair is very proper, and often very accurate; but the logic of starvation is too peremptory for syllogisms. We have grown up in pure light and air, appeased with the comforts and braced by at least the current morality of society. But, concerning those degraded ones, what some call "charity" is no more than "justice." It is no more than justice to say — all the conditions being considered — that, as to the vast majority of them, crime is no proof of special depravity. It is the genuine humanity that is there, no base metal. It came from the common mint; somewhere you will find upon it a faint scar of the Divine image; but the coin was pitched into this bonfire of appetite and blasphemy, and it has come out a cinder. God made them complete souls, and stamped his image upon them, but they have fallen into the dark and dreary ways; the fierce flames have hardened them; the foul air has tainted them; and their special depravity, over and above the common depravity, is the infection of circumstances.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK B. FAY.
ALBERT TOLMAN.
J. L. S. THOMPSON.
H. J. ADAMS.
RICHARD H. STEARNS.

[Two of the Trustees, GEORGE B. EMERSON and ROBERT O. FULLER, are absent from the country.]

OCTOBER, 1872.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD OF WOMEN.

To the Board of Trustees of the State Industrial School at Lancaster.

GENTLEMEN:—The Advisory Board of Women, as required by the act of the legislature constituting said board, respectfully present the following report:—

We have repeatedly visited the State Industrial School, under your charge, and have found it as formerly, under faithful, conscientious officers, whom we believe to be working with most intelligent judgment, and in the true spirit of the Master, for the real reformation of the girls.

It is to us, and must be to every one familiar with the temptations now surrounding young girls in large cities, and with the knowledge of the number of them for whom proper control and right influence at home must be impossible, a cause for deep regret that so few commitments have been made to the school during the past year. There are many girls in circumstances of moral danger for whom the State should interpose, and we wish most distinctly to state our belief, that for such, under no circumstances, and in no position, is there such hope of reformation, as under the judicious restraint and discipline of the family system at Lancaster. We utterly dissent from the theory that for them, a home in a family must be better than an institution. On the contrary, the number is so small of families who would undertake such a charge, with true moral purpose, and with time to carry it out, while the outside temptations remain great, that we are almost ready to say, that so good an institution is better than any family, for the large class who are mentally or morally unable to stand alone.

At the request of your board, we have carefully considered the dietary of the institution. We have found it wholesome and ample, recommending only more liberal use of butter, eggs and milk, with larger provision of apples and other fruits in their season. The health of the girls is sufficient guarantee that the diet is judicious; but where there is a deprivation of much that childhood and youth crave, every one must desire that, so far as it consistently can be, the natural appetite should be gratified by something more than is demanded by actual necessity.

We have carefully considered, in connection with your board, the subject of classification, as suggested in the report of the Board of State Charities. We find it, as does every one who gives thought to it, a most difficult question. But, after carefully collating the experience of the different families at Lancaster, we are forced to believe that no judicious classification can be made. The influence of the better upon the worse is so much greater than its opposite, that we should be unwilling to do without that means of influence,—and believe that “the wheat and the tares” had better grow together in the institution, as they will be found to do elsewhere.

The subject of judicious and sufficient occupation for the girls (the average age of whom is increasing) has largely engrossed the consideration of the board. The opportunities for instruction in, and the execution of, all branches of household service, have always been made available to the utmost, and we would supersede none of these. But there still must remain time for much other work than is required by the daily wants of the institution. That none should eat the bread of idleness, knitting has been a constant resource, and the best, for many reasons.

We should like to supply its place with some work which shall more actively employ the thoughts, and of more engrossing interest, and the knowledge and practice of which shall be more useful in future life. We have therefore advised the introduction of sewing-machines, believing that the ability to

run a machine well, would go far toward removing any necessity for a relapse into vice, after leaving the institution, from difficulty in obtaining pleasant employment; while the constant use of them in the school would largely assist in the creation of that atmosphere of industry which is the most powerful aid to reform. We have advised the introduction of this work, simply because we believe it will be a healthful influence in the work of reformation, not with a view to pecuniary profit to the State. We believe that the people of Massachusetts are willing to pay all needful charges for the restoration of those morally or physically infirm, and are only anxious to know where and how their money can best be used to lessen the numbers of the unfortunate and dangerous classes.

It was with great regret that we learned, early in the year, that our board and the institution must lose the services of Mrs. Mary A. Fay. She added to peculiar fitness for the work, experience only to be gained by service rendered for a time as matron in one of the families of the school, and her removal from the State has deprived not only the school, but many who have gone out from it, of a most judicious adviser and friend, and our board of a most valued and useful member.

We desire to thank you, gentlemen, for the more than courtesy you have extended to us, for the entire cordiality with which you have met us, and especially for the opportunity constantly given us of attending all your meetings, and taking part in all your deliberations. We have thus gained a knowledge of the workings of the institution which nothing else could have given us, and also have the privilege of bearing testimony to the enlightened interest, and faithful service, which at such great personal sacrifice you give to the duties of your office.

ANNIE T. ENDICOTT.
M. B. CLAFLIN.
M. S. LAMSON.

DR.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL in account with FRANK B. FAY, Treasurer.

CR.

<p>1871-2.</p> <p>To amount paid— For salaries, labor, &c., fuel and lights, (two years), clothing, flour and meal, repairs, furniture, bedding, &c., provisions, groceries, grain for stock, transportation & travel'g expenses, fruit and vegetables, medical supplies, miscellaneous expenses, Paid State treasurer, Balance to credit,</p>	<p>1871-2.</p> <p>\$9,760 00 2,888 90 1,416 89 1,715 23 1,045 83 682 10 2,739 31 1,408 35 532 64 122 31 19 30 103 35 1,643 31 3,279 57 2,987 27</p> <hr/> <p>\$30,344 36</p>	<p>1871-2.</p> <p>By balance cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1871, . collected of towns for support of girls, sale of produce, labor, &c., cash of State Treasurer,</p>	<p>\$1,866 23 3,279 57 1,211 56 23,987 00</p> <hr/> <p>\$30,344 36</p>
		<p>1872.</p> <p>October 1, By balance cash on hand,</p>	<p>\$2,987 27</p>

(E. & O. E.)

FRANK B. FAY, Treasurer.

For Inventory of Property, see page 25.

SUPERINTENDENT AND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls at
Lancaster.*

GENTLEMEN:—In reviewing the history of the year, we naturally first recall the death of DANIEL DENNY, Esq., whose venerable form and cheerful face greeted us so cordially at all our meetings, and who, from the organization of this board, had been a member of it, and had presided over its deliberations, with scarcely an exception, these sixteen years.

We can but gratefully record his long and valuable services, and warmly cherish his memory.

A few months later we were made painfully conscious of the great value of the spirit and life of another who had been intimately connected with us and our school.

Ten years since, Miss ELIZABETH H. FISHER came upon our grounds as a worker simply with the design of a brief supply.

Never did one enter upon the work more heartily, yet distrustfully, or continue in it, and prosecute it, while health admitted, with greater enthusiasm, conscientious fidelity and true delight. She was one of the most inspiring and faithful teachers I ever knew, one of the most diligent and painstaking workers in the sewing-room, insisting upon equal thoroughness in all kinds of domestic work as in the studies of the school-room, while one of the most earnest, serious, cordial and tender in imparting moral and religious truth and influence.

Often did she, as the apostle, beseech her charge with tears to abandon every wrong, and choose the right way, commending them lovingly to God and His Word, as able to guide and build them up, and give them an inheritance among those who are

sanctified by faith, which is in Christ Jesus, and continually did she seek, by letter and friendly visit, to recall the wandering, confirm the weak, and encourage the desponding.

As teacher, friend, member of the Advisory Board, and trusted counsellor, she has left her *impress* upon the institution for good. She will be an *inspiration* to some of us to renewed labor and Christian love,—tenderly cherished in the memories of many of the lowly ones whom she labored to save.

The last effort she made was not for herself or her friends and family in favored circumstances, but for some of these poor and nearly friendless ones whom she had watched with the love and solicitude of a worker in the Lord's vineyard.

Most peacefully she fell asleep, with these words before her: "The Lord is my Shepherd"; and, as we bore her to her burial with the tears and songs of her girls, the scene was to us a touching testimonial of her sympathy with her Lord in his work for the poor and needy.

The statistics appended to this report indicate but little of the history of our year's labor. No year has been more fraught with labor, care, anxiety and conscientious effort, on the part of all the workers, to withstand the difficulties, overcome the obstacles, and prosecute the labor of *re-forming* the spirit and lives of those placed in our hands. Untiring vigilance and exhaustive labor, with the moral influences exerted, have prevented escapes (with a single exception), and in most cases, exhibitions of violence. General quiet and order have prevailed through the year.

The schools have been well maintained, and have afforded instruction and discipline of mind indispensably needed.

The health of the members of the institution has been good,—a few marked exceptions have, however, called for unusual medical attendance and protracted nursing. One case of death has occurred. Ellen Clark was taken ill in June, and after a severe sickness of several days, with apparent symptoms of cerebro-spinal meningitis, died upon June 21st, and finds her resting-place in our little cemetery, leaving a pleasant memory,

with the hope that the instruction she received and listened to while here was designed by the Great Teacher to prepare her for better service above.

My own high estimate of the family system, as carried out for sixteen years in this institution, the necessity for its retention, and for freedom of action in its administration, as also the marked positive success it has secured by its discipline and instruction, and our ability to receive and bless a larger portion of the juvenile delinquents in our Commonwealth, have been so fully and frequently set forth in my previous annual reports, that it is unnecessary for me to add more than a reference to them.

The interest manifested in my labors as chaplain, and in the efforts of the ladies in the respective homes, in imparting religious instruction, during the past year, has been peculiarly gratifying, awakening strong hope that results will appear which will rejoice our hearts, and bring glory to Him who giveth grace to the lowly.

With diligent attention still to the divine command, "Sow beside all waters," and with joyful remembrance of souls here reclaimed, — some on earth, a blessing to their friends, and some in heaven, — we devote ourselves with renewed ardor and cheerful hope to efforts to rescue these children and youth from evils within and without, and prepare them for useful labor here, and for "glory, honor, immortality," and eternal life.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS AMES,

Superintendent and Chaplain.

STATISTICS.

Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1871	131
received upon commitment during the year	24
received upon return from indenture, or place during the year,	16
Whole number during the year,	171
Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1872	121
indentured during the year and not returned discharged and delivered to friends	45 3
escaped,	1
deceased,	1
Whole number,	171
Number of indentures during the year (some girls being twice indentured),	56
Number of returns from indentures and places during the year,	26
Whole number received since the opening of the school,	810
Number present in the institution,	121
under indenture,	79
delivered to friends at 18 years of age, or who have completed their term of indenture,	436
dismissed to parents or friends,	61
discharged as unsuitable,	64
escaped from the institution,	6
sent to hospitals, almshouses, and delivered to B. S. C.,	34
deceased,	9

Number of separate families,	5
Present limit of accommodation,	150
Average attendance for the year,	122

Of the number now in the institution, there were born —

In Massachusetts,	85	England,	1
Maine,	6	Birthplace unknown,	4—121
New Hampshire,	3		
Vermont,	3	Of American parentage,	52
Rhode Island,	2	American (colored),	12
Connecticut,	2	Irish,	41
New York,	6	English,	9
Maryland,	2	German,	2
District of Columbia,	2	French,	2
South Carolina,	1	French Canadian,	1
New Brunswick,	2	Scotch,	1
Canada,	2	Spanish,	1—121

Of the number now in the institution —

Both parents living,	28	For short time,	31
One parent living,	69	Not at all,	5—121
Orphans,	24—121		
Lived at home,	66	Attended some religious service,	
from home,	55—121	Frequently,	89
		Seldom,	26
Before coming, attended school,		Not at all,	6—121
For some time,	85		

Of those now members of the school, there are —

Of ten years of age,	1	Of sixteen,	31
eleven,	2	seventeen,	19
twelve,	3	eighteen,	13
thirteen,	10	nineteen,	2
fourteen,	16	twenty,	2—121
fifteen,	22	Average age, 15½ years.	

Of those committed this year, when sent to us, there were —

Of eleven years of age, 1		Committed on charge of
twelve, 3		stubbornness and dis-
thirteen, 4		obedience, 11
fourteen, 4		Idle and vicious life, 4
fifteen, 9		Larceny, 3
sixteen, 3—24		Vagrancy, 1
Average age, 14 1-12 yrs.		Burning building, 1
		Fornication, 1
		Wanton and lascivious
		behavior, 1
	Unmanageable, 2—24	

Received this year —

From Suffolk County, 5		From Barnstable, 1
Essex, 9		Hampden, 1
Worcester, 3		Berkshire, 1
Middlesex, 2		Norfolk, 1—24
Bristol, 1		

Of the whole number, since the opening of the school, we have received —

From Suffolk County, 243		From Berkshire, 22
Middlesex, 149		Hampshire, 16
Essex, 109		Hampden, 17
Worcester, 95		Plymouth, 17
Bristol, 72		Barnstable, 10
Norfolk, 53		Franklin, 7—810

Amount of work performed in sewing-rooms during the year:—

Garments made, 2,685		Socks knitted for sale
Articles of bedding, fur-		(dozen pairs), 175
niture, etc., 830		Net gain by knitting, . . \$487 00

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Industrial School for Girls.

GENTLEMEN :— The health of the inmates of the school for the past year, has been generally good ; one death during the year. Ellen Clark, age sixteen, with a morbid condition of the brain from childhood, died June 21st, from cerebro-spinal meningitis. From the general yet steady change in the previous life, habits and character of those recently committed to the institution, it follows that much of the disease is of a chronic type, requiring isolation for treatment ; this, from the absence of all hospital accommodations, has been impossible ; and we have been compelled to transfer them to other institutions for that advice and treatment which our own institution should have furnished.

And as there are reasons for believing that similar conditions will continue, growing in importance as their numbers increase, the subject of suitable and separate hospital accommodations is again brought to your notice, as one demanding immediate attention, and where the reasons presented in a former report in favor of such action, may be again urged with increased power.

Respectfully submitted by,

J. L. S. THOMPSON, M. D.

LANCASTER, October, 1872.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.

GENTLEMEN: — The labors of the husbandman are again summed up by the gathering in of another harvest. The season has been an average one for the farmer; in most respects favorable, but it has also had its disadvantages.

The main crops have yielded well, but there has been some lack in the line of garden vegetables.

Insects have been very destructive during the past season, and it has been one continual struggle to overcome and counteract their depredations, which has been done to some extent, although their inroads have shortened some of the crops.

Corn and potatoes are good, although in the latter there is some appearance of disease.

The yield of hay is good, and was secured in good condition.

I have cultivated twelve acres to corn, three to potatoes, two and one-half to beans, four to roots and garden vegetables.

The crop of fruit is unusually abundant, and will meet the wants of the school.

Our cows have done well during the summer, yielding an average of milk equal to that which has been used in the school in past years.

It is very gratifying to know that soon we are to have ample accommodations for our stock, in prospect of a new barn, which is so desirable in order to receive the greatest compensation therefrom.

With the facilities soon to be completed, there is no reason why the farm cannot become a great benefit and source of profit to the institution.

The following table will show the amount and value of the productions of the farm for the present year:—

STATE FARM *in account with* F. WHITNEY, *Farmer.*

DR.

1871.

Oct.	Value of stock on hand,	\$972 00
	of farming tools,	1,425 40
	of produce on hand,	1,798 50
	Expenses of the farm for the year (including purchase of stock, &c.),	2,614 84
	Salary of the farmer,	700 00
	Balance in favor of farm,	588 63
		<hr/>
		\$8,099 37

CR.

1872.

Oct.	Value of stock on hand, . . .	\$1,643 75
	of farming tools, . . .	1,732 90
	Produce of farm on hand, . . .	2,284 25
	Summer fruits and vegetables, . . .	350 00
	Sales during the year, . . .	524 47
	Pork for institution, . . .	120 00
	Keeping two horses, . . .	300 00
	Milk for institution, . . .	300 00
	Eggs and poultry, . . .	75 00
	Rent of pasture, . . .	60 00
	Labor for institution, . . .	709 00
		<hr/>
		\$8,099 37

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK WHITNEY.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	\$3,000 00
House No. 1,	12,500 00
No. 2,	12,500 00
No. 3,	8,800 00
No. 4,	12,500 00
No. 5,	4,300 00
Superintendent's house,	2,800 00
Farmer's house,	1,200 00
Wood-house,	400 00
Ice-house,	300 00
Hen-house,	150 00
Four barns and work-shop,	2,500 00
Ten acres wood land,	200 00
One hundred and seventy five acres farm land,	8,000 00
Amount of real estate,	\$69,150 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

In Superintendent's office, including library,	\$400 00
In chapel,	200 00
In store-room,	75 00
In houses,— furniture, clothing, fuel, etc.,	11,507 10
Produce of farm on hand,	2,284 25
Valuation of stock,	1,643 75
Valuation of farming utensils,	1,732 90
Amount of personal property,	\$17,843 00
 Total,	 \$86,993 00

LIST OF OFFICERS, WITH THEIR SALARIES.

Marcus Ames, <i>Sup't and Chaplain</i> , without support, . . .	\$1,800 00
Frederick Whitney, <i>Farmer</i> , " " . . .	700 00
J. L. S. Thompson, M. D., <i>Physician</i> , " " . . .	200 00
Frank B. Fay, <i>Treasurer</i> , " " . . .	200 00
Albert Tolman, <i>Steward</i> , " " . . .	100 00
Lucy A. Proctor, <i>Superintendent's Assistant</i> , with support, .	300 00
Caroline J. Walton, <i>Matron</i> , Family No. 1, " " . . .	300 00
Louisa M. Tolman, " " No. 2, " " . . .	300 00
Harriet F. Perry, " " No. 3, " " . . .	300 00
Lucina E. Dodge, " " No. 4, " " . . .	300 00
Maria M. Woodbury, " " No. 5, " " . . .	300 00
Ellen J. Carleton, <i>Ass't Matron</i> , Family No. 1, with support, .	250 00
S. J. Marsh, " " " No. 2, " " . . .	250 00
E. Watson, " " " No. 3, " " . . .	250 00
Sarah J. Buttrick, " " " No. 4, " " . . .	250 00
Ellen S. Waters, " " " No. 5, " " . . .	250 00
Lucy E. Ayres, <i>Housekeeper</i> , " No. 1, " " . . .	225 00
Alsina Thompson, " " No. 2, " " . . .	225 00
Martha F. Boyd, " " No. 3, " " . . .	225 00
Elizabeth Fogg, " " No. 4, " " . . .	225 00
Clara Whitney, " " No. 5, " " . . .	225 00
Elmina K. Spaulding, <i>Seamstress</i> , " " . . .	250 00
Adeline A. Willcox, <i>Sewing-Machine Teacher</i> , " " . . .	275 00