

FIFTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS

SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED

AT WALTHAM,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

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BOSTON :

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,

18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1901.



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STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

*Mass Officials*

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## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED,  
WALTHAM, Oct. 11, 1900.

Hon. WM. M. OLIN, *Secretary of State.*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the fifty-third annual report of this institution, for the use of His Excellency the Governor and the Legislature.

Yours respectfully,

W. W. SWAN,  
*Secretary.*

## TRUSTEES FOR 1900-1901.

---

President.  
GEORGE G. TARBELL.

Vice-President.  
SAMUEL HOAR.

Treasurer.  
RICHARD C. HUMPHREYS.

Secretary.  
W. W. SWAN.

Auditor.  
CHARLES F. WYMAN.

### Trustees.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, 2D,	. . . . .	CONCORD.
FRANCIS BARTLETT,	. . . . .	BOSTON.
FRANCIS J. BARNES,	. . . . .	CAMBRIDGE.
ELIZABETH E. COOLIDGE,	. . . . .	CAMBRIDGE.
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F. G. WHEATLEY,	. . . . .	ABINGTON.
CHARLES F. WYMAN,	. . . . .	CAMBRIDGE.

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### State Board of Visitors, ex officio.

GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, SECRETARY OF STATE,  
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE,  
CHAPLAINS OF BOTH HOUSES,

AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE DURING THE SESSION.

# OFFICERS FOR 1900-1901.

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## Superintendent.

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.

## Assistant Physicians.

GEO. L. WALLACE, M.D.

JOSEPH H. LADD, M.D.

## Matron.

Miss AUGUSTA DAMRELL.

## Book-keeper.

Miss E. W. PETERSON.

## Matron of West Building.

Miss ELIZABETH H. BARNES.

## Matron of Girls' Dormitory.

Miss MABEL MILLER.

## Matron of Boys' Dormitory.

Miss KATE ROSS.

## Matron of North Building.

Miss ISABEL ROSS.

## Matron of Farm House.

Miss CLARA McPHEE.

## Matron of North-west Building.

Miss ELIZA J. MAYNE.

## Clerk.

Miss MABEL C. COOK.

## Stenographer.

Miss MABEL M. WEBBER.

## Teachers.

Miss L. L. MOULTON.

Miss LUCY F. SANBORN.

Mrs. S. E. SHAFFER.

Miss ADELLE HODGDON.

## Training Teachers.

Miss RUBY McPHEE.

Miss SARAH L. CRABTREE.

Mr. GEORGE M. SMITH.

## Instructors in Physical and Manual Training.

Mr. F. W. KNIGHT.

Mr. HARVEY WINCH.

## Foreman of Farm.

Mr. DAVID F. SMITH.

## MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

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Charles Francis Adams, 2d, Concord.  
Michael Anagnos, South Boston.  
Nathan Appleton, Boston.  
Henry Barnard, Hartford, Conn.  
Francis J. Barnes, M.D., Cambridge.  
Francis Bartlett, Boston.  
Mrs. Isabel Barrows, Boston.  
Rev. Samuel Barrows, Boston.  
Chas. P. Bowditch, Jamaica Plain.  
George L. Burt, Boston.  
Walter Channing, M.D., Brookline.  
Charles R. Codman, Boston.  
Mrs. Alice de V. Clarke, Boston.  
Eliot C. Clarke, Boston.  
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Coolidge, Boston.  
Elbridge G. Cutler, M.D., Boston.  
E. R. Cutler, M.D., Waltham.  
John S. Damrell, Boston.  
John E. S. Damrell, Boston.  
Mrs. Emily Damrell, Boston.  
Thomas W. Davis, Belmont.  
Henry G. Denny, Boston.  
William A. Dunn, M.D., Boston.  
Rev. C. R. Eliot, Dorchester.  
Edw. W. Emerson, M.D., Concord.  
Miss Ellen Emerson, Concord.  
William Endicott, Jr., Boston.  
Walter E. Fernald, M.D., Waltham.  
Mrs. Emily A. Fifield, Dorchester.  
J. Henry Fletcher, Belmont.  
Samuel A. Green, M.D., Boston.  
Rev. Edw. E. Hale, Boston.  
Rev. C. E. Harrington, Waltham.  
Edward D. Hayden, Woburn.  
Augustus Hemenway, Boston.  
Edward W. Hooper, Cambridge.  
Samuel Hoar, Concord.  
Mrs. Helen Hoar, Concord.  
Miss Abby Hosmer, Concord.

Richard C. Humphreys, Boston.  
Thomas L. Livermore, Boston.  
John Lowell, Boston.  
Arthur Lyman, Waltham.  
Fred W. G. May, Dorchester.  
John C. Milne, Fall River.  
Mrs. Emily M. Morison, Boston.  
Mrs. Anna M. Peabody, Boston.  
Rev. Francis G. Peabody, Cambridge.  
Frederick W. Peabody, Boston.  
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Perkins, Boston.  
Miss Laliah B. Pingree, Boston.  
James J. Putnam, M.D., Boston.  
Mrs. Henry Richards, Gardiner, Me.  
J. Henry Robinson, M.D., Southborough.  
Stephen Salisbury, Worcester.  
Franklin B. Sanborn, Concord.  
Fred'k C. Shattuck, M.D., Boston.  
George B. Shattuck, M.D., Boston.  
Benj. F. Spinney, Lynn.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Stone, Waltham.  
Mrs. Helen G. Swan, Brookline.  
William W. Swan, Brookline.  
George G. Tarbell, M.D., Boston.  
C. B. Tillinghast, Boston.  
Henry Tuck, M.D., New York.  
Mrs. Annie P. Vinton, Boston.  
Erskine Warden, Waltham.  
John D. Washburn, Worcester.  
George A. Washburn, Taunton.  
Roger Wolcott, Boston.  
Mrs. Edith Prescott Wolcott, Boston.  
Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells, Boston.  
F. G. Wheatley, M.D., N. Abington.  
Gilman Waite, Baldwinville.  
Charles E. Ware, Fitchburg.  
Mrs. Mary G. Ware, Lancaster.  
Chas. F. Wyman, Cambridge.

# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED,  
WALTHAM, Oct. 11, 1900.

*To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature, the State Board of Insanity and the State Board of Education.*

The trustees have the honor to submit their report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

The school at the close of the year had in all 680 inmates. Of these, 37 have been supported in whole or in part by their parents and guardians, more than the average cost of maintenance and instruction being paid for a very few of them. The income of invested funds has been applied to the support of 15 inmates. There have been 35 beneficiaries of other States, on whose account the sum of \$300 per year each is contributed to our treasury, under the statute. There have been 252 inmates in the custodial department supported by cities and towns.

Two hundred and fourteen pupils in the school department have been provided for under the regular annual appropriation by the Legislature, and the Commonwealth will pay the further sum of \$21,463 for the support of 127 inmates in the custodial department. Included in these numbers are 47 large boys and men living on the Templeton estate.

The average number of inmates of all descriptions for the year has been: males, 367; females, 259; total, 626. There have been 280 applications for admission; 114 have been admitted; 38 have been discharged; 18 have died; 25 have been transferred from the school department to the custodial department; 1 has been transferred from the custodial department to the school department.

The current expenses for the year have amounted to \$105,-418.22, or \$3.22 per week for each inmate. In addition to the

regular annual appropriation of \$35,000, the last Legislature appropriated the further sum of \$50,000, for special purposes connected with the Templeton estate.

Further statistical matters or details of the above statistics appear in the report of the treasurer and the superintendent.

The proceedings at Waltham during the year just passed have been without much departure from the routine of proceedings which may be regarded as established, so far as the changing character of our inmates permits. Our make-up of any year is not quite like that of any other year, owing to the fact that we fill vacancies with urgent cases. It may be that a boy who has been under school-room instruction is followed by a full-grown man, that a little girl is followed by the mother of more than one child, or that the man and the mother are followed by children. This year there have been more than the usual number of vacancies, owing to the transfer to Templeton of nearly 50 large boys and men. The vacancies have been largely filled by school cases, and, it may be added, by school-room cases, for in many instances the trustees in classifying the inmates hold manual training to be the equivalent of book and blackboard instruction. Since at first only males will be sent to Templeton, one of the boys' wards in the west building will soon be given up to the use of girls, in order that the female sex shall share in the benefit to be derived from the expansion of the school.

The trustees have power to discharge at discretion any inmate. But even in a discharge made with much deliberation and consideration a mistake may be made. One occurred rather more than a year ago, which it will be for the good of the school and the community to make public. A young female who had been for some time an inmate of an endowed institution was duly committed to the school and placed in the custodial department, because she was found to be feeble-minded and had arrived at womanhood. The usual bill for her support was sent to her place of settlement. The town authorities protested that the town was too poor to pay, and begged that the girl be given to them to be placed in the town almshouse, which they represented as well kept and as having an excellent matron. Our superintendent visited the almshouse and became satisfied that the representations were true, and particularly that the

matron was a most excellent woman. The girl was discharged, was put in the almshouse, and is now a mother. The moral is that for such girls, even a single girl, only a trained corps of watchers will answer; no one woman can exercise the vigilance required.

The case of a young girl who was not discharged will be of interest, as illustrative of a class of work coming before the trustees. The story is briefly told in the record of the proceedings of the April meeting of the trustees, and is here repeated, without names: —

Special mention was made by the superintendent of the case of —, an inmate from —, regularly committed by the judge of probate for — County. The town authorities of —, in accordance with a vote of the inhabitants of the town in town meeting, had asked for her discharge, and the father of the girl had given his consent. The mother of the girl, however, had written a pitiful letter, descriptive of the home of the girl and her prospective future life should she be discharged. After much discussion it was voted unanimously that the girl, —, be not discharged.

We have made a beginning at Templeton, a breaking of ground literally. On a visit there this very day one would see hard at work with shovel and pick, with crowbar and their hands, as happy a gang of laborers as could be found in the world. No one could be but pleasantly affected by the cheery appearance of the workers, without a thought of what they really are. Some are laying pipe to bring water from a reservoir of their own construction at the top of a hill to a group of the first permanent buildings on the southern exposure of the hill; others are laying cellar walls for one of these buildings. The strength of the workers is surprising. We have generally found that our boys (we always call them boys, for the feeble-minded are always children), under proper guidance, will do each day after day rather less than half a laboring man's work. The amount of work the boys at Templeton have done this summer probably exceeds the average amount of work done in the same length of time by any equal number of laborers engaged upon a public work. All about is clean and healthy. From about the old buildings on the particular farm where they are now busy they have removed the accumulations of litter of

a hundred years, scraping down to hard gravel and rock. Eventually the saving to the Commonwealth must be large. For a while the saving must be credited to construction. Eventually we shall have a colony of farmers, living not in spacious buildings such as are found on institution grounds, but in small cottages, not differing much in character and cost from country dwellings occupied by persons of extremely moderate circumstances; and then as farmers they will more than half support themselves, if in the accounting no charge is made against them for original outlay for land and buildings. For a while, however, our colonists must mainly be employed in preparing the homes which they or their fellows are to occupy. Moreover, we are obliged to do our own work. Labor of the description required cannot be had from the neighboring villages. It is well that it is so. Otherwise there might be pressure to hurry the development of the Templeton colony, in order that room may be made for the immediate reception of large numbers of feeble-minded persons seeking admission to the school. But this scheme must be worked out as begun. The development of the estate must be an important part in the continued development of the persons who are to dwell upon it. Under our original scheme, the colony at Templeton is to be an overflow from the school at Waltham, and the overflow is to consist of persons whose training at Waltham will enable them to lead largely self-supporting lives. There is to-day at work at Templeton, among the selected boys that have been sent there, a young fellow who two years ago was admitted to the school a drivelling idiot. The arrest of deterioration, or, more, the improvement, in his case, has been wonderful. The training at Waltham is essential to the success of Templeton.

We have stated above what the inmates at Templeton might be seen doing on a visit to that place at the present time. The superintendent's report will state in detail what has already been accomplished there, and when and how. It is sufficient for the trustees to report generally that during the winter four of the old farm houses were put in durable, first-class order. New sills and new windows were put in and the chimneys rebuilt. At two of the houses, one being at the middle of the estate and the other at the northerly end, internal alterations

were made to provide in each a dining room, a sitting room, a kitchen and a pantry for the boys, as well as ample accommodations, including sleeping apartments, for employees. Several of the old barns have been put in good order. This summer near the old farm house at the middle of the estate one dormitory, sufficient in size for 25 inmates and an attendant, has been built and practically made ready except the furnishing. The cellar for a second dormitory is practically completed, and the dormitory will be ready for occupation before winter. Between the two dormitories has been erected and completed, except the furnishing, a lavatory, which the inmates of both are to use. A laundry, nearly completed, is at a distance of some thirty rods from the middle farm house and dormitories. These new buildings have low walls but big handsome roofs of uniform pitch, and are of attractive appearance. The 47 boys at the farm, with their attendants, will this winter occupy the premises thus particularly described. It is not unlikely that 20 more boys will be sent to the upper farm house before winter, since temporary sleeping accommodations for that number could be provided in the farm house itself. Next year several dormitories and a lavatory will be built in the immediate neighborhood of the upper farm house. The 47 boys went to Templeton in two detachments, the first early in May and the second in July. Since their arrival they have lived, as it were, in a camp, taking their meals in a temporary shed open on one side to the weather, and sleeping in a barn. One of the old farm houses has served for an office building. The boys now take their meals in it temporarily, and are housed at night in an old dwelling house near by. Apart from their work, and notwithstanding their work, their enjoyment has been great. In their leisure hours they have wandered over the whole of the great domain. They have a feeling of proprietorship, of which there is evidence in signs everywhere, forbidding trespassing. Near half a hundred warnings, "No berry picking allowed," serve at least to indicate the abundance of the fruit. The boys have with pride sent one thousand quarts of berries to their friends at Waltham.

The division of the school has been beneficial in giving to each of the separated parties something to think of in an outside world. The boys at Templeton are eager to hear every-

thing that happens at Waltham. Many of those at Waltham (there are some who never think) listen with intense interest to the reports of what is doing at Templeton.

The improvements at Templeton have involved an expenditure of only about one-third of the appropriation of \$50,000. The remainder of the appropriation lies in the treasury of the Commonwealth to the credit of the school, and will be ample to cover the construction expenditures of the colony for another year. An expenditure of not more than \$25,000 will, however, be necessary at Waltham for increase of the service plant; and we hereby petition the Legislature for an appropriation of that sum, to be expended, or so much of it as shall be necessary, for such purpose. The present number of inmates far exceeds the number originally contemplated. We have added to our dormitories, but have not provided the corresponding additional accommodations required in the service department.

The South Boston estate has been sold. There existed a mortgage of \$15,000 (originally \$20,000) upon this property given in security of money borrowed to build the girls' dormitory. This mortgage of \$15,000 has been assumed by the present purchasers, they paying to us a further consideration of \$18,743, of which the sum of \$5,000 was paid in cash, the remainder \$13,743 remaining on mortgage.

Since this school was placed upon a permanent foundation, fifty years ago, the preparatory school, then three years old, being merged therein, there have been 2,117 inmates. There died this year at Waltham a harmless old man who had been the schoolmate of them all.

FRANCIS J. BARNES,  
FRANCIS BARTLETT,  
ELIOT C. CLARKE,  
ELIZABETH E. COOLIDGE,  
J. S. DAMRELL,  
SAMUEL HOAR,  
W. W. SWAN,  
GEO. G. TARBELL,  
CHARLES E. WARE,  
F. G. WHEATLEY,  
CHARLES F. WYMAN,

*Trustees.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED,  
WAVERLEY, Oct. 11, 1900.

*To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.*

I hereby submit the following annual report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number present Sept. 30, 1899, . . . . .	360	262	622
Admitted during year, . . . . .	84	30	114
Whole number present, . . . . .	444	292	736
Discharged during year, . . . . .	22	16	38
Died, . . . . .	10	8	18
Number present Sept. 30, 1900, . . . . .	412	268	680
Average number present, . . . . .	367	259	626
School cases admitted, . . . . .	35	9	44
Custodial cases admitted, . . . . .	49	21	70
Private pupils now present, . . . . .	23	14	37
Massachusetts school beneficiaries, . . . . .	143	71	214
Cases supported by income of invested funds, . . . . .	10	5	15
Custodial cases supported by State, . . . . .	81	46	127
Custodial cases supported by cities and towns, . . . . .	129	123	252
Beneficiaries of other New England States, . . . . .	26	9	35
Applications for admission during year, . . . . .	—	—	280

Of the 114 admissions, 69 were under fourteen years of age; a large proportion of these pupils were of the school grade, and are capable of improvement. Forty-five were over fourteen, and of this number 16 were females; 5 of these females had borne one or more children. Some of these cases had been on our waiting list for several years.

Of the 38 discharges, 26 were taken home by their friends for various reasons. These pupils had been under training in our school for varying periods, some of them for eight or ten years; nearly every one of them showed marked general improvement. Three were discharged by request of the over-

seers of the poor; 3 were kept at home to work for regular wages; 2 are now attending the public school; 2 ran away to their homes and were not returned; 2 were transferred to the insane hospital; and 1 was sent to friends in another State by the State Board of Insanity.

There were 18 deaths during the year. Of these, 7 resulted from tuberculosis, 4 from pneumonia, 4 from meningitis and 1 each from laryngitis, cerebral abscess and old age.

The general health of our large family has been good, as a rule; no serious epidemics have occurred. There have been weeks at a time with no case of serious illness, but in a population of over 600 defective persons, we necessarily have more or less sickness. It is believed that nearly 50 per cent. of all feeble-minded persons ultimately succumb to tuberculosis. We frequently have cases of chronic degenerative nervous disease, requiring long-continued nursing and care.

At one time during the past year we had in the hospital 1 case each of whooping-cough, measles, mumps and chicken-pox. Our well-arranged little hospital is of great service in properly caring for cases of illness, but it is too small for our present needs. It is especially important that every case of tuberculosis should be isolated from the other pupils and the attendants. To do our full duty to these children, the hospital should be enlarged so as to care for all cases of serious illness. The present hospital is now connected with the electric lighting plant, the heating system and sewerage system, and could be economically enlarged by a one-story addition, providing another open ward and several private rooms.

In general, the work of the school has been carried along on the same lines as in previous years. Every boy or girl in the school, of suitable age, receives such school instruction, and physical, manual or industrial training, as seems to be suited to his need and capacity. The classes for sense training, object teaching and practical development of very young children and the newly admitted pupils have shown very satisfactory results. We have also been gratified by the results obtained in the outdoor classes for practical training, where small boys are systematically taught to use a rake, hoe and shovel, to saw, split and pile wood, to load and wheel barrows and to do many other common things. This preliminary training greatly simplifies

and assists in the future development of the pupil in the school room proper. In the school classes for the higher-grade children we now have 129 pupils, — a larger number than ever before.

Miss Edith M. Waterman, who for three years has so satisfactorily taught the class of older boys, resigned her position at the close of the school year.

I am sorry to report the resignation of Miss Annie Wallace, who has shown such rare executive ability as matron of the west building for the past seven years. Miss Wallace leaves the service of the school to begin the study of medicine.

When the original buildings were planned here, provision was made for 400 inmates with the necessary officers and employees; since then buildings have been added for 200 inmates; the number of employees has increased in like ratio. This increase in our population has taken place without material addition to the service departments or accommodations for employees. We need additional sleeping rooms for female help. This can be provided for by adding a third story to the rear wing of the administration building.

Our laundry is now too small for the work done there. Additional room can be easily obtained by building a second story to the coal shed, adjoining the present ironing room. As the smoke stack does not furnish satisfactory draught for the increased work of the steam plant, as a matter of economy I would advise that at least twenty feet be added to the chimney.

The matron's store room is inadequate for the proper and economical storage and issuing of our stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes and matron's stores; these supplies are now stored in several small rooms and closets. I recommend that the present employees' dining room be used as a store room, and that a new dining room be built adjacent to the kitchen. The dining room should be similar to the very satisfactory one at the west building.

The groceries are now stored in the basement. We need a new, large store room for this purpose, adjoining the present ice store room. This arrangement would bring the food supplies together in one place, and allow one storekeeper to receive, care for and to issue all these goods.

The current expenses for the past year have amounted to \$105,418.22, or \$3.22 per week for each inmate.

The development of our farm colony at Templeton has steadily progressed, in accordance with the plan outlined in the last annual report. Early in October a man was employed to live in one of the houses and have general care and oversight of the property. This man was kept busy through the winter teaming sand, lumber and brick, hauling firewood and storing ice for summer use. The place was thoroughly equipped with horses, carts, wagons and farming tools.

During the winter and spring four of the old farm houses were put in good repair; they were newly shingled and clapboarded, new sills and windows were put in, the old plastering was taken out where necessary and some of the chimneys were rebuilt. At two of these farm houses the ells have been remodelled to make dining and sitting rooms for the boys, and convenient kitchens and pantries have been arranged. In the rear of each of these two houses we have begun the construction of a group of two dormitory buildings. These detached dormitories are each twenty by fifty feet, one story, built of wood, wire lathed and plastered inside, with large open fireplaces. The foundations are of field stone taken from near-by stone walls. Nearly all of the lumber for these buildings was cut and sawed in the town of Templeton. Each dormitory will provide sleeping rooms for 25 boys, rooms for attendants and clothing rooms. The two groups of buildings will make comfortable provision for 100 inmates, with the necessary officers and attendants. The dormitories at the farm house group will be ready for use within a few weeks; the two at Eliot hill will probably be completed before cold weather.

The laundry building, twenty-four by fifty feet, of similar construction, is already shingled and clapboarded, and will be ready for use as soon as needed.

We have also nearly completed a small, new cottage, to be occupied by the farmer.

Four large, new wells have been dug, one at each of the above-mentioned houses. These wells have an abundance of excellent water, and will probably supply all the water we need for domestic and laundry purposes for the first 100 inmates.

At one of the farm houses temporary sheds were erected in

the rear for dining room, bath room, clothes room, etc. ; and to this camp on May 24 were transferred 29 of our best workers from the school at Waltham, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Hedman and several attendants. A few weeks later 18 more boys were transferred. These boys have been at work all summer, excavating cellars, digging trenches, hauling stone and sand, and doing other work connected with the construction of the new buildings. It would have been very difficult to find men at Templeton to do this kind of work. They have also done some work on the farm. They have picked and shipped to the school at Waltham over one thousand boxes of berries. About four hundred bushels of potatoes and five hundred barrels of apples will be sent to Waltham this fall.

The boys have greatly enjoyed the novelty of camping out, the abundance of berries, fruit and nuts and the increased liberty made possible by the large size of our estate. Without exception, they have enjoyed the most robust health. This family of boys will move into the new dormitories before cold weather.

The enthusiasm and deep interest shown by Mr. and Mrs. Hedman have been most potent influences in thus successfully inaugurating our work at "Templeton Colony."

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER E. FERNALD,  
*Superintendent.*

DR. MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED *in account with* RICHARD C. HUMPHREYS, *Treasurer.* CR.

<p>October, 1899-1900.</p> <p>To payments during the year, viz.:—</p> <p>Balance from last account, . . . . . \$71 10</p> <p>Rent box safety vault, . . . . . 10 00</p> <p>Auditor's warrants for current expenses, . . . . . 113,600 00</p> <p>Interest, . . . . . 731 25</p> <p>Improvements at Templeton, . . . . . 6,956 73</p> <p>South Boston land, commissions on sale, . . . . . 400 00</p> <p>Globe National Bank assessment, . . . . . 4,100 00</p> <p>Balance cash, . . . . . 1,457 91</p>	<p>October, 1899-1900.</p> <p>By receipts, as follows:—</p> <p>Income from funds, . . . . . \$1,749 65</p> <p>Collections at school, viz.:—</p> <p>Board and tuition (including \$15,102.43 for board of State custodial cases), . . . . . \$71,889 32</p> <p>Clothing, . . . . . 778 88</p> <p>Sales, . . . . . 353 02</p>	<p>State of Massachusetts, annual allowance, . . . . . 73,021 22</p> <p>Sale of securities, . . . . . 35,000 00</p> <p>Sale of South Boston land, . . . . . 5,599 39</p> <p>State of Massachusetts, for improvements at Templeton, . . . . . 5,000 00</p> <p>6,956 73</p> <hr/> <p>\$127,326 99</p>
		<p>\$127,326 99</p>

RICHARD C. HUMPHREYS, *Treasurer.*

Boston, Oct. 10, 1900.

I have examined the foregoing account, and found the same correctly cast and properly vouched, and showing a balance of cash in hands of treasurer of \$1,457.91.

CHAS. F. WYMAN, *Auditor.*

## ANALYSIS OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES

OF

## MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1900.

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Bedding and table linen, . . . . .	\$2,580 06
Butter, 10,066 pounds, . . . . .	2,065 13
Clothing and clothing material, . . . . .	5,105 40
Coal, . . . . .	8,329 20
Coffee, 950 pounds, . . . . .	167 03
Construction, improvements and repairs, . . . . .	7,465 07
Electric supplies, lamps, etc., . . . . .	197 79
Entertainments, holidays, . . . . .	407 32
Express and freight, . . . . .	1,052 35
Fertilizer, vines, seeds, etc., . . . . .	497 24
Fish, 12,960 pounds, . . . . .	494 83
Flour and meal, . . . . .	3,766 81
Fruit and berries, . . . . .	537 17
Furnishings, . . . . .	1,947 35
Groceries, . . . . .	1,718 28
Hardware and crockery, . . . . .	1,057 93
Ice, . . . . .	452 55
Insurance (boilers), . . . . .	65 00
Laundry supplies, . . . . .	679 42
Manual training supplies, . . . . .	345 67
Meat, 69,393 pounds, . . . . .	5,117 96
Milk, 91,763 quarts, . . . . .	4,199 38
Nursing, medicine and extra medical attendance, . . . . .	755 65
Oil, . . . . .	311 16
Postage, . . . . .	288 65
Potatoes and other vegetables, . . . . .	1,707 11
Rent of safe (treasurer), . . . . .	10 00

Rice and sago, . . . . .	\$489 84
School materials, books, papers, . . . . .	311 49
Small wares, buttons and thread, . . . . .	523 05
Stable, grain, hay, etc., . . . . .	3,842 54
Stationery, printing, . . . . .	333 39
Stock, . . . . .	1,075 30
Sugar, 31,897 pounds, . . . . .	1,750 67
Sundries, . . . . .	62 85
Superintendence and instruction, . . . . .	8,891 64
Tea, 415 pounds, . . . . .	141 86
Telephone rent and repairs, . . . . .	251 16
Tools and agricultural implements, . . . . .	542 73
Travelling expenses, . . . . .	548 38
Tuning and repairing pianos, . . . . .	35 00
Wages and labor, . . . . .	33,525 97
Wagons, harnesses and blankets, . . . . .	747 84
Water tax, . . . . .	1,023 00
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	\$105,418 22

## APPENDIX A.

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The classification of the school and the methods of training and instruction followed are set forth at length in portions of the superintendent's report for previous years, here reprinted:—

The plan of detached and separate departments greatly facilitates the proper classification of our inmates, according to age and mental and physical condition, and helps us to secure to each inmate the consideration of individual wants and needs so hard to get in a large institution where the inmates are massed in one huge building. As we are now arranged, our inmates are classified as follows: at the girls' dormitory are the girls of school grade; at the boys' dormitory are the boys of the school department; at the north building are the adult males of the lower grade, the cases requiring much personal care and attention; at the west building are the young and feeble boys, requiring much hospital care, and the females of the lower grade; at the north-west building are the adult females who are in good bodily health, many of them graduates of our school department, and all of whom are employed in the various domestic departments of the institution; at the farm house are the adult males who are regularly employed in the farm work. Each of these departments has a competent matron, who lives in the building and devotes her entire time and attention to the supervision of the personal care of the children in that department. Thus we have divided our institution into six comparatively small families, each with distinctive and peculiar needs and all under the same general management. This plan retains all the benefits of a small institution and secures the manifest advantages of a large one.

We have a larger number of pupils under instruction in the school-rooms than ever before. In trying to secure to each child the greatest improvement possible, we have been compelled to rearrange and modify our school work in some respects. In one way the increased number of pupils has simplified the work, as we are now able to so

classify and grade our pupils that class work has very largely taken the place of much of the individual teaching necessary when we had a smaller number. There are distinct advantages to the child in placing him in a group of children with capacities and needs similar to his own. He profits by the mistakes of his fellows, and feels the stimulus of healthy rivalry. The teacher gives each child a larger share of her time, and is able to retain the attention of the whole class. Our school children are separated into eight well-defined grades, classified much as are the children in the lower grades of the common schools. There is a regular progression from the lower to the higher grades, and the pupils are promoted as soon as they are qualified. No pupil is in the school-room more than one-half of each day. The rest of the day is devoted to manual or industrial training, physical drill and out-door recreation, thus securing healthy change and variety.

In deciding upon the school exercises, we bear in mind the natural limitations of our pupils. Lessing well says: "Education can only develop and form, not create. It cannot undertake to form a being into anything other than it was destined to be by the endowments it originally received at the hand of nature." We do not expect to be able to entirely overcome the mental defect of any one of our pupils. It is a question of how much development is possible in each case.

As a class the feeble-minded have dull perceptions, feeble power of attention, weak will-power, uncertain memory and defective judgment. It is useless to attempt to arouse these dormant faculties by forcing upon them the abstract truths of ready-made knowledge. Our teaching must be direct, simple and practical. The child must be made to do, to see, to touch, to observe, to remember and to think. We utilize to the fullest extent the varied and attractive occupations and busy work which are so important a part of the modern graphic methods of instruction for normal children. Object teaching, in the broadest sense, is a prominent feature. The school now has a good collection of objects, models, charts and other apparatus for the practical illustration and application of the subjects taught in the schools. We have for the use of the teachers a school library containing nearly five hundred recent and standard works on kindergarten and primary work, object teaching, physical and manual training, and other subjects directly connected with our school work.

The manual training room is equipped with a first-class outfit of tools and benches. The boys are graded into small classes, and these classes receive systematic, progressive training throughout the year. The pupils have maintained their interest and enthusiasm, and the results have more than exceeded our anticipations. The boy who begins to construct things is at once compelled to think, deliberate,

reason and conclude. He becomes familiar with the properties of wood, leather, metals, etc. He acquires definite, accurate control of his muscles. We do not attempt or expect to make skilled artisans of our pupils. The value of the finished work is a secondary consideration. The mental discipline secured by the *accurate doing* is the result desired.

Nearly all of our pupils receive daily systematic physical training. As a rule, they come to us with poorly developed bodies. Their muscular activity is especially deficient, as shown by their awkward and uncertain movements. Mental awakening generally follows as a direct result of increased physical development. The military drill is of much benefit to the boys. In nearly all of our classes in physical training we have adopted the Ling or Swedish plan of educational gymnastics. This system, as modified for our use, means the prompt execution of precise and carefully planned movements of the various groups of muscles at the command of the instructor. The pupil must be closely attentive, he must quickly hear and understand, and he must promptly execute the command. It is a mental as well as physical drill.

The splendid mental drill and discipline given these children in our formal school classes would really be of little value if the knowledge gained could not be practically applied in the way of making them happier, more self-reliant, more useful, and more like normal boys and girls in every respect.

It has long been recognized that in institution life, notwithstanding the many special advantages not to be obtained elsewhere, there is more or less loss of the opportunities for profiting by the teaching of experience, and the far-reaching deductions that even a feeble-minded child makes as a result of rubbing against the very frequent and sharp corners of the outside world.

In a well-regulated institution the child's whole life is carefully supervised; he is told when to get up in the morning, what garments to put on, when to go to meals, what articles of food he shall eat, how much he shall eat, and he is kept from danger of all kinds; his daily duties, conduct and even his pleasures are plainly indicated and prescribed, and finally he is told when to go to bed at night. This guardianship is absolutely necessary, not only for his immediate welfare, but that he may acquire proper habits of life. But we try to accomplish all this in such a way that the child's personality shall be developed and brought out, and not lost sight of and extinguished. We spare no effort to bring into each child's life and experience that knowledge of common events and familiarity with the manners and customs of ordinary life that are just as essential parts of the real

education of normal children as the usual instruction received in the school-room.

The daily life of our institution is based upon and closely resembles the ordinary daily routine of any other small village of seven hundred inhabitants. As far as possible we try to illustrate the various phases of life in any other community, with its cares, duties, privileges and responsibilities, its little joys and pleasures.

We try to impress upon each one the reasonable certainty that well-doing brings its reward, and that wrong-doing means an ultimate curtailment of some cherished pleasure or privilege. The love of approbation so universally shown by these children is a prime factor in our scheme of discipline and management. No corporal punishment is administered.

To keep our charges healthy, happy and out of mischief, occupation and recreation, in proper proportion, must be provided for every hour in the day. A busy boy is generally a good boy. Every boy and girl in good bodily health has some regular daily work assigned them, according to their age, size or capacity, and this work is often changed, to make them familiar with different kinds of work. This duty may be very simple, and very likely could be much better performed by some one else, or it may be a half or full day's work in the garden, workshop, kitchen or elsewhere. Sunday, the one day of leisure, is the only day when it is at all difficult to keep our boys and girls happy and out of mischief.

Aside from the immediate disciplinary and educational value of work, the only possible way that a feeble-minded person can be fitted to lead a harmless, happy and contented existence after he has grown to adult life is by acquiring in youth the capacity for some form of useful work.

The boys take great interest in the farm and garden work. They have picked thousands of loads of stone from our fields and carted them off for use in roadmaking. They do all the harrowing and cultivating. One of them has, day after day, driven a pair of horses and held the plough at the same time. They do all of the weeding and nearly all of the hoeing in our large garden. The truck team, collecting and delivering supplies between the different buildings, takes the entire time of two boys. Other boys assist the baker, carpenter and engineer. One class of boys devote all their time to painting, doing as good work as we could hire done. Two boys, proudly uniformed with red caps, serve as errand boys. The shoes of our six hundred inmates are kept in repair entirely by the work of the boys. They do all of the printing of stationery, blanks, circulars, etc., for the school. The boys also do much of the housework in the build-

ings where they live. The girls are kept just as busy. In the laundry they learn to wash, iron and fold clothes. They do much of the sewing, mending and darning for our large household. Much of the children's clothing is made in our sewing-rooms by our girls. Relays of willing helpers keep our eight sewing-machines busy from morning until night. Every girl at all bright is expected to keep her own clothing in repair. They are taught to wash dishes, make beds, wash windows, polish floors, sweep, dust, etc. The older girls and women are of great assistance in the care of the feeble and helpless children. The instinctive feminine love for children is relatively quite as marked with them as with normal women. A newly admitted child is at once eagerly adopted by some one. The affection and solicitude shown for the comfort and welfare of "my baby" are often quite touching. This responsibility wonderfully helps in keeping this uneasy class happy and contented. Without this cheerfully given service we could not well care for the large number of helpless and feeble children in our asylum department without a largely increased number of paid attendants.

Each ward or family of about twenty children has its separate and distinct playground in the shady grove. All of these playgrounds are equipped with swings, hammocks, tilt boards, sand-gardens, croquet sets, etc. Each group of children spends part of each day in their playground, accompanied by the attendant, who directs and assists in their games and sports.

In the living-room of every family is a liberal supply of bright-colored building blocks, picture books and playthings of every sort. Every little girl has a doll of her own. These toys are always accessible, and the children are encouraged to use them as much as possible. The playthings are provided not as luxuries but as necessities, if we wish to approximate normal mental development. A recent writer well says: "To acquire alert minds children must be alert, and the young child can be alert only as his play instinct is aroused. Shut out the play instinct, and you stunt his growth; neglect to draw it out, and you lessen his possibilities for strength."

Every boy or girl of suitable physical health is supposed to own a sled. Our fine hills afford splendid facilities for coasting, which are fully utilized. One Saturday afternoon last winter over three hundred children were out coasting at one time.

At least once a week during the school year some evening entertainment is provided for the children. Last year forty-four consecutive weekly entertainments were given, consisting of concerts, readings, school exhibitions, tableaux, minstrel shows, a masquerade ball, dramatic performances and stereopticon exhibitions. These

entertainments are gotten up by the officers and employees, usually assisted by some of the children. The school now owns a fine stereopticon apparatus, and nearly a thousand carefully selected lantern slides. These magic-lantern pictures vividly illustrate the principal physical features of the world and the many phases of human life and its varied interests. The pictures are greatly enjoyed by the children, and give them much real knowledge of the great world outside.

The most effectual means of discipline or correction for misdemeanor or waywardness is to send a child early to bed while his fellows are enjoying one of the entertainments.

Among our resources in the way of recreation must be included the "Zoo," our collection of domestic animals and other pets. The "Zoo" is located on the playground, between the sections assigned to the boys and the girls respectively, and consists of a large yard surrounded by a fence of wire netting and subdivided into smaller yards. Within the various sections are goats, sheep, a calf, a pig, a fox, a raccoon, rabbits, guinea pigs, white mice, squirrels, hens, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons, turtles, frogs and even snakes, and a bear. This collection is a never-failing source of pleasure and instruction for the children. It really forms a very important part of our school object collection, as the different animals are actually taken into the school-rooms as living texts for encouraging attention and observation, the exercise of the special senses, and developing the power of speech.

The regular holidays are observed in the most approved and thorough manner. The 4th of July is celebrated with all the noise and pomp of the most ambitious village. In the morning there is a parade of antiques and horrors, followed by a formal and dignified procession made up of four military companies, the baseball nines and the firemen, headed by the drum corps, all in uniform, who make a tour of the different buildings, where the children enthusiastically and vociferously greet them with the noise of tin horns, torpedoes and firecrackers. Then all the children, officers and teachers fall in the rear of the procession and march to the grove, where a picnic dinner is served, consisting of sandwiches, cake, ice cream, fruit and lemonade,—all in great abundance. In the afternoon the entire family adjourns to the campus, to witness a long programme of athletic sports. This includes a baseball match, tug-of-war contest, running, hurdle and other races, etc.; in fact, the conventional New England 4th of July celebration. The eager contestants in the games and races are the boys and even some of the girls, who have been in training for a long time beforehand. The winners are rewarded with

glittering badges, which are carefully preserved and proudly worn for a long time afterwards. In the evening a good display of fireworks ends the festivities of the day.

At Christmas the hall is gayly decorated with evergreens and bunting, and every child receives several presents from the Christmas tree.

Each Sunday services are held in the assembly hall and in the west building, consisting of singing, Bible stories, and simple illustrations and practical applications of the fundamental principles of morality and religion. Nearly every child attends these services, and, in addition to the moral instruction, receives valuable lessons in decorum and behavior.

## APPENDIX B.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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1850.

[ACTS, CHAP. 150.]

**AN ACT to incorporate the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth.**

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows :*

SECTION 1. S. G. Howe, Samuel May, Stephen Fairbanks, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, for the purpose of training and teaching such persons, with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in the thirty-eighth and forty-fourth chapters of the Revised Statutes.

SECT. 2. Said corporation may hold, for the purpose aforesaid, real estate not exceeding in value one hundred thousand dollars and personal estate the income of which shall not exceed ten thousand dollars. [*Approved April 4, 1850.*]

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1851.

**RESOLVES concerning Idiotic Children.**

*Resolved,* That there be paid, annually, out of the treasury of the Commonwealth, to the Treasurer of the Massachusetts School for Teaching and Training Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be devoted to teaching and training indigent idiotic children belonging to this Commonwealth: *provided,* that the board of trustees, having the direction of said institution, shall be composed of twelve persons, four of whom shall be appointed by

the governor and council ; and *provided*, that the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, president of the senate, speaker of the house, and the two chaplains, shall constitute a board of visitors, whose duty it shall be to visit and inspect said institution as often as they see fit ; to examine the by-laws and regulations enacted by the corporation, and generally, to see that the object of said institution is carried into effect ; and *provided, further*, that said institution shall gratuitously receive and educate thirty idiotic persons, to be designated by the governor ; and *provided, further*, that other applicants, of proper age and condition, children of inhabitants of this Commonwealth, who are not wealthy, shall be received at a charge not exceeding the actual average cost of the inmates ; and *provided, further*, that the members of the legislature, for the time being, shall be, *ex officio*, visitors of the institution, and have the privilege, during the sessions, of inspecting the same.

*Resolved*, That the governor be authorized annually to draw his warrant for the sum of five thousand dollars, in four equal quarterly payments of twelve hundred and fifty dollars each, in favor of the treasurer of the Massachusetts School for Teaching and Training Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, whenever he shall have satisfactory evidence that the terms and conditions of the foregoing resolve have been fulfilled. [*Approved April 30, 1851.*]

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### 1878.

[ACTS, CHAP. 126.]

#### AN ACT to authorize the Appointment of Trustees for the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows :*

SECTION 1. The offices of the trustees heretofore appointed under chapter forty-four of the resolves of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and chapter twenty-six of the resolves of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, relating to the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, shall cease and determine on the appointment of trustees under the provision of this act.

SECT. 2. The governor shall, with the advice and consent of the council, appoint six persons to be trustees, on the part of the state, of the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, who shall hold their offices for three years : *provided*, that the terms of the six first appointed shall be so arranged that the terms of two shall expire in one year, two in two years, and two in three years ; and the vacancies so arising, as well as all vacancies occurring other-

wise in the office of trustees appointed under this act, shall be filled by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next.  
[Approved April 9, 1878.]

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1886.

[ACTS, CHAP. 298, AS AMENDED BY ACTS 1898, CHAP. 433 ]

**AN ACT concerning the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.**

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows :*

SECTION 1. The Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded shall establish and maintain two departments, one for the instruction and education of feeble-minded persons who are within the school age, or who in the judgment of the trustees thereof are capable of being benefited by school instruction, to be known as the school department; and one for the care and custody of those feeble-minded persons who are beyond the school age or are not capable of being benefited by school instruction, to be known as the custodial department.

SECT. 2. The persons who have been or who hereafter may be received by said corporation, shall from time to time be classified in and between said departments as the trustees shall see fit, and the trustees may receive and discharge any pupil at their discretion, and may at any time discharge any pupil or other inmate and cause him to be removed either to his home or to the place of his settlement or to the custody of the state board of insanity, and they may also allow any inmate to be absent on a visit for a period not exceeding three months, and the liability of any person or place to said corporation for the support of such inmate shall not be suspended by reason of such absence unless such inmate shall during such period become a charge to the state elsewhere.

SECT. 3. Said corporation shall gratuitously receive, maintain and educate in the school department such indigent feeble-minded persons from this Commonwealth as shall be designated by the governor upon the recommendation of the secretary of the state board of education. Special pupils may be received from any other state or province at a charge not less than three hundred dollars per annum. The trustees may also at their discretion, receive, maintain and educate except in the custodial department, other feeble-minded persons either gratuitously or upon such terms as they may determine.

SECT. 4.\* [Repealed: Resolve, chapter 66, Acts of 1898, substituted.]

SECT. 5. When it is made to appear upon application in writing to a judge of a probate court that a person is a fit subject for the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, such judge may commit such person to said institution by an order of commitment directed to the trustees thereof, accompanied by the certificate of a physician who is a graduate of some legally organized medical college and has practised three years in this Commonwealth, that such person is a suitable subject for said institution. The fees of the judge for hearing and determining the application shall be three dollars, and in cases where he is required to go from his office or place of business to attend such hearing, an additional fee of one dollar and all necessary expenses of travel, to be paid upon the certificate of the judge by the treasurer of the county in which such hearing was had.

SECT. 6. A person applying for a commitment of a feeble-minded person under the provisions of section five of this chapter shall first give notice in writing to the mayor, or one of the selectmen of the place where such feeble-minded person resides, of his intention to make such application, and satisfactory evidence that such notice has been given shall be produced to the judge and accompany the order of commitment.

SECT. 7. The charges for the support of inmates in the custodial department of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded shall be three dollars and twenty-five cents a week for each person, and shall be paid quarterly as follows: For those not having known settlements in the Commonwealth, by the Commonwealth, and the same may afterwards be recovered by the treasurer of the Commonwealth, of the feeble-minded persons themselves, if of sufficient ability to pay the same, or of any person or kindred bound by law to maintain them, or of the place of their settlement if any such is ascertained; for those having known settlements in this Commonwealth, either by the persons bound to pay or by the place in which such inmates had their settlement at the time of their admission, unless other sufficient security is taken to the satisfaction of the trustees for such support. If any person or place refuses or neglects to pay such charges, or such sums as may be charged and due for the removal of an inmate whom the trustees are authorized by law to remove, for thirty days after the same has been demanded in writing by the treasurer of the institution, of the mayor and aldermen of the city, or of the selectmen of the town, or of the person liable therefor, the same with interest

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\* See page 33.

from the time of such demand may be recovered for the use of the institution in an action of contract in the name of the treasurer of the institution against such delinquent city, town or person, and the district attorneys or other prosecuting officers shall bring any of the actions authorized by this section when requested.

SECT. 8. Every city or town paying the charges and expenses for the support or removal of a feeble-minded person admitted to said Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded shall have like rights and remedies to recover the full amount thereof with interest and costs of the place of his settlement, or of the feeble-minded person himself if of sufficient ability to pay, or of any person bound by law to maintain him, as if such charges and expenses had been incurred in the ordinary support of such feeble-minded person.

SECT. 9. The trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded shall annually prepare and send to the state board of insanity a written or printed report of its proceedings, income and expenditures, properly classified, for the year ending on the thirtieth day of September, stating the sum appropriated by the Commonwealth, the sum expended under said appropriation, the whole number and the average number of inmates, the number and salaries of officers and persons employed, and such other information as the board may require, and shall also once in three months make a report to said board stating the number of inmates received and the number discharged during the preceding three months, also the whole number then in the institution and the number of beneficiaries supported by the Commonwealth, together with such other information as the board may require.

SECT. 10. The state board of insanity may from time to time transfer from the state almshouse, state workhouse, state primary school or either of the state lunatic hospitals, to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded any inmate whose condition would be benefited by such transfer, upon the certificate of a physician that such person is a suitable subject for said institution. All accounts for the support of inmates in the custodial department of said Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded by the Commonwealth under this act shall, after they have been approved by the board of insanity, be presented to the auditor and paid from the treasury.

SECT. 11. Said corporation may hold for the purpose aforesaid real estate not exceeding in value two hundred thousand dollars, as well as the personal estate now authorized by law.

SECT. 12. Chapter two hundred and thirty-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, except so much thereof as authorizes a change in the name of said school, and chapter eighty-

eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed. Said repeal shall not affect any act done, or any right accrued, or any cause of action, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in a civil case, or any commitment made, before the repeal takes effect.

SECT. 13. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next.  
[*Approved June 18, 1886.*

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### 1898.

[RESOLVES, CHAP. 66.]

**RESOLVE** in favor of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid annually out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the treasurer of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, for the use of said school, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, to be payable in equal quarterly instalments, commencing on the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. [*Approved April 14, 1898.*

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### 1899.

[ACTS, CHAP. 158.]

**AN ACT** to authorize transfers from the Lyman School for Boys and from the State Industrial School for Girls to the Hospital Cottages for Children or the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

The state board of Insanity may, on the request of the trustees of the Lyman and Industrial schools, transfer from either of said schools to the Hospital Cottages for Children or to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded any inmate whose condition would be benefited by such transfer, upon the certificate of a physician that such person is a suitable subject for treatment at either of the last-named institutions. [*Approved March 16, 1899.*

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[RESOLVES, CHAP. 25.]

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the trustees of the Massachusetts

School for the Feeble-minded, for the purchase of additional land for the use of said institution; any such purchase to be subject to the approval of the governor and council. [*Approved March 24, 1899.*

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**1900.**

[RESOLVES, CHAP. 36.]

*Resolved*, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of the trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded, in erecting new buildings for the said school upon land of the Commonwealth at Templeton, and in providing a water supply and sewerage works for the same. [*Approved March 28, 1900.*

## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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Persons applying for admission of children must fill out and return certain blanks, copies of which will be forwarded to any address on application to the superintendent.

Candidates for admission must be over six years of age. The best age for training and instruction is between eight and twelve.

This institution is not intended for epileptic or insane children, or for those who are incurably hydrocephalic or paralytic. None such will be retained, to the exclusion of more improvable subjects.

Any suitable person may be admitted, on such terms as the trustees may determine, according to the responsibilities and difficulties in each case. Payments are to be made quarterly, in advance, or sufficient surety therefor given. Private pupils will be required to observe strictly all the rules and regulations of the institution.

The children of indigent parents in Massachusetts may secure gratuitous admission in accordance with the law. Indigent pupils from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island may secure gratuitous admission by application to the governors of their respective States.

Children must come to the school well provided with plain, strong clothing for summer and winter. The clothing must be renewed by the parents as needed. Children who tear their clothing must be provided with garments made expressly for them, and of such form and texture as may not be easily torn. Only common mending will be done at the expense of the institution. All the articles of clothing must be marked with the FULL NAME of the owner. Sufficient surety will be required for the clothing of the children, and their removal whenever they may be discharged.

Boys should be furnished with two full suits of strong outer clothing, two undershirts, three nightshirts, two pairs of drawers, four pairs of socks, six handkerchiefs, two colored cotton shirts, two collars, two hats or caps, two pairs of shoes and one pair of mittens.

Girls should have three dresses (two wash dresses), two colored cotton skirts, two colored flannel skirts, four colored aprons, two white aprons, two undervests, three pairs of drawers, two underwaists, three nightdresses, four pairs of stockings, six handkerchiefs, two collars, two pairs of strong shoes, one pair of rubbers, one hat, one hood, one shawl or cloak and one pair of mittens.

The post-office address of the school is WAVERLEY.

CLEMATIS BROOK is the nearest railroad station.

For further particulars, apply in person or by letter to the superintendent,

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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**TRUSTEES.** — A meeting of the trustees shall be held quarterly.

**QUORUM.** — The presence of three members shall constitute a quorum.

**VISITING COMMITTEE.** — The trustees in turn visit the institution, one each week, and meet quarterly at the school.

The trustee making the weekly visit shall examine the state of the institution; the condition, etc., of the pupils, and of all the rooms in the establishment; and receive and examine any report of the superintendent, and make a record of his visit and impressions.

He may report on the state and condition of the institution at any quarterly meeting of the trustees.

**AUDITOR.** — An auditor shall be appointed annually. He shall examine all the accounts of the institution and treasurer. He shall aid the treasurer in the investment of any funds belonging to the institution; and no money shall be paid out by the treasurer without his order.

**SUPERINTENDENT.** — It shall be the duty of the superintendent to reside at, and give his whole time to the service of, the institution.

He shall select and employ all subordinate officers, teachers, assistants and servants of the institution, subject to the approval of the executive committee, and shall consult the executive committee before making any material changes in the administration of the institution.

He shall have the general superintendence of the whole institution, and have charge of all the pupils, and direct and control all the persons therein, subject to the regulation of the trustees.

He shall regulate the diet, regimen, exercises and employments, and the whole course of the education and training of the pupils.

He shall, from time to time, give to all persons employed in the institution such instructions as he shall deem best to carry into operation all the rules and regulations of the same; and he shall cause such rules and regulations to be strictly and faithfully executed.

He shall make a record of the name, age and condition, parentage and probable cause of deficiency of each pupil, and of all the circumstances that may illustrate his or her condition or character; and also keep a record, from time to time, of the progress of each one.

He shall purchase fuel, provisions, stores and furniture, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and expenditure thereof; *provided, however*, that if the trustees think it best to appoint a steward, he shall perform these duties with the concurrence of the superintendent.

He shall collect and receive all the moneys due from the pupils, and deposit the same with the treasurer.

He shall keep a separate account with each one of the pupils, or with the parents or guardians of such of the pupils as are not beneficiaries of Massachusetts, charging them with all expenses of board, instruction, etc., and with all the money expended for clothing and other necessaries, or proper indulgences.

He shall make quarterly reports to the trustees of the condition of the institution, and make such suggestions as he may think the interest of the institution requires.

He shall prepare for the trustees and the corporation an annual report, in which he will show the history, progress and condition of the institution, and the success of the attempts to educate and improve the feeble-minded youth.

The teachers, assistants and pupils will be under the immediate direction of the superintendent, and no orders shall be given to them except through him.

No officer, assistant or pupil can absent himself from the institution without the permission of the superintendent.

The hours for work, for exercise, for study and for recreation, being established by the superintendent, each teacher, assistant and pupil will be expected to conform strictly to them.

**MATRON.** — The matron, under the direction of the superintendent, shall have charge of the house.

She shall enforce the rules and regulations of the trustees, and see that order and good conduct prevail in every part of the establishment.

If improper conduct is observed in any subordinate or inmate, she shall report the same to the superintendent.

**VISITORS.** — Persons may visit the institution under such regulations as the trustees and superintendent shall establish.

**TOBACCO.** — The use of tobacco, either in smoking or otherwise, is prohibited in the institution.

## NOTICE.

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The school is located at Waltham, near the Clematis Brook stations of the Fitchburg and Massachusetts Central railroads. A public carriage may be found at the Waverley station. Friends of children may visit them any afternoon, holidays and Sundays excepted.

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Owing to the limited means of many of the pupils, they are often in need of clothing, as the school has but a small fund which it can apply for the purpose. Contributions of clothing, or material therefor, suitable for children between the ages of eight and eighteen, will be gladly received, and may be sent directly to the school, at our expense, or will be sent for by the superintendent, if notified.

